

Appendix C

Special Recreation Management Area and
Extensive Recreation Management Area -
Special Unit Management Plans

Appendix C: Special Recreation Management Areas and Extensive Recreation Management Areas – Special Unit Management Plans

Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMA)

Designation on BLM-administered lands that are recognized and managed for their recreation opportunities, unique value and importance. SRMAs are high-priority areas for outdoor recreation as defined in the BLM Land Use Planning Handbook H-1601-1 (2005). It is a public lands unit identified in land use plans to direct recreation funding and personnel to manage for a specific set of recreation activities, experiences, opportunities and benefits. Both land use plan decisions and subsequent implementing actions for recreation in each SRMA are geared to a strategically identified primary market—destination, community, or undeveloped areas.

Extensive Recreation Management Areas (ERMA)

BLM administrative units that require specific management consideration in order to address recreation use and demand. The ERMAs are managed to support and sustain the principal recreation activities and associated qualities and conditions. Recreation management actions within an ERMA are limited to only those of a custodial nature. Management of ERMA areas are commensurate with the management of other resources and resource uses.

C. SRMA and ERMA – Special Unit Management Plans

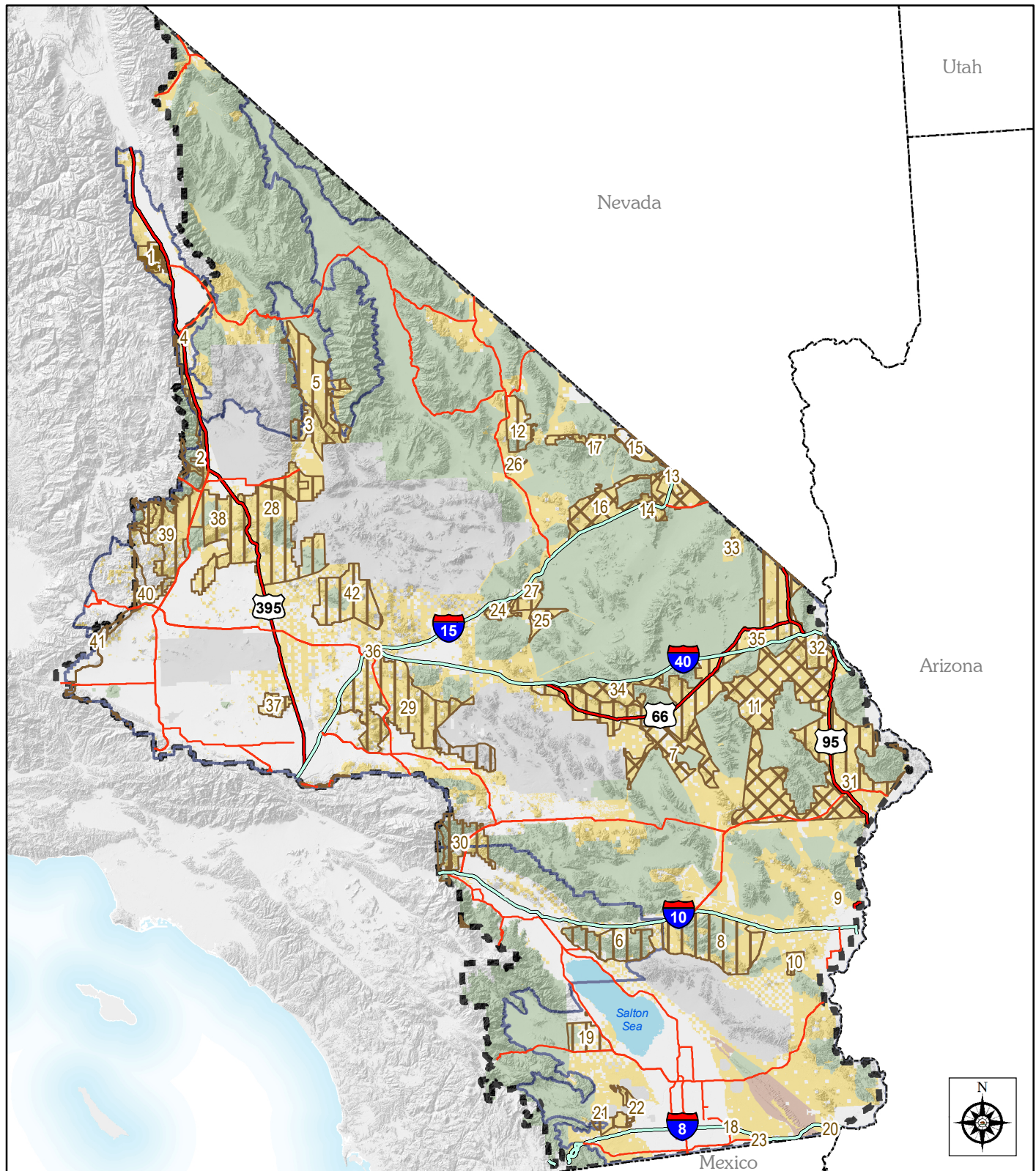
C.1 Introduction

The following Special Unit Management Plans, including maps identify areas designated as Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs) and Extensive Recreation Management Areas (ERMAs). These plans are organized alphabetically within each of the 10 LUPA subregions. For each SRMA and ERMA, the management plan includes:

- A description of the area's objective statement, primary activities, experiences, and recreation benefits□
- A recreation setting characteristics description
- Management actions and allowable uses.

The LUPA-wide CMAs apply to SRMA and ERMAs, in addition to the specific SRMA and ERMA CMAs in the DRECP LUPA. Unit specific goals and objectives, management actions, allowable and non-allowable uses are found in the individual Special Unit Management Plans. If LUPA CMAs and SRMA or ERMA management plans are inconsistent, the more sensitive resource and/or site specific management will apply. In SRMAs and ERMAs that

overlap with California Desert National Conservation Lands and ACECs, the areas will be managed in accordance with the individual Special Unit Management Plans for the SRMA or ERMA, and the applicable ecological and cultural conservation unit (Appendix A and B). If there is a conflict between the California Desert National Conservation Lands or ACEC management and the SRMA or ERMA management, the BLM will apply the most protective management (i.e., management that best supports natural and cultural resource conservation and limits impacts to the values for which the conservation unit was designated).



- ERMA Boundaries
 - SRMA Boundaries
 - NSCMA Boundary
 - DRECP Boundary
 - CDCA Boundary
 - LLPA
 - Imperial Sand Dunes Open OHV Area
- Land Status**
- Bureau of Land Management
 - Department of Defense

DRECP Special and Extensive Recreation Management Areas Index

8/17/2016



BLM California State Office

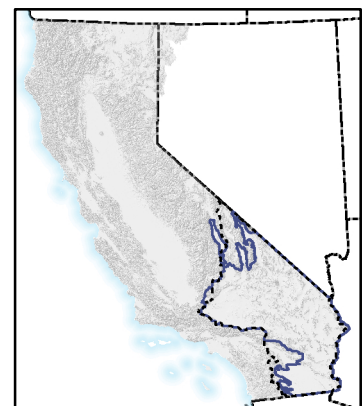
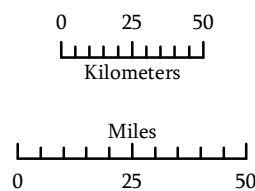


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Bishop Field Office

**Alabama Hills National Scenic Area Management Area (NSCMA) and
Alabama Hills Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)**

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

The Alabama Hills in Inyo County contain nationally significant scenic, geological, cultural, recreational, biological, educational and scientific values. They are a uniquely weathered granitic boulder landscape at the foot of the Sierra Nevada Mountains (and Mt. Whitney, the highest mountain in the lower 48 states).

The Alabama Hills rise from the desert and provide a scenic backdrop for the community of

Lone Pine, California. They are a jaw-dropping gateway to the Sierras. For thousands of years, the Alabama Hills and surrounding area have been continually used for subsistence, habitation and ceremonial purposes by the indigenous people who remain in the valley, known today as the Lone Pine Paiute-Shoshone Tribe. The Alabama Hills inspired writer

Mary Austin to pen “The Land of Little Rain” and photographers Edward Weston, Ansel

Adams and David Muench have created beautiful images for people around the world.

A nearly 100-year film history exists in the Alabama Hills, from silent movies to state-of-the-art motion pictures such as *Gunga Din*, *How the West Was Won*, *Bad Day at Black Rock*, and *Ironman*. Promotional product commercial filming crews work there regularly. The

Museum of Western Film History in Lone Pine, visited by thousands of people each year, contains extensive film history displays featuring the Alabama Hills.

The proposed Alabama Hills Cooperative Special Recreation Management Area encompasses approximately 28,700 acres of the existing 30,000 acre Alabama Hills Special Recreation Management Area.

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

This SRMA is subdivided into the following two RMZs, each with discrete objectives:

The Alabama Hills Scenic RMZ includes approximately 18,600 acres of Alabama Hills Cooperative SRMA. If National Scenic Area legislation is passed, the acres contained in this RMZ will shift to encompass the final boundary associated with the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area.

Objective Statement: The purpose of the Alabama Hills Scenic Area RMZ is to conserve, protect, and enhance for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the nationally significant scenic, cultural, recreational, geological, educational, biological, historical, recreational, cinematographic and scientific resources of the Alabama Hills. This objective will be superseded by any special designation that matches the general boundaries of this RMZ.

Activities: Recreational uses of the Alabama Hills Scenic RMZ include, but are not limited to, hiking, mountain biking, rock climbing, sightseeing, horseback riding, hunting, fishing, and appropriate authorized vehicle use. Commercial filming and still photography are also common. Tuttle Creek

campground is within this RMZ and includes 83 tent/RV sites, toilets, and seasonally-available potable water. Livestock grazing is permitted in existing allotments within this RMZ in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, policies, and land use plan guidance. A number of Special Recreation Permits are issued annually for activities in the RMZ.

Experiences: Visitors to the Alabama Hills Scenic Area RMZ find beautiful scenery, enjoyment of the outdoors with family and friends, a release from routine tensions from modern living, satisfaction in exploring new areas, connection with nature, spiritual renewal and exercise.

Benefits: Visitors benefit from enhanced mental and physical health, ownership in America's great outdoors, opportunities for solitude and unconfined outdoor recreation. Commercial filming, grazing, rock climbing, rock hounding, hunting, fishing and all the other activities which occur in the Alabama Hills create a positive economic impact, generating significant revenue which helps to sustain the long term economic viability of the community of Lone Pine and Inyo County.

