

## Appendix N: Description of Recreation Resources

**Table N-1: Summary Table of SRMAs and ERMAs**

Recreation Management Areas	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Proposed Plan
Headwaters		ERMA 13,798 acres		SRMA 34,785 acres	ERMA 13,798 acres
North Sand Hills	SRMA 1,450 acres				
Strawberry		ERMA 7,856 acres	SRMA 7,856 acres	SRMA 7,856 acres	SRMA 7,856 acres
Upper Colorado River (West of Hwy 9)	SRMA 11,904 acres	SRMA 14,083 acres	SRMA 14,083 acres	SRMA 14,219 acres	SRMA 14,219 acres
Upper Colorado River (East of Hwy 9)	SRMA 255 acres	ERMA 807 acres	ERMA 807 acres	SRMA 807 acres	SRMA 807 acres
Wolford		ERMA 25,657 acres		SRMA 25,657 acres	SRMA 25,657 acres
Lands Not Designated as Recreation Management Areas (i.e. Non-RMAs)	364,251 acres	314,209 acres	353,664 acres	293,092 acres	314,073 acres
Total ERMA Acres	0	48,118	807	0	13,798
Total SRMA Acres	13,609	15,533	23,389	84,891	49,989
Percent of Field Office proposed as ERMA	0%	12.7%	0.2%	0%	4%
Percent of Field Office proposed as SRMA	3.6%	4.1%	6.2%	22.5%	13%

## North Sand Hills Special Recreation Management Area

### Supporting Information

#### Important Values of the SRMA

- Public lands at the North Sand Hill are valued for the naturally occurring sand dunes. A significant portion of the dunes were identified as a research natural area and subsequently an Instant Study Area, managed under the Interim Policy for Lands under Wilderness Review. The current recreation value is the opportunity for open-dune OHV riding. The local community of Walden values the tourism economy associated with the area.

#### Recreation Demand

- The primary visitors are a mix of Colorado residents and visitors from surrounding states.

#### The General Types of Visitors to be Served

- The visitor segment is identified as open-sand OHV enthusiasts.

#### Ability to Manage Recreation Resources

- The recreation infrastructure is not currently meeting the demand of the area. There are four vault toilets, three on BLM lands and one on adjacent Colorado State Land Board Land. A developed campground with eleven sites was constructed on BLM, with one site being a designated group site equivalent to three sites. Additional infrastructure will be needed (designated camping areas, additional toilet facilities, and resource protection fencing). Adjacent non-BLM lands are owned privately or by the State of Colorado. The effectiveness of managing recreation resources over the long-term will depend on having: (a) an assurance that gateway communities (businesses, chambers, tourism organizations and local governments) will market the SRMA responsibility and accurately; (b) a commitment that local users/ partners are available to provide on-the-ground support; (c) sufficient funding and staff to implement the planning decisions and the necessary site specific implementation actions; and (d) there would be a management commitment from the State of Colorado.

## Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) 1 Open Sand Dunes

### RMZ Outcome Objective

By the year 2019, manage the zone to provide visitors the opportunity to engage in Open Sand Dune OHV riding recreation, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents and service providers report at least a “moderate” realization of these benefits. (i.e., on a probability scale where 1=not at all, 2=somewhat, 3=moderate, 4=total realization).

Activities	Experiences	Benefits
Open Sand OHV riding (motorized sand dune activities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Experiencing adventure and excitement</li> <li>Testing my equipment</li> <li>Being with others that enjoy the same thing I do</li> </ul>	<p><b>Personal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved outdoor recreational skills</li> <li>Greater personal enrichment through involvement with other people</li> </ul> <p><b>Community/Social:</b></p> <p>Greater community involvement in recreation and other land use decisions</p> <p><b>Economic:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved local economic stability</li> <li>Increased employment and tax revenue</li> </ul>

### Proposed Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSCs)

#### Proposed Physical RSCs

- Remoteness (approx. distance from routes): Manage primarily as Middle Country. Except for maintained access roads and ROW’s.
- Naturalness: Manage primarily as Middle Country. Naturally appearing landscape except for obvious access roads and resource protective facilities; maintain existing landscape.
- Visitor Facilities: Manage primarily as Back Country to Middle Country. Develop additional facilities and trails that meet visitor needs and protect resources.

#### Proposed Social RSCs

- Group Size (avg.): Manage primarily as Middle Country to Front Country. Manage for a season average of 12-15 people per group outside of parking areas.

- Evidence of Use: Manage primarily as Middle Country to Front Country. Rehab and reduce signs of use by non-targeted visitors and areas not designated as “Open”.

### **Proposed Operational RSCs**

- Access (types of travel allowed): Manage primarily as Middle Country. All travel within the zone will be open to motorized vehicles except when seasonally closed to motorized use.
- Visitor Services/Info: Manage Primarily as Middle Country to Front Country. Basic information on-site; occasional staff contact and assistance.
- Management Controls: Manage primarily as Front Country. Rules, regulations and ethics clearly posted. Use restrictions, limitations and/or closures may be implemented. Education and Enforcement utilized to reduce conflicts, hazards and resource damage.

## **Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions**

### **Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:**

- Designate the area as *Limited to Designated* (All modes and types of travel, except foot and horse travel will be limited to designated routes and trails).
- Designate the open sand, excluding areas with vegetation, as Open to Motorized and Mechanical Travel.
- Motorized travel will be limited to designated routes that existed at the time the Instant Study Area was designated, to the open sand dune area and are compatible with the objectives of the North Sand Hills ACEC to protect the Boat-shaped Bugseed *Corispermum navicula*.
- Close all motorized travel in the zone from December 15 to April 15.

### **Camping:**

- Close the North Sand Hills Instant Study Area to overnight camping.
- Access to Campsites: Allow motorized travel or mechanical transport, or both, up to 300 feet from designated motorized routes or mechanical transport routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that:
  - No resource damage occurs;
  - no new routes are created; and
  - such access is not otherwise prohibited by the BLM Field Manager.

### **Shooting:**

- Close the zone to target shooting. (Refer to recreational target shooting in Recreation section of Chapter 2, Table 2-2, and map in Appendix A.)

**Lands and Realty:**

- ROW avoidance areas to include developed recreation sites.
- Retain SRMAs and developed recreational sites for long-term management.

**Locatable Minerals and other Realty Actions:**

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior the SRMA from settlement, sale, location or entry under the general land laws, including the mining laws.

**Mineral Material (salable) Disposal:**

- The SRMA and developed recreation sites will be closed to mineral material disposal.

**Mineral Leasing:**

- All federal mineral estate within SRMA will be closed to mineral leasing.

**Conditions of Approval for Surface-Disturbing Activities:**

- Apply COAs (Appendix D) in the SRMA for the protection of the recreation outcomes and the prescribed recreation setting character conditions.

**Visual Resource Management:**

- Manage the SRMA under VRM class II objectives unless otherwise managed as VRM Class I.

**Special Recreation Permits:**

- Issue commercial outfitting and organized group Class I - IV permits that are consistent with zone objectives (AU) (Appendix M).
- Designate the SRMA as a ‘Special Area’ for the purpose of initiating a permit system for private users to achieve zone objectives and setting prescriptions as needed (MA).

**Implementation Actions Included in the Land Use Plan**

**Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:**

- Designate individual routes as open or closed.
- On open routes, designate type and mode of travel allowed.

## Subsequent Implementation-level Planning Guidance

(Note: The following actions are considered implementation-level actions, and are provided to help guide RMA management, administration, information, and monitoring).

- Management Develop a Recreational Activity Plan through supporting management actions and allowable uses that supports outcome objectives.
- If congressional action releases the area from ISA designation then manage the area to meet the SRMA zone objectives and RSC's through the identified Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions, Implementation Actions and Implementation-level Planning Guidance.
- Work with stakeholders and adjoining land-management agencies to complete an analysis to determine environmentally-acceptable carrying capacities of the SRMA during high-use holiday periods.
- Develop the necessary facilities to achieve zone objectives and ensure public health and safety (parking areas, loading and unloading areas, toilets, information panels, etc.) while protecting sensitive resources.
- Build the necessary barriers to protect vegetation, water and cultural resources.
- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of *designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting* RMA management to achieve zone objectives.

### Administration

- Pursue agreements with Jackson County and Colorado Parks and Wildlife to implement a revenue-sharing fee system to provide necessary Emergency Management Services (EMS), additional law enforcement and support services required to achieve zone objectives.
- Pursue agreements with Jackson County to provide necessary EMS and additional law enforcement required to achieve zone objectives.
- Pursue agreements with North Sand Hills stakeholders.
- Pursue an agreement with interested OHV organizations to leverage funding, secure volunteer help, and promote sustainable conditions of use. (e.g., OHV Clubs, American Sand Association, Colorado Off Highway Vehicle Coalition, etc.).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. Standard or expanded amenity fees are defined in the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA).
- Coordinate with CPW regarding seasonal and emergency closures for wildlife.

### **Information**

- Provide stewardship education/interpretation to help promote responsible motorized recreation (Tread Lightly/Stay the Trail)
- Provide stewardship education/interpretation on the Boat-shaped Bugseed *Corispermum navicula*.
- Provide RMZ map at on-site locations that includes information about opportunities, conditions of use, and shows private and public ownership.
- 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.

### **Monitoring**

- Develop a monitoring plan to monitor the Instant Study Area to ensure compliance with the Interim Management Policy for Lands under Wilderness Review.
- Monitor recreation setting conditions through on-site patrols from May through September.
- Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (on or off site/focus group interviews or visitor studies) on five-year intervals.
- If monitoring indicates management objectives are not being met, the KFO, with stakeholder involvement, will adjust management to achieve objectives.
- When possible, use volunteers to help with on-site monitoring.

## Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) 2 Camping Area and Adjacent Trails

### RMZ Outcome Objective

By the year 2019, manage the zone to provide visitors the opportunity to engage in Camping and OHV trail riding recreation, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents and service providers report at least a “moderate” realization of these benefits. (i.e., on a probability scale where 1=not at all, 2=somewhat, 3=moderate, 4=total realization).

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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Camping</li> <li>• OHV trail riding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Experiencing adventure and excitement</li> <li>• Testing my equipment</li> <li>• Enjoying closeness to family and friends</li> </ul>	<p><b>Personal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved outdoor recreational skills</li> <li>• Improve relationships with my family and friends</li> <li>• Enhanced sense of personal freedom</li> </ul> <p><b>Community/Social:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater community involvement in recreation and other land use decisions</li> </ul> <p><b>Economic:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved local economic stability</li> <li>• Increased employment and tax revenue</li> </ul>

### Proposed Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSCs)

#### Proposed Physical RSCs

- Remoteness (approx. distance from routes): Manage primarily as Middle Country. Except for maintained access roads and ROW’s.
- Naturalness: Manage primarily as Middle Country to Front Country. Naturally appearing landscape except for obvious access roads facilities and existing powerline; maintain existing landscape.
- Visitor Facilities: Manage primarily as Front Country to Rural. Develop additional facilities and trails that meet visitor needs and protect resources. Trail development should incorporate native materials except when resource protection is necessary.

