

**BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
and
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

**GRAND CANYON-PARASHANT
NATIONAL MONUMENT**

CURRENT MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

January 2002

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACEC	Area of Environmental Concern
ADEQ	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
AMP	Allotment Management Plan
AUM	Animal Unit Month
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
DPC	Desired Plant Community
EA	Environmental Assessment
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMP	General Management Plan
HMA	Habitat management Area
HMP	Habitat Management Plan
LAC	Limits of Acceptable Change
NPS	National Park Service
NRA	Lake Mead National Recreation Area
OC	Opportunity Class
OHV	Off-Highway Vehicle
RCA	Resource Conservation Area
RMP	Resource Management Plan
ROW	Rights-of-way
TES	Threatened, Endangered, or Special Status Species
VRM	Visual Resource Management Area
WFIP	Wildland Fire Implementation Plan

CURRENT MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE GRAND CANYON-PARASHANT NATIONAL MONUMENT

INTRODUCTION

Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation on January 11, 2000 to preserve and protect geologic treasures and significant archaeological and biological resources (Appendix A - Proclamation). The Proclamation states that "the National Park Service (NPS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) shall Manage the monument cooperatively and shall prepare an agreement to share, consistent with applicable laws what ever resources are necessary to properly manage the monument...." The Proclamation further states " the National Park Service shall continue to have primary management authority over the portion of the monument within the Lake Mead National Recreation Area authorizing legislation." Consequently, interim management and the proposed new plan will address and incorporate, to the extent possible, NPS policies, regulations and management directives.

The area has been managed in accordance with the Arizona Strip Resource Management Plan (RMP) (1992) and the Lake Mead General Management Plan (GMP) (1986). Although the Proclamation preserved valid existing rights, it altered some uses allowed under the RMP and GMP and increased the emphasis on the management and protection of cultural and natural resources. The Arizona Strip Field Office and Lake Mead National Recreation Area (NRA) are preparing a management plan for the Monument. The planning process will take place over the next three years. In the interim, guidance is needed to manage the area in accordance with the Proclamation, the Interim Management Policy for Bureau of Land Management National Monuments and National Conservation Areas (Appendix B), and decisions in the Arizona Strip RMP (including amendments and associated implementation and activity plans) and the Lake Mead GMP (including associated activity plans).

This document is a compilation of current management decisions from many documents (refer to the *Existing Management Documents* section below for a complete list). Incorporating all current management decisions into one document will help staff and the public better understand which decisions are consistent with the Proclamation and the Interim Management Policy and could be implemented, which decisions could be implemented following a case-by-case determination for consistency with the Proclamation and the Interim Management Policy, and which decisions are inconsistent with the Proclamation and Interim Management Policy and cannot be implemented.

In accordance with the Interim Management Policy, the BLM has been directed to maintain existing management policies, designations, and allocations except where changes are necessary to comply with the Proclamation to protect the objects of scientific and historic interest. The policy provides further guidance for managing specific activities. It mandates that "all existing planning documents related to the Monument lands should be reviewed for consistency with the Proclamation."

The BLM and NPS reviewed existing planning documents and decisions to prepare this Current Management Guidance for the Monument. During 2000, an Evaluation Team completed a statewide review of resource management plans to assist offices with future planning efforts. The evaluation identified decisions that are current and valid, those that need to be revised or that are no longer valid, and areas where new decisions are needed. The plan evaluation, on file at the Arizona Strip Field Office, provided information useful in the review of decisions to determine their consistency with the Monument Proclamation and the Interim Management Policy.

LOCATION AND BACKGROUND

Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument is located in northwestern Arizona (refer to Map 1). It borders Grand Canyon National Park to the south, the state of Nevada to the west, and encompasses a portion of the Arizona Strip managed by the Bureau of Land Management and Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

The 1,054,264 acre Monument is remote, open, and undeveloped. Deep canyons, mountains, and lonely buttes testify to the power of geological forces and provide colorful vistas. The Precambrian, Paleozoic and Mesozoic sedimentary rock layers are relatively undeformed and un-obscured, revealing clear evidence that helps in understanding the processes of the geological history of the Colorado Plateau. The Monument encompasses the lower portion of the Shivwits Plateau which forms an important watershed for the Colorado River. Prehistoric human use is documented by rock art images, remnants of villages, caves, rock shelters, trails, and camps. Historic human evidence, including corrals, fences, and sawmills ruins, are scattered across the Monument. The remote and undeveloped nature of the Monument protects these sites in nearly their original context. The Monument also contains outstanding biological resources. This area is the junction of the Mojave Desert and the Colorado Plateau physiographic ecoregions. Vegetation ranges from yucca and cacti at lower elevation/precipitation sites to ponderosa pine at higher elevation/precipitation sites. The area is also home to many wildlife species, including the threatened desert tortoise.

EXISTING MANAGEMENT DOCUMENTS

The following documents were reviewed for consistency with the Proclamation and the Interim Management Policy. The decisions listed later in this document are from that review.

- Lake Mead NRA General Management Plan (1986)
- Lake Mead Resource Management Plan (1999)
- Lake Mead Draft Fire Management Plan (January 2002)
- Arizona Strip Resource Management Plan (RMP) (1992)
- Mt. Trumbull Resource Conservation Area (RCA) Plan (1995)
- Mt. Trumbull RCA Recreation Project Plan
- Mt. Trumbull RCA interpretive Prospectus
- Parashant Interdisciplinary Management Plan (1997)
- Wilderness Management Plans
 - Mt. Trumbull and Mt. Logan (1990)
 - Paiute and Beaver Dam Mountains (1990)
 - Grand Wash Cliffs (1990)
- Statewide Plan Amendment of Land Use Plans in Arizona for Implementation of Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Management (1996)
- Arizona Strip, Mojave Desert RMP Amendment (1998)
- Wildlife Habitat Management Plans (HMP)
 - Mt. Trumbull HMP (1977)
 - Black Rock HMP (1994)
 - Parashant HMP (1982)
 - Virgin River - Pakoon Basin HMP (1983)
- Livestock Grazing Allotment Management Plans
 - Belnap West
 - Big Spring Pipeline
 - Crosby Tank
 - Hidden Hills
 - Ivanpah
 - Jump Canyon
 - Last Chance
 - Link Spring
 - Littlefield Community
 - Little Wolf
 - Mainstreet
 - Mesquite Community

Mosby-Nay
Mount Trumbull
Mt. Logan
Mud & Cane
Mule Canyon
Parashant
Pakoon
Pakoon Springs
Penn's Well
Red Pond
Sullivan Canyon
Sullivan Tank
Tuweep
Whiterock-Soapstone
Wildcat

SUMMARY OF VALID EXISTING RIGHTS AND EXISTING PERMITS AND LEASES

Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument is jointly managed by the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service. The following is a breakdown of landownership:

BLM:	807,241 acres
NPS:	216,544 acres
State:	21,979 acres
Private:	8,500 acres
Total:	1,054,264 acres

Existing leases, withdrawals, and permits within the Monument are as follows (refer to Appendix C for a complete list):

- Livestock grazing leases: 37 grazing allotments/38 livestock permittees (see page 10)
- Mining claims: 4
- Mining notices: 3
- Rights-of-way: 13
- Leases: 2
- Withdrawals: 5
 - Mt. Trumbull Wilderness: 7,883.22 acres
 - Paiute Wilderness: 35,551.50 acres
 - Grand Wash Wilderness: 37,057.74 acres
 - Mt. Logan Wilderness: 14,608.76 acres
 - Nixon Springs Admin Site: 1 acre

DECISIONS WHICH MAY BE IMPLEMENTED

This section outlines those decisions that are consistent with the Proclamation and Interim Management Policy and could be implemented. Decisions effecting only those lands within Lake Mead National Recreation Area are identified under a separate heading.

AIR

- Manage to prevent degradation of Class I Federal air quality standards in national parks. Maintain Class II air quality standards and State air quality standards on public lands.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

- Classify and manage cultural resources in the District for (a) information potential, (b) conservation, and (c) public values. RMP Appendix 10 lists guidelines for these objectives.
- Manage Little Black Mountain, Honeymoon Trail and Temple Trail for public values.
- Protect the information, conservation, and public values of cultural properties by monitoring/patrols of priority cultural resource areas using BLM ranger staff, Civil Air Patrol, cultural resources staff, and volunteers.

Grand Wash Cliffs Wilderness Management Plan

- Conduct a Class II inventory.
- Protect cultural resources.

Paiute Wilderness Management Plan

- Inventory will be permitted as needed to record and evaluate cultural resources.
- Intensive site study and/or site stabilization involving surface disturbance will be analyzed through the environmental assessment (EA) process.
- Cultural sites will be accorded protection from vandalism or inadvertent disturbance as prescribed by the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 and the Wilderness Act.

Mt. Trumbull/Mt. Logan Wilderness Management Plan

- Conduct a cultural resource inventory in Opportunity Class I where baseline information is not available.

Lake Mead NRA

- Protect known cultural sites including Waring Ranch, Copper Mountain Mine site, Grand Wash archaeological district.
- Restore sites when deemed appropriate by professional analysis.
- Cultural assessment will be performed on all proposed projects, activities, or development before approval.
- Continue identification and protection of cultural resources.
- Projects will be designed to avoid or minimize impacts on cultural resources.
- Historic structures and sites, such as native villages, historic cabins, or mining complexes will not be reconstructed. Preservation/restoration will be to preserve existing original work and to maintain it by replacement or repair.
- Resources associated with Native Americans whose cultural memory, traditions, and lives are closely associated with Lake Mead NRA and general vicinity will be preserved. Mutually acceptable methods of protecting and preserving areas of sacred and traditional importance will be adopted.
- Increase baseline knowledge of the monument's cultural resources and the capability for proactive inventory and monitoring of archeological resources.
- Develop a program for routine maintenance of the monument's historic structures.
- Complete records and documentation for each historic structure.
- Complete Section 110 inventories and update List of Classified Structures as part of the Servicewide Archeological Inventory Program, and to fulfill Section 110 and Archaeological Resource Protection Act responsibilities.

- Assess all sites for National Register significance and determinations of eligibility will be sought as part of the survey work.
- Enter data obtained from inventories into the Service's automated databases.
- Expand 106 compliance to include all monument activities with the potential for ground disturbance or which result in the alteration of structures 50 years or more in age.
- Explore and solidify relations with Native American groups.
- Identify and facilitate culturally sensitive areas in the Monument using existing and new ethnographic information, on-site tours, and dialog.
- Actively seek funding through grants and partnerships with state, federal, and tribal entities.
- Submit annual project proposals to smaller funding sources such as Challenge Grants and Southwest Parks and Monuments Association Research Grants.
- Establish effective communication and positive working relationships with Western Archaeological Conservation Center, NPS Western Regional Office, State Historic Preservation Office, and other governmental agencies.
- Train non-cultural resource staff in the recognition of resources and compliance regulations.
- Develop historical context statements using existing data, Section 110 data, ethnographic, and oral history studies.
- Establish a program of oral history interviews and sustained ethnographic investigation.
- Complete cultural landscape inventories and evaluations.
- Consolidate records of collections.
- Standardize collection procedures and documentation.
- Relocate collections where feasible and appropriate.
- Expand the monument's cultural resource database, and archive data to Lake Mead's library and museum collections.
- Identify and correct other curation areas not within standards.
- Identify, access and enter traditional museum property into ANCS (e.g., administrative records).
- Build active volunteer and in-house education programs focusing on cultural resources.
- Become an active facilitator of regional research.
- Take an active role in disseminating information via publications and public interpretation.
- Explore non-traditional staffing strategies to augment staff capabilities (e.g., assistance through established Cooperative Park Study Units, contracted services, and volunteer opportunities).
- Establish interdivisional, systematic program for site inspection and evaluation.
- Develop GIS mapping and data management program for all sites.
- Evaluate nature of disturbance and develop protection and mitigation programs.
- Develop systematic monitoring of cultural resources to detect illegal activities.
- Establish detection programs, such as remote surveillance, for high risk resources.
- Develop protection strategies.
- Increase enforcement capabilities.
- Complete NPS standard baseline inventories.
- Establish science delivery network, consisting of cooperative agreements with local universities and local agencies.
- Maintain statement of research needs and develop strategies for interagency research programs.

DATA MANAGEMENT

Lake Mead NRA

- Develop information management plan for resource data, to address archiving data, data standards, quality control, statistical analysis, integration with the geographic information system (GIS), and availability of data to interested parties and the public.
- Interface data with GIS.
- Ensure creation of metadata for all GIS data.

- Complete backlog of existing data from Arizona Strip BLM and Lake Mead monitoring programs into electronic formats.
- Complete backlog of priority historic data on monument resources into electronic reports.

FIRE MANAGEMENT

- Grassland - Hold individual fires to 300 acres or less in the Pakoon Basin, 8 years out of 10 to protect the fragile desert environment and tortoise habitat.
- Brush - Hold individual fires to 500 acres or less to protect watersheds and other values.
- Pinion Juniper - Hold fires to 600 acres or less to protect watersheds and other values identified in activity plans.
- Pinion Juniper - Hold individual fires to 500 acres or less in the Mt. Trumbull and Buckskin areas to protect watersheds and other values.
- Ponderosa Pine - Hold individual fires with intensity levels of 3 or 4 to 10 acres or less to prevent damage to the ponderosa pine stands.
- Full suppression activities will be initiated in desert tortoise habitat. Fires will be suppressed with minimum surface disturbance. A resource advisor will be required on all wildfires.
- Use naturally ignited prescribed fires to meet appropriate objectives for specific areas after prescriptions have been prepared and approved.

Grand Wash Cliffs Wilderness Management Plan

- Suppression will be limited to the minimum tools and equipment necessary to accomplish the task.
- A wilderness resource advisor will be sent to any fire that has potential of escaping initial attack.

Paiute Wilderness Management Plan

- Wildfire will be allowed to run its course unless human life, private property and other non-Federal property or critical wilderness values are at risk.
- The decision to suppress human-caused fires will be done on a case-by-case basis by the authorized officer.
- A wilderness resource advisor will be assigned to all fires within the wilderness. Suppression techniques will be those that result in the least impact to the wilderness resource. The minimum tool policy will be used to determine the type of equipment used for fire suppression.
- Helicopter operations from the Black Rock heliport will be carried out so as to minimize flying over wilderness. However, at no time will safety be compromised in order to avoid wilderness overflights.

Lake Mead NRA

(Note: The Management Authorities (Directors Order-18, November 1998 and Reference Manual RM-18, February 1999) are the NPS guiding documents for fire management plan implementation. NPS Servicewide fire management policy is expressed in the current revisions of the Directors Orders and attendant Reference Manual, and "The Wildland and Prescribed Fire Management Policy: Implementation and Reference Guide", and is incorporated herein by reference. Lake Mead's fire management objectives conform to the referenced documents).

- Conduct fire history of the Shivwits Plateau to evaluate the past role fire has played in the ecosystem and to help analyze probable fire impacts.
- Determine past management practices within the area.
- Map hazard fuel areas of the Shivwits Plateau.
- Conduct surveys for Mexican spotted owls and peregrine falcons in areas proposed for prescribed fire.
- Conduct prescribed burns of tamarisk thickets and evaluate success in achieving resource goals.
- Monitor fire impacts within prescribed natural fire areas.
- Research the role of fire within the ecosystem.
- Monitor fire effects.

- Research the effectiveness of fire as a restoration tool.
- Update the Fire Management Plan.

Fire Management Decisions from the Lake Mead Draft Fire Management Plan

(Note: the following Fire Management decisions are listed in the Lake Mead Draft Fire Management Plan, which is expected to be finalized prior to completion of the Monument Management Plan).

- Several administrative sites, historical sites, administrative boundaries, and two special plant populations would receive full suppression.
- Any prescribed fire or fire for resource benefit would receive an evaluation from a resource advisor.
- Personnel and public safety are the highest priority for all fire management activities.
- No fire management operations will be initiated until all personnel involved receive a safety briefing describing known hazards and mitigating actions, current fire season conditions and current and predicted fire weather and behavior.
- Fire management activities will employ minimum impact tactics.
- No off road vehicle use unless approved by the Superintendent.
- No dozer or grader use unless approved by the Superintendent.
- Smoke management reporting procedures for burning in Arizona will be followed for all prescribed and fire use operations.
- Protection and mitigation measures for known historic and cultural resource sites in or near the project area must be assured before a prescribed burn project is initiated or a fire for resource benefit is allowed to burn.
- Protection/mitigation measures for known threatened, endangered, or special status (TES) species in or near the project area will be initiated before a prescribed burn takes place or before a fire for resource is allow to burn.
- Any known TES species sites will be acknowledged and mitigated for during prescribed burn operations as well as fire suppression actions.
- All human caused wildfires will be suppressed.
- The effects of fire on the ecosystem will be monitored.
- Fire management operations will be carried out by qualified individuals that promote the safe and skillful application of fire management strategies and techniques.
- Air quality will be maintained at acceptable levels.

Smoke Management

- The Shivwits Plateau is immediately adjacent to the Grand Canyon National Park, which is a Class I airshed.
- Monitoring of smoke is always a high priority, which includes: volume, dispersal, mixing heights, atmospheric conditions any other smoke concerns.
- Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) smoke management procedures, guidelines, requirements, and recommendations will be followed during all phases of a fire for resource benefit.
- A burn plan will be submitted to ADEQ for approval upon designation of a fire for resource benefit, followed by a daily burn request and accomplishment report.
- The decision to discontinue a fire for resource benefit due to air quality concerns will be made by ADEQ.
- The park will be responsible for smoke monitoring data collection and producing Simple Approach Smoke Estimation Models to provide accurate information for the completion of ADEQ request forms.

FOREST AND WOODLAND MANAGEMENT

- Maintain healthy, viable and biologically diverse forest ecosystems that will meet the needs of wildlife, recreation, livestock grazing, watershed and other resources. Commercial forestry or harvest is not the primary objective of activity plans.
- In forest management activities, ensure protection of natural aesthetics, recreation, special status species, cultural resources, and other multiple-use values.

- Maintain appropriate old growth and dead standing ponderosa pine and a healthy understory of vegetation (oak and other species) for wildlife habitat and natural aesthetics.
- Management activities will maintain or promote ground cover that will provide for infiltration, permeability, soil moisture storage, and soil stability appropriate for the ecological sites within management units. The ground cover should maintain soil organisms and plants and animals to support the hydrologic and nutrient cycles, and energy flow. Ground cover and signs of erosion are surrogate measures for hydrologic and nutrient cycles and energy flow.
- Designate ponderosa pine forests on Uinkaret Mountains, Parashant, and Black Rock Mountain, located outside wilderness as Management Category C; these are areas of forest management for enhancement of other uses.
- Close Witch Pool and Nampawcap Areas of Environmental Concern (ACEC) to woodland product sales.

Mt. Trumbull Resource Conservation Area Plan

- Ponderosa - Sample and analyze specific sites where high-intensity wildfire, bark beetle mortality, prescribed broadcast fire, and understory thinning have occurred to determine the extent of disturbance and lay the groundwork for integrated ecosystem management.
- Ponderosa - Establish five demonstration and experimental restoration plots of 20 acres in size with 5 replicates within the ponderosa pine type. These plots would form the scientific study area for detailed measurement of the ecological response to restoration treatments.
- Ponderosa - Sawmill Forest Restoration Units: Establish three restoration units within T.34N., R.8W., and within sections 6 and 7 comprising approximately 12, 172, and 153 acres. Within these units the ponderosa pine would be selectively thinned leaving all old growth trees. The units fire lines would be constructed, litter and duff would be removed around the bases of old growth and snags, and the units would be burned using a low intensity fire prescription to reduce fuel loading. Supplemental seeding would be completed as necessary with native grass and forb species common to the area. Livestock grazing would be excluded from the treatment areas until understory herbaceous species are established.
- Ponderosa - Lava Fuels Reduction Units: Restore approximately 200 acres within T.34N., R.8W., and within sections 8 and 9. Within these units the ponderosa pine would be selectively thinned leaving all old growth trees. The units fire lines would be constructed, litter and duff would be removed around the bases of old growth and snags, and the units would be burned using a low intensity fire prescription to reduce fuel loading. Supplemental seeding would be completed as necessary with native grass and forb species common to the area. Livestock grazing would be excluded from the treatment areas until understory herbaceous species are established.
- Ponderosa - Petty Knoll Fuels Reduction Units: Restore approximately 200 acres within T.34N., R.8W., and within sections 17 and 18. Within these units the ponderosa pine would be selectively thinned leaving all old growth trees. The units fire lines would be constructed, litter and duff would be removed around the bases of old growth and snags, and the units would be burned using a low intensity fire prescription to reduce fuel loading. Supplemental seeding would be completed as necessary with native grass and forb species common to the area. Livestock grazing would be excluded from the treatment areas until understory herbaceous species are established.