The Alabama Hills General RMZ includes approximately 10,100 acres of Alabama Hills Cooperative SRMA.

Objective Statement: The purpose of the Alabama Hills General RMZ is to protect unique geologic and cultural features and scenic values and to provide compatible recreational opportunities.

Activities: The Alabama Hills General RMZ lends itself to recreational activities such as wildlife viewing, hunting, fishing, horseback riding, mountain biking, stargazing, and enjoying the unique geology of the area. Livestock grazing is permitted in existing allotments within this RMZ in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, policies, and land use plan guidance. Special Recreation Permits and film permits may be issued annually for activities in the RMZ.

Experiences: Visitors enjoying the Alabama Hills General RMZ find solitude, tranquility, beauty, and satisfaction in exploring new areas, connection with nature, spiritual renewal and exercise.

Benefits: Visitors benefit from enhanced mental and physical health, ownership in America's great outdoors, opportunities for solitude and unconfined outdoor recreation.

Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSC) Description

Physical Components: The qualities of the landscape within the Alabama Hills Cooperative Management SRMA generally have the characteristics of the *Middle Country Classification*. The majority of the SRMA is within 1/2 mile of four-wheel drive vehicle, ATV and motorcycle routes and has few modifications that contrast with the character of the landscape. The area contains maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments and signs. Movie Flat road and the adjacent area are generally accessible by low-clearance or passenger vehicles and considered *Front Country*. Likewise, Tuttle Creek campground, with 83 RV/tent sites, toilets, and potable water, is *Front Country*.

Social Components: The social component of this SRMA varies by RMZ. The Scenic RMZ contains the qualities associated with *Front and Middle Country Classification* while the General RMZ contains a mix of *Back Country and Primitive Classification*. Generally, visitors disperse and therefore are not often found in large concentrations, however the Movie Flat area (in particular the Mobius Arch loop trail and popular film locations and climbing sites) do become busy during high use weekends and on-going

contacts are common throughout the day. The Scenic RMZ contains pullouts and parking at popular recreation areas and the surface vegetation in some areas shows wear with some bare soils.

Organized events can range from five to over 100 people. Most casual use is dispersed; family and friend groups may include two to five primary vehicles and associated recreation equipment (OHVs, mtn. bikes, etc). Unimproved camping areas, consisting of a cleared area with a rock fire ring, are located along access roads. The area is heavily crisscrossed by roads and trails.

Operational Components: The operational components of this SRMA have the conditions fitting the *middle country classification*. There are maps for the entire area and a gateway sign and entry point kiosk. Temporary and permanent emergency closures and use restrictions are common for sensitive resources, health & safety purposes, and to avoid conflicts among visitors. Visitor services consist of law enforcement patrols, vehicle barriers, signs, and vault toilets and potable water at Tuttle Creek campground. Rangers patrol this area at least 4 days a week from November through April and weekly during the summer months; Staff specialists often work in this area for a variety of reasons including campground maintenance, monitoring special events and film permits, and monitoring sensitive resources.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

Refer to the Independence Creek Wilderness Study Area, Area of Critical Concern (ACEC) Special Unit Management Plans for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

Recreation and Visitor Services Program: Manage the setting for outdoor recreation use (including, but not limited to, the activities listed above) while protecting unique geologic, cultural and scenic features. Recreation management may include developing trails for hiking, mountain biking and horseback riding; providing off-highway vehicle use opportunities; interpreting natural and cultural resources; and establishing an environmental education program.

Motorized vehicles shall be permitted only on roads and trails designated by the local TTMP.

Land Management for use of motorized vehicles as part of a management plan sustaining a semi-primitive motorized experience, or on county-maintained roads in accordance with applicable State and county laws.

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the SRMA
28,723

Other Programs: The Bishop Field Office shall continue to permit the grazing of livestock within the Alabama Hills National Scenic Cooperative Management Area SRMA subject to regulation and BLM policy.

This SRMA is VRM Class II. The scenic qualities of the area will be emphasized when considering permitted activities. New development will be minimized and will only be considered when it promotes scenic values. Commercial uses conducted in the Alabama Hills National Scenic Cooperative Management

Area SRMA under permit from the Bishop Field Office may include search and rescue exercises; rock climbing; college and university geology studies; hot air balloon excursions; and filming of motion pictures, television series, commercials, and documentaries; tours of historic film locations; and other appropriate activities found to promote the recreation experience. These uses are compatible with the recreation experiences in the Alabama Hills, provide economic benefits to the local community, and are monitored to ensure they do not negatively affect recreation, visual, and other resources.

Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Two exceptions to this management action are:

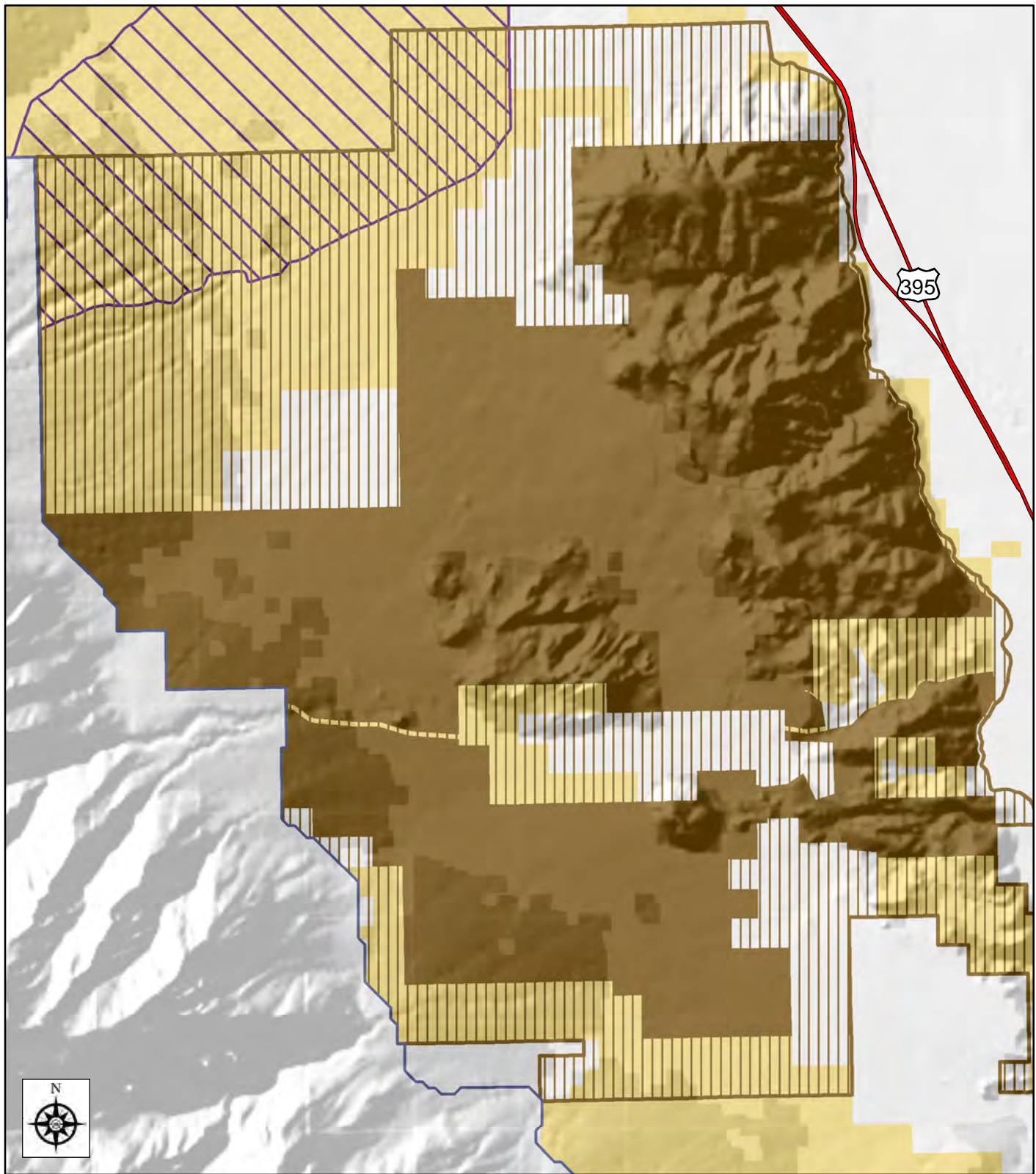
1. Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a “no surface occupancy” restriction; and,
2. If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values.

Implementation Decisions: A management plan for the Alabama Hills National Scenic Cooperative Management Area SRMA will be developed. This plan will be coordinated with tribal, county and other local governmental entities in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (42 U.S.C. 1712) and the federal planning regulations (43 C.F.R. 16-10.3-1 & 3.2).

The Field Office may designate areas that are closed to camping to protect scenic, cultural, and biological values or to resolve use conflicts.

Mitigation:

1. Maintain through traffic motorized route network connectivity with roads and trails leading into and through the Alabama Hills SRMA.
2. Manage renewable energy development on adjacent and nearby lands to avoid traffic conflicts with visitors & permitted uses.