#### Proposed Social RSCs

- Group Size (avg.): Manage primarily as Middle Country to Front Country. Manage for a season average of 12-15 people per group outside of camping or parking areas.

- Evidence of Use: Manage primarily as Middle Country to Front Country. Rehab and reduce signs of use by non-targeted visitors.

### **Proposed Operational RSCs**

- Access (types of travel allowed): Manage primarily as Middle Country. All travel within the zone will be open to motorized travel except when seasonally closed to motorized use.
- Visitor Services/Info: Manage Primarily as Middle Country to Front Country. Basic information on-site; occasional to periodic staff contact and assistance.
- Management Controls: Manage primarily as Front Country. Rules, regulations and ethics clearly posted. Use restrictions, limitations and/or closures may be implemented.

## **Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions**

### **Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management**

- Designate the area as *Limited to Designated* (All modes and types of travel, except foot and horse travel, will be limited to designated routes and trails).
- Motorized travel will be limited to designated routes that existed at the time the Instant Study Area was designated and to the open sand dunes and are compatible with the objectives of the North Sand Hills ACEC to protect the Boat-shaped Bugseed *Corispermum navicula*.
- Close all motorized routes in the zone from December 15 to April 15

### **Camping**

- Close the North Sand Hills Instant Study Area to overnight camping.
- Camping areas/sites may be designated outside of the Instant Study Area to effectively manage the recreation resource while protecting the natural and cultural resources.

### **Shooting**

- Close the zone to target shooting. (Refer to recreational target shooting in Recreation section of Chapter 2, Table 2-2, and map in Appendix A.)

### **Lands and Realty**

- ROW avoidance areas to include developed recreation sites.
- Retain SRMAs and developed recreational sites for long-term management.

### **Locatable Minerals and other Realty Actions**

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior from settlement, sale, location or entry under the general land laws, including the mining laws.

### **Mineral Material (salable) Disposal**

- The SRMA and developed recreation sites will be closed to mineral material disposal.

### **Mineral Leasing**

- All federal mineral estate within SRMAs will be closed to mineral leasing.

### **Conditions of Approval for Surface-Disturbing Activities**

- Apply COA restrictions (Appendix D) in the SRMA for the protection of the recreation outcomes and the prescribed recreation setting character conditions.

### **Visual Resource Management:**

- Manage the SRMA under VRM class II objectives unless otherwise managed as VRM Class I.

### **Special Recreation Permits:**

- Issue commercial outfitting and organized group Class I - IV permits that are consistent with zone objectives (AU) (Appendix M). No competitive event permits will be issued.
- Designate the SRMA as a 'Special Area' for the purpose of initiating a permit system for private users to achieve zone objectives and setting prescriptions as needed (MA).

## **Implementation Actions Included in the Land Use Plan**

### **Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management**

- Designate individual routes as open or closed.
- On open routes, designate type and mode of travel allowed.

## Subsequent Implementation-level Planning Guidance

*Note:* The following actions are considered implementation-level actions, and are provided to help guide RMA management, administration, information, and monitoring.

### Management

- Develop a Recreational Activity Plan through supporting management actions and allowable uses that supports outcome objectives.
- If congressional action releases the area from ISA designation then manage the area to meet the SRMA zone objectives and RSC's through the identified Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions, Implementation Actions and Implementation-level Planning Guidance.
- Work with stakeholders to complete a capacity analysis to determine carrying capacities for the SRMA.
- Develop or expand campground(s) and/or develop a plan to designate campsites that achieves zone objectives and protects natural and cultural resources.
- Develop a trail plan that maintains the existing density of trail miles per square mile, connects to the Colorado State Forest trail system, meets zone objectives, and is consistent with the Criteria for the Placement of Trails (Appendix P).
- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of *designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting* management actions to achieve zone objectives.

### Administration

- Pursue agreements with Jackson County and Colorado Parks and Wildlife to implement a revenue-sharing fee system to provide necessary EMS, additional law enforcement and support services required to achieve zone objectives.
- Pursue agreements with Jackson County to provide necessary EMS and additional law enforcement required to achieve zone objectives.
- Pursue agreements with North Sand Hills stakeholders.
- Pursue an agreement with interested OHV organizations to leverage funding, secure volunteer help, and promote sustainable conditions of use. (e.g., OHV Clubs, American Sand Association, Colorado Off Highway Vehicle Coalition, etc.).
- 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. Standard or expanded amenity fees are defined in the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA).
- Coordinate with CPW regarding seasonal and emergency closures for wildlife.

### **Information**

- Provide stewardship education/interpretation to help promote responsible motorized recreation (Tread Lightly/Stay the Trail).
- Provide stewardship education/interpretation on the Boat-shaped Bugseed *Corispermum navicula*.
- Provide RMZ map at on-site locations that includes information about opportunities, conditions of use, and shows private and public ownership.
- 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.

### **Monitoring**

- Develop a monitoring plan to monitor the Instant Study Area to ensure compliance with the Interim Management Policy for Lands under Wilderness Review.
- Monitor recreation setting conditions through on-site patrols from May through September.
- Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (on-site/focus group interviews or visitor studies) on five-year intervals.
- If monitoring indicates management objectives are not being met, the KFO, with stakeholder involvement, will adjust management to achieve objectives
- When possible, use volunteers to help with on-site monitoring.

## **Strawberry Special Recreation Management Area**

### **Supporting Information**

#### **Important Values of the SRMA**

- Public lands in the Strawberry SRMA are valued for their easy access and close proximity to the communities of Tabernash, Fraser, and Granby. Residents of east Grand County enjoy a variety of close-to-home recreation opportunities in the area.

#### **Recreation Demand**

- Outside of the big game hunting seasons, the primary visitors are the residents of east Grand County.

#### **The General Types of Visitors to be Served**

- The visitor segment is identified as hikers, anglers, campers, and hunters.

#### **Ability to Manage Recreation Resources**

- Some of the recreation infrastructure is in place (information kiosks, trailheads, signage, resource protection fencing). The existing trail system was primarily created by users and was not designed for sustainable trail riding. Adjacent US Forest Service lands are managed as closed to motorized recreation. A significant commitment of additional resources will be required to complete implementation.

## Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) 1

### RMZ Outcome Objective

By the year 2019, manage the zone to provide visitors the opportunity to engage in non-motorized and non-mechanical recreational opportunities, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents and service providers report at least a “moderate” realization of these benefits. (i.e., on a probability scale where 1=not at all, 2=somewhat, 3=moderate, 4=total realization).

Activities	Experiences	Benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fishing</li> <li>• Hiking</li> <li>• Trail running</li> <li>• Wildlife Viewing</li> <li>• Non-Motorized snow sports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enjoying the areas wildlife, scenery, views and esthetics</li> <li>• Enjoying having easy access to natural landscapes</li> <li>• To escape crowds of people</li> </ul>	<p><b>Personal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Closer relationship to the natural world</li> <li>• Better sense of place within my community</li> <li>• Greater freedom from urban living</li> </ul> <p><b>Community/Social:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater community involvement in recreation and other land use decisions</li> </ul> <p><b>Environmental:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved care for community aesthetics</li> <li>• Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes</li> </ul> <p><b>Economic:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased desirability as a place to live or retire</li> </ul>

### Proposed Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSCs)

#### Proposed Physical RSCs

- Remoteness (approx. distance from routes): Manage primarily as Back Country to Middle Country. Make the area more remote by limiting motorized access.
- Naturalness: Manage primarily as Back Country to Middle Country. Naturally appearing landscape except for obvious access roads and forest management; maintain natural landscape wherever possible.
- Visitor Facilities: Manage primarily as Back Country to Middle Country. Develop trailheads with parking areas; develop non-motorized trails.

### **Proposed Social RSCs**

- Contacts (avg.): Manage primarily as Back Country to Middle Country. Manage for a season average of 7-10 encounters outside parking areas.
- Group Size (avg.): Manage primarily as Back Country. Manage for a season average of 4-6 people per group outside of parking areas.
- Evidence of Use: Manage primarily as Middle Country. Rehab and reduce signs of use by non-targeted visitors.

### **Proposed Operational RSCs**

- Access (types of travel allowed): Manage primarily as Primitive. All travel within the zone will be closed to motorized and mechanical travel (except main access routes or trails designed and developed for disabled access).
- Visitor Services/Info: Manage primarily as Back Country to Middle Country. Basic information on-site; occasional staff contact and assistance.
- Management Controls: Manage primarily as Middle Country to Front Country. Rules, regulations and ethics clearly posted. Use restrictions, limitations and/or closures may be implemented.

## **Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions**

### **Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management**

- Designate the area as *Limited to Designated* (All modes and types of travel, except foot and horse travel and authorized over-the-snow vehicles, will be limited to designated routes and trails).
- Close the Behler Creek Road from Labor Day to June 1.
- Close the Hurd Peak and Strawberry Roads to motorized travel (including snowmobiles and over-the-snow motorized vehicles) between December 1 and June 1.

### **Camping**

- Close the Fraser River Access and Hurd Peak parking areas to overnight camping.
- Access to Campsites: Allow motorized travel or mechanical transport, or both, up to 300 feet from designated motorized routes or mechanical transport routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that:
  - No resource damage occurs;
  - no new routes are created; and
  - such access is not otherwise prohibited by the BLM Field Manager.

### **Shooting**

- Close the southern part of the zone to target shooting (AU). (Refer to recreational target shooting in Recreation section of Chapter 2, Table 2-2, and map in Appendix A.)

### **Lands and Realty**

- ROW avoidance areas to include developed recreation sites.
- Retain SRMAs and developed recreational sites for long-term management.

### **Locatable Minerals and other Realty Actions**

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior from settlement, sale, location or entry under the general land laws, including the mining laws.

### **Mineral Material (salable) Disposal**

- The SRMA and developed recreation sites will be closed to mineral material disposal.

### **Mineral Leasing**

- All federal mineral estate within SRMAs will be closed to mineral leasing.

### **Conditions of Approval for Surface-Disturbing Activities**

- COA restrictions (Appendix D) in the SRMA for the protection of the recreation outcomes and the prescribed recreation setting character conditions.