GEOLOGY

Lake Mead NRA

- Develop a geologic mapping and characterization program for the monument. Generate a new digital bedrock and surficial geologic map of the southern half of the Monument at the 1:100,000 scale.

LANDS

- New physical facilities on Black Rock Mountain and Mt. Logan will not be allowed. Facilities for existing rights-of-way (ROW) could be completed.
- Do not authorize ROWs in Witch Pool or Nampawap ACECs.
- Acquire up to 33,315 acres of private land through exchange and acquire subsurface estate where BLM manages the surface.
- Seek opportunities to acquire desert tortoise habitat, including surface and subsurface mineral rights, in the Pakoon ACEC. Any lands acquired will be managed in accordance with ACEC prescriptions.
- Acquire legal vehicle access across private and state lands in locations listed in RMP Appendix 21. This initial list of access needs is subject to additions or deletions.
- Acquire state and private inholdings, if available and in the public interest, in wilderness areas, and Mt. Trumbull Resource Conservation Area (RCA).

Painte Wilderness Management Plan

- Existing ROWs will be allowed to continue subject to mitigation to protect the wilderness resource. BLM will monitor all ROWs to ensure compliance with wilderness policies.
- Use of motorized vehicles or equipment for non-emergency maintenance in connection with ROWs must be analyzed by an EA and approved by the authorized officer prior to operations.

Lake Mead NRA

- Acquire subsurface rights on Shivwits.

LIVESTOCK GRAZING MANAGEMENT

- The goals of rangeland management are: (1) administer livestock grazing on the public lands to balance use and sustain productivity and appropriately mesh livestock production and associated practices with other multiple use needs and objective; (2) manage, maintain, protect and improve rangeland resources within the framework of multiple-use needs and objectives so that they are productive for all rangeland values; (3) maintain close monitoring of the utilization, condition and trend of rangeland resources; (4) make sure that rangeland improvement projects provide multiple-use benefits, where appropriate.
- Intensity, season and frequency of use, and distribution of grazing use should provide for growth and reproduction of those plant species needed to reach desired plant community objectives.
- Parashant grazing authorization would be at BLM's discretion to provide rest as needed on other allotments due to fire damage, vegetative treatments or to allow rest to established allotment management plan (AMP) grazing systems.
- Changes in kind of livestock from cattle to domestic sheep and/or goats would not be authorized within or adjacent to occupied bighorn sheep habitats unless monitoring studies and research indicate a disease transmission problem would not exist.
- All allotments below 3,600 feet elevation are designed as perennial-ephemeral grazing lands.
- Grazing on designated ephemeral (annual and perennial) rangeland may be authorized if the following conditions are met: (1) ephemeral vegetation is present in draws, washes, and under shrubs and has grown to useable levels at the time grazing begins; (2) sufficient surface and subsurface soil moisture exists for continued plant growth; (3) serviceable waters are capable of providing for proper grazing distribution; (4) sufficient annual vegetation will remain on site to satisfy other resource concerns, (i.e., watershed, wildlife, wild horses and burros); and (5) monitoring is conducted during grazing to determine if objectives are being met.
- Pakoon ACEC will be closed to grazing and will not authorize domestic livestock grazing beginning March 15, 2001. All grazing preferences will be canceled.
- BLM will retire allotments with desert tortoise whenever the preference-holder requests or when the grazing preference is acquired for tortoise conservation. Authorize up to 10 years of conservation (non-use) on the 11

- tortoise allotments outside of the Pakoon ACEC when requested by permittee.
- Administer livestock grazing on public lands to balance use and sustain productivity and appropriately mesh livestock production and associated management practices with other multiple-use needs and objectives.
 - Manage, maintain, protect, and improve rangeland resources within the framework of multiple use needs and objectives so that they are productive for all rangeland values.
 - Ensure that rangeland improvement projects provide multiple use benefits, where appropriate.
 - Monitor each allotment consistent with the schedule in the AMP or current allotment monitoring cycle. Monitoring studies include but are not limited to ecological site inventories, trend, utilization, actual use and precipitation.

Authorize livestock grazing on the following allotments within the Monument consistent with the current permit, terms, conditions and grazing preference.

Allotment	Livestock	Season of Use	Active Grazing Preference
Belnap	107	06/15 - 11/15	493 animal unit months (AUMs)
Belnap West	30	10/16 - 05/20	204 AUMs
Big Spring Pipeline	242	10/01 - 09/30	2,671 AUMs
Black Rock	149	03/01 - 02/28	960 AUMs
Cottonwood	155	03/01 - 02/28	1,860 AUMs
Crosby Tank	137	06/15 - 11/15	470 AUMs
Dripping Spring	64	12/01 - 05/31	448 AUMs
Duncan Tank	55	03/01 - 02/28	428 AUMs
Hidden Hills	281	05/16 - 12/30	1,907 AUMs
Hidden Spring	109	03/01 - 02/28	1,308 AUMs
Home Ranch	156	03/01 - 02/28	1,799 AUMs
Imlay	97	10/01 - 05/31	73 AUMs
Ivanpah	138	11/01 - 05/15	780 AUMs
Jump Canyon	277	10/16 - 06/15	2,217 AUMs
Last Chance	57	03/01 - 02/28	684 AUMs
Link Spring	93	03/01 - 02/28	1,140 AUMs
Little Wolf	54	06/01 - 11/30	328 AUMs
Littlefield Community	227	03/01 - 02/28	2,615 AUMs
Mainstreet	1,563	12/01 - 11/30	18,707 AUMs
Mesquite Community	200	03/01 - 02/28	2,406 AUMs
Mosby-Nay	59	03/01 - 02/28	654 AUMs
Mt. Trumbull	149	12/01 - 11/30	1,558 AUMs

Allotment	Livestock	Season of Use	Active Grazing Preference
Mt. Logan	88	03/01 - 02/28	930 AUMs
Mud & Cane Spring	401	03/01 - 02/28	4,182 AUMs
Mule Canyon	92	11/01 - 05/15	580 AUMs
Pakoon	103	11/29 - 05/15	569 AUMs
	240	01/01 - 05/15	1,055 AUMs
Pakoon Springs	112	03/01 - 02/28	1,283 AUMs
Parashant		03/01 - 02/28	2,616 AUMs
Pa's Pocket	110	12/01 - 04/30	479 AUMs
Penn's Well	31	06/01 - 10/31	145 AUMs
Red Pond	242	03/01 - 02/28	2,794 AUMs
Sullivan Canyon	80	03/01 - 02/28	1,466 AUMs
Sullivan Tank	57	10/16 - 06/15	456 AUMs
Tassi	Closed to Grazing		1,188 AUMs
Tuweep	151	03/01 - 02/28	1,434 AUMs
Whiterock-Soapstone	176	10/16 - 05/31	1,320 AUMs
Wildcat	447	12/01 - 11/30	4,593 AUMs

The Littlefield Community, Mesquite Community, Mosby-Nay, Pakoon and Pakoon Spring allotments were affected by the Mojave Desert RMP Amendment decisions. For these allotments the following decisions apply.

- Average forage utilization levels on key plant species may not exceed 45 percent. When the levels approach 45 percent the permittee will have two weeks in which to remove all livestock from categorized desert tortoise habitat.
- Use of roughage for supplemental feeding will not be authorized. However, feeding of nutritional livestock supplements is allowed, including protein, minerals and salt.
- Areas that experience wildfires shall receive one to two growing seasons of rest from grazing to facilitate recovery of vegetation.
- Livestock carcasses found within 300 feet of any road shall be removed and disposed of in an appropriate manner.

Littlefield Community Allotment Management Plan

- No livestock grazing will occur between March 15 and October 15 on public lands within the Virgin Slope ACEC.
- Temporary non-renewable extensions of the grazing season will not be authorized.
- All motorized vehicle use on public lands associated with livestock management as authorized by this permit shall be restricted to existing roads and trails outside of the Virgin Slope ACEC.
- All motorized vehicle use on public lands associated with livestock management as authorized by this permit shall be restricted to designated roads and trails inside of the Virgin Slope ACEC.

Mesquite Community Allotment Management Plan

- No livestock grazing will occur between March 15 and October 15 on public lands within the Virgin Slope ACEC.
- All motorized vehicle use on public lands associated with livestock management as authorized by this permit shall be restricted to existing roads and trails outside of the Virgin Slope ACEC.
- All motorized vehicle use on public lands associated with livestock management as authorized by this permit shall be restricted to designated roads and trails inside of the Virgin Slope ACEC.
- Authorized grazing use will be in accordance with the Mesquite Community AMP, dated March 17, 1983, as modified by this decision.

Mosby-Nay Allotment Management Plan

- No livestock grazing will occur on public lands within the Pakoon ACEC. This closure to grazing will become effective 2 years from the effective date of this decision, March 1, 2001.

Pakoon Allotment Management Plan

- In years of high annual forage production the permittees may apply for ephemeral use. Requests must be made by the permittee at least two weeks prior to the time his qualifications will run out. The BLM will then conduct a utilization and forage production check to determine if additional use is warranted. Additional use will be granted by the Field Office Manager if he determines the extension coincides with the objectives of this plan.
- No livestock grazing will occur on public lands south of the livestock control fence, within the Pakoon ACEC. This closure to grazing will become effective two years from the effective date of this decision, March 1, 2001.
- All motorized vehicle use on public lands associated with grazing use as authorized by this permit shall be restricted to existing roads and trails.

Pakoon Springs Allotment Management Plan

- No livestock grazing will occur on public lands within the Pakoon ACEC. This applies to the Burro Spring pasture. This closure to grazing will become effective two years from the effective date of this decision, March 1, 2001.
- All motorized vehicle use on public lands associated with grazing use as authorized by this permit shall be restricted to existing roads and trails.

Grand Wash Cliffs Wilderness Management Plan

- Continue monitoring studies, including utilization, trend, actual use, precipitation, and livestock counts.
- Inventory all range improvements. Abandoned or unnecessary improvements may be considered for removal.
- Hold annual coordination meetings with the grazing permittees to review and update maintenance schedules.

Paiute Wilderness Management Plan

- Monitoring studies, including utilization, trend, actual use, livestock counts, and precipitation data gathering will continue.
- An inventory of range improvements is being completed. Improvements which may have been abandoned or are determined to be unnecessary to the grazing operation may be removed.
- Annual coordination meetings will be held with all affected grazing permittees to review and update the maintenance plan.
- Existing AMPs are being revised, when necessary, to reflect wilderness management policies. New AMPs will also incorporate these policies.

Mt. Trumbull/Mt. Logan Wilderness Management Plan

- Maintain range improvements using the minimum tool concept.

Lake Mead NRA

- Discontinue grazing on Kelly Point in the year 2005.
- Conduct major cyclic maintenance for the Twin Point fence and install two cattle guards.
- Repair and replace fence and boundary markers.
- Fence the NPS boundary in the Shivwits ranger station area.
- Develop consistent monitoring of vegetation and range conditions in areas with active grazing allotments.
- Establish management program and permitting system.
- Manage on ground use with fences, trespass removals, and agreements with permittees.
- All grazing management activities on NPS lands within the Monument that are within proposed or potential wilderness (all allotments except one small portion of the Big Springs allotment) are required to undergo a "minimum requirement" analysis to minimize impacts on wilderness character and resources.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Lake Mead NRA

- Develop procedures and assign staff to review management activities within the Monument.
- Ensure appropriate environmental compliance and procedures.
- Monitor actual projects to ensure compliance and mitigation actions are followed.
- Monitor effectiveness and consequences of Monument actions, including restoration and mitigation actions.
- Develop procedures and assign staff to review research and proposed activities from outside interests.
- Monitor threats to the integrity of Monument resources arising from sources outside the Monument to prevent resource degradation.
- Ensure the Monument is engaged in regional planning.
- Monitor regional planning and developmental activities.
- Establish baseline monitoring program of air quality, visibility, water quality, surface disturbance, and exotic plant species for evaluation of threats to Monument resources.
- Develop capability to evaluate and mitigate activities that potentially harm Monument resources.

MINERAL RESOURCES

- Mineral material disposal is not allowed in the Witch Pool, Nampaweap, or Pakoon ACECs.

Paiute Wilderness Management Plan

- Inactive mining claims will be monitored quarterly to check for unauthorized surface disturbance.

Lake Mead NRA

Abandoned Mine Lands Reclamation--

- Restore shafts, tailings, abandoned equipment and other impacts from mining to natural conditions.
- Where bats are present, gate the openings in natural zones and reclaim or make safe to the public and wildlife in historic, developed, and resource utilization zones.
- Hire temporary personnel to do complete abandoned mine surveys on sites lacking complete information and to digitize the information into the park GIS and databases.
- Ensure safety and protection of the bat habitat at the Copper Mountain Mine Site.

- Develop a historic context study for the purpose of evaluating the historic significance of individual mine sites. This study will guide historic preservation and lead to a programmatic agreement with the respective state historic preservation officers for section 106 compliance. Develop a restoration strategy and acquire resources for mine safing and restoration.

NATURAL RESOURCES (not covered elsewhere)

Lake Mead NRA

- Establish monitoring program of high risk natural resources.
- Establish detection programs, such as remote surveillance, for high risk resources.
- Develop protection strategies.
- Increase enforcement capabilities.
- Complete NPS standard baseline inventories.
- Establish science delivery network, consisting of cooperative agreements with local universities and local agencies.
- Maintain statement of research needs and develop strategies for interagency research programs.

NOXIOUS WEED MANAGEMENT

- Management practices will target those populations of noxious weeds which can be controlled or eliminated by approved methods.

Paiute Wilderness Management Plan

- Springs and seeps will be inventoried for Tamarix invasion.
- Where control is deemed necessary, a control plan analyzed through the EA process will be developed.

Lake Mead NRA

- Establish restoration team.
- Inventory and monitor amounts of ground disturbance.
- Establish park road management program to prevent illegal ground disturbance.
- Establish exotic plant control teams.
- Inventory and map exotic plant species and develop criteria for prioritization of treatment.
- Implement a treatment program for the restoration of riparian areas and desert areas infested with exotic plant species.

RECREATION

- Recreation management direction includes: (1) accommodate current uses, protect cultural values, and complement wilderness management plans where appropriate; (2) provide visitor information; (3) use various methods to acquire visitor use data; (4) maintain a system of traffic counters, monitor results monthly and field verify results annually; (5) conduct compliance patrols by district ranger; (6) consider visual impacts on all proposed actions and protect scenic values by using mitigation measures where feasible, including alternative locations, camouflage, vegetation or topographic screening and other appropriate measures.
- Manage the majority of the area for extensive recreation while maintaining its naturalness/remoteness.
- Manage recreation (in the Parashant area) to provide opportunities in settings ranging from roaded natural to semi-primitive non-motorized (see Table 1).
- Manage the (Parashant area) area in conjunction with the NPS, Lake Mead NRA to ensure continued public use

and enjoyment for a variety of recreational activities which do not impair the natural values of the area.

- Provide recreation settings in the Mt. Trumbull RCA that range from roaded natural to primitive (see Table 1).
- Provide recreation settings in Extensive Recreation Management Area A portions of the resource area [generally visual resource management (VRM) Class II areas outside of Special Management Areas] that range from roaded natural to semi-primitive non-motorized.
- Within the Extensive Recreation Management Area A, enhance opportunities for high quality, backcountry recreation experiences through a variety of methods including rehabilitation and re-vegetation of disturbed sites, non-promotion, and continued current roads conditions.
- Provide recreation settings in Extensive Recreation Management Area B (generally VRM Class III and IV areas) that range from roaded natural to semi-primitive non-motorized.
- No person or persons shall occupy one area on public land within the Arizona Strip District for longer than 14 consecutive days in any 28-day period. Any site on public land within 30 air miles constitutes the same area for the purpose of this rule. To protect resources, for public safety, or for other administrative purposes, an authorized officer may, by posting notification, close a given site to occupancy.
- Institute visitor limits, regulation, or restriction in the resource area only when monitoring of resource and social conditions indicates a trend toward unacceptable change to desired recreation settings brought about by such use.
- Travel in Pakoone ACEC will be limited to designated roads and trails.
- Restore and/or maintain the generally natural, "remote" settings that exist throughout the resource area through mitigation of new projects and implementing restoration projects as necessary.

TABLE 1

RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM (ROS)			
ROS CLASSES	PHYSICAL SETTING	SOCIAL SETTING	MANAGERIAL SETTING
Primitive (P)	Area is characterized by essentially unmodified natural environment of fairly large size.	Concentration of users is very low and evidence of other users is minimal.	The area is managed to be essentially free from evidence of human-induced restrictions and controls. Only facilities essential for resource protection are used. No facilities for comfort or convenience of the user are provided. Spacing of groups is informal and dispersed to minimize contacts between groups. Motorized use within the area is not permitted.
Semi-Primitive Non-motorized (SPNM)	Area is characterized by a predominantly unmodified natural environment of moderate to large size.	Concentration of users is low, but often other area users are evident.	On-site controls and restrictions may be present but are subtle. Facilities are provided for the protection of resource values and the safety of users only. Spacing of groups may be formalized to disperse use and limit contacts between groups. Motorized use is not generally permitted unless otherwise designated.
Semi-Primitive Motorized (SPM)	Same as SPNM	Same as SPNM	Same as SPNM; except that motorized use is permitted.
Roaded Natural (RN)	Area is characterized by a generally natural environment. Resource modification and utilization practices are evident.	Concentration of users is low to moderate with facilities sometimes provided for group activity. Moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of humans.	On-site controls and restrictions offer a sense of security. Rustic facilities are provided for user convenience as well as for safety and resource protection. Conventional motorized use is provided for in construction standards and design of facilities.

ROS CLASSES	PHYSICAL SETTING	SOCIAL SETTING	MANAGERIAL SETTING
Rural (R)	Area is characterized by a substantially modified natural environment. Resource modification and utilization practices are evident.	Concentration of users is often moderate to high. The sights and sounds of humans are readily evident.	Many facilities are designed for use by large numbers of people. Facilities are often provided for specific activities. Developed sites, roads, and trails, are designed for moderate to high use. Moderate densities are provided far away from developed sites. Facilities for intensive motorized use are available.
Urban (U)	Area is characterized by a highly modified environment, although the background may have natural elements. Vegetation is often exotic and manicured. Soil may be protected by surfacing.	Large numbers of users can be expected. The sights and sounds of humans, on-site, predominate.	Modern facilities are provided for the use and convenience of large groups. Controls and restrictions are obvious and numerous. Facilities for high intensity motor use and parking are present with forms of mass transit often available.

- Promote, through various means, conservation of natural and human resource values in the Mt. Trumbull RCA for the purposes of education, scientific study, and recreational opportunities.
- Provide visitors with accurate information regarding recreation opportunities, interpretation of natural and human history, and specific rules and regulations pertaining to their use of public lands.
- Update, upgrade, and maintain signs.
- Coordinate and emphasize compatible management of the Mt. Trumbull RCA with the management of the adjacent portions of Grand Canyon National Park.
- In the Pakoon ACEC, vehicle camping is restricted to disturbed areas. Backpacking, horseback riding, and mountain biking will be allowed throughout the area, providing tortoise habitats or populations are not significantly impacted.
- Competitive speed events will be prohibited in the Pakoon ACEC. Organized non-speed events will be restricted to designated roads.