SRMA Boundaries

NSCMA Boundary

ACEC Boundaries

DRECP Boundary

CDCA Boundary

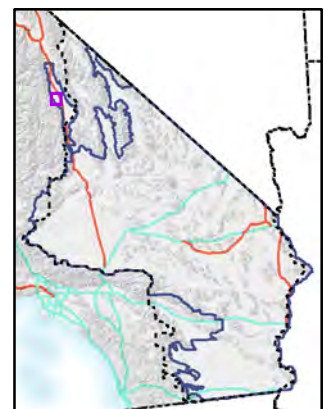
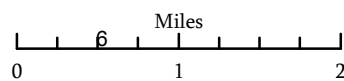
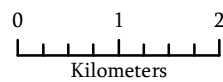
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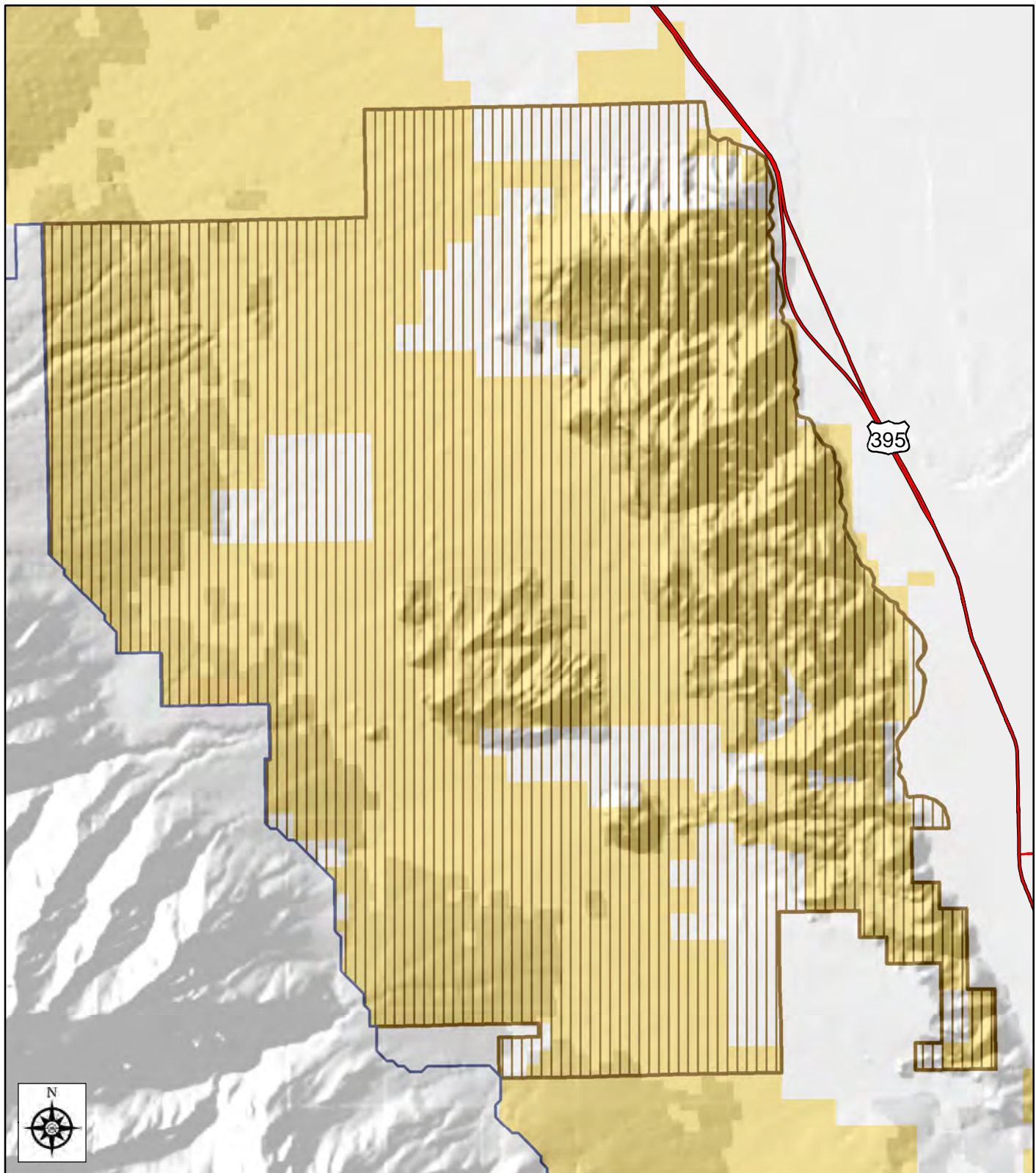
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Alabama Hills NSCMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office





-  SRMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary

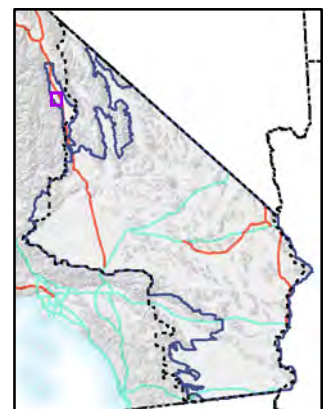
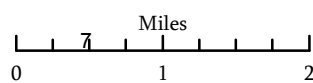
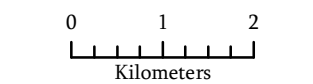
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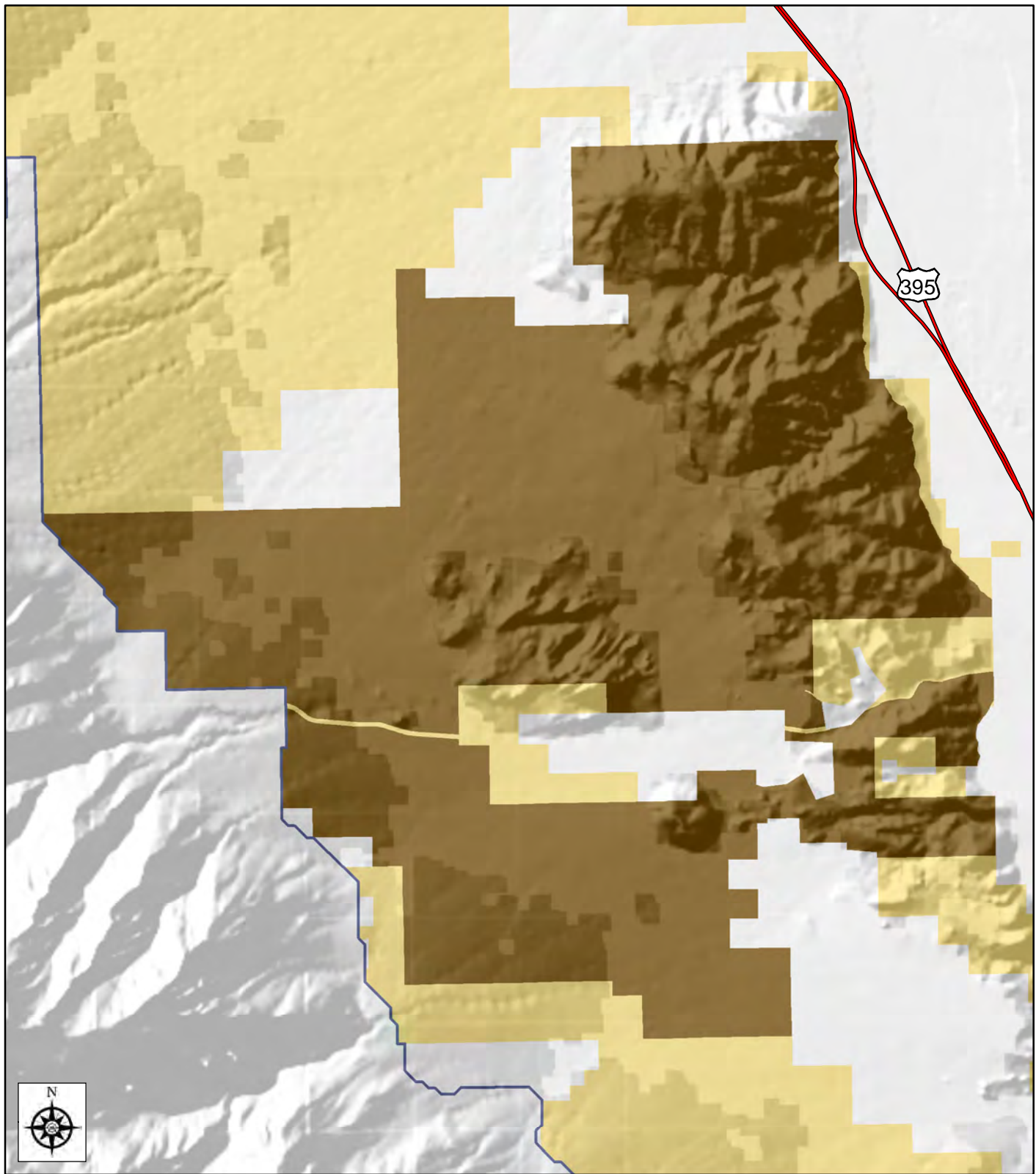
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Alabama Hills SRMA

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office





- NSCMA
- DRECP Boundary
- CDCA Boundary

Land Status

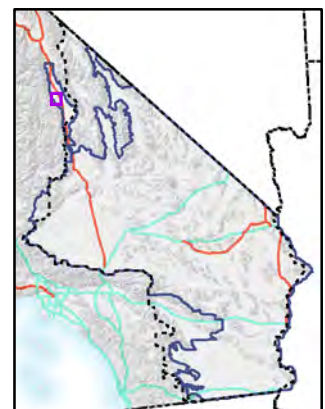
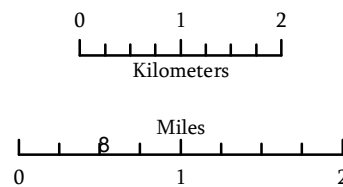
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Alabama Hills NSCMA

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office



Basin and Range Subarea

Eastern Sierra Special Recreation Management Area

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Objective Statement The objective is to designate this area as a Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA). This SRMA provides a recreational environment that focuses on low impact recreation and emphasizes on experiencing the splendor of the Eastern Sierras. The goal is to offer recreational opportunities that maintain the natural character of the landscape and protect sensitive resources, while encouraging a variety of outdoor activities that provide pleasure to the user.

Activities: The primary activities for the Eastern Sierra SRMA are picnicking, camping, hunting, hiking and backpacking, horseback riding, rock climbing, bird watching, wildflower viewing, mountain biking, and scenic vehicle touring. The area provides access to multiple wilderness trailheads, including the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail. Special recreation permits are regularly issued to groups sponsoring dual sport, equestrian, climbing, and back packing adventures. Each year Sand Canyon provides a unique outdoor classroom for 4th graders in the Ridgecrest area, through the Sand Canyon Environmental Education Program (SEEP).

Experiences: This SRMA provides a place for individuals, families, and friends to stop, rest, play, and immerse themselves in nature, in an unstructured and spectacular outdoor setting. The area is dominated by two flanking wilderness areas, the Owens Peak Wilderness and the Sacatar Trail Wilderness. These wildernesses and especially, the mountains that comprise them, the southern Sierra Nevada, provide the dramatic backdrop and framework for virtually everything that occurs here.

The Eastern Sierra SRMA is remarkable for its natural beauty and primitive, undeveloped qualities. The mountains here are comprised of a series of massive granite blocks and spires. Vegetation is highly diverse reflecting the mix of three distinct floristic provinces: Great Basin, California, and Desert. It is breathtaking to see Joshua trees, pinyon-juniper, Whipple yuccas, and grey pine all occupying the same space. This area is renowned for its impressive spring wild flower displays which can set the mountainsides ablaze with color.