### **Forest Management**

- Forest management projects will occur within the SRMA. During project planning and design recreation setting characteristics will be protected wherever possible; however in some cases, recreation setting characteristics may be modified within a project area to meet forest management and public health and safety objectives.

### **Visual Resource Management**

- Manage the SRMA under VRM class II objectives, class III where forest resources are present.

### **Special Recreation Permits**

- Issue commercial and organized group Class I & II permits that are consistent with zone objectives. Do not issue competitive event permits (see Appendix M).

## Implementation Actions Included in the Land Use Plan

### Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management

- Designate individual routes as open or closed.
- On open routes, designate type and mode of travel allowed.

## Subsequent Implementation-level Planning Guidance

*Note:* The following actions are considered implementation-level actions, and are provided to help guide RMA management, administration, information, and monitoring.

### Management

- Develop a Recreational Activity Plan through supporting management actions and allowable uses that supports outcome objectives
- Develop a trail plan that meets zone objectives and is consistent with the Criteria for Placement of Trails (Appendix P).
- Develop minimum necessary parking areas, access routes and information boards.
- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of *designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting* management actions and allowable uses that achieve zone objectives.

### Administration

- Pursue agreements with community-based non-motorized trail users to develop a trail plan that meets zone objectives.
- Pursue an agreement with a working advisory group from the Fraser Valley and Granby community that will work with BLM on management issues.
- Pursue agreements with CPW to enhance wildlife habitat.
- Coordinate with CPW regarding seasonal and emergency closures for wildlife.
- 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. Standard or expanded amenity fees are defined in the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA).

### **Information**

- Provide stewardship education/interpretation to help promote natural resource protection.
- Provide RMZ map at on-site locations that includes information about opportunities, conditions of use, and shows private and public ownership.
- 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.

### **Monitoring**

- Monitor recreation setting conditions through on-site patrols throughout the year.
- Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (on-site/focus group interviews or visitor studies) on five-year intervals.
- If monitoring indicates management objectives are not being met, the KFO, with stakeholder involvement, will adjust management to achieve objectives.
- When possible, use volunteers to help with on-site monitoring.

## Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) 2

### RMZ Outcome Objective

By the year 2019, manage the zone to provide visitors the opportunity to engage in non-motorized recreational opportunities, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents and service providers report at least a “moderate” realization of these benefits. (i.e., on a probability scale where 1=not at all, 2=somewhat, 3=moderate, 4=total realization).

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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hiking</li> <li>• Trail running</li> <li>• Mountain Biking</li> <li>• Wildlife Viewing</li> <li>• Non-Motorized snow sports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enjoying the areas wildlife, scenery, views and esthetics</li> <li>• Enjoying having easy access to natural landscapes</li> <li>• Getting needed physical exercise</li> <li>• Releasing or reducing some built-up mental tensions</li> </ul>	<p><b>Personal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better sense of place within my community</li> <li>• Improved physical fitness and health maintenance</li> <li>• Restored mind from unwanted stress</li> </ul> <p><b>Community/Social:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater community involvement in recreation and other land use decisions</li> </ul> <p><b>Environmental:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved care for community aesthetics</li> <li>• Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes</li> </ul> <p><b>Economic:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased desirability as a place to live or retire</li> </ul>

### Proposed Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSCs)

#### Proposed Physical RSCs

- Remoteness (approx. distance from routes): Manage primarily as Middle Country. Make the area more remote by limiting motorized access.
- Naturalness: Manage primarily as Front Country. Allow a moderate level of change to the naturalness of the SRMA zone for forest management. Maintain natural landscape wherever possible.

- Visitor Facilities: Manage primarily as Middle Country. Develop trailheads with parking areas; develop non-motorized single-track trails.

### **Proposed Social RSCs**

- Contacts (avg.): Manage primarily as Middle Country. Manage for a season average of 7-104 encounters outside parking areas.
- Group Size (avg.): Manage primarily as Back Country. Manage for a season average of 4-6 people per group outside of parking areas.
- Evidence of Use: Manage primarily as Middle Country. Rehab and reduce signs of use by non-targeted visitors.

### **Proposed Operational RSCs**

- Access (types of travel allowed): Manage primarily as Back Country. All travel within the zone will be closed to motorized travel (except main access routes).
- Visitor Services/Info: Manage primarily as Middle Country. Basic information on-site; occasional staff contact and assistance.
- Management Controls: Manage primarily as Middle Country to Front Country. Rules, regulations and ethics clearly posted. Use restrictions, limitations and/or closures may be implemented.

## **Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions**

### **Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management**

- Designate the area as *Limited to Designated* (All modes and types of travel, except foot and horse travel and authorized over-the-snow vehicles, will be limited to designated routes and trails).
- Close the Behler Creek Road from Labor Day to June 1.
- Close the Hurd Peak and Strawberry Roads to motorized travel (including snowmobiles and over-the-snow motorized vehicles) between December 1 and June 1.

### **Camping**

- Close the Fraser River Access and Hurd Peak parking areas to overnight camping.
- Access to Campsites: Allow motorized travel or mechanical transport, or both, up to 300 feet from designated motorized routes or mechanical transport routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that:
  - No resource damage occurs;
  - no new routes are created; and
  - such access is not otherwise prohibited by the BLM Field Manager.

### **Shooting**

- Close the southern part of the zone to target shooting (AU). (Refer to recreational target shooting in Recreation section of Chapter 2, Table 2-2, and map in Appendix A).

### **Lands and Realty**

- ROW avoidance areas to include developed recreation sites.
- Retain SRMAs and developed recreational sites for long-term management.

### **Stipulations and Conditions of Approval for Oil and Gas Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities**

- To protect recreational setting character, recreation activity opportunities, and visitor health and safety in areas of high recreational value and/or significant recreational activity, apply CSU and/or COA restrictions (Appendices B&D) within the SRMA.
- To protect federal investment in facilities, provide for recreation use, and protect the viewshed from the facility, apply CSU and/or COA restrictions (Appendices B&D) on developed recreation sites, trails, trailheads, and interpretive sites.

### **Forest Management**

- Forest management projects will occur within the SRMA. During project planning and design recreation setting characteristics will be protected wherever possible; however in some cases, recreation setting characteristics may be modified within a project area to meet forest management and public health and safety objectives.

### **Visual Resource Management**

- Manage the SRMA under VRM class III objectives where forest resources are present, otherwise manage as class II.

### **Special Recreation Permits**

- Issue commercial and organized group Class I & II permits that are consistent with zone objectives. Do not issue competitive event permits (Appendix M).

## Implementation Actions Included in the Land Use Plan

### Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management

- Designate individual routes as open or closed.
- On open routes, designate type and mode of travel allowed.

## Subsequent Implementation-level Planning Guidance

Note: The following actions are considered implementation-level actions, and are provided to help guide RMA management, administration, information, and monitoring.

### Management

- Develop a Recreational Activity Plan through supporting management actions and allowable uses that supports outcome objectives.
- Develop a trail plan that meets zone objectives and is consistent with the Criteria for Placement of Trails (Appendix P).
- Develop minimum necessary parking areas and information boards.
- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of *designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting* management actions and allowable uses that achieve zone objectives.

### Administration

- Pursue agreements with community-based trail users to develop a trail plan that meets zone objectives.
- Pursue an agreement with a working advisory group from the Fraser Valley and Granby community that will work with BLM on management issues.
- Pursue agreements with CPW to enhance wildlife habitat.
- Coordinate with CPW regarding seasonal and emergency closures for wildlife.
- 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. Standard or expanded amenity fees are defined in the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA).

### Information

- Provide stewardship education/interpretation to help promote natural resource protection.
- Provide RMZ map at on-site locations that includes information about opportunities, conditions of use, and shows private and public ownership.

- 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.

### **Monitoring**

- Monitor recreation setting conditions through on-site patrols throughout the year.
- Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (on-site/focus group interviews or visitor studies) on five-year intervals or as funding allows.
- If monitoring indicates management objectives are not being met, the KFO, with stakeholder involvement, will adjust management to achieve objectives.
- When possible, use volunteers to help with on-site monitoring.

# Upper Colorado River Special Recreation Management Area

## Supporting Information

### Important Values of the SRMA

- Public lands along the Colorado River corridor offer visitors outstanding opportunities for float boating, trout fishing, and scenic driving. This corridor attracts visitors both within and beyond the region. Adjacent destination tourism markets in Grand, Summit, Eagle, and Routt Counties currently market the recreational opportunities.

### Recreation Demand

- The primary visitors are a mix of Colorado residents and visitors to regional resort areas.

### The General Types of Visitors to be Served

- The visitor segment is identified as scenic tourists, rafters, kayakers and trout anglers in all recreation management zones.

### Ability to Manage Recreation Resources

- The recreation infrastructure (e.g. river access, parking areas, campgrounds and restrooms) are created and meeting current demand. Recreation use may increase, requiring the expansion of some recreational facilities especially parking areas, campgrounds and boat launches. Additional BLM funding might be needed to support on-the-ground BLM staff and maintenance of facilities. The effectiveness of managing recreation resources over the long-term will depend on having: (a) an assurance that gateway communities (businesses, chambers, tourism organizations and local governments) will market the SRMA responsibility and accurately; (b) a commitment that local users/ partners are available to provide on-the-ground support; (c) sufficient funding and staff to implement the planning decisions and the necessary site specific implementation actions; and (d) there are adequate flows in the river to support the targeted activities.

## Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) 1 – Parshall to Kremmling

### RMZ Outcome Objective

By the year 2019, manage the zone to provide able bodied and visitors with disabilities the opportunity to engage in river and wildlife related recreation, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents and service providers report at least a “moderate” realization of these benefits. (i.e., on a probability scale where 1=not at all, 2=somewhat, 3=moderate, 4=total realization).

Activities	Experiences	Benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wade fishing</li> <li>• Scenic Touring</li> <li>• Wildlife Viewing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Escaping everyday responsibilities for a while</li> <li>• Enjoying the area’s wildlife, scenery and views</li> <li>• Enjoying time with family/friends</li> </ul>	<p><b>Personal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater freedom from urban living</li> <li>• Closer relationship with the natural world</li> </ul> <p><b>Community:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening ties with family/friends</li> </ul> <p><b>Environmental:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes and wildlife</li> <li>• Greater protection of fish, wildlife, and plant habitat from growth, development, and public use impacts</li> </ul> <p><b>Economic:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased stability to local-regional economy</li> </ul>

## Proposed Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSCs)

### Proposed Physical RSCs

#### Remoteness

- Remoteness (less than ½ mile from paved roads and railroad tracks) Manage primarily as Middle Country to Front Country.