Mt. Trumbull Resource Conservation Area Plan

(The recreation component of the Mt. Trumbull RCA Plan utilizes a 'zoning' concept of recreation experience 'opportunity classes' linked along a spectrum to the 3 more primitive opportunity classes defined in the Mt. Trumbull/Mt. Logan Wilderness Management Plan.)

- Manage the spectrum of recreational settings in the RCA as described in Tables 2, 3 and 4 so that selected indicators of resource and social conditions are within or below the following ranges described in Table 5.

TABLE 2
Mt. Trumbull RCA Desired Recreation Resource Conditions

Resource Conditions	Natural Zone	Backcountry Zone	Primitive Zone
Overall condition	Generally natural with human modifications moderately evident.	Predominantly natural with human modifications somewhat evident.	Predominately natural with human modifications occasionally evident or not present.
Duration and type of impacts	Some visitor impacts to soil and vegetation persist from year to year and are typically associated with moderate use in concentration areas such as campsites and overlooks. Other resource user impacts are commonly seen, generally permanent, and typically associated with rural, commodity users.	Most visitor impacts recover annually and are typically associated with light use in concentration areas such as campsites and vegetative gathering sites. Other resource user impacts are occasionally seen, generally permanent, and typically associated with rural, commodity uses.	Most visitor impacts recover annually and are typically associated with very light use in concentration areas such as campsites. Other resource user impacts are either nonexistent or dispersed, seldom seen, generally permanent, and typically associated with rural commodity uses.
Visibility of impacts	Apparent to many visitors.	Visitor impacts apparent to some; other resource impacts apparent to many visitors.	Unnoticeable to apparent to some visitors.

TABLE 3
Mt. Trumbull RCA Desired Recreation Social Conditions

Social Conditions	Natural Zone	Backcountry Zone	Primitive Zone
Overall conditions	Opportunities for solitude low to moderate; degree of challenge and risk low.	Opportunities for solitude moderate to excellent; degree of challenge and risk moderate to high.	Opportunities for solitude excellent to outstanding; degree of challenge and risk high to very high.
General level of contacts or encounters with others	Moderate to low	Low	Very low
Inter party contacts or encounters while traveling	Moderate to low	Low	Rare
Inter party contacts or encounters while camped	Moderate to low	Low	Rare
Sights and sounds of other resource users	Common to occasional	Occasional to rare	Rare

TABLE 4
Mt. Trumbull RCA Desired Recreation Managerial Conditions

Desired Managerial Conditions	Natural Zone	Backcountry Zone	Primitive Zone
Overall conditions	Focus on maintaining recreation settings that frequently provide for user security and convenience.	Focus on maintaining recreation settings that occasionally provide for user security and convenience.	Focus on maintaining recreation settings that rarely provide for user security and convenience.
Visitor contact with management personnel	Frequent	Frequent to occasional	Occasional to rare
Type, level, and location of visitor information	Formal, moderate, on site/off site	Informal, occasional, off site	Informal, rare, offsite
Signing	Frequent to occasional, generally permanent	Rare, generally temporary	Rare, temporary
Typical road standard	Improved gravel or dirt, frequent maintenance	Dirt, occasionally maintained	Dirt or none, rarely maintained
Degree of user facilities development	Moderate to low	Very low to none	None

TABLE 5

Resource Conditions	Natural Setting	Backcountry Setting	Primitive Setting
Visitor* impacts at 5 monitoring locations**	Not to exceed 1 highly impacted and 4 ≤ moderately impacted campsites.	Not to exceed 3 moderately impacted and 2 ≤ minimally impacted campsites.	Not to exceed 1 moderately impacted and 4 ≤ minimally impacted campsites.
Impacts from other uses as evaluated at key observation points.***	Not to exceed an overall low visual contrast rating.		Not to exceed an overall low visual contrast rating. Impacts in wilderness must not be noticeable.
Social Conditions			
Annual increase in traffic counts tallied.	No more than 5% at Toroweap junction and Hurricane Rim sites.	No more than 2% at Mt. Logan Road and Death Valley Lake Road sites.	No more than 1% at Mt. Trumbull Trail and Mt. Logan Trail sites.
Average # of encounters+ with other groups/day.	No more than 20 during peak visitor use periods.++	No more than 10 during peak visitor use periods.	No more than 6 during peak visitor use periods.

- * "Visitors" are people who are in the area primarily for a recreational purpose, such as hunting or sightseeing.
- ** Frequency of monitoring campsites for each setting is once every 3 years. Impact ratings will be based on monitoring worksheets developed for the RCA, taking into account such factors as number of campfire rings, litter, vegetative damage, camp size, etc.
- *** BLM Visual Resource Management contrast rating worksheets, using specific key observation points, will be used as projects are proposed. Key observation points are generally selected by determining where the most people might be in site of the project. Contrast rating will assume that the initial construction phase of any project may not meet visual objectives, but that given a reasonable specified time and rehabilitation/mitigation measures, the desired degree of contrast will be met.
- + An "encounter" is any visual or auditory contact with another person or group of persons not part of the observers group while at a designated monitoring site.
- ++ "Peak visitor use periods" are the weekend days associated with: Memorial Day, July 4th, July 24th, Labor Day and the opening of the general season deer hunt.

- **Visitor Use Management Actions:** Continue to send out annual hunter information letter mailings for those having big game permits in the RCA area.
- Install and monitor new traffic and trail counters in Backcountry and Primitive settings respectively.
- Develop a Ranger patrol strategy for significant cultural and recreational sites/areas that specifies monitoring frequencies, locations, methods.
- Conduct a Level III Recreation Inventory with emphasis toward determining visitor recreational preferences.
- Respond with appropriate management actions if unacceptable trends in resource or social conditions occur. Use of these management actions would only occur following agreement by the interdisciplinary team for their need and following public involvement and notification. The following possible responses are in decreasing order of acceptability:
- Reducing Unacceptable Campsite Impacts
 - Initiate information and education program (Leave No Trace)
 - Frequent contact with and education of repeat campers
 - Ranger contact
 - Campsite restoration/rehabilitation
 - Allow open fires in containers only, i.e., fire pan
 - Prohibit ground fires
 - Equipment requirements, i.e., stoves only
 - Close sites to certain types of use
 - Limit group size
 - Seasonal campsite closures
 - Campsite closures
 - Require campsite permits
 - Harden popular campsites to accommodate concentrated use while limiting impacts (i.e., graveled parking, fire rings)
- Reducing Increases in Use
 - Initiate information and education program (Leave No Trace)
 - Initiate more specific marketing of opportunities
 - Manipulate road/trail conditions to discourage use
 - Limit distribution of informational/interpretive publications
 - Promote other regional opportunities
 - Ranger contact
 - Limit commercial recreation use
 - Limit group size
 - Enforcement
 - Explore redistribution of visitor use patterns
 - Encourage use in lesser used Backcountry Settings during peak use periods
 - Limit the number of vehicles per group
 - Revise RMP remoteness strategy to accommodate greater use

- Reducing Encounters With Other Groups
 - Initiate information and education program (Leave No Trace)
 - Redistribute some existing weekend use to occur on weekdays
 - Redistribute some peak use to off-season periods
 - Promote other regional opportunities
 - Ranger contact
 - Regulate commercial recreation to low use periods
 - Explore further redistribution of visitor use patterns
 - Encourage use in less used Backcountry Settings during peak use periods
 - Limit the number of vehicles per group
 - Limit the number of groups per day in peak use periods
 - Enforcement
 - Revise RMP and remoteness strategy to accommodate greater use
- Reducing Vandalism and Illegal Activities
 - Initiate information and education program focused on the RCA
 - Publicize rewards
 - Ranger contact and patrols
 - Focus Arizona Site Steward and other volunteer efforts on RCA patrols
 - Limit distribution of non-public site information.
- **Information/Interpretation:** Use the table "Recreation Management Zones" (see Table 6) for consistent development of overall themes for visitor information and interpretation projects (interpretive sites, brochures, flyers, maps, etc.). The [table] summarizes those themes by giving each setting a thematic name and outlining, from a visitor perspective or orientation, factors that influence realizing recreation experience.
- Assess current directional road signing in the RCA in light of the management setting guidance (see Tables 2, 3, and 4 and **Signing** below). Upgrade or revise road signing to conform with this guidance.
- Install wilderness portal signs in appropriate locations around Mt. Trumbull and Mt. Logan Wilderness areas.
- **Signing:** Use the [following] guidance for development of informational/interpretive signing

Natural Setting

The Natural Setting area generally includes corridors along higher standard county and BLM roads. Travelers in these areas still require and expect directional information and may desire some on-site interpretation of various resources and values. The desire for risk, challenge, and solitude is low. Since there is a limited number of roads meeting the higher standards needed to accommodate sedans, important visitor information can effectively be provided to the majority of travelers at a small number of sites. Signs typically provided in this setting would be:

- Emergency/hazard signs (necessary for public health/safety); may be temporary or permanent
- BLM or County road number posts
- Directional signs
- Informational/Interpretive signs or displays
- Portal signs
- Designated trail or route markers

The level of BLM signing will be the minimum necessary to assist visitors in driving the roads in this setting without the benefit of a map. Directional signing will be consistent in its use of popular or common destinations and appropriate mileages and kilometers. Visual sensitivity of the scenic resources along these roads is moderately high, due to the number of vehicles per day.

All signing will meet appropriate standards for the type and purpose of signs. Special signing, such as informational/interpretive, will use design and materials appropriate to the natural settings.

Backcountry Setting

The Backcountry Setting area generally includes areas of lower standard, secondary roads and ways. Travelers expect to be more self-sufficient, using vehicles capable of off-highway travel, possessing maps and a moderate level of outdoor, navigational, and survival skills. These travelers desire backcountry experiences that include a higher degree of risk, challenge, and solitude and a low level of management presence. Numerous access points make it difficult to provide centralized information on-site. Signing in this setting would be limited to the following:

- Emergency/hazard signs (those necessary for public health and safety); should be temporary
- BLM road number posts
- Directional signs (minimum necessary on BLM roads only)

The level of BLM signing will be the minimum necessary to assist visitors in driving the Backcountry BLM roads only. Directional signing will be the minimum necessary to clarify situations where road number posts are inadequate. Such signing will be consistent in its use of popular or common destinations and appropriate mileages and kilometers. Visual sensitivity of the scenic resources along these roads is moderate, due to the low numbers of vehicles per day along these corridors.

All signing will meet appropriate standards for the type and purpose of signs.

Off-site methods, such as mail-out information, will be the primary method of providing information and interpretation.

Primitive Setting

The Primitive Setting includes wilderness areas, other large areas that are roadless, as well as areas of lower standard, secondary roads and ways. Travelers expect to be self-sufficient, using vehicles capable of off-highway travel, possessing maps and a higher level of outdoor, navigational, and survival skills. Additionally, many visitors use non-motorized means of travel, both on trails and cross-country. These travelers desire backcountry experiences that include the highest degree of risk, challenge, and solitude and a very low management presence. Signing in this setting would be limited to:

- Emergency/hazard signs (those needed for public health and safety); should be temporary
- Trailhead information boards, trail signs and markers

The level of BLM signing will be the minimum necessary to assist visitors in emergency situations or at a designated trailhead. All signing will meet appropriate standards for the type and purpose of signs. Wilderness management plans provide guidance for signing involving wilderness areas.

TABLE 6

Recreation Management Zones			
Factors Influencing Recreation Experience Opportunities	Zone 2 (Natural) "Country Roads"	Zone 3 (Backcountry) "Backcountry Pathways"	Zone 4 (Primitive) "Primitive Passages"
1. Difficulty rating	Easy	Difficult	Advanced

Recreation Management Zones			
Factors Influencing Recreation Experience Opportunities	Zone 2 (Natural) "Country Roads"	Zone 3 (Backcountry) "Backcountry Pathways"	Zone 4 (Primitive) "Primitive Passages"
2. Vehicle recommendations	• Sedan (on selected roads during good weather) • Sport vehicle • Moderate clearance needed • Touring/Enduro motorcycle • Mountain bicycle	• 2WD in most areas • High clearance needed • 4WD/ATV in some areas • Enduro/Dirt motorcycle • Mountain bicycle	• Generally non-motorized • 4WD/ATV in some areas • Dirt motorcycle • Mountain bicycle
3. Primary recreational activities	• Sightseeing • Camping • Visiting cultural sites • Viewing wildlife • Photography • Driving for pleasure • Picnicking • Hunting • Pine nut collection • Firewood/Christmas tree cutting	• Sightseeing • Camping • Visiting cultural sites • Viewing wildlife • Photography • Driving for pleasure • Picnicking • Hunting • Pine nut collection • Firewood/Christmas tree cutting • Hiking • Backpacking • Vehicle exploring • Experience solitude	• Sightseeing • Camping • Viewing wildlife • Photography • Hunting • Pine nut collection • Hiking • Backpacking • Vehicle exploring • Experiencing solitude
4. Time investment	1 or more days	1 or more days	1 or more days
5. Degree of solitude	Moderate	Excellent	Outstanding
6. Map reading skills needed	Moderate	Moderate/High	High
7. Survival skills needed	Some	Moderate	High
8. Likelihood of getting lost if unprepared	Slight	Moderate	High
9. Likelihood of getting help if stranded	Moderate	Low	Very low
10. Probable waiting time for first contact with another party	30 minutes to several hours	Several hours to several days	Several hours to several days
11. Probable waiting time for summoned help to arrive	2 hours	4-6 hours	6+ hours
12. Drinking water availability	Very little	No	No
13. Gasoline availability	No	No	No

Recreation Management Zones			
Factors Influencing Recreation Experience Opportunities	Zone 2 (Natural) "Country Roads"	Zone 3 (Backcountry) "Backcountry Pathways"	Zone 4 (Primitive) "Primitive Passages"
14. Accommodations availability (motel, hookups)	No	No	No
15. Groceries, eating establishments	No	No	No
16. Typical road type	Improved gravel or dirt; frequent, moderate to high maintenance	Improved gravel or dirt, infrequent, low maintenance	Un-maintained or not present
17. Range of typical road conditions	Good to muddy/impassable	Fair to impassable	No roads to very poor
18. Level of informational, directional, or interpretive signing	Frequent	Occasional	Rare
19. Available BLM informational flyers, brochures, etc.	Some	Few	Rare
20. Visitor centers, interpretive sites	Some	No	No
21. Developed campgrounds, picnic areas	Few	No	No

- **Monitoring:** Monitor 15 selected campsites in 3 different recreation setting areas using the Campsite Impact Analysis Worksheet on a rotating basis, e.g., 3 each year.
- Monitor all traffic and trail counters monthly.
- Monitor group encounters in all settings during peak visitation periods in locations specified in Table 4.
- Conduct a Level III Recreation Inventory with emphasis toward determining visitor recreational preferences.
- Increase inventories to document cultural sites before information is lost.

Parashant Interdisciplinary Management Plan

- Using Recreation Zone System (see Table 6), maintain 255,300 acres of Zone 4, 74,510 acres of Zone 3 and 15,140 acres of Zone 2.
- Conduct visitor surveys to establish a social science baseline.
- Work with Grand Canyon National Park and Federal Aviation Administration to mitigate impact from aircraft overflights.
- Increase level of public contacts for purposes of protection of cultural and natural resources and safety awareness from current levels to 90 percent of Parashant visitors within 1 year of plan approval.
- Install signs and distribute brochures describing motor vehicle regulations and protection of natural and cultural resources, respect to public and private property and public safety awareness.

Lake Mead NRA

- Intent is to maintain remoteness of area, as an alternative visitor experience to main Lake Mead areas.
- Manage to avoid additional off-road damage through signs, visitor education.
- Provide access to and interpretation of cultural resources.

- Hiking and backpacking are the appropriate uses in the Historic/Archaeologic zone.
- In the Natural zone, hunting, hiking, camping, picnicking, horsback riding, and driving on approved road are appropriate uses.
- Off-Highway Vehicles (OHV): Erect barriers in strategic locations to prevent vehicles from leaving approved roads, to improve access to selected areas to prevent off-road use, and to restore damages from illegal off-road use.

RIPARIAN AREAS

- All ongoing or proposed uses of the public lands would be managed to ensure protection of riparian areas.
- Management direction for riparian areas includes: (1) identify riparian areas and assign priorities for management; (2) continue inventory of riparian areas to determine present condition and trend; (3) implement management of riparian areas and their resources to maintain, improve, or restore riparian ecosystems, and eliminate or mitigate conflicts. Ensure support by all affected resource programs; (4) monitor important characteristics to assess significant changes and trends in condition; (5) retain significant riparian areas in public ownership and acquire significant new riparian areas where possible to ensure the integrity of public riparian ecosystems and their dependent resources; (6) coordinate with other federal and state agencies and interested user groups to ensure the development of top-quality management practices; 7) explore research opportunities in cooperation with university or federal researchers to improve riparian management.
- New facilities are located away from riparian-wetland areas if they conflict with achieving or maintaining riparian-wetland function. Existing facilities are used in a way that does not conflict with riparian-wetland functions or are relocated or modified when incompatible with riparian-wetland functions.

Lake Mead NRA

- Tassi, Twin, Dripping, Lost, Cupe Seep, Frog, Cedar, Middle, and End Springs and Ambush Water Pocket are identified as sites requiring the highest level of environmental protection.

SOILS

- Manage upland soils to exhibit infiltration, permeability, and erosion rates that are appropriate to soil type, climate and landform (ecological site).

Lake Mead NRA

- Begin monitoring and research programs to establish soil/vegetation interactions, understand the importance of soil association to the ecosystem, monitor the condition of the important constituents of those soil associations, and investigate methods of restoration of damaged soils.

SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS

- Designate 260 acres at Witch's Pool and 550 acres at Nampawep as ACECs to manage for public use and conservation use.

Lake Mead NRA

- Kelly Point and Parashant, Andrus, and Whitmore canyons are recognized for their value as primitive recreational opportunities and should be maintained as such.
- Parashant, Andrus, and Whitmore Canyons contain geologically significant features as well as archaeological sites of several Indian cultures and should be protected for study.

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

- Carry out management consistent with multiple use for conservation of candidate species and their habitats and ensure that actions authorized, funded, or carried out do not contribute to the need to list any of these species as threatened or endangered.
- Restrict Bureau-permitted activities within known/occupied nesting areas of endangered or threatened raptors.
- Activities that could occur within one mile of an active peregrine eyrie, or "historic" or "superior" nesting habitat (RMP Map 8), between March 1 and August 1, may not be allowed if it's determined by the BLM that the peregrine would be adversely affected. The one mile buffer indicates the point at which a thorough impact evaluation, considering topographic and other factors, will begin.
- Activities that could adversely affect the desert tortoise during their active season within tortoise habitat may be limited to the period between October 15 to March 15.

Lake Mead NRA

- Complete inventories and distribution maps of all listed species and selected rare species.
- Develop monitoring protocols and programs for listed species.
- Survey for southwestern willow flycatcher, nesting peregrine falcons, wintering bald eagles, and bats.
- Conduct an inventory of potential habitat of the Mexican spotted owl and several reptiles, including the Gila monster.
- Refine initial mapping of the distribution of *Rosa stellata ssp. abyssa*.
- Survey desert springs vegetation, the distribution and status of palo verde stands, mapping of teddy-bear cholla stands, inventory of gypsophilus plant associations on gypsum soils, and inventory of unique cactus associations.
- Monitor the cactus poaching program.
- Increase monitoring and surveying of known sensitive species and surveying for potential habitat of suspected sensitive species.
- Assess population numbers and trends.
- Develop management actions to improve status for species in decline.
- Participate in regional conservation planning for protection and management.