There are no facilities and no developed campgrounds. Visitors are allowed to park and camp virtually anywhere along the designated vehicle route network in close proximity to wilderness. People can find an isolated place of their own, or they can assemble in larger groups at one of the many dispersed, user-created campsites found throughout the area. The operating principles are self-reliance and self-sufficiency. Visitors are left on their own to practice primitive camping skills and Leave No Trace principles. For visitors, the SRMA offers about as close an experience as one can get in a vehicle to a classic wilderness experience, without actually being in wilderness.

Most canyons have perennial streams and riparian areas. Several popular camp sites exist along streams and in riparian areas. These areas offer water and shade, and a welcome respite from summer heat, particularly for local families. Hikers tend to favor these areas in summer as well. Bird watchers can often find migratory song birds and other species of interest here. These areas also support large numbers of doves, quails and chukar. These species are commonly hunted here in the fall.

Several long scenic vehicle touring trips are possible. Most notably, one can drive up to the top of Indian Wells Canyon from the floor of Indian Wells valley to 5400 feet, and north and south along the upper Los Angeles Aqueduct Road at elevations ranging from 3400 to 3600 feet. These drives are spectacular, with close-up views of the Sierras and panoramic views of the valley floor far below. The Aqueduct

Road has great interpretative potential as the scope, scale, and history of the Los Angeles Aqueduct, an engineering marvel, is on full display.

The SRMA offers easy (vehicle) access to a popular rock climbing area known as Five Fingers and to various wilderness trail heads to other popular climbing, hiking, equestrian destinations such as the Pacific Crest Trail, School House (Heller) Rock, Morris Peak, Owens Peak, and Short, Sand, Sacatar and Portuguese canyons.

Benefits: This SRMA provides year around recreation, particularly for the residents of Inyo/kern and Ridgecrest. BLM estimates that up to 20,000 people may visit this area annually. Individuals seek out the SRMA to get away from cities and the stresses and pressures of modern urban life. They may seek to reconnect with nature, practice primitive skills, and experience what it means to be human in an essentially wild, natural, and undeveloped setting.

Families and friends may seek to spend quality time together undistracted by modern conveniences and indoor pursuits. The area offers exceptional hunting, climbing, hiking, touring and other opportunities that may not be available to them elsewhere.

The Sand Canyon Environmental Education Program (SEEP) encourages local school children to connect with nature, to look beyond their suburban blocks and neighborhoods to the natural world around them, and to begin to think sustainably about the future. This may be some children's first experience with the great outdoors.

On the economic side, the SRMA supports many businesses along Highway 14 and 395 and many more in the nearby communities of Inyokern, Ridgecrest, and Olancho. These businesses provide gas, food, and other goods and services in support of tourism, as well as recreational equipment. The Maturango Museum puts on a wildflower show in Ridgecrest each spring. It relies heavily on the SRMA both for the collection of specimens to show at the museum and for promotional self-guided wildflower tours.

The area provides important and critical habitat for many species, including endemic, special status wildlife and plant species.

Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSC) Description

Physical Components: The Eastern Sierra Nevada SMRA stretches north, west of and parallel to highways 14 and 395, encompassing the foot hills of the Eastern Sierras from Highway 178 north to Olancho, for a total of 46 miles. The highways fronting this SRMA have been designated Scenic Byways. The Sierras are breathtaking in their height and extent, rising more than 8800 feet in less than five miles. The rugged terrain forms an extensive network of canyons. Several of these canyons can be accessed directly from the highway via a system of improved dirt roads and primitive jeep trails. The higher one climbs the more primitive the route, the larger the mountains, the more insignificant and dwarfed one feels by the natural topography. There are no facilities other than dirt roads and primitive jeep trails. Wilderness starts where the jeep trails stop.

Social Components: The area is used most extensively by locals from the neighboring communities of Inyokern, Ridgecrest, and Olancho. This is where they go when they want to show others around and sight see, or to exercise, hike, walk their dogs, ride their horses, or hunt in the area. The Owens Peak Group of the Kern-Kaweah Chapter of the Sierra Club regularly schedules trips into the area; as do the local CNPS and Audubon chapters. In the past, BLM has approved several Boy Scout and Eagle Scout

projects, most involving clean ups. These cleanups have focused on trash and graffiti removal, mostly in canyons where popular camp sites are located. Local youth are a target group for the Sand Canyon Environmental Education Program, now in its 17th year. Each year more than 475 fourth graders are introduced to the area, with the intent of developing their curiosity and respect for these lands, so they will become better stewards of it in the future. The BLM Ridgecrest Field Office would like to encourage more local ownership and participation in the management of this area, to heighten awareness and reduce the potential for vandalism and other destructive behaviors in the future.

Families on regional and cross country vacations will often stop by and visit, as will a broader range of travelers because of the area's proximity to major highways.

Operational Components: Visitor amenities are very minimal, consisting mostly of information and interpretative kiosks and brochures, established parking areas and trailheads, user-created primitive campsites, and one or two picnic tables in Sand Canyon.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregions: Basin and Range, West Desert and Eastern Slopes

Refer to the Mojave Ground Squirrel, Sand Canyon, Short Canyon, Sierra Cyns, as well as Migratory Bird Area of Critical Concern (ACEC) Special Unit Management Plans for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

Recreation and Visitor Services Program: Standard BLM two-week camping limits on public lands in one location are enforced. Vehicle use is limited to designated routes only. Commercial groups and/or groups larger than 50 require special use permits. Otherwise, no permits, fees, or other conditions of use apply.

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the SRMA
49,934

Other Programs: This area is VRM Class II and VRM Class III. A VRM Class II rating is most of the area outside of the transmission corridor. This area extends west up the alluvial fans and up the canyons and foothills to the wilderness boundary. The objective of VRM Class II is to retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change should be low. Management activities may be seen but should not attract attention. A VRM Class III is the area within the transmission corridor extending east down to the highways. The objective of VRM Class III is to partially retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change should be moderate. Management activities may attract attention but should not dominate the view.

Continue with agency natural resource multiple use management practices within the area. Allow all types of activities to occur within the area, except those with unacceptable safety concerns or degrade the environment. Develop recreation sites are withdrawn from mineral entry

Manage all routes of travel as open, limited or closed, as designated in the Local TTMP.

Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Two exceptions to this management action are:

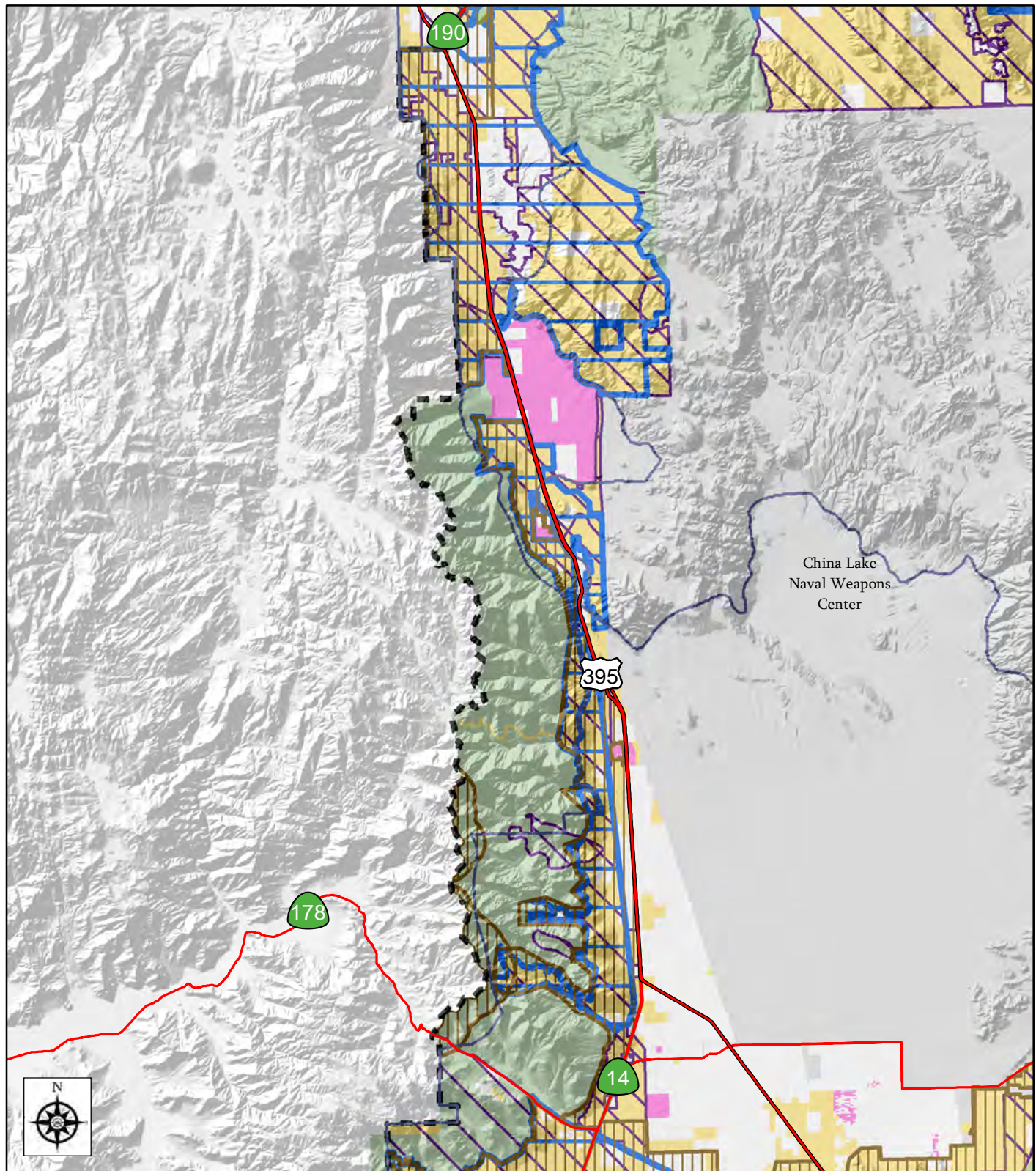
1. Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a “no surface occupancy” restriction; and,
2. If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values.