#### Naturalness

- Manage primarily as Middle Country to Front Country. 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:

- Manage primarily as Middle Country. Maintain current access roads and parking areas; maintain and improve river access trails; develop and maintain additional facilities (e.g., toilet facilities, information kiosk. etc.) if necessary for resource protection.

### Proposed Social RSCs

#### Contacts (avg.)

- Manage primarily as Back Country to Middle Country. Participants will encounter a season average 6-10 encounters/day outside parking areas.

#### Group Size (avg.)

- Manage primarily as Back Country to Middle Country. Participants will encounter a season average 4-8 people per group outside of parking areas.

#### Evidence of Use

- Manage primarily as Back Country to Middle Country. Sounds of other people occasionally heard. Small localized areas of vegetation alteration and compacted/bare soils are found along access trails and parking areas. Inappropriate recreation use is rehabilitated.

## Proposed Operational RSCs

### Access (types of travel)

- Reduce/limit motorized routes.

### Visitor Services/Info

- Basic information on-site; occasional staff contact and assistance.

### Management Controls

- Rules, regulations and ethics clearly posted. Use restrictions, limitations and/or closures may be implemented.

## Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

### Camping

- Close all fishing access sites to overnight camping.
- Access to Campsites: Allow motorized travel or mechanical transport, or both, up to 300 feet from designated motorized routes or mechanical transport routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that:
  - No resource damage occurs;
  - no new routes are created; and
  - such access is not otherwise prohibited by the BLM Field Manager.

### Shooting

- Close the area within 0.25-mile of the river and the fishing accesses to target shooting. (Refer to recreational target shooting in Recreation section of Chapter 2, Table 2-2, and map in Appendix A.)

### Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management

- Designate the area as *Limited to Designated* (All modes and types of travel, except foot and horse travel and authorized over-the-snow vehicles, will be limited to designated routes and trails).

### Lands and Realty

- ROW avoidance areas to include developed recreation sites.
- Retain SRMAs and developed recreational sites for long-term management.

### **Locatable Minerals and other Realty Actions**

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior the following areas from settlement, sale, location or entry under the general land laws, including the mining laws.

### **Mineral Material (salable) Disposal**

- The SRMA and developed recreation sites will be closed to mineral material disposal.

### **Mineral Leasing**

- All federal mineral estate within SRMAs will be closed to mineral leasing.

### **Conditions of Approval for Surface-Disturbing Activities**

- Apply COA restrictions (Appendix D) in the SRMA for the protection of the recreation outcomes and the prescribed recreation setting character conditions.

### **Visual Resource Management**

- Manage the SRMA under VRM class II objectives.

### **Special Recreation Permits**

- Issue Class I & II special recreation permits that are consistent with zone objectives (Appendix M).
- Designate the zone as a ‘Special Area’ for the purpose of initiating a permit system for private users to achieve zone objectives and setting prescriptions as needed (MA).

## **Implementation Actions Included in the Land Use Plan**

### **Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management**

- Designate individual routes as open or closed.
- On open routes, designate type and mode of travel allowed.

## **Subsequent Implementation-level Planning Guidance**

Note: The following actions are considered implementation-level actions, and are provided to help guide RMA management, administration, information, and monitoring.

## **Management**

- Develop a Recreational Activity Plan through supporting management actions and allowable uses that supports outcome objectives.
- Develop the necessary trail system to provide visitor access to fishing sites within the zone (MA).
- Develop the necessary river access facilities (parking areas, toilet facilities, etc.) to ensure health and safety.
- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting management actions to achieve zone objectives.
- Use vegetation treatments to enhance naturalness in the physical setting. (Including mechanical treatments, prescribed fire, commercial timber harvest, noxious weed treatments.)

## **Administration**

- Continue partnership with Colorado Headwaters National Scenic Byway committee to develop and implement an interpretive plan for the scenic byway.
- Pursue agreements with Trout Unlimited and Colorado Parks and Wildlife to develop a partnership to leverage funding, improve fish habitat and conduct monitoring.
- 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. Standard or expanded amenity fees are defined in the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA).

## **Information and Education**

- Provide stewardship education/interpretation to help preserve the water quality, fisheries, and riparian areas.
- Provide RMZ map at on-site locations that includes information about opportunities, conditions of use, and shows private and public ownership.
- Work with local chambers of commerce, tourism boards and commercial businesses to develop accurate information regarding targeted recreation opportunities.

## **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 monitoring indicates management objectives are not being met, the KFO, with stakeholder involvement, will adjust management to achieve objectives.

## Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) 2 – Gore Canyon

### RMZ Outcome Objective

By the year 2019, manage the zone to provide visitors the opportunity to engage in river related recreation, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents and service providers report at least a “moderate” realization of these benefits. (i.e., on a probability scale where 1=not at all, 2=somewhat, 3=moderate, 4=total realization).

Activities	Experiences	Benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wade fishing</li> <li>• Whitewater rafting</li> <li>• Whitewater kayaking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enjoying frequent access to outdoor physical activity</li> <li>• Experiencing the natural surroundings</li> <li>• Experiencing adventure and excitement</li> </ul>	<p><b>Personal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhanced sense of personal freedom</li> <li>• Improved physical fitness and health maintenance</li> </ul> <p><b>Community:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lifestyle improvement or maintenance</li> <li>• Greater community ownership and stewardship of natural resources</li> </ul> <p><b>Environmental:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater protection of fish, wildlife, and plant habitat from growth, development, and public use impacts.</li> <li>• Preservation of this special landscape character</li> </ul> <p><b>Economic:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased local tourism revenue</li> </ul>

### Proposed Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSCs)

#### Proposed Physical RSCs

##### Remoteness

- Remoteness (approx. distance from routes): Manage primarily as Back Country to Middle Country. Make the area more remote by limiting motorized access.

### **Naturalness**

- Maintain the existing landscape (rural/agrarian landscape with minimum development along the river through Gore Canyon).

### **Visitor Facilities**

- Maintained and marked river access trails; improved parking, toilet facilities and boat slide.

## **Proposed Social RSCs**

### **Contacts (avg.)**

- Manage for a season average of 6-10 encounters on the river.

### **Group Size (avg.)**

- Manage for a season average of 18-25 people per group on the river.

### **Evidence of Use**

- Sounds of other people occasionally heard. Small localized areas of vegetation alteration and compacted/bare soils are found along access trails and parking areas. Inappropriate recreation use is rehabilitated.

## **Proposed Operational RSCs**

### **Access (types of travel)**

- Reduce/limit motorized routes.

### **Visitor Services/Info**

- Information about activities and Gore Canyon at the confluence site; personnel occasionally on-site.

### **Management Controls**

- Rules, regulations and ethics clearly posted. Use restrictions, permits, limitations and/or closures may be implemented.

## Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

### Camping

- Close the Confluence Recreation Site to overnight camping.
- Access to Campsites: Allow motorized travel or mechanical transport, or both, up to 300 feet from designated motorized routes or mechanical transport routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that:
  - No resource damage occurs;
  - no new routes are created; and
  - such access is not otherwise prohibited by the BLM Field Manager.

### Shooting

- Close the area within 0.25-mile of the river, the Confluence Recreation Site and Inspiration Point to target shooting. (Refer to recreational target shooting in Recreation section of Chapter 2, Table 2-2, and map in Appendix A.)

### Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management

- Designate the area as *Limited to Designated* (All modes and types of travel, except foot and horse travel and authorized over-the-snow vehicles, will be limited to designated routes and trails).
- Close all roads and trails that access the river to motorized and mechanical use except road to Warm Springs, designate as mechanical.
- Close the river to motorized travel.

### Lands and Realty

- ROW avoidance areas to include developed recreation sites.
- Retain SRMAs and developed recreational sites for long-term management.

### Locatable Minerals and other Realty Actions

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior the following areas from settlement, sale, location or entry under the general land laws, including the mining laws.

### Mineral Material (salable) Disposal

- The SRMA and developed recreation sites will be closed to mineral material disposal.

### Mineral Leasing

- All federal mineral estate within SRMAs will be closed to mineral leasing.

### **Conditions of Approval for Surface-Disturbing Activities:**

- Apply COA restrictions (Appendix D) in the SRMA for the protection of the recreation outcomes and the prescribed recreation setting character conditions.

### **Visual Resource Management:**

- Manage the SRMA under VRM class II objectives.

### **Special Recreation Permits**

#### ***Proposed:***

- Within the zone issue Class I, II, & III permits that are consistent with zone objectives (Appendix M).
- Limit event permits to two events per year with a maximum of 200 participants (not including spectators) per event.
- Designate the zone as a ‘Special Area’ for the purpose of initiating a permit system for private users to achieve zone objectives and setting prescriptions as needed (MA).
- Among other factors, permit proposals will be evaluated to determine whether the proposal is consistent with recreation objectives; whether the opportunity is already available under an existing permit; whether there is adequate market competition; and whether the proposal will create conflict with the public and/or existing permitted activities.

## **Implementation Actions Included in the Land Use Plan**

### **Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management**

- Designate individual routes as open or closed.
- On open routes, designate type and mode of travel allowed.

## **Subsequent Implementation-level Planning Guidance**

*Note:* The following actions are considered implementation-level actions, and are provided to help guide RMA management, administration, information, and monitoring.

### **Management**

- Develop a Recreational Activity Plan through supporting management actions and allowable uses that supports outcome objectives.
- Work with stakeholders to complete a capacity analysis to determine carry capacities and group size limits.

- Use findings of capacity analysis to consider expanding authorized locations and activities for river-related SRPs. (This would include river support services; e.g. shuttles, rentals, etc.) Develop the necessary trail system to provide visitor access to Gore Canyon.
- Develop the necessary river access facilities (parking areas, toilet facilities, etc) to ensure health and safety.
- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of *designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting* management actions to achieve zone objectives.
- Use vegetation treatments to enhance naturalness in the physical setting. (Including mechanical treatments, prescribed fire, commercial timber harvest, noxious weed treatments.)

### **Administration**

- Pursue an agreement with railroad to resolve access issues adjacent to rapids in Gore Canyon.
- Establish and partner with an on-going working group of interested parties (private & commercial) to work with and advise BLM on issues within the zone.
- Pursue agreements with Trout Unlimited and Colorado -Parks and Wildlife to develop a partnership to leverage funding, improve fish habitat and conduct monitoring.
- 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. Standard or expanded amenity fees are defined in the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA).