TRANSPORTATION / ACCESS

- Maintain existing access where needed to meet public and administrative needs.
- In the Mt. Trumbull RCA, maintain roads on the transportation plan according to annual maintenance schedule. Rehabilitate any temporary upgraded roads to original design.
- In the Pакoon ACEC restrict establishment of permanent roads and allow only temporary upgrading of existing roads and allow new roads only on a temporary basis or if positive benefits to desert tortoise occur. Reroute existing roads where feasible to improve manageability of tortoise habitat. Permanent modifications to existing roads can be made when necessary to remove safety hazards, provided that impacts to tortoises are mitigated or compensated for. Modifications will be the minimum necessary for safety. Implement and enforce closure of roads with the exception of designated open routes. BLM could authorize ROW for bridge connecting the unincorporated town of Scenic with Highway 91, with the appropriate environmental assessment and protections.
- In the Witch Pool and Nampawear ACECs, allow no new roads; designate limited to designated roads and trails in accordance with Mt. Trumbull RCA OHV guidelines.
- BLM will close, sign, fence or otherwise establish effective barriers to tortoises along heavily traveled roads and/or install culverts that allow passage of tortoises.

Mt. Trumbull Resource Conservation Area Plan

- Maintain BLM roads and trails and request maintenance of County roads in the RCA at the levels and frequencies shown in Table 8. Maintenance levels, frequencies, and road types are described in BLM Manual 9113.

TABLE 8

Mt. Trumbull RCA Road/Trail Maintenance Guidance By Zone				
Road/Trail Description	Maintenance Level Range*	Maintenance Frequency Range*	Road/Trail Type Range*	Other Comments
Natural Setting Roads	3-4	once annually	C or L	Mt. Trumbull Road (County 109)
Backcountry Setting Roads	2-3	once every 2-3 years	L, R, or PR	Temple Trail Road (BLM 1001)
Primitive Setting Roads	0-2	once every 3-4 years or none	R, PR, or NT	Big Spring Road (BLM 1023)
Natural Setting Trails	Scheduled for upkeep of hardened tread, drainage	once annually	Interpretive	Generally non-native tread surface; UFAS** design standard: Challenge Level 1
Backcountry Setting Trails	As needed to maintain tread surface, drainage	once every 2-3 years	Multi-purpose	Generally non-motorized; UFAS design standard: Challenge Level 2; native tread surface
Primitive Setting Trails	Minimum needed for obstruction removal, drainage, or none	once every 3-4 years or none	Multi-purpose	Generally non-motorized; UFAS design standard: Challenge Level 2; native tread surface

* See BLM Manual 9113 for description of Transportation Maintenance Terms
 ** UFAS is Uniform Federal Accessibility Standard

- Inventory all roads and trails in the RCA.
- Rehabilitate, to setting-appropriate standards, roads that have been temporarily upgraded once the purpose of the upgrade is served.

Parashant Interdisciplinary Management Plan

- No new permanent roads or improved access. Maintain existing roads.
- OHV - Limit to designated roads and trails.

Lake Mead NRA

- Roads will remain as currently maintained, access requires 4WD vehicles.
- Travel is limited to designated roads. (Lake Mead portion of Monument)
- Kelly Point Road should be kept in a primitive state to protect the forested and remote nature of the area.

VEGETATION

Grand Wash Cliffs Wilderness Management Plan

- Monitor existing vegetation communities by utilizing existing range and wildlife studies and adding new studies when necessary.
- Write a vegetation management plan, specifying proposals for restoration and maintenance of vegetative communities.
- Restoration efforts will emphasize non-surface disturbing methods and will be restricted to seeding only those plants classified as native to the region.
- No cutting or removal of live vegetation will be allowed.
- Firewood cutting will be limited to hand cutting dead and downed materials and must be used on-site.

Mt. Trumbull/Mt. Logan Wilderness Management Plan

- Maintain the apparent excellent ecological condition and fire regime of the Mt. Trumbull Class I area by developing a fire plan with a prescription which allows natural ignitions to be influenced by naturally occurring conditions. Study and document plant compositions typical of this area to provide baseline data for use in rehabilitating ecologically poor or fair sites having similar characteristics.
- Allow the altered vegetative cover along the Grand Canyon National Park boundary fence to continue to revegetate naturally without rehabilitation assistance from BLM.
- Include TES surveys and documentation as part of wilderness patrols or projects.

VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- Management of primary access roads will be guided by VRM Class II objectives. Changes to landform, vegetation, or structures along these roads in the foreground or middle ground should be subtle and not attract attention.
- Management of primary access roads will be guided by VRM Class II objectives. Changes to the landform, vegetation, or structures along these roads in the foreground or middleground should be subtle and not attract attention. These roads include, but are not limited to: County 5, 109, 115, 263 and BLM 1001.
- Activities that would cause adverse long-term impacts to the important visual resources in the following areas would be prohibited or mitigated to the extent practicable: Hurricane Rim, Grand Wash Cliffs, and Andrus and Parashant Canyons.

Mt. Trumbull Resource Conservation Area Plan

- Conduct VRM Contrast Rating Evaluations on all projects proposed in the RCA.
- Manage the Mt. Trumbull RCA as a VRM Class II area; changes to the landform, vegetation, or structures should be subtle and not attract attention.

VITAL SIGNS

Lake Mead NRA

- Vital signs are key indicators of the park's ecosystem. They include any natural resource or physical component which can be measured and which measurement relates to assessing the overall health or condition of the park ecosystem.
- Identify and verify vital signs.
- Establish a Long Term Vital Signs Monitoring Program.
- Monitor human relationships with the environment, including visitor impacts and other human impacts on the park environment.
- Identify parameters of interest to visitors, such as the night sky and solitude.
- Develop individual vital signs monitoring protocols.
- Establish a long term vital sign information, data management and reporting system.
- Analyze data, establish the normal range of variation, assess conditions.
- Mitigate vital signs which are outside of acceptable range.

WATER

- Ensure that all waters on public land meet or exceed established federal and state water quality standards for specific uses and mitigate activities to prevent water quality degradation.
- Management practices maintain, restore, or enhance water quality in conformance with State or Federal standards.

Paiute Wilderness Management Plan

- Water rights and waters currently used for wildlife and livestock watering purposes will be maintained. Additional development needs for water will be considered according to wilderness management guidelines and policies of the wilderness management plan.
- New requests for uses within the wilderness for unappropriated waters will be opposed by the BLM where the use is inconsistent with wilderness management policy or where the BLM has a vested right to the water.
- To achieve the purposes of the Paiute Wilderness, BLM may acquire water by appropriation for wilderness or related purposes under applicable state law,
- When fire occurs in areas where soils are sensitive to erosion, grazing will be deferred until vegetation has been reestablished to minimize impacts on water quality.
- Springs will periodically monitored for contamination and pollution. Special emphasis will be placed on those springs that are used by recreationists.
- Selected springs will be monitored to protect from overuse by man or animals and prevent erosion and riparian degradation.
- Water filings will be made, where appropriate water exists and State law permits, for recreation, wildlife, stock water and wilderness resources.

WILD, FREE - ROAMING HORSES AND BURROS

- The herd management level for the Tassi-Gold Butte Herd Management Area is set to zero.
- Remove burros and manage toward zero animals, burros will be removed rather than destroyed on site.

Lake Mead NRA

- Census exotic burro populations.
- Remove burros in the Grand Wash-Tassi area in accordance with approved Burro Management Plan.

WILDERNESS

- Continue managing the Mt. Trumbull, Mt. Logan, Paiute, and Grand Wash Cliffs Wilderness areas in accordance with their activity management plans. (*Many decisions may be implemented; some are may be partially implemented.*)

All Wilderness Management Plans

The following goals for the management of statutory wilderness (*Paiute, Grand Wash Cliffs, Mt. Trumbull, Mt. Logan*) come directly from the mandates and intents of the Wilderness Act of 1964. While the goals themselves are too general to provide specific levels of management conditions, their main purpose is to provide a direction in which to aim the overall management effort:

- The first and dominant goal is to provide for the long-term protection and preservation of the areas' wilderness character under a principle of non-degradation. The areas' natural condition, opportunities for solitude, opportunities for primitive and unconfined types of recreation, and any ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value present will be managed so that they will remain unimpaired.
- The second goal is to manage the wilderness areas for the use and enjoyment of visitors in a manner that will leave the areas unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness. The wilderness resource will be dominant in all management decisions where a choice must be made between preservation of wilderness character and visitor use.
- The third goal is to manage the areas using the minimum tool, equipment or structure necessary to successfully, safely and economically accomplish the objective. The chosen tool, equipment or structure should be the one that least degrades wilderness values temporarily or permanently. Management will seek to preserve spontaneity of use and as much freedom from regulation as possible.
- The fourth goal is to manage non-conforming but accepted uses permitted by the Wilderness Act and subsequent laws in a manner that will prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the areas' wilderness character. Nonconforming uses are the exception rather than the rule; therefore, emphasis is placed on maintaining wilderness character.
- **Motorized Use:** Continue to use the current Arizona Strip District policy and procedure for administrative use of motorized vehicles and/or mechanized equipment within the wildernesses. Non-emergency motorized vehicle or equipment use for administrative purposes must be approved by the appropriate authorized officer. Vehicle use will be the exception rather than the rule.
- Use of motorized vehicles or equipment for demonstrated emergency uses such as fire suppression, search and rescue or law enforcement may be approved by the authorized officer.
- Document each incident of aircraft below the 2,000-foot minimum altitude over wilderness on Incident Record, Form 8360-4.

Parashant Interdisciplinary Management Plan

- On Lake Mead, maintain 83,980 acres of wilderness-suitable lands.

Grand Wash Cliffs Wilderness Management Plan

- **Scientific Studies:** Research projects will be conducted without use of motorized equipment or construction of temporary or permanent structures.
- Such use must be the minimum necessary and must not degrade the wilderness character.
- Project leader(s) will maintain close coordination with the authorized officer to assure compliance with the policies of this plan.
- **Restoration:** Reclaim parking area near Grand Wash and Bobcat caves. Downgrade cave access road to a foot trail.
- **Emergency Services:** BLM will support and coordinate with the Mojave County Sheriff on search and rescue operations.

- In cases where immediate action is essential, BLM will initiate search and rescue operations pending the Sheriff's Department involvement.
- Review, and if necessary, update the District Search and Rescue Plan to reflect wilderness management considerations.
- Maintain contact with the Mojave County Sheriff's Department to discuss problems and needs.
- **Management Presence:** On-site visitor regulation will be kept to a minimum in order to provide high-quality wilderness recreation opportunities.
- **Signs:** Signs will be used only where necessary for wilderness resource protection or visitor safety.
- **Trails:** No trails or trailheads will be constructed unless necessary for resource protection.
- **Monitoring:** Establish and monitor selected key areas for camping impacts, including loss of vegetative cover, soil compaction, and campfire rings.

Paiute Wilderness Management Plan

(Within the Paiute Wilderness, the BLM believes desired objectives can be achieved by zoning the area into management units. Each unit would emphasize management for one or more elements that would result in general enhancement of the wilderness resource and would follow the guidance set forth in the wilderness goal statements.)

- **Scientific Studies:** BLM will encourage studies that will aid in a better understanding of wilderness elements and their management needs.
- All study will be done in a manner consistent with the concept of wilderness preservation.
- **Restoration:** Existing structures will be inventoried and, if found to be abandoned and of no historical significance, may be removed.
- **Law Enforcement:** BLM will aggressively pursue investigations of wilderness violations and take appropriate actions to eliminate the problem, preferably through information and education efforts.
- **Motorized Use:** Existing roads or ways, now closed to vehicles, will be blocked by appropriate means [which could range from signs to physical barriers] to eliminate vehicle access. Physical barriers should be unobtrusive and the minimum necessary to prevent access. BLM will inventory spur roads and ways and determine appropriate vehicle barriers.
- All administrative activities will be accomplished so as to minimize adverse effects on the wilderness resource.
- Administrative aircraft use by BLM or other agencies below the 2,000-foot minimum altitude will be planned and conducted in a manner that ensures the least possible intrusion on the wilderness. Management guidelines include but are not limited to: (1) Aircraft use will be the only practical alternative, kept to a minimum, and be as site-specific as possible. (2) Flights will be scheduled at times and locations that minimize impacts on visitors' wilderness experience. (3) Landing requests will be evaluated through the EA process on a site-specific basis. (4) Authorized officer approval is required.
- BLM will seek voluntary compliance by all aircraft users with the 2,000-foot minimum altitude prescribed by the BLM/Federal Aviation Administration agreement.
- **Visitor Management:** Private use of horses or other pack stock will not be restricted unless potential damage is indicated through monitoring.
- **Management Presence:** Regulation of recreation activities will be kept to a minimum in order to provide wilderness experience opportunities.
- **Education:** BLM will provide information to deer hunters each year concerning wilderness boundaries, closed roads, and campsites. A hunter information station will be set up each year two days prior to opening day of the deer hunt.
- BLM will provide information, through off-site means, on wilderness areas, including appropriate wilderness etiquette, no-trace camping techniques, and safety considerations.
- While information will be made available, wilderness uses will not be advertised or promoted.
- The BLM will contact specific resource users (e.g., grazing permittees, mining claimants) to inform them of special considerations required when operating in wilderness.
- **Signs:** Administrative boundary signs or road closure signs will be placed at appropriate locations. Signs will be visible but unobtrusive.

- Signs within the wilderness will be the minimum required to provide necessary information.
- **Trails:** New trails will not be constructed. Existing trails will be maintained as needed based on level of use.
- Trailheads may be maintained or improved if necessary to protect wilderness resources.
- **Monitoring:** The Paiute Wilderness is currently monitored bimonthly. All BLM personnel are instructed to report any activities or changes observed during field trips. A patrol and monitoring record is being maintained and includes documentation of monitoring trips and all authorized or unauthorized activities.
- Existing trails and trailheads will be inventoried and monitored to determine the need for maintenance, improvement, or new sites.

Mt. Trumbull/Mt. Logan Wilderness Management Plan

(Within the Mt. Trumbull-Mt. Logan Wilderness areas, three [wilderness] settings, referred to as Opportunity Classes, are recognized: OCI, OCII, and OCIII. These are not rigid, on-the-ground allocations nor do they originate solely from specific conditions in the areas. Rather, they are theoretical descriptions of the range of resource, social, and managerial conditions that BLM intends to maintain or restore in these wilderness areas.)

(Opportunity Class I [OCI] represents areas that are virtually untouched by man and where few visitors go. On the other end of the spectrum, Opportunity Class III [OCIII] represents areas where past human influences on the land are still present and where the majority of visitor use still occurs. Opportunity Class II [OCII] represents pristine areas where future primitive recreation will be encouraged.)

- **Scientific Studies:** Proposals for the scientific study of resources area considered, providing the studies depend on a wilderness setting, the studies provide information that contributes to better management of wilderness, and the study methods and timing are compatible with resource and social standards.
- **Emergency Services:** Search and rescue responsibilities and procedures are clarified and coordinated with Mojave County authorities and the National Park Service, Grand Canyon National Park, to provide timely and appropriate response where life-threatening situations occur or visitor safety is needed.
- A plan establishes strict criteria under which helicopter use is allowed for life-threatening situations. Helispots are not pre-constructed but are located and cleared when they are needed. Natural clearings conducive to safe helicopter landings are to be identified in a plan.
- Review the District Search and Rescue Plan each year for adequacy regarding its application in these [wilderness] areas.
- Identify helispots and any aerial hazards, using in-house field knowledge and aerial photography. Identify natural openings or places where the natural vegetative communities would allow the landing of a helicopter during search and rescue operations. No helispots are to be built or maintained within the OCI.
- Document any potential hazards to public safety during wilderness patrols and monitoring efforts. If possible, correct those identified as significant, otherwise, inform the public of such hazards at the trailhead facility at Nixon Flat.
- **New Facilities:** No communication facilities are to be located in the [OCI] area. No new administrative or other-than-administrative structures are provided or permitted [in OCI areas].
- **Restoration:** Remove the evidence of car-camps [within the wilderness] in the Pa's Pocket wildlife catchment area and in the Nixon Flat area by non-motorized means.
- Allow the Slide Mountain wildlife catchment Road corridor to re-vegetate naturally.
- Barricade and sign the entry roadway to these camps at the wilderness boundary [Nixon Flat] and at the Lake Mead NRA boundary [Pa's Pocket].
- Strong consideration is given to removing any existing administrative structures from the [OCI] area to enhance naturalness.
- Remove all structures and related materials within the wilderness that area abandoned or structures having no historical value.
- Install gates and sign all roadways entering the wilderness. Those roadways that may be needed for access during emergency or fire operations or for an authorized motor vehicle use by administrative personnel or livestock grazing permittees will be locked. All others will be permanently closed.
- The Remote Automated Weather Station remains in the Mt. Logan OCIII area so long as the current location

- serves the purposes for which the installation is intended. It continues to be serviced by non-motorized means. No new communications or weather monitoring installations are to be authorized.
- Rehabilitate immediately, after operations are finished, any significant surface disturbances resulting from search and rescue efforts.
 - **Motorized Use:** Road maintenance is rarely authorized [in OCII areas.]
 - Keep open the Slide Mountain-Hell's Hollow Road [BLM 1023] to public motorized access in keeping with the legislative intent of the Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984.
 - Unless or until the [40-acre parcel of private land at Big Spring] is acquired, access is exclusive to the landowner and is by way of the Lower Big Spring Road. The frequency of motorized access is to be that which is necessary for the landowner to serve the purposes for which the land is used.
 - **Visitor Management:** Seldom does direct on-site management of visitors occur [in OCI areas]. Informal, off-site user awareness methods are the primary thrust of visitor use management. Direct on-site management of visitors occasionally occurs [in OCII areas] and frequently occurs [in OCIII areas] during the high-use season as the need dictates; however, rules and regulations pertaining to visitor behavior are *primarily* given outside the [OCII] area [and are *usually* given outside the area in OCIII areas].
 - On-site strategies [in OCI areas] are used only in extreme cases where resource protection demonstrates an urgent need for such methods. On-site strategies [in OCII areas] are used only in cases where significant problems demonstrate the need for maintaining social setting standards and/or resource protection. On-site strategies [in OCIII areas] are used where significant problems demonstrate a need for law enforcement or greater communication to protect resources, private property, or maintain social setting standards.
 - Group size limits are imposed only when needed—as shown by monitoring information and visitor use data gathered at the trailhead facility.
 - If the trend [of social indicator monitoring data] is downward or the standards are exceeded by the documented use, consider appropriate actions to offset the declining condition.
 - Any rules and regulations pertaining to visitor behavior [in OCI areas] are communicated outside the area. Communicate to the public any actions taken to limit or restrict visitor use using the procedures outlined in 43 CFR 8560.1-1, Permits for and restrictions on use.
 - When less restrictive measures have failed to achieve desired resource and social objectives, formal regulations, restrictions, order and/or permits are considered.
 - **Management Presence:** Visitor contact with administrative personnel [in OCI areas] is rare, usually in emergency situations or by invitation, and is the minimum necessary to address visitor needs. Visitor contact with administrative personnel [in OCII areas], usually of short duration, occurs on a somewhat regular basis, usually for monitoring, responding to emergencies, or by invitation. During the high-use season, administrative contact with visitors [in OCIII areas] occurs frequently, usually during patrols, monitoring studies, responses to emergencies or by invitation. The duration of these contacts can be short or lengthy.
 - **Education:** Informal off-site user awareness methods are the primary thrust of visitor use management [in all areas.] Formal methods are employed when informal methods fail to achieve desired results.
 - Provide information concerning the hiking route to the summit [of Mt. Trumbull] off-site at the trailhead. Provide pertinent information [here] to heighten visitor awareness about the experience opportunities that [all OC] areas offer as well as expected behavior within these areas.
 - **Signs:** Signs [in OCI areas] are for resource protection only and temporary in nature. Temporary signs are used [in OCII areas] as a last resort—an on-site strategy for maintaining the social setting standards and/or for the protection of resources. The level of signing [in OCIII areas] is the minimum necessary to achieve the objectives.
 - Check all signs (interpretive, restrictive, and informational) annually for condition and replace or restore as needed.
 - **Trails:** The [OCI] area has no constructed trails.
 - Build no new trails in OCII at this time. Convey information about other possible hiking opportunities within the areas upon request. Do not authorize the proposed upgrading of a livestock trail on the northern slope of Mt. Trumbull.