Implementation Decisions: An activity level plan would be developed to identify and designate current and future recreational opportunities, appropriate facilities to provide for and manage the proposed uses, parameters for streamlined Special Recreation Permitting of recreation events, staffing and funding needs, parameters for facility and road/trail maintenance, partnerships, possible recreation fee considerations, and an implementation schedule. Including:

1. Prohibit target shooting in sensitive areas and in areas where people typically congregate in large numbers to park or camp, i.e., Short and Sand canyons.
2. Increase regular ranger patrols to enforce compliance with fire restrictions, camping limits, and vehicle use on the designated route system.
3. Monitor for OHV incursions and other damages to natural resource.
4. Improve visitor services (maps, brochures, and kiosks), maintain signs, restoration sites, and continue to work with community volunteers to clean-up parking, trail heads, and camping areas on a regular basis.
5. Advance interpretive signing at major access points, routes, and popular destinations.
6. Create transportation travel maps/brochures for distribution and include desert survival for safety element.

Mitigation:

1. Maintain interpretive developments and materials, which enhance recreation opportunities and public enjoyment and to better appreciate the significance of historic sites. Route maintenance if needed of route network and area maintenance should occur including installation of routine signs, markers, culverts, ditches, water bars, barriers, gates, or cattle guards on/or adjacent to roads, routes, and trails.
2. Maintain through traffic motorized route network connectivity with roads and trails leading into and through the Eastern Sierra SRMA.
3. Manage renewable energy development on adjacent and nearby lands to avoid traffic conflicts with visitors & permitted uses.



- SRMA Boundaries
- ACEC Boundaries
- CDNCL Boundaries
- DRECP Boundary
- CDCA Boundary
- LLPA
- Open OHV Areas

Renewable Footprint

- DFA

Land Status

- Bureau of Land Management
- Department of Defense

East Sierra SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office

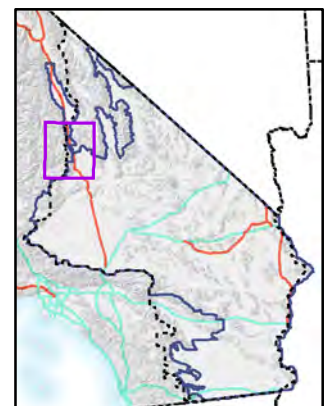


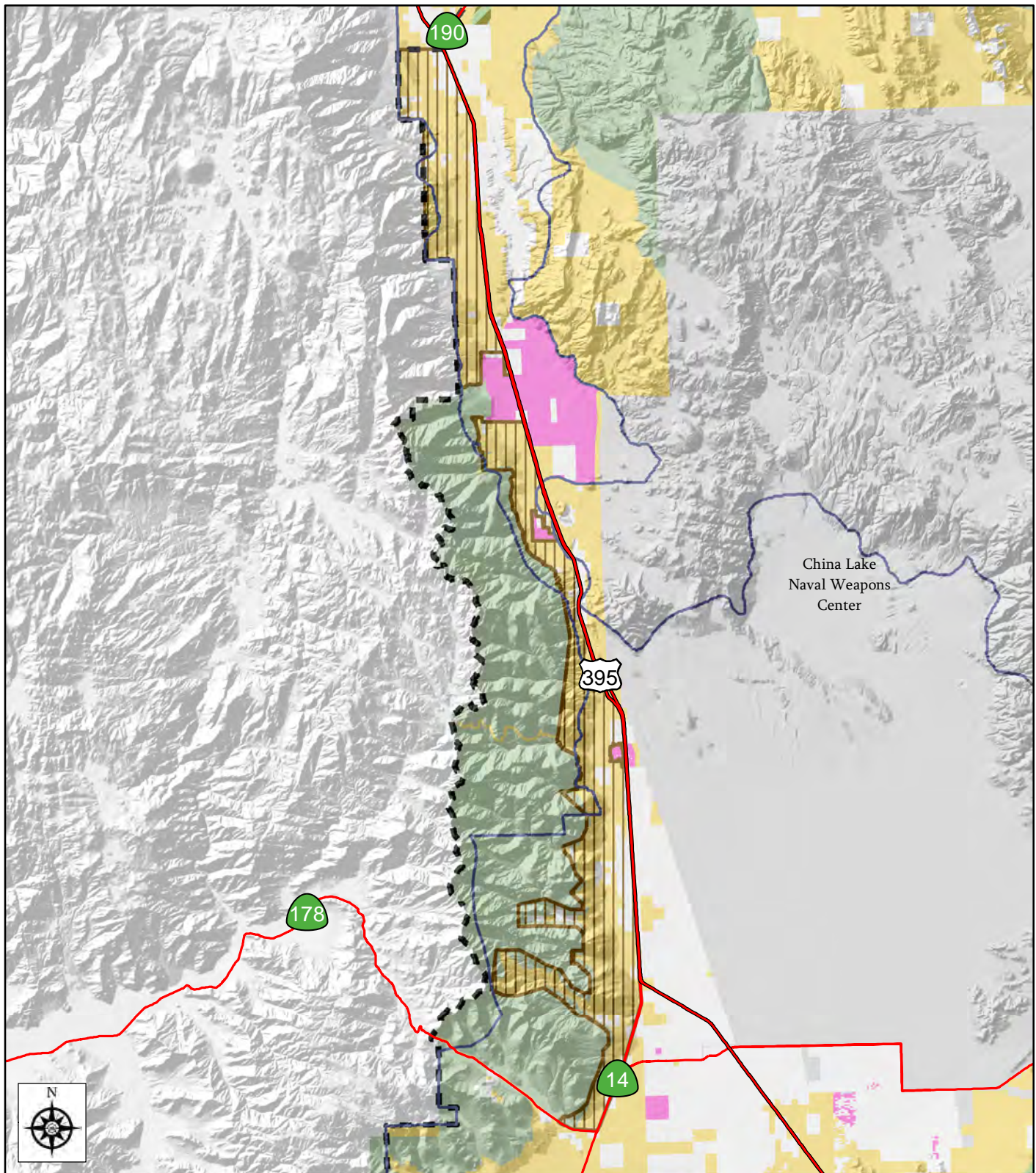
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Kilometers

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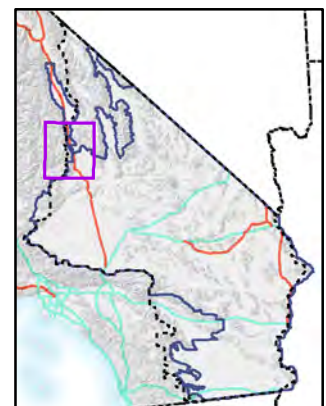
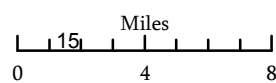
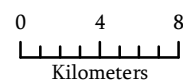


-  SRMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA
-  Open OHV Areas
- Renewable Footprint**
-  DFA
- Land Status**
-  Bureau of Land Management
-  Department of Defense

East Sierra SRMA

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office



North Searles Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Objective Statement: The SRMA includes northern Searles Valley, Slate Range, and non-wilderness portions of the Argus Range. Continue to provide outstanding recreational environments that focuses on low to high impact multi use recreation along with the enhancement of primitive and dispersed recreation that serve multiple publics. The goal is to maintain, sustain, and protect the broad range of recreational uses and special recreation permitted events ranging from technical 4 wheel drive touring that takes specially equipped motorized vehicles exploring historic areas to horsebacking to simple or arduous hiking adventures.

Activities: The primary activities for the North Searles SRMA are rugged backcountry motor vehicle 4 wheel drive touring, primarily by specially equipped jeeps but also accessed by experienced operators of dual sport bikes and hikers. Other main activities are rock hounding, hunting, equestrian riding, photography, climbing, and mountain biking. The area host many events each year under special recreation permits,. The types of events include jeep, equestrian and dual sport touring.

Experiences: This SRMA provides a place to escape to for a real weekend adventure, whether it be grinding your vehicle up a challenging and rugged jeep trail, rock climbing one of the granite faces in Great Falls Basin, urging a horse over the Slates and into Panamint Valley on an 80-mile ride from Ridgecrest to Death Valley, hunters flush out chukar from well-watered canyons in the Argus, picking over cobbles in a desert wash, photographing historic mine sites in the area, following an old mining foot trails.

Benefits: Individuals, families, and friends from outside the area seek out the SRMA to get away from cities and the stresses and pressures of urban life. The most active use season extends from October through May.

Locals from Trona and Homewood Canyon use these places more casually, to wind down when they get off work. The Slates and Argus Range are viewed as extensions of these residents' own backyards. Great Falls Basin in particular works this way for Trona residents. It is the family picnic and party place of choice. It is less than 5 miles away from the community and directly accessible by dirt roads so residents can use off-road vehicles to get there. The area is particularly inviting to residents in the spring time when the water is still flowing and the weather is getting hotter.

The area provides excellent habitat for many sensitive and endemic T&E species including Inyo California towhee, desert tortoise, Mohave ground squirrel, Nelsons bighorn sheep, bats among others.

Personal: An enjoyment of local scenery, geology, mining history, increased health and fitness, and participation in family activities and activities with friends.

Community/Social: Increased tourism and revenue for the local economy. Greater community ownership and stewardship of desert resources.

Environmental: Protect the cultural, natural and visual resource while providing recreation opportunities.

Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSC) Description

Physical Components: The area encompasses both open desert floor as well as the steep mountainous terrain of both the Argus and Slate Ranges.

The network of exceptional scenic, primitive jeep trails is one of the areas principal attractions. Several of these jeep trails are historic in nature, following the alleged wagon route of the ill-fated Manly Party in 1849 in the case of the Escape Trail, or of Remi Nadeau's principal 19th century mining supply and transport route along the Argus Range leading into the Panamint Valley. Historic mining trails provide for foot and equestrian access to historic sites off of the designated vehicle route system.

While visitors use these rugged jeep trails and hike to visit as much of the area as possible, visitors tend to congregate and camp in just a few select locations, principally at Great Falls Basin or near the old Valley Wells site. Outside of the popular camping sites, it is still possible to find isolated campsites as much as 5 miles away from anyone else.

Social Components: A few hardy individuals visit the SRMA, however, most people come here in small groups of family and friends. Great Falls Basin, the Slates and the Argus Range are often frequented by locals from Trona and Homewood Canyon, who bring their families and buddies out on the weekends and after work to picnic, party, target shoot, collect rocks, and hunt. Many of these visitors use off-road vehicles and use the surrounding jeep trails to explore the area. Local equestrians take advantage of the many historic mining trails found in the area. Boy and Girl Scouts often use areas in Great Falls Basin, including Indian Joe Canyon, to learn primitive skills and the rudiments of camping and backpacking. Many rock climbers, hikers, and backpackers use the area in winter time when climbing, hiking and backpacking areas in most of the Sierras are closed by snow. The group sizes for Special Recreation Permits start from 25 to 250 participants.