### **Information and Education**

- Provide stewardship education/interpretation to help preserve the water quality, fisheries, and riparian areas.
- Provide RMZ map at on-site locations that includes information about opportunities, conditions of use, and shows private and public ownership.
- Work with local chambers of commerce, tourism boards and commercial businesses to develop accurate information regarding targeted recreation opportunities.

### **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 monitoring indicates management objectives are not being met, the KFO, with stakeholder involvement, will adjust management to achieve objectives.

## Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) 3 – Pumphouse to State Bridge

### RMZ Outcome Objective

By the year 2019, manage the zone to provide able bodied and visitors with disabilities the opportunity to engage in river related recreation, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents and service providers report at least a “moderate” realization of these benefits. (i.e., on a probability scale where 1=not at all, 2=somewhat, 3=moderate, 4=total realization).

Activities	Experiences	Benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Camping</li> <li>• Fishing</li> <li>• Floatboating</li> <li>• Kayaking</li> <li>• Hiking</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enjoying frequent access to outdoor physical activity</li> <li>• Experiencing the natural surroundings</li> <li>• Enjoying the area’s wildlife, scenery and views</li> <li>• Enjoying time with family/friends</li> </ul>	<p><b>Personal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Living a more outdoor-oriented lifestyle</li> <li>• Closer relationship with the natural world</li> <li>• Developing stronger ties with family and friends</li> </ul> <p><b>Community:</b>                      Greater community involvement in recreation and other land use decisions</p> <p><b>Environmental:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes</li> <li>• Increased stewardship and protection of river corridor</li> </ul> <p><b>Economic:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased local tourism revenue</li> <li>• Increased stability to local-regional economy</li> </ul>

## Proposed Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSCs)

### Proposed Physical RSCs

#### Remoteness

Remoteness (approx. distance from routes): Manage primarily as Front County to Rural. Make the area more remote by limiting motorized access.

#### Naturalness

- Natural landscape has few modifications in harmony with surroundings and not visually obvious.

#### Visitor Facilities

- Maintain improved facilities (campground, toilets, boat ramps, and parking areas), occasional interpretive displays at river access points.
- Develop and maintain additional facilities within the river corridor (e.g. fire rings and picnic tables).

### Proposed Social RSCs

#### Contacts (avg.)

- Manage for a season average of 11 - 20 encounters on the river.

#### Group Size (avg.)

- Manage for a season average of 11 - 20 people per group on the river.

#### Evidence of Use

- Sounds of other people occasionally heard. Small localized areas of vegetation alteration and compacted/bare soils are found along access trails, campsites and parking areas. Inappropriate recreation use is rehabilitated.

### Proposed Operational RSCs

#### Access (types of travel)

- Reduce/limit motorized routes.

**Visitor Services/Info:**

- Information describing opportunities on-site and frequent staff contact and assistance.

**Management Controls**

- Rules, regulations and ethics clearly posted. Use restrictions, permits, limitations and/or closures may be implemented.

## **Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions**

### **Camping**

- Require portable toilet systems and fire pans for all overnight camping within 500 feet of the river.
- Close the area around the Yarmony Pit House to overnight camping.
- Access to Campsites: Allow motorized travel or mechanical transport, or both, up to 300 feet from designated motorized routes or mechanical transport routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that:
  - No resource damage occurs;
  - no new routes are created; and
  - such access is not otherwise prohibited by the BLM Field Manager.

### **Shooting**

- Close the area within 0.25-mile of the river to target shooting. (Refer to recreational target shooting in Recreation section of Chapter 2, Table 2-2, and map in Appendix A.)

### **Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:**

- Designate the area as *Limited to Designated* (All modes and types of travel, except foot and horse travel and authorized over-the-snow vehicles, will be limited to designated routes and trails).
- Close all roads and trails that access the river to motorized and mechanized use.
- Close the river to motorized travel.

### **Lands and Realty**

- ROW avoidance areas to include developed recreation sites.
- Retain SRMAs and developed recreational sites for long-term management.

### **Locatable Minerals and other Realty Actions**

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior the following areas from settlement, sale, location or entry under the general land laws, including the mining laws.

### **Mineral Material (salable) Disposal**

- The SRMA and developed recreation sites will be closed to mineral material disposal.

### **Mineral Leasing**

- All federal mineral estate within SRMAs will be closed to mineral leasing.

### **Conditions of Approval for Surface-Disturbing Activities**

- Apply COA restrictions (Appendix D) in the SRMA for the protection of the recreation outcomes and the prescribed recreation setting character conditions.

### **Visual Resource Management**

- Manage the SRMA under VRM class II objectives.

### **Special Recreation Permits**

#### ***Proposed:***

- Within the zone issue Class I, II, & III permits that are consistent with zone objectives (Appendix M).
- Limit event permits to two events per year with a maximum of 200 participants per event.
- Designate the zone as a ‘Special Area’ for the purpose of initiating a permit system for private users to achieve zone objectives and setting prescriptions as needed (MA).
- To the extent the social setting characteristics and natural resource conditions are being met, expand authorized locations and activities to river-related permits on demand. (This would include river support services; e.g. shuttles, rentals, etc.)
- Among other factors, permit proposals will be evaluated to determine whether the proposal is consistent with recreation objectives; whether the opportunity is already available under an existing permit; whether there is adequate market competition; and whether the proposal would create conflict with the public and/or existing permitted activities.

## **Implementation Actions Included in the Land Use Plan**

### **Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management**

- Designate individual routes as open or closed.

- On open routes, designate type and mode of travel allowed.

## Subsequent Implementation-level Planning Guidance

*Note:* The following actions are considered implementation-level actions, and are provided to help guide RMA management, administration, information, and monitoring.

### Management

- Develop a Recreational Activity Plan through supporting management actions and allowable uses that supports outcome objectives.
- Work with stakeholders to complete a capacity analysis to determine carry capacities and group size limits.
- Use findings of capacity analysis to consider expanding authorized locations and activities for river-related SRPs. (This would include river support services; e.g. shuttles, rentals, etc.) Develop the necessary trail system to provide visitor access to the river and interpretive sites.
- Develop the necessary river access facilities (parking areas, toilet facilities, etc.) to ensure health and safety.
- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of *designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting* management actions to achieve zone objectives.
- Use vegetation treatments to enhance naturalness in the physical setting. (Including mechanical treatments, prescribed fire, commercial timber harvest, noxious weed treatments.)

### Administration

- Establish and partner with an on-going working group of interested parties (private & commercial) to work with and advise BLM on issues within the zone.
- Pursue agreements with Trout Unlimited and Colorado Parks and Wildlife to develop a partnership to leverage funding, improve fish habitat and conduct monitoring.
- Pursue agreements with universities and heritage organizations to survey, inventory, interpret and monitor heritage resources.
- 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. Standard or expanded amenity fees are defined in the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA).

### Information and Education

- Provide stewardship education/interpretation to help preserve the water quality, fisheries, and riparian areas

- Provide RMZ map at on-site locations that includes information about opportunities, conditions of use, and shows private and public ownership.
- Work with local chambers of commerce, tourism boards and commercial businesses to develop accurate information regarding targeted recreation opportunities.

### **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 monitoring indicates management objectives are not being met, the KFO, with stakeholder involvement, will adjust management to achieve objectives.

## Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) 4 – Yarmony Jeep Trail

### RMZ Outcome Objective

By the year 2019, manage the zone to provide visitors the opportunity to engage in extreme OHV recreation, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents and service providers report at least a “moderate” realization of these benefits. (i.e., on a probability scale where 1=not at all, 2=somewhat, 3=moderate, 4=total realization).

Activities	Experiences	Benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extreme Jeeping</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Testing equipment and skills</li> <li>Enjoying time with families and friends</li> </ul>	<p><b>Personal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment</li> <li>Stronger ties with family and friends</li> </ul> <p><b>Community:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greater family bonding</li> </ul> <p><b>Environmental:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greater community ownership and stewardship of park, recreation, and natural resources</li> </ul> <p><b>Economic:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased local tourism revenue</li> </ul>

### Proposed Physical RSCs

#### Naturalness

- Remoteness (approx. distance from routes): Manage primarily as Front Country.

#### Visitor Facilities

- Manage primarily as Back Country to Middle Country. Develop additional facilities if necessary for resource protection.

### Proposed Social RSCs

#### Contacts (avg.)

- Manage for a season average of 7-10 encounters off the Trough Road.

### **Group Size (avg.)**

- Manage for a season average of 13-17 people per group off the Trough Road.

### **Evidence of Use**

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

## **Proposed Operational RSCs:**

### **Access (types of travel)**

- Developed trails for off-road jeeping.

### **Visitor Services/Info**

- Information on jeep trail on-site; personnel occasionally on site for assistance.

### **Management Controls**

- Rules, regulations and ethics clearly posted. Use restrictions, permits, limitations and/or closures may be implemented.

## **Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions**

### **Camping**

- Close the zone to overnight camping.

### **Shooting**

- Close the area within 0.25-mile of the river to target shooting. (Refer to recreational target shooting in Recreation section of Chapter 2, Table 2-2, and map in Appendix A.)

### **Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management**

- Designate the area as *Limited to Designated* (All modes and types of travel, except foot and horse travel and authorized over-the-snow vehicles, will be limited to designated routes and trails).

### **Lands and Realty:**

- ROW avoidance areas to include developed recreation sites.
- Retain SRMAs and developed recreational sites for long-term management.

### **Locatable Minerals and other Realty Actions**

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior the following areas from settlement, sale, location or entry under the general land laws, including the mining laws.

### **Mineral Material (salable) Disposal**

- The SRMA and developed recreation sites will be closed to mineral material disposal.

### **Mineral Leasing**

- All federal mineral estate within SRMAs will be closed to mineral leasing.

### **Conditions of Approval for Surface-Disturbing Activities**

- Apply COA restrictions (Appendix D) in the SRMA for the protection of the recreation outcomes and the prescribed recreation setting character conditions.

### **Visual Resource Management**

- Manage the SRMA under VRM class II objectives.

### **Special Recreation Permits**

- Within the zone issue Class I organized group permits (no commercial permits) that are consistent with zone objectives.
- Designate the zone as a 'Special Area' for the purpose of initiating a permit system for private users to achieve zone objectives and setting prescriptions as needed (MA).

## **Implementation Actions Included in the Land Use Plan**

### **Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management**

- Designate individual routes as open or closed.
- On open routes, designate type and mode of travel allowed.

## Subsequent Implementation-level Planning Guidance

*Note:* The following actions are considered implementation-level actions, and are provided to help guide RMA management, administration, information, and monitoring.