- Maintain the Mt. Trumbull Summit Trail [in OCII and OCIII areas] to ensure safe travel by visitors. Maintenance includes studying the trail and identifying specific problem areas where corrective action is needed. Corrective action may include realignments, increasing tread width, reducing grades and replacing and/or installing water bars.
- **Monitoring:** Monitor the indicators of campsite condition in [all] areas each Fall following the high-use season. Document, as part of the overall monitoring of resource and social indicators, the sizes of any groups encountered on the Mt. Trumbull Summit Trail.
- Monitor the social indicators in [all] areas each 4th of July weekend during the high-use season. Document the numbers and types of encounters with other recreation users and other-than-recreation users. Compare the resulting information with the standards for these indicators for [all] areas and past inventory information to determine if the current use and the trend is within the limits of acceptable change.
- Monitor any commercial services that are permitted for compliance with the permit and its stipulations. Additionally, monitor and evaluate the effects of permitted commercial services on resource and social settings following the use.
- Inventory all campsites using the impact rating worksheet, and compare results against the [appropriate OC] standards. Evaluate campsites for their ability to rehabilitate naturally.
- Clean up or completely remove the campsites when the standards are exceeded.
- Evaluate existing indicators and standards for campsite conditions and solitude on an annual basis to determine if their continued use is adequate for maintaining or achieving resource and social objectives.

Lake Mead NRA

188,715 acres of NPS lands within Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument are Proposed Wilderness. An additional 22,400 acres of NPS lands on the Monument are encumbered by Santa Fe mineral rights, and are classified as Potential Wilderness. Per NPS Director's Orders #41 (Wilderness Management), the term "wilderness" includes the categories of suitable, studied, proposed, recommended, and designated wilderness, with potential wilderness being a subset of any of the five categories. Wilderness policies apply regardless of category. The NPS is directed to take no action that would diminish the wilderness suitability of an area possessing wilderness characteristics until the legislative process of wilderness designation has been completed. Until that time, management decisions pertaining to lands qualifying as wilderness will be made in expectation of eventual wilderness designation. This policy also applies to potential wilderness, requiring it to be managed as wilderness to the extent that existing non-conforming uses allow. All management decisions affecting wilderness will further apply the concepts of "minimum requirements" for the administration of the area regardless of wilderness category.

WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

- Maintain productive wildlife habitat and ensure wildlife needs and considerations are incorporated into land use planning, National Environmental Policy Act documents and decisions.
- Provide recommendations to Arizona Game and Fish Department regarding harvest of wildlife to be consistent with carrying capacity of the habitat and other resource values. Interagency habitat monitoring studies will govern the need for adjustments. These studies can be either long-term or short-term and include vegetation trend, competition, diversity, composition, vertical cover and utilization levels.
- Provide safe access and reliability on wildlife water developments. Maintenance of existing waters will take priority over new construction.

Parashant Habitat Management Plan

- Identify the suitability and use of the habitat area by black bear.
- Once bighorn sheep are established, monitor sheep habitat condition and trend.
- Encourage proper grazing management to meet the habitat needs of 100 bighorn sheep in the Parashant Habitat Management Plan (HMP) area.
- Ensure habitat conditions remain acceptable where wild burro and bighorn sheep ranges overlap.

- Discourage any change in class of livestock to domestic sheep within the Parashant HMP area.
- Encourage only light livestock utilization next to good escape cover and bighorn concentration areas, including lambing grounds.
- Ensure that any water development in the lower cliffs is accessible to chukars.
- Ensure that all range improvements, developments, and land use activities are compatible and not restrictive or hazardous to mule deer.
- Insure that information on the occurrence and health of non-game species is kept current and is sufficient for assessing impacts of all land use activities.
- Provide for suitable raptor habitat conditions in and next to crucial cliff nesting areas.
- Provide acceptable nesting and feeding habitat conditions for birds of prey in riparian and semi-riparian areas throughout the HMP area.
- Ensure that enough habitat is kept to maintain healthy accipiter and woodland owl populations and to ensure that silvicultural treatments are compatible with the ecology of these woodland species.
- Ensure the proper management of Ponderosa Pine habitat needed to support turkeys.
- Perpetuate the health and abundance of ponderosa pine stringers throughout turkey habitat.

Mt. Trumbull Habitat Management Plan

- Protect and enhance existing habitat to ensure a continued diversity and abundance of non-game birds and mammals.
- Maximize turkey populations through protection and improvement of existing turkey habitat.
- Manage areas above 6,000 feet elevation and wildlife waters as crucial wildlife habitat.

Virgin River - Pakoon Basin Habitat Management Plan

- Monitor carnivore species distribution and harvest within the habitat management area (HMA). Protect and manage habitat to ensure viable populations of carnivores.
- Establish historical file on population and habitat conditions of desert tortoises in the HMA.
- Determine precise populations and habitat parameters needed to maintain or achieve desirable conditions.
- Assure that any mineral exploration or development in the HMA does not harm tortoises and their habitat.
- Minimize the effects of vehicles on desert tortoise and their habitat.
- Maximize federal ownership of desert tortoise habitat.
- Maintain a monitoring program to determine the effects of fire on desert vegetation as influenced by present management schemes.
- Land use planning for the HMA should consider the affects of all activities on wildlife, and projects should be planned to have the fewest impacts on wildlife habitat.
- Identify reptile and amphibian species occurrence, distribution, and habitat requirements.
- Improve public understanding of desert resources and herpetofauna.

Grand Wash Cliffs Wilderness Management Plan

- Continue to reestablish and monitor bighorn sheep within the wilderness, subject to wilderness policy constraints.
- Remove burros and exotic animals, as needed, to prevent habitat degradation and competition with native species and initiate actions to prevent the exotics' return.
- Conduct desert tortoise monitoring studies to assess habitat potential, population densities and trend.
- TES species will have priority if conflicting management proposals arise. Consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service may be necessary under provisions of the Endangered Species Act.

Paiute Wilderness Management Plan

- Riparian habitats will be inventoried to determine condition of specific areas and, if necessary, proposals for protection will be made.

- Annual meetings with Arizona Game and Fish and BLM wildlife and wilderness specialists will continue in order to coordinate wildlife management functions.

Mt. Trumbull/Mt. Logan Wilderness Management Plan

- When the wildlife catchment needs reconstruction evaluate the feasibility of (1) relocating it outside wilderness, (2) abandoning it or, (3) reconstructing it to its original specifications on the existing site. Consider using the minimum tool that is necessary to achieve the desired action with the least impacts to wilderness values.
- Evaluate requests for wildlife development maintenance using the minimum tool policy to determine the method for maintenance that least impacts wilderness values.
- Respond to predator control in a manner which fully recognizes wilderness values and the role of predators in the natural ecosystem.

Lake Mead NRA

- Survey areas of suitable bat habitat.
- Conduct mist netting at desert springs to identify bat species not found at roosts.
- Conduct surveys of suitable spotted owl habitat on the Shivwits Plateau in order to: (1) Document presence or absence of Mexican spotted owls. (2) Use information to improve management and prevent extinction. (3) Ensure protection. (4) Locate nests and determine if young birds are successfully fledging.

DECISIONS WHICH MAY BE PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED

This sections outlines decisions that could be implemented following a case-by-case determination for consistency with the Proclamation and the Interim Management Policy and may need additional National Environmental Policy Act analysis. Decisions effecting only those lands within Lake Mead National Recreation Area are identified under a separate heading.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Lake Mead NRA

- Complete stabilization and maintenance plans for each historic structure.

FIRE MANAGEMENT

- Allow prescribed fire in wilderness areas if it benefits wilderness resources and as specified in the wilderness management plan.

Lake Mead NRA

- Conduct small scale experimental prescribed burns to evaluate their effectiveness in restoring native vegetation on the Shivwits Plateau and the effect of re-invasion of native species to the burned area.
- Reduce the amount of juniper on the Shivwits Plateau diverse plant community by pre-treating in order to sustain broadcast prescribed fires. Evaluate various mechanical and herbicide methods such as sawyer crews, explosives, and herbicides.
- Implement fire program.

Fire Management Decisions from the Lake Mead Draft Fire Management Plan

(Note: the remaining Fire Management decisions listed below are compiled from the Lake Mead Draft Fire Management Plan, which is expected to be finalized prior to completion of the Monument Management Plan).

- Utilize the research results that have worked for the Mt. Trumbull ponderosa pine research to find out what combination of management treatments were most effective for ponderosa pine restoration. This will include combinations of mechanical, herbicide, and prescribed burning techniques. Seeding with native grasses may also occur after burning if conditions are favorable.
- Start a pinyon/juniper research project to include, but not limited to: mechanical treatment, herbicide treatment, prescribed burning, soil erosion, seeding with native grasses, seasonality of the treatment and weather conditions.
- Fire for resource benefit, prescribed burning, and a combination of prescribed burning and mechanical and herbicide treatments are all options to meet resource objectives.

Prescribed Natural Fire Plan for the Shivwits Area (appendix)

- Wildfire use is a strategy for allowing naturally ignited wildfires to burn as long as the fire meets pre-stated resource management objectives and prescriptive parameters are not exceeded.
- The objectives of the Fire for Resource Benefit program are:
 - 1) Restore fire as a natural process.
 - 2) Use fire as a management tool to meet natural cultural resource management objectives.
 - 3) Promote the establishment of native grasses and forbs to aid in preventing soil erosion and to increase wildlife forage.
 - 4) Reduce the number of trees and shrubs per acre in appropriate areas designated by park managers.
 - 5) Monitor the effects of fire on the ecosystem.
- Fire Management Areas:
 Fire management zones includes fire suppression and fire for resource benefit zones.
 Each Fire management area describes predicted fire behavior, resource management objectives, desired plant community, maximum allowable fire behavior/prescriptions and fire effects.
 Fire management areas include:
 - Pinyon-juniper woodland
 - Big sagebrush
 - Ponderosa pine woodland
 - Administrative Boundary
 - Areas designated fire suppression
 There are specific maximum allowable fire prescription/behavior parameters for each fire management area.
- Wildland Fire Implementation Plan (WFIP):
 When a potential fire for resource benefit is discovered, WFIP, Part I will be completed. If WFIP, Part I confirms that the fire satisfies the fire for resource benefit criteria, and all other decision criteria are satisfied, the fire may be classified as a fire for resource benefit.

 Information derived from the initial evaluation will be used to develop the monitoring strategy and to develop management alternatives for the WFIP, Part II.

 A WFIP, Part II (which includes holding/suppression considerations) will then be completed and must be approved by the Superintendent in order to declare the ignition a fire resource benefit.

FOREST AND WOODLAND MANAGEMENT

- Protect ponderosa pine stands from serious insect and disease infestations.
- Improve the visual appearance of the edges of chainings in the Parashant area by creating an irregular edge for both wildlife and visual improvement.
- Conduct vegetative treatments or designated woodland harvesting in the Mt. Trumbull RCA to restore or improve ecological conditions, watershed conditions, or natural appearance.

- Vegetative treatments will be implemented: where plant cover or soil productivity is being lost; to achieve a desired plant community; to improve habitat conditions for wildlife; or to meet activity plan objectives.
- The Pakoon ACEC is closed to live vegetation harvest except in areas where surface disturbance has been authorized. Allow collection of dead and down wood for personal campsite use only.
- Manage vegetation cover towards ecological stability and sound long-term protective soil cover using mechanical, chemical, biological or fire as tools for accomplishment.
- Conduct vegetative conversions in the Mt. Trumbull RCA to restore watershed conditions.
- The use and perpetuation of native species will be emphasized. However, when restoring or rehabilitating disturbed or degraded rangelands, non-intrusive, non-native plant species are appropriate for use where native species (a) are not available, (b) are not economically feasible, (c) cannot achieve ecological objectives as well as non-native species, and/or (d) cannot compete with already established non-native species.
- Wood cutting is allowed for camping district wide, except chainsaws are not permitted in the wilderness areas for gathering camp firewood.

Parashant Interdisciplinary Management Plan

- Ponderosa - Achieve desired plant communities (DPC) on 75 percent of identified areas on Arizona Strip portion of Parashant by the year 2010. Achieve DPC on 75 percent of Lake Mead portion by 2020.

LANDS

- Lands acquired through exchange would be open to operation of public land laws consistent with this RMP, unless specifically modified by the opening order.
- Designate a 1 mile wide ROW planning corridor via the Lime Kiln route, except the ROW may not pass through the Pakoon ACEC. Actual planning will commence when the first ROW application is received.
- Where feasible, place linear ROWs underground along existing roads in the Parashant, Mt. Trumbull, and Uinkarets. Temporary ROWs could be excluded from underground placement.
- Landing strip in Horse Valley will be developed if needed in future.

LIVESTOCK GRAZING MANAGEMENT

- Allowable use on key forage species is 50 percent on allotments with rotational grazing systems except in tortoise habitat. On allotments in tortoise habitat or being less intensively managed, utilization is set at 45 percent.
- Consistent with other resource objectives, meet Class I grazing qualifications in all allotments that have the physical potential sufficient to economically justify the investment.
- Existing range improvements (i.e. water developments, pipelines, fences, and livestock handling facilities) will be maintained in accordance with program requirements and the project agreement. Maintenance of existing vegetative treatments should be a high priority.

Belnap West Allotment Management Plan

- Maintain vegetation diversity of the Belnap West land treatment to reflect the desired plant community (DPC) objectives and produce future multiple use benefits by restoring 900 acres of sagebrush and pinyon/juniper with use of herbicide or prescribed fire.

Big Spring Pipeline Allotment Management Plan

- Provide protection to the *Penstemon distans*, a category 2 rare plant. Current monitoring shows no effects to the plant from grazing or trampling. This is due to its unique habitat, which is steep, north facing slopes.

- To facilitate livestock distribution, construct two water catchments. One at the north end of Whitmore Point pasture and one on the Lake Mead NRA at the south end of the pasture.

Black Rock Allotment Management Plan

- Maintain the existing vegetive rangeland improvements by using a herbicide such as Spike to control the invasion of pinyon, juniper, and sagebrush onto lands that have previously been restored.

Crosby Tank Allotment Management Plan

- Complete the following range improvements in order to implement the planned grazing system:
 - Construct 1.5 miles of fence in Kenworthy
 - Construct .75 miles of fence in Crosby
 - Install new cattle guard on Crosby
 - Install new cattle guard on Kenworthy
 - Construct 2 reservoirs at sites to be determined
 - Construct catchment on the East half of Kenworthy pasture
- Implement a proposed seasonal 4 pasture deferred-rotation grazing system.
- Maintain existing range improvement projects (i.e. water developments, fences, seedings and land treatments and livestock handling facilities).
- Ecosystem restoration and watershed project enhancement may occur on the upper langs run which is on the south part of the allotment.
- Maintain and enhance vegetation diversity of the Crosby land treatments to reflect the DPC objectives and produce future benefits for all resources by conducting maintenance burns, spike and cutting.

Duncan Tank Allotment Management Plan

- Maintain the existing range improvement projects (i.e. water developments, vegetation treatments, fences and livestock handling facilities) on the allotment to provide present and future multiple use benefits.

Hidden Hills Allotment Management Plan

- Reduce the amount of sagebrush in the Hidden Lake and Overnight Draw area from 60 percent to 0-20 percent and increase forbs and grasses from 21 percent to 60-85 percent, by restoring 400 acres of sagebrush in these areas through prescribed burning - AMP priority #4.
- Reduce combined amount of pinyon/juniper and sagebrush from 83 percent to 2-35 percent and increase the composition of browse, grasses and forbs from 21 percent to 32-90 percent in the Gulch Point pasture, by restoring 140 acres of pinyon/juniper - AMP priority #3.
- Complete the following range improvements in order to implement the planned grazing system.
 - Construct the Hidden division fence; 5.5 miles - AMP priority #1.
 - One 80,000 gallon storage tank. This is last phase of the Andrus Spring pipeline extension - AMP priority #2.
- Implement the proposed 4 pasture deferred-rotation grazing system on the allotment.
- Maintain the vegetation diversity of the Hidden Hills chainings to reflect the DPC for pinyon/juniper treatment areas and produce multiple use benefits.

Ivanpah Allotment Management Plan

- Complete implementation of the AMP by completing the following priority #1 projects:
 - Ivanpah juniper/sagebrush restoration project. A herbicide treatment of approximately 2,800 acres of severely eroded juniper/sagebrush lands to restore a more diverse and protective vegetative ground cover.
 - Restore 1,000 acres of severely eroded pinyon-juniper woodland and seed the area with a grass

mixture that would help hold soil in place.

Construct three erosion control dikes along a severely eroding drainage.

Construct 2.6 miles of fence to protect and manage the above proposed restoration projects.

- The following proposed projects are priorities 2 and 3 and are identified as important for improving vegetation condition or livestock management, but are not critical for implementing the grazing system:

Extend Antler pipeline an additional 1.5 miles.

Extend Ivanpah Spring pipeline an additional 1.5 miles.

Provide supplemental water in the Salt pasture.

Push over juniper trees on 100 acres in the North Cabin pasture.

Jump Canyon Allotment Management Plan

- Restore 900 acres of closed canopy pinyon-juniper woodland in George's Canyon and 2,000 acres in the Dark Forest northeast of Shoebuckle reservoir to restore a more diverse vegetative community to these areas.

Last Chance Allotment Management Plan

- Restore 500 acres of pinyon-juniper in Lower Last Chance Canyon area to a more diverse vegetative community.

Link Spring Allotment Management Plan

- Construct a water catchment on the Tweedie Points area of the allotment to provide water for the summer range - 80,000 gallon storage tank, 3/4 acre apron, 2 troughs.
- Restore approximately 750 acres of pinyon-juniper woodland to a more vegetatively diverse grass/shrub land.

Little Wolf Allotment Management Plan

- Use herbicides such as Spike to control 600 acres of re-invading sagebrush in areas that have previously been restored to more diverse ecosystems.
- Maintain stock trails with use of chain saw by cutting overgrown brush.

Mainstreet Allotment Management Plan

- Conduct 12,000 acres of vegetation restoration projects using herbicides such as Spike or prescribed fire to curtail pinyon, juniper, and sagebrush from re-invading treated areas or to treat new areas which are highly infested with sagebrush.

Mud and Cane Allotment Management Plan

- Complete implementation of the AMP by doing the following projects:
 - Mud Spring pipeline: 6 miles – 2 troughs
 - Black Canyon fence: 3.5 miles
 - Hobble Hills catchment: 50,000 gallons – 2 troughs
 - Road Canyon fence: 4 miles – 2 cattleguards
 - Mud Mountain division fence: 3 miles
 - Grand Wash pipeline extension: 2 miles
 - Road Canyon chain and seed: 2000 acres
 - Ide Valley herbicide re-treatment: 1000 acres

Mt. Logan Allotment Management Plan

- Maintain and enhance vegetation diversity of the land treatments for future benefits of all resources.
- The Mt. Trumbull Forest Ecosystem Restoration team recommends a catchment and pasture fence is needed in the Little Springs pasture to better manage livestock and provide rest in order to implement burning, seedling establishment and future treatments on the restoration units. The proposal is to:
 - Install water catchment in little springs pasture (approx. T.34N. R.8W. Sec. 7) - AMP #1 priority.
 - Construct 2-miles of pasture fence (approx. T.34N. R.8W. Sec 7, 18) - AMP #2 priority.
- Pinyon/Juniper Ecosystem Restoration treatment area was proposed by the team, at the Head of Tuweep pasture on the allotment. This would involve cutting, hauling, burning and seeding.