Much of this area is too hot to use comfortably in summer (June, July, August, and September). Temperatures at this time of year can be in the triple digits. In October use picks up considerably, as the weather cools down, bringing many visitors from the greater Los Angeles metropolitan area, but also from as far away as Santa Barbara and San Francisco. These visitors will typically pack up after work on Friday and drive more than 200 miles to stay through the weekend, leaving late Sunday, in time for work the next morning. These are often family outings, as well as opportunities to get away from it all, to relax and do something exciting and out of the ordinary with small groups of friends.

Operational Components: Visitor amenities are very minimal, consisting mostly of a network of primitive, unmaintained rugged off camber jeep trails (signed, open designated routes) and information, including maps, posted on kiosks or provided in brochures. Two iron fire rings with grills have been installed at the camping area at the base of the falls in Great Falls Basin. Otherwise, all camp sites are user-created and primitive, ranging in size from small (suitable for one or two vehicles only) to very large (suitable for multiple vehicles). There are many old mining cabins in the area that are frequently used as camp sites.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: Basin and Range

Refer to the Great Falls Basin, Mojave Ground Squirrel, as well as the Panamints and Argus Area of Critical Concern (ACEC) Special Unit Mangement plans for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

Recreation and Visitor Services Program: Standard BLM two-week camping limits on public lands in one location are enforced. Vehicle use is limited to designated routes only.

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the SRMA
50,911

Other Programs: Continue with natural resource multiple use management practices within the area. Allow all types of activities to occur within the area, except those with unacceptable safety concerns or degrading to the environment. Developed recreation sites are withdrawn from mineral entry.

Manage all routes of travel as designated in the Local TTMP.

Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Two exceptions to this management action are:

1. Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a “no surface occupancy” restriction; and,
2. If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values.

Most of this area has been proposed for VRM Class II. The objective of VRM Class II is to retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change should be low. Management activities may be seen but should not attract attention. Some parts of Searles Valley within the SRMA have been proposed for VRM Class III. The objective of VRM Class III is to partially retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change should be moderate. Management activities may attract attention but should not dominate the view. These VRM classes do not conflict with existing recreational uses.

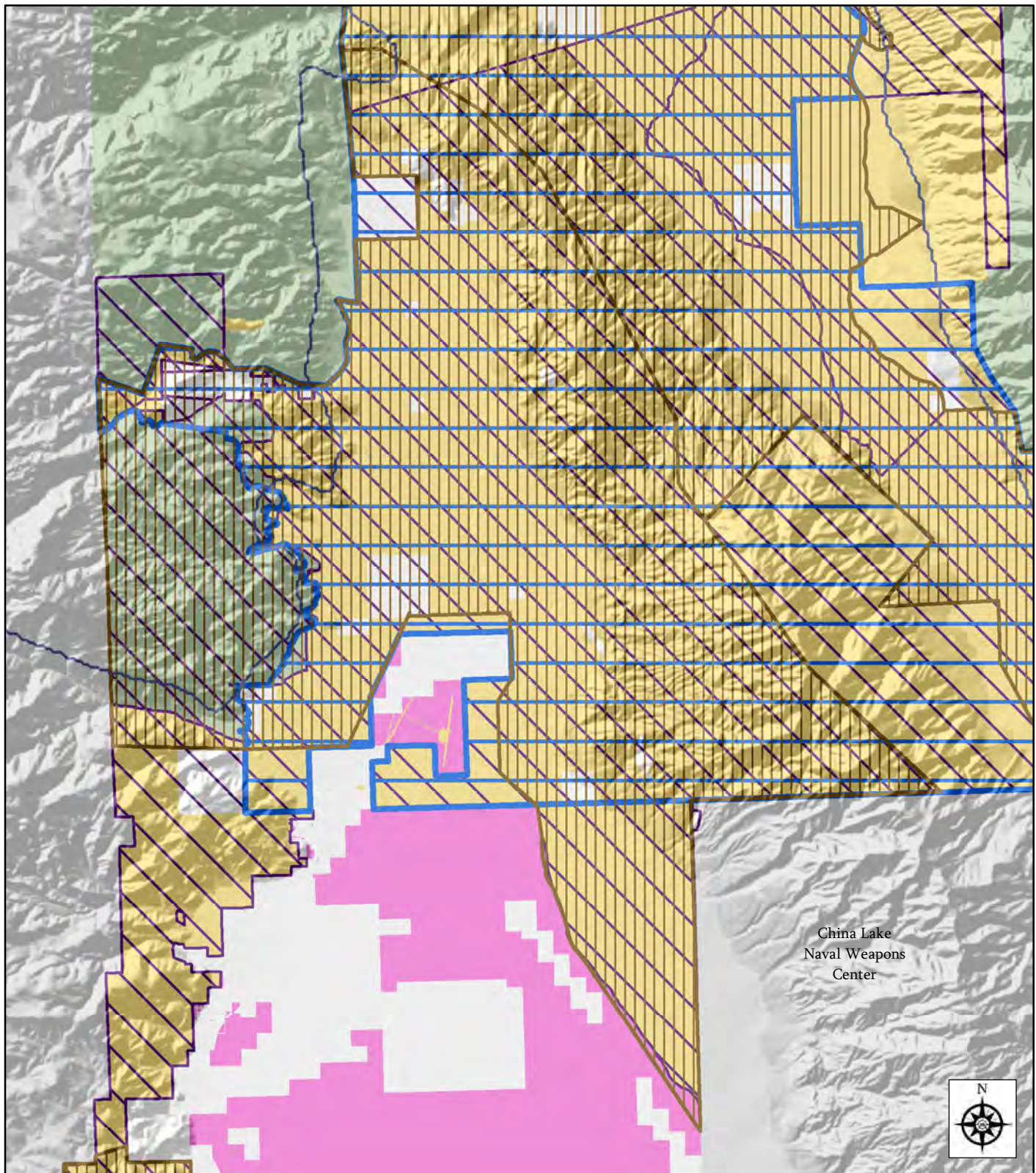
Implementation Decisions: An activity level plan would be developed to identify and designate current and future recreational opportunities, appropriate facilities to provide for and manage the proposed uses, parameters for streamlined Special Recreation Permitting of recreation events, staffing and funding needs, parameters for facility and road/trail maintenance, partnerships, possible recreation fee considerations, and an implementation schedule.







1. Limit vehicles to open designated routes and prevent new user-created routes from developing and proliferating.
2. After consulting the area route inventory and drafting up travel and transportation management plan, restore closed routes, unauthorized vehicle play areas, and unauthorized hill climbs.
3. Preserve old historic (non-motorized) mining trails used for hiking and equestrian purposes as such type trails. These trails are historic in nature and should be maintained as historic resources in coordination with the Cultural Resources staff.

4. Protect National Register eligible properties, which have ethnographic significance to several of the tribes today. Prevent disturbance to existing cultural resources so research can be conducted and interpretative opportunities are not lost.
5. Protect historic cabin resources from unauthorized recreation and modification. Work with volunteers to record, stabilize, and interpret structures for visitors.
6. Prohibit target shooting in sensitive areas and where people typically congregate in large numbers to park or camp, i.e., the camping area at the base of the falls in Great Falls Basin.
7. Improve visitor services (maps, brochures, and kiosks), maintain signs, restoration sites, and continue to work with general and community volunteers to clean-up parking, trail head, and camping areas, particularly at Great Falls Basin.
8. Establish camping areas and install fire rings and picnic tables at decided areas.

Mitigation:

1. Maintain through traffic motorized route network connectivity with roads and trails leading into and through the North Searles SRMA.
2. Manage renewable energy development on adjacent and nearby lands to avoid traffic conflicts with visitors & permitted uses.





-  SRMA Boundaries
-  ACEC Boundaries
-  CDNCL Boundaries
-  DREC Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA

Renewable Footprint

-  DFA

Land Status

-  Bureau of Land Management
-  Department of Defense

North Searles SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office

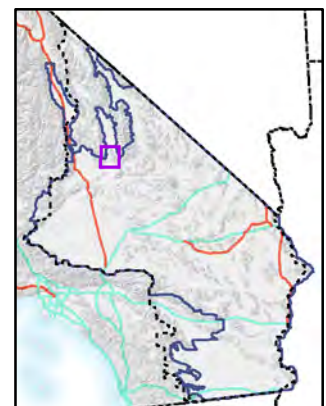


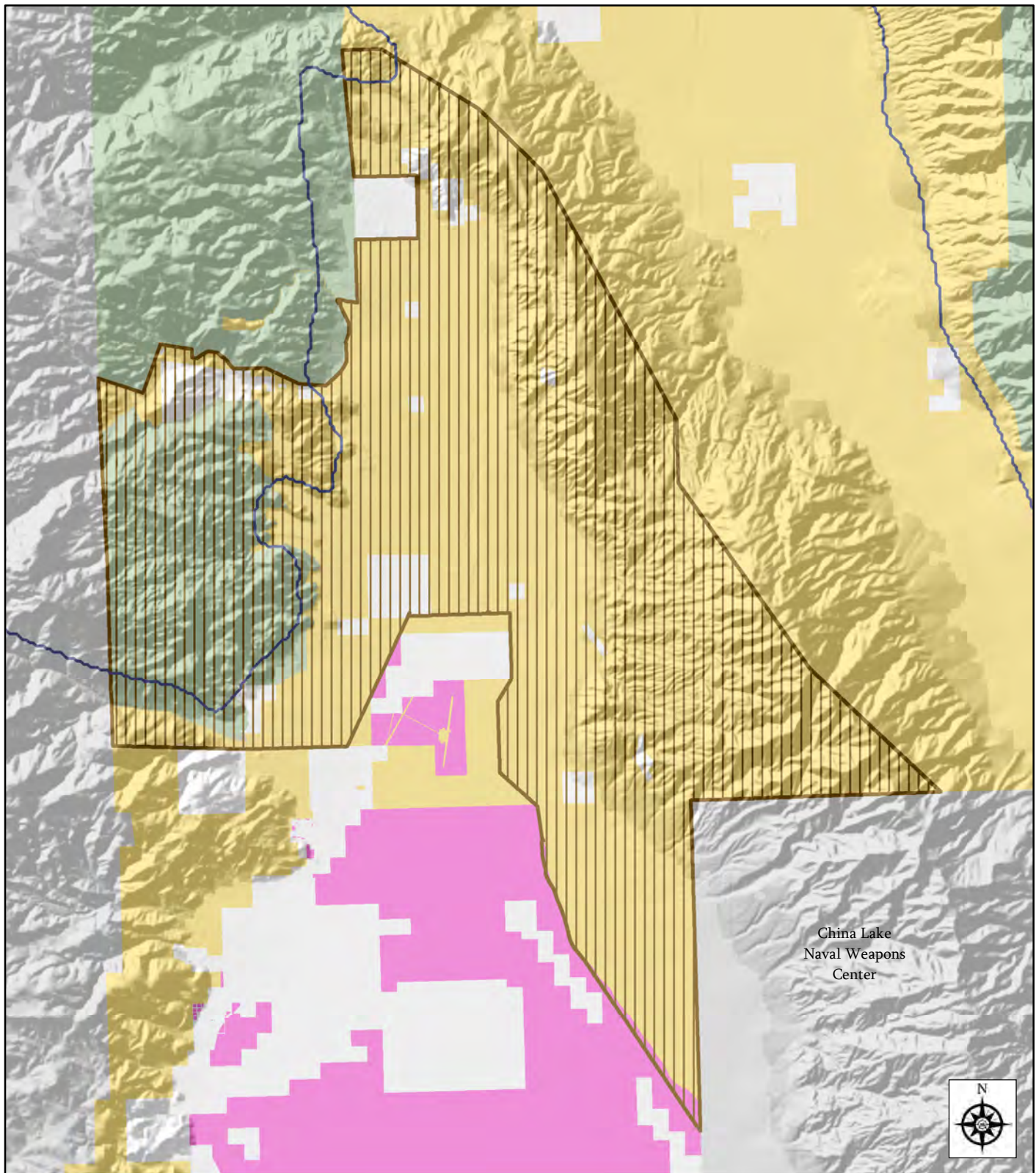
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Kilometers