### Management

- Develop a Recreational Activity Plan through supporting management actions and allowable uses that supports outcome objectives.
- Design and construct a sustainable extreme jeep trail.
- Develop the minimum necessary support facilities for trail users (parking areas, toilet facilities).
- Use vegetation treatments to enhance naturalness in the physical setting. (Including mechanical treatments, prescribed fire, commercial timber harvest, noxious weed treatments.)
- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of *designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting* management actions to achieve zone objectives.

### Administration

- Enter an agreement with commercial shops and volunteers that will adopt the jeep trail for construction, maintenance and monitoring.
- 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. Standard or expanded amenity fees are defined in the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA).

### Information

- Provide stewardship education/interpretation to help promote responsible motorized recreation (Tread Lightly/Stay the Trail).
- Provide RMZ map at on-site locations that includes information about opportunities, conditions of use, and shows private and public ownership.
- Work with local chambers of commerce, tourism boards and commercial businesses to develop accurate information regarding targeted recreation opportunities.

### 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 monitoring indicates management objectives are not being met, the KFO, with stakeholder involvement, will adjust management to achieve objectives.

## Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) 5 – Gore Canyon Ranch

### RMZ Outcome Objective

By the year 2019, manage the zone to provide able bodied and disabled visitors the opportunity to engage in river and wildlife related education and recreation, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents and service providers report at least a “moderate” realization of these benefits. (i.e., on a probability scale where 1=not at all, 2=somewhat, 3=moderate, 4=total realization).

Activities	Experiences	Benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wildlife viewing</li> <li>• Hiking</li> <li>• Fishing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learning more about the area’s past and its resources</li> <li>• Contributing to the sustainable management of the area</li> <li>• Enjoying nature and the natural surroundings</li> <li>• Enjoying time with families and friends</li> </ul>	<p><b>Personal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved knowledge of natural and cultural resources</li> <li>• Stronger ties with family and friends</li> </ul> <p><b>Community:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhanced education opportunities</li> </ul> <p><b>Environmental:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater community ownership and stewardship of park, recreation, and natural/cultural resources</li> </ul>

### Proposed Physical RSCs

#### Naturalness

- Remoteness (approx. distance from routes): Manage primarily as Front County.

#### Visitor Facilities

- Improved facilities (parking, accessible trails, interpretive signs and displays, toilets).

### Proposed Social RSCs

#### Contacts (avg.)

- Manage for a season average of 7-10 encounters outside the parking areas

### **Evidence of Use**

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

## **Proposed Operational RSCs**

### **Access (types of travel)**

- Non-motorized outside parking areas.

### **Visitor Services/Info**

- Information trails on-site; Interpretation panels of cultural and natural resources on-site; personnel occasionally on site for assistance.

### **Management Controls**

- Rules, regulations and ethics clearly posted. Use restrictions, permits, limitations and/or closures may be implemented.

## **Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions**

### **Camping**

- Close the zone to overnight camping.

### **Shooting**

- Close the zone to target shooting. (Refer to recreational target shooting in Recreation section of Chapter 2, Table 2-2, and map in Appendix A.)

### **Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management**

- Designate the area as *Limited to Designated* (All modes and types of travel, except foot and horse travel and authorized over-the-snow vehicles, will be limited to designated routes and trails).
- Close all roads and trails that access the river to motorized and mechanical use unless otherwise designated.

### **Lands and Realty**

- ROW avoidance areas to include developed recreation sites.
- Retain SRMAs and developed recreational sites for long-term management.

### **Locatable Minerals and other Realty Actions**

- Petition for withdrawal to the Secretary of the Interior the following areas from settlement, sale, location or entry under the general land laws, including the mining laws.

### **Mineral Material (salable) Disposal**

- The SRMA and developed recreation sites will be closed to mineral material disposal.

### **Mineral Leasing**

- All federal mineral estate within SRMAs will be closed to mineral leasing.

### **Conditions of Approval for Surface-Disturbing Activities**

- Apply COA restrictions (Appendix D) in the SRMA for the protection of the recreation outcomes and the prescribed recreation setting character conditions.

### **Visual Resource Management**

- Manage the SRMA under VRM class II objectives.

### **Special Recreation Permits**

- Within the zone issue Class I and II permits that are consistent with zone objectives.
- Designate the zone as a ‘Special Area’ for the purpose of initiating a permit system for private users to achieve zone objectives and setting prescriptions as needed (MA).

## **Implementation Actions Included in the Land Use Plan**

### **Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:**

- Designate individual routes as open or closed.
- On open routes, designate type and mode of travel allowed.

## **Subsequent Implementation-level Planning Guidance**

*Note:* The following actions are considered implementation-level actions, and are provided to help guide RMA management, administration, information, and monitoring.

### **Management**

- Develop a Recreational Activity Plan through supporting management actions and allowable uses that supports outcome objectives.
- Restore and enhance wildlife habitat in the zone.

- Design and construct an accessible trail system.
- Develop an interpretive trail system with connectivity to Zone 3.
- Develop the minimum necessary support facilities for users (parking areas, toilet facilities, interpretive signs).
- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of *designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting* management actions to achieve zone objectives.

### **Administration**

- Pursue agreements with habitat restoration and management groups to improve wildlife habitat (e.g. Ducks Unlimited, Colorado Parks and Wildlife).
- Pursue agreements with education groups to provide learning opportunities (e.g. school districts, outdoor education programs).
- 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. Standard or expanded amenity fees are defined in the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA).

### **Information**

- Provide stewardship education/interpretation to help enhance visitor understanding of natural and cultural resources.
- Provide RMZ map at on-site locations that includes information about opportunities, conditions of use, and shows private and public ownership.
- Work with local chambers of commerce, tourism boards and commercial businesses to develop accurate information regarding targeted recreation opportunities.

### **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 monitoring indicates management objectives are not being met, the KFO, with stakeholder involvement, will adjust management to achieve objectives.

## Wolford Special Recreation Management Area

### Supporting Information

#### Important Values of the SRMA

- The area offers close to town recreation opportunities in a natural setting.

#### Recreation Demand

- The primary visitors are a mix of local, regional, and state-wide residents.

#### The General Types of Visitors to be Served

- The visitor segment is identified as OHV trail riding enthusiasts.

#### Ability to Manage Recreation Resources

- The majority of the existing trail system was created by local OHV riders. The trails were not designed for sustainable trail riding. There are currently information kiosks at major access points. There are no developed staging areas or facilities at the major access points. A major investment would be required by the BLM to complete implementation.

## Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) 1

### RMZ Outcome Objective

By the year 2019, manage the zone to provide visitors the opportunity to engage in OHV riding recreation, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents and service providers report at least a “moderate” realization of these benefits. (i.e., on a probability scale where 1=not at all, 2=somewhat, 3=moderate, 4=total realization).

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Experiences</b>	<b>Benefits</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ATV riding</li> <li>• Jeeping</li> <li>• Motorcycle riding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing skills and abilities</li> <li>• Enjoying time with family and friends</li> </ul>	<p><b>Personal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved outdoor recreation skills</li> <li>• Greater personal enrichment from involvement with family and friends</li> </ul> <p><b>Community/Social:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved functioning of individuals, families and communities</li> </ul> <p><b>Environmental:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes</li> </ul> <p><b>Economic:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved employment opportunities and tax revenue</li> <li>• Increased local tourism revenue</li> </ul>

## Proposed Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSCs)

### Proposed Physical RSCs

- Remoteness (approx. distance from routes): Manage primarily as Middle Country to Front Country. Modify roads and trails as needed to mitigate resource impacts while developing a stacked loop trail system meeting the Subsequent Implementation-level Planning Guidance for the zone.
- Naturalness: Manage primarily as Middle Country to Front Country. Allow a moderate level of change to the naturalness of the SRMA.
- Visitor Facilities: Manage primarily as Middle Country to Front Country. Develop additional facilities and trails that meet visitor needs and protect resources.

### Proposed Social RSCs

- Contacts (avg.): Manage primarily as Middle Country. Manage for a season average of 20-25 encounters outside parking areas.
- Group Size (avg.): Manage primarily as Middle Country. Manage for a season average of 5-10 people per group outside of parking areas.
- Evidence of Use: Manage primarily as Middle Country to Front Country. Rehab and reduce signs of use by non-targeted visitors.

### Proposed Operational RSCs

- Access (types of travel allowed): Manage primarily as Middle Country. Develop new motorized trails.

- Visitor Services/Info: Manage Primarily as Middle Country to Front Country. Basic information on-site; occasional to periodic staff contact and assistance.
- Management Controls: Manage primarily as Front Country. Rules, regulations and ethics clearly posted. Use restrictions, limitations and/or closures may be implemented.

## Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

### Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management

- Designate the area as *Limited to Designated* (All modes and types of travel, except foot and horse travel and authorized over-the-snow vehicles, will be limited to designated routes and trails).
- Designate the Wolford Play Area as “open” to motorized use.
- Close Wolford Mountain single-track trail September 15 to June 1.
- December 15 to April 15 motorized travel is limited to snowmobiles and authorized over-the-snow vehicles on Grand CR 224, Grand CR 25.

### Camping

- Close the OHV play area and the Sidewinder Trail parking area to overnight camping.
- Access to Campsites: Allow motorized travel or mechanical transport, or both, up to 50 feet from designated or mechanical transport routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that:
  - No resource damage occurs;
  - no new routes are created; and
  - such access is not otherwise prohibited by the BLM Field Manager.

### Shooting

- Close the southern part of the zone to target shooting. (Refer to recreational target shooting in Recreation section of Chapter 2, Table 2-2, and map in Appendix A.)

### Lands and Realty

- ROW avoidance areas to include developed recreation sites.
- Retain SRMAs and developed recreational sites for long-term management.

### Stipulations and Conditions of Approval for Oil and Gas Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities

- To protect recreational setting character, recreation activity opportunities, and visitor health and safety in areas of high recreational value and/or significant recreational activity, apply CSU and/or COA restrictions (Appendices B&D) within the SRMA.

- To protect federal investment in facilities, provide for recreation use, and protect the viewshed from the facility, apply CSU and/or COA restrictions (Appendices B&D) on developed recreation sites, trails, trailheads, and interpretive sites.

### **Visual Resource Management**

- Manage the SRMA zone under VRM class II and III objectives.

### **Special Recreation Permits**

- Issue commercial, competitive, and organized group Class I - IV permits that are consistent with zone objectives (Appendix M).
- Competitive dirt bike events will be authorized on ATV and primitive roads.
- Competitive mountain bike events will be allowed on single track, ATV and primitive roads.
- Competitive ATV events will be limited to primitive roads.
- Competitive and organized groups will be limited to 6 events per season with up to 100 participants (not including spectators) per event.
- No competitive events or commercial outfitting will be permitted on the Sidewinder Extreme Jeep Trail.
- Designate the SRMA as a 'Special Area' for the purpose of initiating a permit system for private users to achieve zone objectives and setting prescriptions as needed (MA).