Mt. Trumbull Allotment Management Plan

- Maintain existing range improvement projects (i.e. water developments, vegetation treatments, fences and livestock handling facilities) on the allotment to provide present and future multiple use benefits.

Mule Canyon Allotment Management Plan

- Maintain existing range improvement projects (i.e. water developments, vegetation treatments, fences and livestock handling facilities) on the allotment to provide present and future multiple use benefits.

Parashant Allotment Management Plan

- Maintain and enhance vegetation diversity of the Parashant land treatments to reflect the DPC objectives and produce future benefits for all resources by conducting maintenance burns in up to 1,500 acres in the old chainings.
- Maintain existing range improvement projects (i.e. water developments, vegetation treatments, fences and livestock handling facilities) to provide present and future multiple use benefits. Project maintenance will be accomplished under a cooperative effort between BLM, Arizona Game and Fish Department, and the authorized operator.

Penn's Well Allotment Management Plan

- Reduce the composition of pinyon/juniper from 83 percent to 2-35 percent and increase the composition of browse, grasses and forbs from 21 percent to 32-90 percent in the identified treatment area of the Penn's Well allotment, by restoring 500 acres of pinyon/juniper - AMP priority #2.
- Increase the water storage capacity of the Penn's Well catchment from 42,000 gallons to 80,000 gallons by installing an additional 40,000 gallon tank at the catchment site - AMP priority #1.
- Maintain and enhance vegetation diversity of the Penn's Well chaining to produce future benefits for all resources and reflect the DPC objectives.

Red Pond Allotment Management Plan

- Reduce the amount of sagebrush from 60 percent to 0-20 percent and increase forbs and grasses from 21 percent to 60-85 percent, in the identified treatment areas of the Red Pond allotment by restoring 1,100 acres of sagebrush in these areas through prescribed burning or applying herbicide - AMP priority #3.
- Reduce the combined composition of pinyon/juniper and sagebrush from 83 percent to 2-35 percent and increase the composition of browse, grasses and forbs from 21 percent to 32-90 percent in the identified treatment area around Grassy Mountain, by restoring 500 acres of pinyon/juniper - AMP priority #1.
- Complete the following range improvements in order to implement the AMP grazing system:
 - Install the Pymn Water Catchment - AMP priority #1
 - Construct the Grassy Point Fence; 2.5 miles - AMP priority #2
 - Construct the Red Pond Fence; 2 miles - AMP priority #3

Construct the Dry Canyon Reservoir - AMP priority #4

- Implement the proposed 6 pasture deferred-rotation grazing system on the allotment.

Sullivan Canyon Allotment Management Plan

- Maintain existing rangeland vegetation restoration projects by using herbicides such as Spike to control pinyon, juniper, and sagebrush re-invasion.

Sullivan Tank Allotment Management Plan

- Maintain the existing vegetative restoration and rehabilitation areas as necessary with the use of fire or herbicides.
- Construct a livestock water catchment in the northwest corner of the Hobble pasture at the location of the existing wildlife water catchment.

Tuweep Allotment Management Plan

- Restore sagebrush where feasible, complete restoration projects in critical watershed sites or where watershed values can be significantly improved.
- Mt. Trumbull Forest Ecosystem Restoration includes many on-going projects on this allotment:
 - Seeding the restoration units as they become prepared (Approx. 120 acres/year)
 - Maintenance of existing land treatments/seedings. (EA completed, some areas need seeding): (1) White Springs (burn, spike), (2) East Trumbull (burn, spike), (3) North Toroweap (burn, spike), (4) South Toroweap (burn 'n' seed).
- Conduct pinyon/juniper and sagebrush restoration projects in the identified pastures of the allotment to achieve allotment DPC objectives.
 - Kent pasture - burn and seed
 - Little Tuweep - herbicide, burn and seed
 - Tuweep - burn, seed and herbicide
 - Craig - herbicide
 - Ponderosa - burn and herbicide
 - Nixon - herbicide, burn

Whiterock- Soapstone Allotment Management Plan

- Maintain existing rangeland vegetation restoration projects by using herbicides such as Spike to control pinyon, juniper, and sagebrush re-invasion.

Wildcat Allotment Management Plan

- Reduce the combined composition of pinyon/juniper and sagebrush from 83 percent to 2-35 percent and increase the composition of browse, grasses and forbs from 21 percent to 32-90percent in the identified treatment areas of the Salt House and House pastures, by restoring 1,000 acres of pinyon/juniper and sagebrush.
- Decrease grazing use from 90 days to 45-60 days annually in the Salt House and Upper Pigeon pastures.
- Construct the following range improvements in order to implement the AMP grazing system.
 - Construct the Salt House pasture fence: 5.5 miles - AMP priority #1.
 - Construct the Gardner Canyon fence: 6 miles - AMP priority #2.
- Implement the 6 pasture deferred-rotation grazing system proposed in the Wildcat AMP.

Grand Wash Cliffs Wilderness Management Plan

- Develop maintenance plans for those improvements requiring motorized vehicle and/or mechanized equipment use, in coordination with the grazing permittee.

Paiute Wilderness Management Plan

- Maintenance plans developed (under procedures in Appendix B of the Wilderness Management Plan) for improvements will be incorporated into existing and any new allotment management plans and made part of each grazing permit.
- All newly proposed range improvements or significant modifications to existing improvements will be evaluated in an EA. New improvements will be allowed for the management and protection of wilderness values rather than to accommodate increased numbers of livestock.
- Motorized vehicle or equipment use for livestock management or improvement maintenance will be authorized when determined through the EA process to be the only practical alternative and not to have a significant adverse effect on the natural environment.

Lake Mead NRA

- Stabilize erosion hazards in meadows, and continue the prescribed fire and seeding program to restore habitat on the Shivwits Plateau.
- Develop a long term habitat restoration plan for the Shivwits Plateau.

MINERAL RESOURCES

- New reclamation stipulations would be added to exploration and development plans directed toward maintaining naturalness and unique features and/or remoteness on the District. These stipulations would be applied to site-specific proposals.

Lake Mead NRA

Abandoned Mine Lands Reclamation

- Hire a team of specialists to complete National Environmental Policy Act compliance, cultural and wildlife surveys and compliance on the top priority sites so they are ready for remedial action when monies or opportunities become available.
- Document information, prepare appropriate documents and get appropriate clearances necessary to start closure activities.

NOXIOUS WEED MANAGEMENT

Lake Mead NRA

- Restore ground disturbance utilizing the park restoration team.
- Develop control strategies for exotic plants based upon criteria of invasiveness and feasibility of treatment.
- Manage exotic plant populations utilizing the exotic plant control team.

RECREATION

- Provide recreation settings where traditional, backcountry, extensive recreation activities such as camping, hunting, and sightseeing are possible and the experience opportunities for such activities, as defined by the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum, are high.
- Commercial recreation permits would be issued to the extent that their cumulative impacts are consistent with the overall objectives of this plan and in the public interest. Evaluate requests for additional permits through the National Environmental Policy Act process and for their consistency with management goals and objectives.
- In Extensive Recreation Management Area B, allow for some shifting in Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classes from semi-primitive non-motorized to semi-primitive motorized as a guide (not to exceed 1 percent per year) or from semi-primitive motorized to roaded-natural as a guide (not to exceed 2 percent per year) where deemed necessary to meet recreation needs or other resource development.
- The majority of visitor management facilities in the resource area, such as directional, interpretive, or safety signing, interpretive sites, or kiosks, will be installed in the roaded natural areas of Extensive Recreation Management Area B and will be designed to blend in with the landscape.
- Few, if any, visitor facilities such as directional, interpretive, or safety signing, interpretive sites, or kiosks, will be installed in the Extensive Recreation Management Area A. Those few that may be needed will be designed to blend in with the surrounding landscape.
- Continue authorizing the organized recreational events now occurring on the [Shivwits] Resource Area.
- Promote remote characteristics by limiting type or amount of commercial recreation permits.
- Recreation opportunities [in the Mt. Trumbull RCA] associated with motorized vehicle use such as exploring backcountry roads, vehicle camping, sightseeing, and picnicking are balanced with opportunities associated with non-motorized use such as primitive camping, backpacking, hiking, horseback riding, mountain bike riding, and hunting.
- Recreation opportunities associated more with non-motorized uses such as camping, sightseeing, hiking, horseback riding, hunting, and rockhounding are emphasized [in Extensive Recreation Management Area - A], provided they are compatible with the protection and enhancement of natural and cultural values. Vehicle exploring and backcountry travel are recreational components of this area. However, maintaining remoteness is a major objective.
- Recreation opportunities associated with motorized vehicle use such as exploring backcountry roads, vehicle camping, sightseeing, and picnicking are emphasized [in Extensive Recreation Management Area - B] as well as mountain biking opportunities on existing roads.
- Provide a broad spectrum of back-country opportunities [in the Parashant area] with low managerial oversight and regulations.
- Recreation management activities adjacent to wilderness areas should complement wilderness management objectives as expressed in individual wilderness management plans.
- Improve visitor service related to information, interpretation, facility development and maintenance, and safety [in the Parashant area].
- Protect and interpret historic features [in Parashant area]. Interpret, through various means, the natural and human history of the Mt. Trumbull RCA.
- Improve and increase road signs and develop a sign inventory system.
- Implement actions to restore and/or maintain natural conditions or appearance in all areas.
- Review transportation plan maintenance schedule and revise as needed to support desired Recreation Opportunity Spectrum settings.
- Provide signs in the Mt. Trumbull RCA that stress public safety and that inform visitors of BLM programs, geographic locations, and interpret resource values.
- As visitor use increases in the Mt. Trumbull RCA, consider low-intensity development of facilities to better manage user impacts.
- Designate OHV areas as follows: Open: 803 acres; Closed: 202,204 acres (excludes wilderness); Limited to designated roads and trails: 642,131 acres; Limited to existing roads and trails: 2,109,641 acres. *[Acreage is representative of the entire AZ Strip]*

- BLM will designate open roads and trails within the [Pakoon Basin] ACEC and prohibit all motorized vehicle activity off of designated open roads and trails, except as part of official fire suppression, search and rescue, law enforcement, or other similar administrative need (including access to projects such as fences, waters, utilities).

Mt. Trumbull Resource Conservation Area Plan

(The recreation component of the Mt. Trumbull RCA Plan utilizes a 'zoning' concept of recreation experience 'opportunity classes' linked along a spectrum to the 3 more primitive opportunity classes defined in the Mt. Trumbull/Mt. Logan Wilderness Management Plan.)

- Enhance visitor experience opportunities with information, interpretation, services, and facilities in order for the visitors to make appropriate choices about participation in recreation activities within the RCA using guidelines described in Table 7.

TABLE 7

Management Guidelines	Natural Setting	Backcountry Setting	Primitive Setting
Overall management conditions	Focus on maintaining recreation settings that frequently provide for user confidence and convenience.	Focus on maintaining recreation setting that occasionally provide for user confidence and convenience.	Focus on maintaining recreation settings that rarely provide for user confidence and convenience.
Visitor contact with management personnel	Frequent	Frequent to occasional	Occasional to rare
Type, level, and location of visitor information	Formal, moderate, on-site/off-site	Informal, occasional, off-site	Informal, rare, off-site
Signing	Frequent to occasional, generally permanent	Occasional	Rare, temporary
Typical road standard	Improved gravel or dirt, frequent maintenance	Dirt, occasionally maintained	Dirt or none, rarely maintained
Degree of user facilities development	Moderate to low	Very low to none	None

- Construct a trailhead facility in the Nixon Flat area that will:
 - provide parking for 15 vehicles at-one-time,
 - provide potable water that meets State water quality standards,
 - provide for registration and appropriate signing,
 - serve as a trailhead for the Mt. Trumbull Trail,
 - provide fencing to eliminate vehicle parking in the wilderness,
 - meet Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards for Challenge Level 2,
 - conform to Natural Setting development levels,
 - provide information and interpretation outlined in the "Country Roads Interpretive Strategy" and ecosystem restoration efforts.
- Write a "Country Roads Interpretive Strategy" to guide development of interpretive facilities in the natural setting areas in the RCA. This includes any facility needs at Nampaweap, Sawmill/Uinkaret Pueblo, Nixon Flat, Temple Trail, Tuweep Church Site, and Hurricane Rim Overlook. This does not preclude the use of flyers for these sites in the interim.
- Interpret cultural values at Witch Pool and geologic values at Mt. Logan Overlooks through flyer/brochure/tours only. Provide access and parking at Backcountry Setting-appropriate levels.

- Develop a Natural Setting tour flyer or brochure with the theme of vulcanism to be made available at Nixon Flat.
- Develop a variety of media presentations (slide presentations, videos, brochures) which inform the public of ecosystem restoration efforts.

Parashant Interdisciplinary Management Plan

- Maintain settings and opportunities for high quality undeveloped/backcountry recreation experiences in the Parashant by not allowing more than 1 percent shift (in acres) to higher Recreation Opportunity Spectrum class per year for the life of the plan.
- Develop and implement Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC): Use visitor survey, monitor impacts (environmental and social) from recreational use on key areas such as popular campsites, and initiate management actions (below) when desired conditions are threatened.
- Manage public use as necessary to maintain desired conditions according to LAC using, but not limited to, the following methods (in order of preference):
 - Public information and education
 - Selective road maintenance
 - Designated campsites
 - Closed areas
- Establish a public information program for natural and cultural resources.
- Develop Memorandum of Understanding between Arizona Strip and Lake Mead on commercial recreation permits to limit type, number or locations.
- Provide interpretation of natural and cultural features to meet public interest and demand.
- Sign private property as requested.

Mt. Trumbull RCA Recreation Project Plan

(This is a project-level plan that carries out several RMP/Implementation Plan decisions concerning visitor information, interpretation and facilities in the Mt. Trumbull RCA area. The entire plan must be reconsidered as part of National Monument planning. The objectives of the project plan are listed below.)

- Upgrade BLM-provided visitor information and interpretation in the RCA from several, ad hoc displays to 6 integrated recreation-setting-appropriate sites by the end of fiscal year 1998.
- Provide semi-primitive facilities of visitor convenience for various types of users at primary use sites by the end of fiscal year 1999.

Mt. Trumbull RCA Interpretive Prospectus

(This document accompanies the Mt. Trumbull RCA Recreation Project Plan, spelling out more specifically the themes for interpretation of the area, as well as more site-by-site themes and media recommendations. Like the project plan above, this document must be reconsidered in light of National Monument.)

- The purpose of this interpretive prospectus is to guide the interpretive services development in the Mt. Trumbull RCA in northwestern Arizona.
- A well thought through interpretive prospectus will: (1) be a guide for interpretive services, (2) identify the media to be used in attaining the interpretive goals, (3) serve as a measure for interpretation when funding or phasing call for implementation, (4) maintain unity of thought and direction over time and through staffing changes.

Lake Mead NRA

- If needed in the future, primitive campground, toilets, and interpretive signs will be developed near ranger station.
- In the Natural zone, facilities necessary for the preservation and enjoyment of recreational values will be

permitted only when not in conflict with wilderness areas and species protection mandated by the Endangered Species Act as amended.

- At cultural sites, develop trails in such a way as to confine and contain use to protect sites.

RIPARIAN AREAS

- Maintain, restore, or improve riparian areas to achieve healthy and productive ecological conditions for maximum long-term benefits, using fire, mechanical, chemical or biological means.

TRANSPORTATION / ACCESS

- Close and rehabilitate existing roads where no public or administrative need exists in areas closed to OHVs or where OHVs are limited to designated roads and trails [Pakoon ACEC].
- Reroute existing roads where feasible to improve manageability of tortoise habitat [Pakoon ACEC].
- Designate open roads and trails and prohibit all motorized vehicle activity off of designated open roads and trails, except as part of official fire suppression, search and rescue, law enforcement, or other similar administrative need. Implement and enforce closure of roads with the exception of designated open routes [Pakoon ACEC].
- Develop and maintain an active road/access transportation plan that supports the resource programs and uses identified in the [RMP].
- Acquire legal vehicle access across private and state lands in the locations listed in [the RMP].

Parashant Interdisciplinary Management Plan

- Develop cooperative maintenance agreement between BLM, NPS and Mojave County for roads, signs, etc.

Mt. Trumbull Resource Conservation Area Plan

- Decide which roads or trails to physically close. Rehabilitate and sign closed roads. Produce a RCA road map for public use. Federal register notices would be used to notify the public of any road closures.
- Consider realignments of segments of BLM transportation or project roads or trails when resource damage is occurring or when physical access is inhibited.
- Construct short, readily accessible nature trails in ponderosa pine ecosystem restoration areas, for education and information purposes.
- Place all roads or trails where maintenance may be required on the District Transportation Plan, or give a project number prior to maintenance. Set maintenance levels and frequencies to complement the appropriate recreation management setting guidance as shown below.
- Develop specific maintenance actions for each BLM transportation or project road as the need arises using the Vermilion Resource Area Project Road Maintenance process.

VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- Improve the aesthetics of the acquired lands in the Parashant by feathering the edges of the existing seedings.
- Implement actions to restore and/or maintain natural conditions or appearance in all areas.
- Assign VRM Classes for the District as follows: 265,077 acres as Class I; 770,535 acres as Class II (includes the primary travel corridors); 522,343 acres as Class III; 1,544,135 acres as Class IV.
- Consider designating Backcountry Byways as more information becomes available on environmental impacts and public need.

Mt. Trumbull Resource Conservation Area Plan

- Develop with all permittees (all programs) "clean up" strategies associated with the permitted use by fiscal year 1996, then maintain clean conditions.
- Camouflage paint all above-ground water catchment and storage structures in the RCA where visual contrast exceeds VRM Class II objectives.

WATER

- Improve water quality, water yield, and reduce erosion around springs.

WILDERNESS

Grand Wash Cliffs Wilderness Management Plan

- **Scientific Studies:** Research projects that further the management, scientific, educational, historical and conservation purposes of the wilderness while preserving wilderness values will be allowed.
- Exceptions to the above policy may be approved by the authorized officer for studies that are essential to management of the wilderness when no feasible alternatives exist.
- **Restoration:** The rehabilitation plan and EA will be completed before any surface-disturbing activities begin.
- **Signs:** A sign plan will be written to document existing sign locations, new sign proposals, and a maintenance schedule.

Paiute Wilderness Management Plan

(Within the Paiute Wilderness, the BLM believes desired objectives can be achieved by zoning the area into management units. Each unit would emphasize management for one or more elements that would result in general enhancement of the wilderness resource and would follow the guidance set forth in the wilderness goal statements.)

- **Scientific Studies:** Study proposals will be evaluated through the EA process using the minimum tool criteria.
- **Restoration:** Campsites [car-type along the boundary] in the wilderness will be analyzed to determine if they are compatible with wilderness.
- **Visitor Management:** Camping outside the wilderness [in the Black Rock Unit] will be emphasized.
- Commercial use of horses or other pack stock will not be restricted unless potential damage is indicated through monitoring.
- **Signs:** A sign plan will be written specifying existing and needed signs, locations, and maintenance cycles.
- **Trails:** New trailheads may also be developed to protect wilderness resources.
- **Special Recreation Permits:** Commercial use of the wilderness will be regulated through the Special Recreation Permit process. Appropriate stipulations to protect wilderness values will be specified in the permits.
- **Monitoring:** The LAC monitoring plan will be developed cooperatively by the [Parashant National Monument and Arizona Strip]. Field studies will be done cooperatively.

Mt. Trumbull/Mt. Logan Wilderness Management Plan

(Within the Mt. Trumbull-Mt. Logan Wilderness areas, three [wilderness] settings, referred to as Opportunity Classes, are recognized: OCI, OCII, and OCIII. These are not rigid, on-the-ground allocations nor do they originate solely from specific conditions in the areas. Rather, they are theoretical descriptions of the range of resource, social, and managerial conditions that BLM intends to maintain or restore in these wilderness areas.)