Miles

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


-  SRMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA

Renewable Footprint

 DFA

Land Status

-  Bureau of Land Management
-  Department of Defense

North Searles SRMA

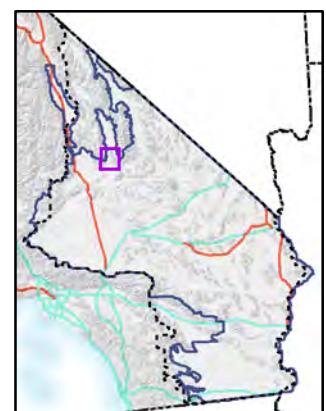
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0 2 4
Kilometers

0 2 4
Miles



Olancha Dunes Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Objective Statement: The Olancha Dunes are located 2 miles east of Olancha on State Hwy 190. The Sand Dunes are designated as an "Open Area" consisting of approximately 400 acres. The main dune area consists of low rolling dunes that are surrounded by brush. It is one of the smaller dunes systems in the California Desert, but the views created by the Sierra Nevada range to the west and the Mt. Whitney to the northwest make it a unique experience for recreation.

Activities: The primary activities for the Olancha Dunes SRMA are Off Highway vehicle travel, undeveloped self-contained camping, star gazing, nature viewing, commercial filming and photography.

Experiences: Visitors to the Olancha Dunes come to experience the natural dune system in the upper reaches of the Mojave Desert and its unique visual interface with the Eastern Sierras. They come here to ride the dunes with their OHVs, camp under the stars, and enjoy the natural environment of the area.

Benefits:

Personal: This area provides personal benefits that are tied to a personal accomplishment of developing specialized skills needed to operate an OHV in a dune system. Along with; personal enjoyment of the local scenery, geology, increased health and fitness, and participation in family activities and activities with friends.

Community/Social: Increased tourism and revenue for the local economy. Provide ownership of the history of the area.

Environmental: This area provides a relatively safe and easy setting to direct legal motorized OHV play therefore reduces pressures and potential impacts to sensitive areas.

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Physical: Front and Middle Country

Social: Middle Country

Operational: Middle Country

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: Basin and Range

Refer to the Olancha Greasewood Areas of Critical Concern (ACEC) Special Unit Management Plans for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

Manage all routes of travel as open, limited or closed, as designated in the Local TTMP.

Acres BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the SRMA
1,665

Recreation and Visitor Services:

Continue managing portions of the SRMA as open OHV riding area as per the CDCA plan 1980, as amended. Cross country travel by motorized vehicles is permitted within the boundaries of the open area, while travel outside of these boundaries are restricted by the areas specific Travel Management Plan. Camping is permitted for up to 14 days at any one site, after which you must locate to another site at least 25 miles away from the first site. Special Recreation Permits are authorized for specific recreational uses of the public lands. They are issued as a means to manage visitor use, protect natural and cultural resources, and provide a mechanism to accommodate commercial recreational uses.

Other Programs: Commercial motion picture and still photography may be permitted to occur within the SRMA. Upon completion of filming the area shall be restored to its pre-use conditions.

The Open OHV Area is withdrawn from mineral entry and development.

Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Two exceptions to this management action are:

1. Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a “no surface occupancy” restriction; and,
2. If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values.

Implementation Decisions:

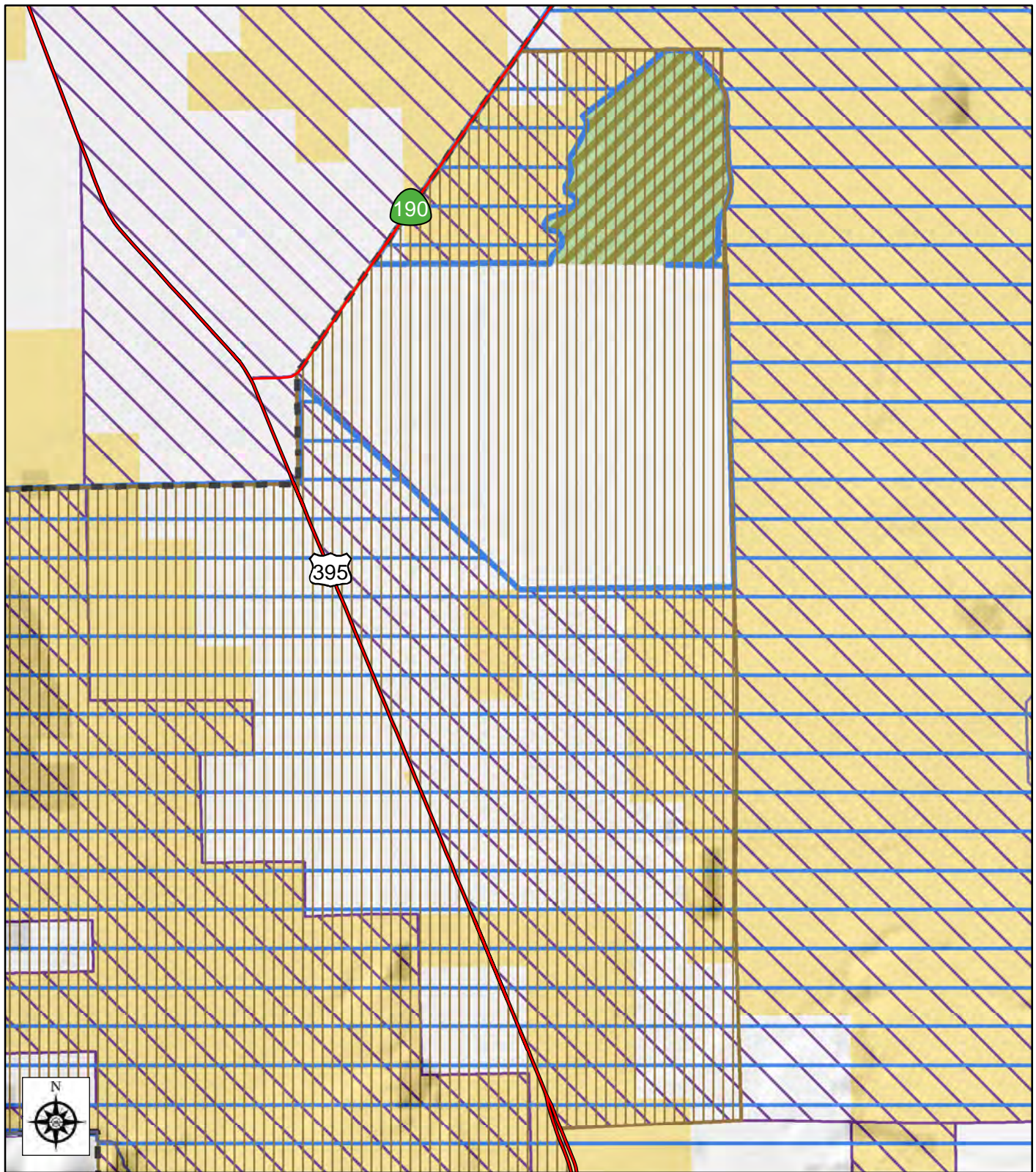
An activity level plan could be developed in the future if determined necessary to identify and designate current and future recreational opportunities, appropriate facilities to provide for and manage the proposed uses, parameters for streamlined Special Recreation Permitting of recreation events, staffing and funding needs, parameters for facility and road/trail maintenance, partnerships, possible recreation fee considerations, and an implementation schedule. Including:







1. Continue managing portions of the SRMA as an open OHV riding area as per the TTMP
2. Improve visitor services such as facilities, visitor outreach, maps, brochures, and kiosks.
3. Maintain and improve management area signing including identification signs as well as area boundary signs.
4. Enhance and maintain primitive campsites and OHV staging/off-loading areas.
5. Improve primary access road into the area and roads through area as determine appropriate for recreational setting.

6. Work with community volunteers and friends groups to help maintain this area. Efforts may include but are not limited to such things as trash cleanups, parking area enhancements, and area patrols.
7. Work to acquire surrounding private property that has dune systems on them for addition to and expansion of the Olancho Dunes Open Area.

Mitigation:

1. Maintain through traffic motorized route network connectivity with roads and trails leading into and through the Olancho Dunes SRMA.
2. Work to acquire surrounding private property that has dune systems on them for addition to and expansion of the Olancho Dunes Open Area. If property is acquired within the SRMA, it will be managed as a part of the SRMA. If property is acquired beyond current boundaries, the BLM will consider a plan amendment to expand the boundaries of the SRMA.
3. Manage renewable energy development on adjacent and nearby lands to avoid traffic conflicts with visitors and permitted uses.