## Implementation Actions Included in the Land Use Plan

### Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management

- Designate individual routes as open or closed.
- On open routes, designate type and mode of travel allowed.

## Subsequent Implementation-level Planning Guidance

*Note:* The following actions are considered implementation-level actions, and are provided to help guide RMA management, administration, information, and monitoring.

### Management

- Develop a Recreational Activity Plan through supporting management actions and allowable uses that supports outcome objectives.
- Develop a *stacked-loop trail system*\* that is consistent with Criteria for Placement of Trails (Appendix P) and achieves zone objectives.
- \*See *Off-Highway Motorcycle and ATV Trails: Guidelines for Design, Construction, Maintenance and User Satisfaction* 2<sup>nd</sup> edition and *Managing Mountain Biking: IMBA's Guide to Providing Great Riding*
- Maintain a trail density no greater than 12 miles of trails per square mile in the southern part of the zone decreasing to 7 miles of trail per square mile in the northern part of the zone. Increase the overall average number of miles of recreation trails per square mile within the zone from the existing 4.7 miles to 6 miles.
- Develop the necessary facilities to accommodate motorized trail riders. (staging areas, toilet facilities, etc.)
- Design and construct a skills development park in the open OHV area.
- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of *designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting* management actions to achieve zone objectives.

### Administration

- Pursue agreements with local motorized trail users to leverage funding, secure volunteer help, and promote sustainable conditions of use.
- 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. Standard or expanded amenity fees are defined in the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA).
- Coordinate with CPW regarding seasonal and emergency closures for wildlife.

### **Information**

- Provide stewardship education/interpretation to help promote responsible motorized recreation (Tread Lightly/Stay the Trail).
- Provide RMZ map at on-site locations that includes information about opportunities, conditions of use, and shows private and public ownership.
- 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.
- Partner with local OHV organizations and the local schools to develop and implement an education program that promotes sustainable conditions of use.

### **Monitoring**

- Monitor recreation setting conditions through on-site patrols throughout the year.
- Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (on-site/focus group interviews or visitor studies) on five-year intervals.
- If monitoring indicates management objectives are not being met, the KFO, with stakeholder involvement, will adjust management to achieve objectives.
- When possible, use volunteers to help with on-site monitoring.

## Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) 2

### RMZ Outcome Objective

By the year 2019, manage the zone to provide visitors the opportunity to engage in OHV riding recreation, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents and service providers report at least a “moderate” realization of these benefits. (i.e., on a probability scale where 1=not at all, 2=somewhat, 3=moderate, 4=total realization).

Activities	Experiences	Benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ATV riding</li> <li>• Motorcycle riding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Experiencing adventure and excitement</li> <li>• Getting some needed physical exercise</li> </ul>	<p><b>Personal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved outdoor recreation skills</li> <li>• Improved physical fitness</li> <li>• Restored mind from unwanted stress</li> </ul> <p><b>Community/Social:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater community involvement with recreation and other land use decisions</li> </ul> <p><b>Environmental:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes</li> </ul> <p><b>Economic:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved employment opportunities and tax revenue</li> <li>• Increased local tourism revenue</li> </ul>

### Proposed Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSCs)

#### Proposed Physical RSCs

- Remoteness (approx. distance from routes): Manage primarily as Middle Country to Front Country. Modify roads and trails as needed to mitigate resource impacts while developing a stacked loop trail system meeting the Subsequent Implementation-level Planning Guidance for the zone.
- Naturalness: Manage primarily as Middle Country to Front Country. Allow a moderate level of change to the naturalness of the SRMA.
- Visitor Facilities: Manage primarily as Middle Country. Maintain current access roads; Develop additional parking/unloading areas and trails. Develop additional facilities and trails that meet visitor needs and protect resources.

### **Proposed Social RSCs**

- Contacts (avg.): Manage primarily as Middle Country. Manage for a season average of 10-15 encounters outside parking areas.
- Group Size (avg.): Manage primarily as Back Country to Middle Country. Manage for a season average of 3-7 people per group outside of parking areas.
- Evidence of Use: Manage primarily as Middle Country to Front Country. Rehab and reduce signs of use by non-targeted visitors.

### **Proposed Operational RSCs**

- Access (types of travel allowed): Manage primarily as Middle Country. Develop new motorized trails.
- Visitor Services/Info: Manage primarily as Middle Country. Basic information on-site; occasional staff contact and assistance.
- Management Controls: Manage primarily as Front Country. Rules, regulations and ethics clearly posted. Use restrictions, limitations and/or closures may be implemented.

## **Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions**

### **Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management**

- Designate the area as *Limited to Designated* (All modes and types of travel, except foot and horse travel and authorized over-the-snow vehicles, will be limited to designated routes and trails).
- December 15 to April 15 motorized travel is limited to snowmobiles and authorized over-the-snow vehicles on CR 26, CR 25, CR 2, as identified in Wolford Travel Management Plan.

### **Camping**

- Close the Cretaceous Ammonite site and the Red Desert Overlook to overnight camping.
- Access to Campsites: Allow motorized travel or mechanical transport, or both, up to 50 feet from designated or mechanical transport routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that:
  - No resource damage occurs;
  - no new routes are created; and
  - such access is not otherwise prohibited by the BLM Field Manager.

### **Lands and Realty:**

- ROW avoidance areas to include developed recreation sites.
- Retain SRMAs and developed recreational sites for long-term management.

## Stipulations and Conditions of Approval for Oil and Gas Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities

- To protect recreational setting character, recreation activity opportunities, and visitor health and safety in areas of high recreational value and/or significant recreational activity, apply CSU and/or COA restrictions (Appendices B&D) within the SRMA.
- To protect federal investment in facilities, provide for recreation use, and protect the viewshed from the facility, apply CSU and/or COA restrictions (Appendices B&D) on developed recreation sites, trails, trailheads, and interpretive sites.

### Visual Resource Management

- Manage the SRMA zone under VRM class III objectives.

### Special Recreation Permits

- Issue commercial and organized group Class I – III permits that are consistent with zone objective (See Appendix M).
- Competitive mountain bike events will be allowed on single track, ATV trails and primitive roads.
- Limit competitive and organized group permits to 2 events per season with up to 100 participants (not including spectators) per event.
- Designate the SRMA as a ‘Special Area’ for the purpose of initiating a permit system for private users to achieve zone objectives and setting prescriptions as needed (MA).

## Implementation Actions Included in the Land Use Plan

### Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management

- Designate individual routes as open or closed.
- On open routes, designate type and mode of travel allowed.

## Subsequent Implementation-level Planning Guidance

*Note:* The following actions are considered implementation-level actions, and are provided to help guide RMA management, administration, information, and monitoring.

### Management

- Develop a Recreational Activity Plan through supporting management actions and allowable uses that supports outcome objectives.
- Develop a *stacked-loop trail system\** that is consistent with Criteria for Placement of Trails (Appendix P) and achieves zone objectives.

- \*See Off-Highway Motorcycle and ATV Trails: Guidelines for Design, Construction, Maintenance and User Satisfaction 2<sup>nd</sup> edition and Managing Mountain Biking: IMBA's Guide to Providing Great Riding
- Maintain a trail density no greater than 6 miles of trails per square mile in the southern part of the zone decreasing to 4 miles of trail per square mile in the northern part of the zone. Increase the overall average number of miles of recreation trails per square mile within the zone from the existing 2 miles to 5 miles.
- Develop the necessary facilities to accommodate motorized trail riders - (parking areas, loading & unloading areas, toilet facilities, etc.).
- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of *designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting* management actions to achieve zone objectives.

### **Administration**

- Pursue agreements with local motorized trail users to leverage funding, secure volunteer help, and promote sustainable conditions of use.
- 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. Standard or expanded amenity fees are defined in the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA).
- Coordinate with CPW regarding seasonal and emergency closures for wildlife.

### **Information**

- Provide stewardship education/interpretation to help promote responsible motorized recreation (Tread Lightly/Stay the Trail).
- Provide RMZ map at on-site locations that includes information about opportunities, conditions of use, and shows private and public ownership.
- 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.
- Partner with local OHV organizations and the local schools to develop and implement an education program that promotes sustainable conditions of use.

### **Monitoring**

- Monitor recreation setting conditions through on-site patrols throughout the year.
- Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (on-site/focus group interviews or visitor studies) on five-year intervals.
- If monitoring indicates management objectives are not being met, the KFO, with stakeholder involvement, will adjust management to achieve objectives.
- When possible, use volunteers to help with on-site monitoring.

## Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) 3

### RMZ Outcome Objective:

By the year 2019, manage the zone to provide visitors the freedom to participate in a variety of non-motorized recreation opportunities, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents and service providers report at least a “moderate” realization of these benefits. (i.e., on a probability scale where 1=not at all, 2=somewhat, 3=moderate, 4=total realization).

Activities	Experiences	Benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fishing</li> <li>• Hiking</li> <li>• Mountain Biking</li> <li>• Scenic Viewing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contributing to the sustainable management of the area</li> <li>• Enjoying nature and the natural surroundings</li> <li>• Enjoying time with families and friends</li> </ul>	<p><b>Personal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved outdoor recreation skills</li> <li>• Improved physical fitness</li> <li>• Restored mind from unwanted stress</li> </ul> <p><b>Community/Social:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater community ownership and stewardship of natural resources</li> </ul> <p><b>Environmental:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes</li> </ul> <p><b>Economic:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved employment opportunities and tax revenue</li> <li>• Increased local tourism revenue</li> </ul>

### Proposed Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSCs)

#### Proposed Physical RSCs

- Remoteness (approx. distance from routes): Manage primarily as Front Country. Modify roads and trails as needed to mitigate resource impacts while developing a stacked loop trail system meeting the Subsequent Implementation-level Planning Guidance for the zone.
- Naturalness: Manage primarily as Middle Country to Front Country. Allow a low level of change to the naturalness of the SRMA zone.
- Visitor Facilities: Manage primarily as Middle Country. Develop facilities and trails that meet visitor needs and protect resources.

### **Proposed Social RSCs**

- Contacts (avg.): Manage primarily as Middle Country. Manage for a season average of 7-14 encounters outside parking areas.
- Group Size (avg.): Manage primarily as Back Country to Middle Country. Manage for a season average of 4-12 people per group outside of parking areas.
- Evidence of Use: Manage primarily as Front Country. Rehab and reduce signs of use by non-targeted visitors.