(Opportunity Class I [OCI] represents areas that are virtually untouched by man and where few visitors go. On the other end of the spectrum, Opportunity Class III [OCIII] represents areas where past human influences on the land are still present and where the majority of visitor use still occurs. Opportunity Class II [OCII] represents pristine areas where future primitive recreation will be encouraged.)

- **New Facilities:** Building new administrative structures, including communication facilities, is considered only when a need is demonstrated for reasons of public safety [in OCII areas] and when no other reasonable alternative exists to accomplish administrative purposes [in OCIII areas.] Proposed structures, other-than-administrative, are considered only when there is a demonstrated need to protect wilderness values or where those values would be benefitted [in OCII areas] and only when a structure is shown necessary to protect range and/or wilderness resources.
- **Restoration:** As the opportunity arises, re-vegetate the already barricaded Upper Big Spring Road using non-motorized means.
- As existing administrative [in OCII, OCIII] and other-than-administrative structures [in all OCs] require major reconstruction or costly maintenance, strong consideration is given to relocating the development outside the wilderness, so long as the intended purpose can continue to be served in the new location.
- **Motorized Use:** Install new and more effective barricades at the Mt. Logan overlook roadway. Additionally, order and install a new sign informing visitors of off-wilderness parking.
- [The Slide Mtn.-Hell's Hollow] road is not maintained by BLM and it will be adequately signed on either side of the road for the length of the corridor.
- **Visitor Management:** Car-camping will be discouraged in [the Slide Mountain-Hell's Hollow road corridor] and encouraged on non-wilderness lands elsewhere in the Uinkaret Mountains area.
- **Management Presence:** Maximize administrative contacts with visitors at [Mt. Trumbull trailhead].
- **Signage:** Long-term signing is used in [OCIII] areas when the presence of signs contributes to achieving resource and social objectives on substandard sites.
- **Trails:** Light-duty trails are only built [in OCII areas] as a method of protecting resource values or for public safety. Light- to moderate-use trails are only constructed [in OCIII areas] as a method of protecting resources, ensuring public safety or directing visitor use patterns.
- **Special Recreation Permits:** [In OCI areas], commercial services are not encouraged. Use authorizations for commercial services in the [OCII, OCIII] areas are considered when the services provided are necessary for realizing recreational or wilderness experiences.
- Applications for Special Recreation Permits for outfitting and guiding within [all] areas are analyzed to determine if the proposed use is appropriate for the class or if other lands would be better [for the intended purpose.] Do not authorize proposed services that are not compatible or [that] can be accommodated elsewhere.
- Those that are permitted [in OCI areas] conform with resource and social objectives for the area, e.g., day-use only for large groups and horse trip with off-area base camps. Such permitted uses [in OCII areas] may establish temporary, minimum impact base camps where such use is compatible with resource and social setting standards. Such permitted uses [in OCIII areas] are encouraged to use off-site base camps; however, permanent, primitive camps utilizing minimum impact practices are considered where no other alternatives exist.
- **Facilities:** Construct a semi-developed trailhead facility at the east edge of Nixon Flat. Include a visitor register, parking, and kiosk for general information and interpretation.
- Move the water spigot [at Nixon Flat] to encourage car-camping outside wilderness.
- **Monitoring:** Place small, unobtrusive visitor registers on the summits of Mt. Trumbull, Mt. Logan and Mt. Emma to record visitor use at destination points.
- **Restoration:** Rehabilitate and restore to OCI standards the existing portion of the Mt. Trumbull Summit Trail from where it reaches the top of the basalt ledge to its end (600 feet) to a more natural condition using non-motorized means.

WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

- Improve wildlife habitat through construction and maintenance of habitat improvement projects.
- Continue restoration of native wildlife into historic range by transplanting wildlife in cooperation with the

Arizona Game and Fish Department.

- Improve mule deer habitat where needed by increasing sufficient forage on summer ranges and nutritious browse on winter ranges through vegetation conversion and management prescriptions.
- Manage wildlife habitat through the HMP process to achieve desired plant community objectives; practices used to accomplish this could include mechanical treatments, livestock grazing, herbicide applications, prescribed and natural fire, re-seeding and water developments.
- Manage identified bighorn sheep habitat through the HMP process and the Bureau's Rangewide Plan for Desert Bighorn Sheep to achieve and maintain optimum numbers and distribution of bighorn sheep in the Virgin Mountains and Grand Wash Cliffs
- Do not permit activities that could adversely affect the lambing or rearing of newborn bighorn sheep along the lower Grand Wash Cliffs from December 1 through May 31. All other lambing areas are in designated wilderness.
- Modify fences in these areas to provide safe access to wildlife at existing livestock waters: Parashant Allotment, 1/year, 7 total; Wildcat Allotment, 2/year, 6 total; Grassy Mountain Allotment, 1/year, 5 total.

Parashant Habitat Management Plan

- Reintroduce desert bighorn sheep in the Grand Wash Cliff area by 1985.
- Discourage the creation of new vehicular access in bighorn sheep habitat.
- Support existing resource area OHV designations.
- Provide suitable bighorn sheep access to all existing and proposed livestock water facilities by 1985.
- Provide wildlife water at all spring sources on public lands in bighorn sheep habitat by 1986.
- Provide water year-long at all livestock water facilities within bighorn sheep habitat by 1985.
- Determine important sheep use areas, population numbers, health, and movement once bighorns are established in the HMP area.
- Provide adequate water for bighorn sheep year-long in potential sheep habitat by 1988. By 1984 a cooperative maintenance agreement will be developed and approved to insure equitable involvement in the maintenance of the water projects.
- Gather information by 1990 on occurrence, distribution, and relative abundance of furbearers by habitat type.
- Obtain information on the magnitude and economic importance of furbearer species by 1990.
- Ensure proper and safe furbearer access to water developments year-round in the HMP area.
- Support the development and implementation of intensive grazing management systems needed to maintain and enhance the quality and quantity of rangeland resources, non-game habitat, and small game food and cover.
- Maintain and upgrade spring environments, riparian areas, and all livestock and wildlife watering facilities for the benefit of non-game species.
- Ensure all future timber harvest proposals for the Parashant forest are analyzed for their compatibility with Kaibab squirrels.
- Establish a population of Kaibab squirrels in the Parashant forest by 1985.
- Ensure that adequate water sources are provided year round by 1988 to support a maximum population of 2,200 mule deer throughout the HMP area.
- Establish a habitat rating system that identifies the forage values provided to mule deer in the HMP area by 1988.
- Provide information on an annual basis that is sufficient to identify mule deer population trends, use areas, and mule deer diet information.
- Increase the quantity and improve the quality of mule deer summer range within the HMP area to attain fawn survivals of 50 fawns per 100 does by 1995.
- Provide information on an annual basis that identifies trends, sex ratios, and fawn survival to be used to establish harvest.
- Provide a source of information sufficient enough to detect changes in mule deer habitat condition, trend, and utilization in the HMP area by 1988.
- Maintain adequate mule deer cover conditions to support 2,200 deer by 1995.
- Determine population densities and distribution of mountain lion within the HMP area and assess the lion's impact on other big-game species.

- Ensure that all the components needed to sustain certain populations of non-game species are conserved.
- Ensure that all land treatment projects and activity plans include stipulations for the maintenance and improvement of non-game populations.
- Provide an adequate level of information on raptors, especially threatened and endangered species for other resource actions that may potentially degrade existing habitat conditions.
- Ensure the availability and safe use of water at springs and water troughs, especially at Snap Spring, Link Spring, Pigeon Spring (Lower), and Hidden Spring (Lower).
- Provide sufficient water sources throughout turkey habitat prior to 1988.
- Establish viable populations of turkey in suitable areas within the Parashant HMP area by 1990.
- Improve grass/forb components within turkey habitat areas by 1990.
- Provide nesting and feeding habitat areas for migrant waterfowl within the HMP area by 1986.

Mt. Trumbull Habitat Management Plan

- Establish a viable Kaibab squirrel population within all suitable habitat within the ponderosa pine vegetative type.
- Increase the mule deer production and fawn survival rate from the present five year average of 30 fawns per hundred does to a five year average of 75 fawns per hundred does by 1996.
- Increase the carrying capacity of the habitat from the present 2,000 deer year-long to 4,000 deer year-long by improving the habitat. A corresponding increase in the deer herd is expected and this will increase consumptive recreation use from present 2,500 hunter days to 5,000 hunter days by 1996.
- Do not allow indiscriminate camping from April through August to protect wildlife from disturbance during their reproductive season. This restriction will apply to the ponderosa pine type in the Mt. Logan area.
- Designate and protect at least 8 roost sites within the 2,400 acre proposed timber harvest area.
- Prohibit logging activity during April, May and June to avoid disruption of nesting turkeys.
- Allow no logging, thinning or slash disposal within 1/8 mile of the Mt. Logan catchment or proposed sawmill and turkey track catchments.
- Leave at least one loosely stacked slash pile 10, by 10, per three acres for turkey nesting cover.
- Increase the production of quality forage for wildlife by establishing livestock grazing management systems by 1986.
- Above 6,000 feet, increase forb densities from a trace to five percent and grasses from five percent to 15 percent.
- Below 6,000 feet, increase the density of cliffrose, bitterbrush and ceanothus from ten percent to 20 percent.
- Defer grazing until June 9, in the ponderosa pine types, within the old Forest boundary fence.
- Steps should be taken to protect snags from cutting for firewood. Signs should be erected to educate and warn the public about cutting of snags. Wood permits should contain stipulations prohibiting the falling of snags for firewood in ponderosa pine areas.
- The following trees should be left uncut: (a) Twenty-seven (27) snags (1011 DBH and above) should be left per 10-acre tract. (b) Twenty-seven (27) live trees which are expected to die and become snags in the next 20 years or which presently provide nesting cavities should be left per 10-acre tract. Live trees left to become snags could be those having low value for commercial purposes.
- All livestock water will be made available for wildlife use.
- All water developments, fences, and areas proposed for vegetative manipulation will include on-the-ground cultural resource clearance surveys at the earliest possible stage of project planning. Projects will be moved or redesigned as needed to protect archaeological and historic remains. Clearances will be conducted by a professionally qualified archaeologist.
- Construct 26 new wildlife waters based on HMP implementation schedule.
- New catchments will consist of apron and storage facilities of 5,000 gallon capacity, fenced in with a fourstrand barb wire fence built to wildlife specifications. The fence will be approximately 500 feet x 500 feet, and enclose 5.7 acres. The large area will allow the water to be located far enough from the fence to decrease livestock efforts to gain access to the water. All water developments will be located so as to minimize any adverse impacts on scenic values.

- Prepare a specific habitat development plan be formulated for the Crosby Tank area. This plan would include fencing to control livestock, re-seeding flooded areas and developing dikes and potholes as needed to provide adequate water.

Virgin River - Pakoon Basin Habitat Management Plan

- Maintain or enhance the quality of springs along the Grand Wash to ensure suitable habitat conditions for native wildlife.
- Maintain or enhance nesting conditions in riparian habitat for raptors.
- Maintain or increase prey species for wintering and nesting raptors in riparian areas.
- Maintain or enhance cliff habitats for nesting and wintering birds throughout the HMA.
- Maintain or enhance nesting conditions and prey species populations for raptors in desert range.
- Maintain or enhance forage conditions for desert tortoises.
- Restore native cottonwood, willow, and mesquite trees at spring sites.
- Manage the habitat to ensure a viable population of Gambel's quail. Where practical, enhance habitat quality.
- Maintain or enhance habitat conditions for reptiles in the HMA.
- Maintain or enhance habitat conditions for amphibians.

Black Rock Habitat Management Plan

- Provide safe, reliable, year-round water for wildlife throughout the HMP area based on biological need, compatibility with wilderness objectives, and construction feasibility.
- Enhance wildlife forage conditions on all allotments with a downward or static trend to achieve DPC by 2010.
- Improve suitable habitat at existing livestock reservoirs to provide resting areas and food plants for waterfowl and shorebirds by 2010.
- Improve the reliability of existing wildlife waters by ensuring at least 95 percent of all wildlife water developments are functionally operative every year throughout the life of this plan, beginning in 1994.
- Increase vegetative diversity on 6,080 acres of decadent pinyon-juniper and 3,260 acres of sagebrush monocultures from present condition to the desired plant community based on ecological site inventory by 2010.
- Improve water quality and riparian vegetation on 35 acres of crucial riparian habitat to be in healthy functioning condition and good or better ecological status by 2010.
- Identify suitable or occupied habitat for each of the fifteen special status species that are known or suspected to occur in the HMP area by 1998.
- Enhance and maintain forage, water, and cover conditions on 125,000 acres of bighorn sheep habitat in the HMP area to support at least 200 bighorn sheep in the HMP area by the year 2005.
- Increase the number of bighorn sheep in the HMP area by at least 50 percent over the 1993 estimated population of 125 animals by 2010.
- Identify factors suppressing mule deer population recovery and, if possible, the cause(s) of the decline in the HMP area by 1998. Where possible, eliminate or reduce the impacts of limiting factors to initiate herd recovery.
- Enhance and maintain forage, water, and cover conditions on 365,000 acres of mule deer habitat to support 2,200 deer year-long in the HMP area by the year 2010.
- Increase crucial summer range for mule deer from 37,568 acres to at least 80 percent of the potential acreage based on ecological site inventory by 2010.
- Increase the number of mule deer in the HMP area by at least 100 percent over the 1993 estimated population of 400 head by 2010.
- Increase mule deer production and maintain an average fawn survival within Arizona Game and Fish Department species management guidelines for mule deer.
- Increase and maintain post harvest buck to doe ratios within Arizona Game and Fish Department species management guidelines for mule deer.
- Reestablish the Merriam's turkey population in the Black Rock Mountain area and increase numbers by at least 50 percent over the 1994 estimated population of 30 birds by 2000.
- Identify prey species used by mountain lions in the HMP area by 1998.

DECISIONS THAT CANNOT BE IMPLEMENTED

This section outlines decisions that are inconsistent with the Proclamation and Interim Management Policy.

FOREST AND WOODLAND MANAGEMENT

- Establish area-wide limits for personal use post cutting. Above this limit, permits will be considered commercial and subject to approval, mitigation and location requirements. The district will specify certain restrictions regarding approved post cutting areas.
- Designate personal/commercial green and dead-and-down wood cutting areas (RMP Map 9), under limitations imposed by Special Management Areas. Personal Christmas tree harvest is open everywhere except wilderness areas and ACECs.
- Locate woodland product sales and use areas on sites identified for vegetative treatments prior to the implementation date of this project.
- Commercial woodland harvest will be designated in specified areas (RMP Map 9) and managed under the multiple use/sustained yield concept.
- Up to 500 Christmas trees could be sold annually in the Shivwits personal use area on a first-come basis based on demands and sustained yield. Up to 1,000 trees could be sold annually in the commercial use areas for either commercial or personal use on a first-come basis.

Mt. Trumbull Resource Conservation Area Plan

- Pinyon/Juniper - Tuckup Wood Harvest Area: Within T.35N., R.7W., portions of sections 10, 14, and 15, allow commercial and/or personal use cutting of pinyon/juniper in small units with irregular edges not to exceed 30 acres in size for a maximum treated area of 200 acres.
- Pinyon/Juniper - Head of Toroweap Valley Wood Harvest Area: Within T.35N., R.7W., portions of section 6 and T.35N., R.8W., portions of section 1, allow commercial and/or personal use cutting of pinyon/juniper in small units with irregular edges not to exceed 30 acres in size for a maximum treated area of 200 acres.
- Pinyon/Juniper - Nixon Wood Harvest Area: Within T.34N., R.8W., portions of section 3 and T.35N., R.8W., portions of section 34, allow commercial and/or personal use cutting of pinyon/juniper in small units with irregular edges not to exceed 30 acres in size for a maximum treated area of 200 acres.
- Pinyon/Juniper - Sawmill Wood Harvest Area: Within T.35N., R.8W., portions of sections 26 and 35, allow commercial and/or personal use cutting of pinyon/juniper in small units with irregular edges not to exceed 30 acres in size for a maximum treated area of 200 acres.

LANDS

- Authorize Toroweap airstrip if the state section involved is acquired by BLM.

MINERAL RESOURCES

- Non-commercial hand collection of rocks within 50 feet of designated open roads will be permitted in the Pakoon ACEC.
- Provide communities in or near the area with sand and gravel needed for development in a timely and orderly manner consistent with environmental constraints. Free use permits would be issued to Federal and State agencies and to local communities.
- Designate 2,380,840 acres open to oil and gas leasing subject to standard lease terms and conditions; designate 270,000 acres open to lease subject to seasonal restrictions to protect important habitat for peregrine falcon and bighorn sheep; designate 169,160 open to leasing subject to a waivable no surface occupancy stipulation and seasonal restrictions from October 15 - March 15 to limit surface disturbance to protect important habitat for

desert tortoise; and designate 160,000 acres open to lease subject to no surface occupancy stipulations to protect important visual resources. (acreage includes all Arizona Strip BLM lands)

- Approximately 2,783,100 acres would be open to mineral entry. Withdrawal review would need to be completed to reach this goal. (acreage includes all Arizona Strip BLM lands)
- Material disposal in VRM Class II areas would not be allowed if reasonable alternative sources are available.

WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

Parashant Habitat Management Plan

- Establish a viable population of chukars in the Lower Grand Wash Cliffs.

Mt. Trumbull Habitat Management Plan

- Following the planned maintenance of the main roads in the area, all secondary roads and trails will be closed. This will involve designating them as closed and plowing and re-seeding the first 100 yards of each one.
- The Arizona Game and Fish Department and BLM will work cooperatively to introduce chukar in the Whitmore and Parashant Canyon area. This effort will not be made until a successful chukar introduction is made in the Tweedie Point area proposed in the Black Rock HMP.
- Establish a chukar population in Whitmore and Parashant canyons through a transplant program.
- All land treatment projects will be closely coordinated with wildlife needs. At least 300 acres of sagebrush and barren "Parks" will be plowed and re-seeded. Following treatment, livestock will be managed so as to maintain these parks in a productive condition.
- At least 300 acres of park areas will be plowed and seeded in the Mt. Logan - Nixon Flat areas. These areas will be confined to existing openings. A good mixture of forbs, shrubs and grasses will be seeded.

APPLICABLE RULES AND POLICIES

The Parashant National Monument has a unique makeup in its current day law enforcement and regulatory aspect. The Monument is not only jointly managed by BLM and NPS but has maintained each agencies original jurisdiction, BLM lands as proprietary and NPS lands as concurrent.

The differences in jurisdiction has created inconsistencies between regulations within the designated Monument, an example is firearms. In the NPS portion firearms are restricted to hunting activity, target shooting is prohibited and firearms must be unloaded, including rounds in the magazine when traveling in a vehicle, while on the BLM portion hunting is also permitted but target shooting is allowed by anyone and there are no regulations addressing the loaded firearm issue while traveling in a vehicle.

This one example reflects the challenges for the field rangers but more so for the public as the regulations can change while an individual is traveling from one area to another, while inside the boundaries of the Monument.

Currently the ranger staff is listing the inconsistencies of the regulations between the two agencies and additionally confronted with a draft Memorandum of Understanding presented by the Mohave County Sheriff's Office who considers the Monument as a whole rather than BLM and NPS jurisdictions.

Initial discussion between the BLM and NPS, at the local level, is the need to look at the Monument as a whole and suggest the concurrent jurisdiction cover the entire Monument which would eliminate the issue and confusion of the regulatory inconsistencies.