### **Proposed Operational RSCs**

- Access (types of travel allowed): Manage primarily as Front Country. Modify trails as needed to mitigate resource impacts.
- Visitor Services/Info: Manage Primarily as Middle Country. Basic information and maps on-site; occasional staff presence for contacts and assistance.
- Management Controls: Manage primarily as Front Country. Rules, regulations and ethics clearly posted. Use restrictions, limitations and/or closures may be implemented.

## **Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions**

### **Camping**

- Close BLM lands within the zone to overnight camping.

### **Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:**

- Designate the area as *Limited to Designated* (All modes and types of travel, except foot and horse travel and authorized over-the-snow vehicles, will be limited to designated routes and trails).
- Close the southern portion of the zone along the Cliff Road to motorized travel between December 15 and April 15.

### **Special Recreation Permits**

- Issue commercial, competitive, and organized group Class I - III permits for a wide variety of uses, that are consistent with natural and cultural resource objectives, and within budgetary/workload constraints. (Refer to Appendix M).
- Competitive mountain bike events will be allowed on single track, ATV and primitive roads.
- Competitive and organized group permits will be limited to 200 participants (not including spectators) per event.

- Designate the SRMA as a ‘Special Area’ for the purpose of initiating a permit system for private users to achieve zone objectives and setting prescriptions as needed (MA).

### **Lands and Realty**

- ROW avoidance areas to include developed recreation sites.
- Retain SRMAs and developed recreational sites for long-term management.

### **Stipulations and Conditions of Approval for Oil and Gas Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities**

- To protect recreational setting character, recreation activity opportunities, and visitor health and safety in areas of high recreational value and/or significant recreational activity, apply CSU and/or COA restrictions (Appendices B&D) within the SRMA.
- To protect federal investment in facilities, provide for recreation use, and protect the viewshed from the facility, apply CSU and/or COA restrictions (Appendices B&D) on developed recreation sites, trails,
- trailheads, and interpretive sites.

### **Visual Resource Management**

- Manage the SRMA zone under VRM class II and III objectives.

## **Implementation Actions Included in the Land Use Plan**

### **Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management**

- Designate individual routes as open or closed.
- On open routes, designate type and mode of travel allowed.

## **Subsequent Implementation-level Planning Guidance**

*Note:* The following actions are considered implementation-level actions, and are provided to help guide RMA management, administration, information, and monitoring.

### **Management**

- Develop a Recreational Activity Plan through supporting management actions and allowable uses that supports outcome objectives.

- Develop new recreation facilities (e.g., trails, trailheads, restrooms) to effectively address recreation activity demand created by growing communities and recreation-tourism that is consistent with Criteria for Placement of Trails (Appendix P) and achieves zone objectives.
- \*See Managing Mountain Biking: IMBA' Guide to Providing Great Riding
- Connect/reroute routes to make loop opportunities as necessary.
- Re-route/repair unsustainable and eroding routes.
- Close and rehabilitate routes not included in route system.
- Reduce trespass onto non-BLM administered lands. This could involve connecting trails to make loops, closing/restoring routes, and appropriate signing.
- Install signage to identify trails.
- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting management actions to achieve zone objectives.

### **Administration**

- Pursue agreements with non-motorized trail users to leverage funding, secure volunteer help, and promote sustainable conditions of use.
- 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. Standard or expanded amenity fees are defined in the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA).
- Coordinate with CPW regarding seasonal and emergency closures for wildlife.

### **Information**

- Provide stewardship education/information to help promote the responsible recreation and sustainable use of natural resources.
- Provide RMZ map at on-site locations that includes information about opportunities, conditions of use, and shows private and public ownership.
- 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.
- Partner with local non-motorized organizations and the local schools to develop and implement an education program that promotes sustainable conditions of use.

### **Monitoring**

- Monitor recreation setting conditions through on-site patrols throughout the year.
- Monitor outcome attainment and preferences through customer assessments (on-site/focus group interviews or visitor studies) on five-year intervals.

- If monitoring indicates management objectives are not being met, the KFO, with stakeholder involvement, will adjust management to achieve objectives.
- When possible, use volunteers to help with on-site monitoring.

## Headwaters Extensive Recreation Management Area

### ERMA Objective

Through the life of the plan the Headwaters ERMA offers visitors the freedom to participate in a variety of non-motorized recreation activities..

### Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions

#### Camping

- Close the Jacques Road Parking area to overnight camping.
- Close dispersed camping ½ mile along Kinney Creek Road (1/4 mile either side of road). Overnight camping is limited to designated dispersed campsites.
- Access to Campsites: Allow motorized travel or mechanical transport, or both, up to 300 feet from designated motorized routes or mechanical transport routes for direct access to dispersed campsites provided that:
  - No resource damage occurs;
  - no new routes are created; and
  - such access is not otherwise prohibited by the BLM Field Manager.

#### Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management

- Designate the area as *Limited to Designated* (All modes and types of travel, except foot and horse travel and authorized over-the-snow vehicles, will be limited to designated routes and trails).
- Close the Kinney Creek Spur Roads and McQuery Creek Road from Labor Day to June 1.
- Close the ERMA to motorized travel between December 15 and May 15. (Exception: motorized travel is limited to snowmobiles and authorized over-the-snow vehicles.)

#### Special Recreation Permits

- Only issue Class I special recreation permits for a wide variety of uses, that are consistent with natural and cultural resource objectives, and within budgetary/workload constraints. (Refer to Appendix M.).

#### Lands and Realty

- ROW avoidance areas to include developed recreation sites.

### **Stipulations and Conditions of Approval for Oil and Gas Leasing and Other Surface-Disturbing Activities**

- To protect recreational setting character, recreation activity opportunities, and visitor health and safety in areas of high recreational value and/or significant recreational activity, apply CSU and/or COA restrictions (Appendices B&D) within the ERMA.
- To protect federal investment in facilities, provide for recreation use, and protect the viewshed from the facility, apply CSU and/or COA restrictions (Appendices B&D) on developed recreation sites, trails, trailheads, and interpretive sites.

### **Visual Resource Management**

- Manage the area within the ERMA that includes timber resources under VRM Class III objectives. Manage the remainder of the ERMA under VRM Class II objectives.

### **Implementation Actions Included in the Land Use Plan**

#### **Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management**

- Designate individual routes as open or closed.
- On open routes, designate type and mode of travel allowed.

## **Subsequent Implementation-level Planning Guidance**

*Note:* The following actions are considered implementation-level actions, and are provided to help guide RMA management, administration, information, and monitoring.

### **Management**

- Develop a Recreational Activity Plan through supporting management actions and allowable uses that supports outcome objectives.
- Develop new recreation facilities (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.
- Connect/reroute routes to make loop opportunities as necessary to meet visitor needs and protect resources.
- Re-route/repair unsustainable and eroding routes.
- Close and rehabilitate routes not included in route system.
- Reduce trespass onto adjacent private property. This could involve connecting trails to make loops, closing/restoring routes, and appropriate signing.
- Install signage to identify trails and allowable uses. With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of

designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting management actions to achieve zone objectives.

### **Administration**

- Coordinate with CPW regarding seasonal and emergency closures for wildlife.

### **Information**

- Provide stewardship education/information to help promote the sustainable use of natural resources.
- Create a basic map of trails and private and public ownership. Provide maps at on-site locations.
- 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.

### **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, CPW, etc.).
- If monitoring indicates management objectives are not being met, the KFO, with stakeholder involvement, will adjust management to achieve objectives.

## Recreation Setting Character Condition Matrix

### PHYSICAL - Qualities of the Landscape

	<i>Primitive Classification</i>	<i>Back Country Classification</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification</i>	<i>Front Country Classification</i>	<i>Rural Classification</i>	<i>Urban Classification</i>
<b>Remoteness</b> (approx. distance from routes)	More than ½ mile from any kind of a man-made trail	More than ½ mile from any kind of a man-made ATV or full-sized vehicle route	More than ½ mile from improved gravel roads	More than ½ mile from paved roads and railroad tracks.	More than ½ mile from municipal streets or roads within towns or cities.	Municipal street and roads within towns or cities.
<b>Naturalness</b> (landscape texture form, line, color)	Undisturbed natural landscape.	Natural landscape with any modifications in harmony with surroundings and not visually obvious or evident (e.g. stock ponds, trails).	Character of the natural landscape retained. A few modifications contrast with character of the landscape (e.g. fences, primitive roads).	Character of the natural landscape partially modified but none overpower natural landscape (e.g. roads, structures, utilities).	Character of the natural landscape considerably modified (agriculture, residential or industrial).	Urbanized developments dominate landscape.
<b>Visitor Facilities</b>	No structures. Foot/horse trails only.	Developed trails made mostly of native materials such as log bridges. Structures are rare and isolated.	Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments and basic toilets.	Rustic 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.

### SOCIAL - Qualities Associated with Use

	<i>Primitive Classification</i>	<i>Back Country Classification</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification</i>	<i>Front Country Classification</i>	<i>Rural Classification</i>	<i>Urban Classification</i>
<b>Contacts</b> (avg. with any other group)	Fewer than 3 encounters/day at camp sites and fewer than 6 encounters/day on travel routes.	3-6 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., campsites) and 7-15 encounters/day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., staging areas) and 15-29 encounters/ day en route	15-29 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters/day in route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
<b>Group Size</b> (average - other than you own)	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.
<b>Evidence of Use</b>	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.

### OPERATIONAL - Conditions Created by Management and Controls over Recreation Use

	<i>Primitive Classification</i>	<i>Back Country Classification</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification</i>	<i>Front Country Classification</i>	<i>Rural Classification</i>	<i>Urban Classification</i>
<b>Access</b> (types of travel allowed)	All travel is restricted to foot and horse 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.

	<i>Primitive Classification</i>	<i>Back Country Classification</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification</i>	<i>Front Country Classification</i>	<i>Rural Classification</i>	<i>Urban Classification</i>
<b>Visitor Services (and info)</b>	None is available. Staff rarely present.	Basic maps, staff infrequently present (e.g. seasonally, high use periods) to provide on-site assistance	Area brochures and maps, staff occasionally (e.g. most weekends) present to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation areas & activities, staff periodically present (e.g. weekdays & weekends).	Information described to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions, staff regularly present (e.g. almost daily).	Information described to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor demonstrations and clinics.
<b>Management Controls</b>	No visitor regulations or ethics signing on-site. No 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.

NOTE: This matrix can be customized to meet particular planning needs: 1) classes can be added, split, or merged; 2) characteristics can be added or deleted; 3) class names can be changed; and 4) the text can be modified. However, the concept of a spectrum must remain intact.