Appendix A - Presidential Proclamation

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GRAND CANYON-PARASHANT NATIONAL MONUMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument is a vast, biologically diverse, impressive landscape encompassing an array of scientific and historic objects. This remote area of open, undeveloped spaces and engaging scenery is located on the edge of one of the most beautiful places on earth, the Grand Canyon. Despite the hardships created by rugged isolation and the lack of natural waters, the monument has a long and rich human history spanning more than 11,000 years, and an equally rich geologic history spanning almost 2 billion years. Full of natural splendor and a sense of solitude, this area remains remote and unspoiled, qualities that are essential to the protection of the scientific and historic resources it contains.

The monument is a geological treasure. Its Paleozoic and Mesozoic sedimentary rock layers are relatively undeformed and unobscured by vegetation, offering a clear view to understanding the geologic history of the Colorado Plateau. Deep canyons, mountains, and lonely buttes testify to the power of geological forces and provide colorful vistas. A variety of formations have been exposed by millennia of erosion by the Colorado River. The Cambrian, Devonian, and Mississippian formations (Muav Limestone, Temple Butte Formation, and the Redwall Limestone) are exposed at the southern end of the lower Grand Wash Cliffs. The Pennsylvanian and Permian formations (Calville Limestone, Esplanade Sandstone, Hermit Shale, Toroweap Formation, and the Kaibab Formation) are well exposed within the Parashant, Andrus, and Whitmore Canyons, and on the Grand Gulch Bench. The Triassic Chinle and Moenkopi Formations are exposed on the Shivwits Plateau, and the purple, pink, and white shale, mudstone, and sandstone of the Triassic Chinle Formation are exposed in Hells Hole.

The monument encompasses the lower portion of the Shivwits Plateau, which forms an important watershed for the Colorado River and the Grand Canyon. The Plateau is bounded on the west by the Grand Wash Cliffs and on the east by the Hurricane Cliffs. These cliffs, formed by large faults that sever the Colorado Plateau slicing north to south through the region, were and are major topographic barriers to travel across the area. The Grand Wash Cliffs juxtapose the colorful, lava-capped Precambrian and Paleozoic strata of the Grand Canyon against the highly faulted terrain, recent lake beds, and desert volcanic peaks of the down-dropped Grand Wash trough. These cliffs, which consist of lower and upper cliffs separated by the Grand Gulch Bench, form a spectacular boundary between the basin and range and the Colorado Plateau geologic provinces. At the south end of the Shivwits Plateau are several important tributaries to the Colorado River, including the rugged and beautiful Parashant, Andrus, and Whitmore canyons. The Plateau here is capped by volcanic rocks with an array of cinder cones and basalt flows, ranging in age from 9 million to only about 1000 years old. Lava from the Whitmore and Toroweap areas flowed into the Grand Canyon and dammed the river many times over the past several million years. The monument is pocketed with sinkholes and breccia pipes, structures associated with volcanism and the collapse of underlying rock layers through ground water dissolution.

Fossils are abundant in the monument. Among these are large numbers of invertebrate fossils, including bryozoans and brachiopods located in the Calville limestone of the Grand Wash Cliffs, and brachiopods, pelecypods, fenestrate bryozoa, and crinoid ossicles in the Toroweap and Kaibab formations of Whitmore Canyon. There are also sponges in nodules and pectenoid pelecypods throughout the Kaibab formation of Parashant Canyon.

Appendix A - Presidential Proclamation

The Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument contains portions of geologic faults, including the Dellenbaugh fault, which cuts basalt flows dated 6 to 7 million years old, the Toroweap fault, which has been active within the last 30,000 years, the Hurricane fault, which forms the Hurricane Cliffs and extends over 150 miles across northern Arizona and into Utah, and the Grand Wash fault, which bounds the west side of the Shivwits Plateau and has approximately 15,000 feet of displacement across the monument.

Archaeological evidence shows much human use of the area over the past centuries. Because of their remoteness and the lack of easy road access, the sites in this area have experienced relatively little vandalism. Their good condition distinguishes them from many prehistoric resources in other areas. Prehistoric use is documented by irreplaceable rock art images, quarries, villages, watchtowers, agricultural features, burial sites, caves, rockshelters, trails, and camps. Current evidence indicates that the monument was utilized by small numbers of hunter-gatherers during the Archaic Period (7000 B.C. to 300 B.C.). Population and utilization of the monument increased during the Ancestral Puebloan Period from the Basketmaker II Phase through the Pueblo II Phase (300 B.C. to 1150 A.D.), as evidenced by the presence of pithouses, habitation rooms, agricultural features, and pueblo structures. Population size decreased during the Pueblo III Phase (1150 A.D. to 1225 A.D.). Southern Paiute groups replaced the Pueblo groups and were occupying the monument at the time of Euro-American contact. Archeological sites in the monument include large concentrations of ancestral Puebloan (Anasazi or Hittsatsinom) villages, a large, intact Pueblo II village, numerous archaic period archeological sites, ancestral Puebloan sites, and Southern Paiute sites. The monument also contains areas of importance to existing Indian tribes.

In 1776, the Escalante-Dominguez expedition of Spanish explorers passed near Mount Trumbull. In the first half of the 19th century, Jediah Smith, Antonio Armijo, and John C. Fremont explored portions of this remote area. Jacob Hamblin, a noted Mormon pioneer, explored portions of the Shivwits Plateau in 1858 and, with John Wesley Powell, in the 1870s. Clarence Dutton completed some of the first geological explorations of this area and provided some of the most stirring written descriptions. Having traversed this area by wagon at the request of the territorial legislature, Sharlot Hall recommended it for inclusion within the State of Arizona when it gained Statehood in 1912. Early historic sawmills provided timber that was hauled 70 miles along the Temple Trail wagon road from Mt. Trumbull down the Hurricane Cliffs to St. George, Utah. Ranch structures and corrals, fences, water tanks, and the ruins of sawmills are scattered across the monument and tell the stories of the remote family ranches and the lifestyles of early homesteaders. There are several old mining sites dating from the 1870s, showing the history of mining during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The remote and undeveloped nature of the monument protects these historical sites in nearly their original context.

The monument also contains outstanding biological resources preserved by remoteness and limited travel corridors. The monument is the junction of two physiographic ecoregions: the Mojave Desert and the Colorado Plateau. Individually, these regions contain ecosystems extreme to each other, ranging from stark, arid desert to complex, dramatic higher elevation plateaus, tributaries, and rims of the Grand Canyon. The western margin of the Shivwits Plateau marks the boundary between the Sonoran/Mojave/Great Basin floristic provinces to the west and south, and the Colorado Plateau province to the northeast. This intersection of these biomes is a distinctive and remarkable feature. Riparian corridors link the plateau to the Colorado River corridor below, allowing wildlife movement and plant dispersal. The Shivwits Plateau is in an arid environment with between 14 to 18 inches of precipitation a

Appendix A - Presidential Proclamation

year. Giant Mojave Yucca cacti proliferate in undisturbed conditions throughout the monument. Diverse wildlife inhabit the monument, including a trophy-quality mule deer herd, Kaibab squirrels, and wild turkey. There are numerous threatened or endangered species as well, including the Mexican spotted owl, the California condor, the desert tortoise, and the southwestern willow flycatcher. There are also candidate or sensitive species, including the spotted bat, the western mastiff bat, the Townsend's big eared bat, and the goshawk, as well as two federally recognized sensitive rare plant species: *Penstemon distans* and *Rosa stellata*. The ponderosa pine ecosystem in the Mt. Trumbull area is a biological resource of scientific interest, which has been studied to gain important insights regarding dendroclimatic reconstruction, fire history, forest structure change, and the long-term persistence and stability of presettlement pine groups.

Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431) authorizes the President, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved as the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, for the purpose of protecting the objects identified above, all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the United State within the boundaries of the area described on the map entitled "Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument" attached to and forming a part of this proclamation. The Federal land and interests in land reserved consist of approximately 1,014,000 acres, which is the smallest are compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

For the purpose of protecting the objects identified above, all motorized and mechanized vehicle use off road will be prohibited, except for emergency or authorized administrative purposes.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to enlarge or diminish the jurisdiction of the State of Arizona with respect to fish and wildlife management.

The establishment of this monument is subject to valid existing rights.

All Federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of this monument are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, or leasing or other disposition under the public land laws, including but not limited to withdrawal from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, and from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing, other than by exchange that furthers the protective purposes of the monument. Sale of vegetative material is permitted only if part of an authorized science-based ecological restoration project. Lands and interests in lands within the proposed monument not owned by the United States shall be reserved as a part of the monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States.

Appendix A - Presidential Proclamation

This proclamation does not reserve water as a matter of Federal law nor relinquish any water rights held by the Federal Government existing on this date. The Federal land managing agencies shall work with appropriate State authorities to ensure that water resources needed for monument purposes are available.

The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service, pursuant to applicable legal authorities, to implement the purposes of this proclamation. The National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management shall manage the monument cooperatively and shall prepare an agreement to share, consistent with applicable laws, whatever resources are necessary to properly manage the monument; however, the National Park Service shall continue to have primary management authority over the portion of the monument within the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, and the Bureau of Land Management shall have primary management authority over the remaining portion of the monument.

The Bureau of Land Management shall continue to issue and administer grazing leases within the portion of the monument within the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, consistent with the Lake Mead National Recreation Area authorizing legislation. Laws, regulations, and policies followed by the Bureau of Land Management in issuing and administering grazing leases on all lands under its jurisdiction shall continue to apply to the remaining portion of the monument.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation, or appropriation; however, the national monument shall be the dominant reservation. Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eleventh day of January, in the year of our Lord two thousand, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fourth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Appendix B - Interim Management Policy

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240
October 4, 2001

In Reply Refer To:
2071 (WO-171) N

EMS TRANSMISSION 10/11/01
Instruction Memorandum No. 2002-008
Expires: 09/30/2003

To: State Directors and Assistant Directors
From: Director
Subject: Interim Management Policy for Bureau of Land Management National Monuments and National Conservation Areas

Program Area: National Landscape Conservation System; National Monuments; National Conservation Areas

Purpose: This Instruction Memorandum issues interim management guidelines for newly designated BLM national monuments and national conservation areas and supercedes IM No. 2000-62. The guidelines in this policy are designed to provide direction to State Directors responsible for the proper care of new national conservation areas or national monuments, pending the completion of the required planning processes.

Policy/Action: See Attachment 1.

Time Frame: This guidance is in effect immediately.

Background: IM No. 2000-62, which provides interim management guidance for newly designated BLM national monuments expired on September 30, 2001. This Instruction Memorandum updates the guidance to include national conservation areas with input from the field.

Budget Impact: n/a

Manual/Handbook Sections Affected: n/a

Coordination: n/a

Contact: If you have any questions or concerns regarding this policy, you may contact Elaine Marquis-Brong, Director, National Landscape Conservation System, at (202) 208-3516.

Signed by:
Nina Rose Hatfield
Acting Director

Authenticated by:
Vincent C. Chapman Jr
Policy & Records Group, WO-560

1 Attachment – 1 Interim Management Policy (4 pp)

Appendix B - Interim Management Policy

Interim Management Policy

BLM National Monuments
BLM National Conservation Areas

Adhere to direction in the legislation or the President's Proclamation

- Federal lands and interests in lands within the national conservation area or monument are withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, leasing, or other disposition under the public land laws, including among others the mineral leasing and mining laws unless otherwise specified in legislation or the Proclamation.
- Valid existing rights will be recognized.
- The State's responsibilities and authorities regarding wildlife management, including fishing and hunting, within the national conservation area or the monument are unaffected by legislation or the Proclamation.
- Grazing activities shall continue to be governed by applicable laws and regulations other than specified in legislation or the Proclamation.
- Existing withdrawals, reservations, or appropriations are not revoked, but the national conservation area or monument is the dominant reservation.

Maintain existing management policies, designations, and allocations except where changes are necessary to comply with the legislation or Proclamation and protect the objects of scientific and historic interest within the national conservation area or monument.

Provide the public with prompt and accessible information on questions regarding the use of federal lands within the national conservation area or monument.

Coordinate with the local, State, Tribal, and other governmental entities (under existing agreements and any new arrangements deemed necessary) to disseminate and exchange information and cooperate in management actions, consistent with applicable legal authorities and other directives.

Assure the applications, proposals, and future use requests pending when the legislation or Proclamation was issued are subject to the terms of the legislation or Proclamation, including its recognition of valid existing rights, and other management directives and decisions relate to the national conservation area or monument.

Consider land or easement acquisitions and land exchanges that will enhance the values of the national conservation area or monument.

All existing planning documents related to the monument lands should be reviewed for consistency with the legislation or Proclamation. Consistent with NEPA and FLPMA, the plans should be modified or a new plan created for the monument that addresses all resource issues in the legislation or Proclamation. A separate planning document for the national conservation area or monument is recommended, as opposed to combining the national conservation area or monument with an adjacent administrative resource area.

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Discussion of Specific Activities

In general, actions that are not precluded by the Proclamation or legislation and which do not conflict with the established purposes of the monument or national conservation area may continue. Allowed activities can be restricted only where (1) the BLM, through processes required by existing law, identifies places where such uses ought to be restricted or prohibited as necessary to protect the federal lands and resources, including the objects protected by the monument or national conservation designation; or (2) where the BLM finds a clear threat from such a use to the federal lands and resources, including the objects protected by the national conservation area or monument designation and the circumstances call for swift protective action.

Livestock Grazing: Where applicable and consistent with the designation, livestock grazing within the national conservation area or monument is permitted, pursuant to the terms of permits and leases. Appropriate grazing management practices (as in all properly managed grazing pastures) should be followed to protect rangeland resources. Implementation of Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Improvement should continue. Actions should be taken to assist permits in assuring compliance with existing requirements. Enforcement actions against trespassers or other violators continue to be authorized under policy.

Animal Damage Control: Coordinate closely with State Game and Fish Department and Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) on animal damage control issues.

Camping: Dispersed recreational camping may continue consistent with current policies and practices and the Proclamation. Developed BLM camping facilities should be maintained and rehabilitated as appropriate, consistent with monument purposes.

Facilities: Maintenance of existing facilities should be permitted, subject to compliance with current policies and practices, provided monument resources are protected. Applications for new facilities may be considered, if they will protect or enhance monument resources.

Hunting and Fishing: Coordinate with the State to ensure public safety, specifically if there are areas of increased visitor use.

Mineral Activities (including Hard rock, Oil, Gas, and Coal): Unless otherwise specified in legislation or proclamation all valid existing rights will be recognized in accordance with policy.

Noxious Weeds/Exotic Species: Existing noxious weed control activities should continue. Exotic species should not be introduced, unless doing so is essential to control noxious weeds or other undesirable species.

Off-Road Vehicles: No areas in the national conservation area or monument should be authorized for cross-country, off-road vehicular use, except for authorized administrative and emergency purposes. For routes, including washes, where motorized and mechanical vehicular use has been authorized by past planning decisions, management discretion should be exercised where necessary, through emergency closures or other actions, to protect the national conservation area or monument resources. Wheeled game carriers are exempt.

Paleontological Resources and Rock Collection: The collection of any objects, including vegetation, paleontological resources, or rock specimens, should not be permitted, except where intended for legitimate scientific uses for which documentation is provided to the satisfaction of the

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responsible management official. Where limited wood gathering for uses including fire wood and fence maintenance occurred prior to designation, this activity could be permitted. In such cases the manager must assure that national conservation area or monument resources are not affected.

Rights-of-Way: No new rights-of-way or ancillary public facilities should be processed, except for rights-of-way pursuant to existing policies and practices and necessary for access and/or maintenance needs to private or state in holdings, public facilities or administrative sites. In addition, rights-of-way may be permitted within the boundary of existing rights-of-way or designated rights-of-way corridors established by previous land use planning, and where site specific NEPA analysis determines that impact to the objects or values for which the national conservation area or monument was designated would be negligible.

Roads: Road improvements should be minimal and designed solely to correct those conditions that are unsafe or hazardous. Activities that maintain, as opposed to enhance, existing roads may be permissible.

Scientific, Archeological, and Historical Investigations: Scientific, archeological, and historical investigations that increase our understanding of the national conservation area's or monument's resources are important and scientific use for surveys and reconnaissance may be allowed but surface disturbance should be avoided.

Signs and Interpretation: Appropriate signs at the national conservation area's or monument's boundaries should be provided. Other relevant information should be posted as needed. Actions should be initiated to interpret the resources and values and provide environmental education to visitors on important topics (i.e., visitor safety and resource protection).

Surface Disturbance and Reclamation Activities under Current Permits: Surface disturbance and reclamation activities under current permits should proceed consistent with those permits. Permit extensions will be considered subject to consistency with applicable policies, laws and proclamation.

Vegetation Manipulation: Vegetation manipulation should proceed only when consistent with conservation and protection of the national conservation area or monument's resources. Chaining and other vegetation manipulation methods that cause substantial surface disturbance shall not be permitted.

Wilderness Study Areas: Where applicable, maintain the non-impairment standard for wilderness study areas, per FLPMA, to prevent undue and unnecessary degradation of resources.

Appendix C - Existing Leases and Permits

Holder	Case Type	Serial Number	Length in Feet	Total Acres	Issued	Expires
RIGHTS-OF-WAY						
NPS Lake Mead NRA	Water Well	AZAR-0034117		1.000	10/26/1964	Perpetual
BLM Arizona Strip FO	Whitney Pass Admin. Site	AZAR-0035312		2.000	11/18/1965	Perpetual
BLM Arizona Strip FO	Black Rock Gulch Road	AZA-004432	0.729	7.440	11/06/1969	Perpetual
BLM Arizona State Office	Poverty Admin. Site	AZA-009056	0.062	2.500	05/14/1975	Perpetual
Bar 10 Ranch, Inc.	Repeater	AZA-020649	0.005	0.014	12/06/1995	12/05/2025
Mohave County Board of Supervisors	Road No. 5	AZA-023224	66.004	800.000	10/27/1993	Perpetual
Northern Arizona Univ.	Seismograph Station	AZA-023407	0.002	0.100	11/03/1988	11/02/2008
BLM Arizona Strip FO	Mt. Logan Repeater	AZA-023955	0.014	0.086	09/20/1989	Perpetual
BLM Arizona Strip FO	Hudson Point Repeater	AZA-026157	0.004	1.000	01/10/1992	Perpetual
BLM Arizona Strip FO	Pakoon Airstrip	AZA-026544		80.000	04/02/1992	Perpetual
Chester L. Bundy	Water Facility	AZA-027831	0.402	0.836	08/13/1993	8/12/2023
USGS Biological Res.	Fire and Weed Research	AZA-030514		5.931	04/27/1998	04/26/2018
Mohave County Board of Supervisors	Road No. 115	AZA-030978		1.000	Pending	
Totals			67.222	901.907		
LEASES						
Bar 10 Ranch, Inc.	Airport	AZA-020670	0.947	53.760	07/01/1990	06/30/2010
Bar 10 Ranch, Inc.	Water Pipeline	AZA-027495	4.662	4.520	08/24/1995	08/23/2015
Totals			5.609	58.28		
MINERAL MATERIALS						
Mohave Co. Public Works	Material Site Permit	AZA-028201		0.200	11/08/1993	10/31/2003
BLM Arizona Strip FO	Material Site Permit	AZA-030993		2.000	11/30/1998	Perpetual
Total				2.2		
MINING CLAIMS						
Gloria	Mining Claim	AMC350740				
Ramona	Mining Claim	AMC350678				
Smoker No. 1	Mining Claim	AMC281742				
Smoker No. 6	Mining Claim	AMC281747				
Total		4 Mining Claims				
MINING NOTICES						
Treasure Hill Mines	Mining NOI	AZA-030378		5.000	09/29/1997	
BLM Arizona Strip FO	Mining NOI	AZA-030848		5.000	01/19/1999	
BLM Arizona Strip FO	Mining NOI	AZA-030882		0.500	08/10/1999	
Totals				10.5		
RECREATION USE PERMITS						
WC Long Outfitters	Statewide Permit AG&F Management Units	AZA-030694			11/26/1999	09/30/2002