-  SRMA Boundaries
-  ACEC Boundaries
-  CDNCL Boundaries
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  Open OHV Areas

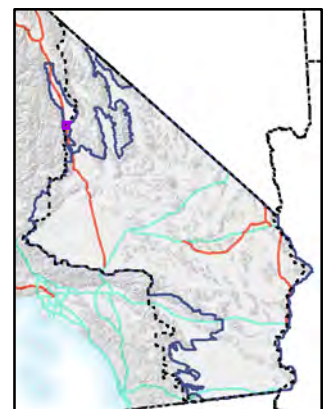
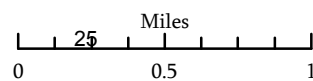
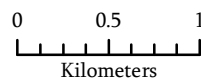
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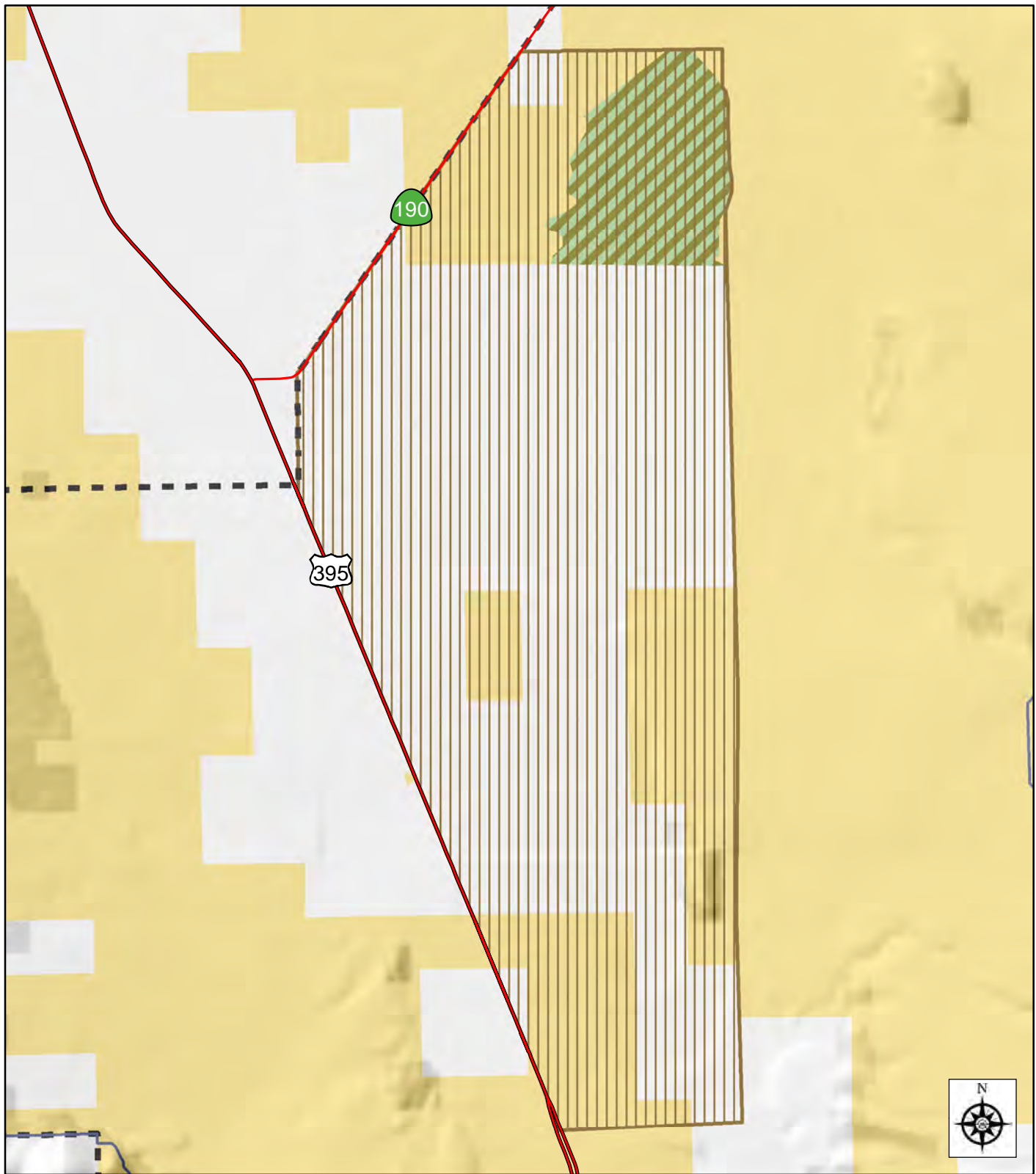
-  Bureau of Land Management





Olancho SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office





-  SRMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  Open OHV Areas

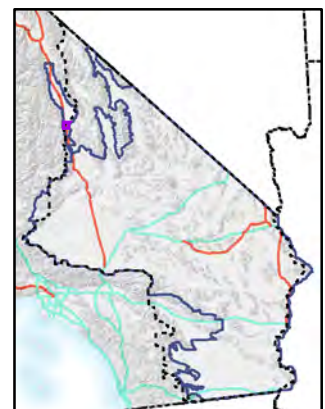
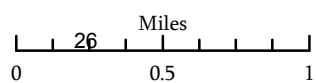
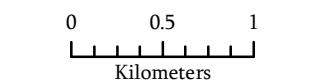
Land Status

-  Bureau of Land Management

Olancho SRMA

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office



Panamint Valley Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

1. Nadeau Road Recreation Management Zone (RMZ)
2. Escape Trail Recreation Management Zone (RMZ)
3. Isham Canyon Trail Recreation Management Zone (RMZ)
4. Fish Canyon Trail Recreation Management Zone (RMZ)
5. Jack Pot Canyon Trail Recreation Management Zone (RMZ)
6. Jail Canyon Recreation Management Zone (RMZ)
7. Stone Canyon Recreation Management Zone (RMZ)
8. South Park Canyon Loop Recreation Management Zone (RMZ)
9. Minietta Mine Road Recreation Management Zone (RMZ)
10. Pleasant Canyon Recreation Management Zone (RMZ)
11. Goler Wash Road Recreation Management Zone (RMZ)
12. Surprise Canyon Recreation Management Zone (RMZ)

For All RMZ's:

Objective Statement: The objective is to designate this area as a Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) this includes northern Searles Valley, Slate Range, all of Panamint Valley, and non-wilderness portions of the Argus and Panamint Mountains. Continue to provide outstanding recreational environments that focuses on low to high impact multi use recreation along with the enhancement of primitive and dispersed recreation that serve multiple publics. The goal is to maintain, sustain, and protect the broad range of recreational uses and special recreation permitted events ranging from technical 4 wheel drive touring that takes specially equipped motorized vehicles exploring historic areas to horsebacking to simple or arduous hiking adventures.

Activities: The primary activities for the Panamint SRMA are rugged backcountry motor vehicle 4 wheel drive touring, primarily by specially equipped jeeps but also accessed by experienced operators of dual sport bikes and hikers. Other main activities are rock hounding, hunting, equestrian riding, photography, spiritual retreats, climbing, and mountain biking. The area supports many large group events each year under special recreation permits, their names and events are as follows: California 4 Wheel Drive Association's Panamint Valley Days which is a 5-day extreme jeep touring event that started in 1985, guiding and educating new members about old mine site features. The tours offer separate canyons each day to up to see. These RMZ canyon trails are as follows: Nadeau Road, Escape Trail, Isham Canyon Trail, Fish Canyon Trail, Jack Pot Canyon Trail, Jail Canyon Trail, Stone Canyon Trail, South Park Canyon Loop Trail, Pleasant Canyon Trail, and Goler Wash Road all taking a four-wheel drive vehicle to access most of the sites, Equestrian Trails Incorporated's Death Valley Equestrian Ride that has been going on for over 50 years starting in Ridgecrest and ending up in Death Valley, 3 annual American Motorcycle Association District 37 dual sport events, and Wilderness Torah Passover Celebrations in Surprise Canyon.

Experiences: This SRMA provides a place to escape to for a real weekend adventure, whether it be grinding your vehicle up a challenging and rugged jeep trail, rock climbing one of the granite faces in Great Falls Basin, urging a horse over the Slates and Panamints on an 80-mile ride from Ridgecrest to Death Valley, hunters flush out chukar from well-watered canyons in the Argus, picking over cobbles in a desert wash, photographing historic mine sites in the area, following an old mining foot trails, or backpacking up Surprise Canyon to Panamint City.

Benefits: Individuals, families, and friends from outside the area seek out the SRMA to get away from cities and the stresses and pressures of urban life. The most active use season extends from October through May. Over just one of five busy holiday weekends that occur during this period, up to 2,500 people may come out to this SRMA alone to camp and explore. Annually, as many as 35,000 people may visit this SRMA each year.

Locals from Trona and Homewood Canyon use these places more casually, to wind down when they get off work. The Slates and Argus Range are viewed as extensions of these residents' own backyards. Great Falls Basin in particular works this way for Trona residents. It is the family picnic and party place of choice. It is less than 5 miles away from the community and directly accessible by dirt roads so residents can use off-road vehicles to get there. The area is particularly inviting to residents in the spring time when the water is still flowing and the weather is getting hotter.

More generally, the Panamint SRMA functions as the destination of choice for the more experienced desert visitors. It is harsh, dry, unforgiving rugged country, starkly beautiful, and remote. The area is beyond the reach of cell phones. Most locations are more than 50 miles from any support services. Visitors need to come prepared, with extra gas, good maps, and plenty of water. A reliable, high clearance, 4-wheel drive vehicle is required for nearly all vehicle routes in the area. Many people, particularly those intending to explore some of the more extreme jeep trails, choose to come here in large groups, caravanning and camping together, both for safety and companionship. Others seek isolated places to camp and explore on their own. They are more interested in a wilderness-type experience that is readily accessible by vehicle. Fortunately, the SRMA is large enough to absorb and accommodate both kinds of people.

This SRMA is one of the last places left that has not been thoroughly explored and written about. Here it is still possible to find something that no one or very few other people have found. And there are so many things to be discovered! There are many abandoned trails and old mine sites, impenetrable-seeming canyons, slivers of seeps, springs, and riparian areas. The area is vast and rich in topographical relief. The views can be outstanding. Every trip can be a new adventure. Each provides yet another opportunity to hone one's backcountry skills and deepen one's knowledge of the area. One can pursue technical driving, mining history, blank spots on the map, and cross-country route finding. This can be intoxicating both for individuals and for small groups of committed friends and family. It may explain why so many of the visitors to Panamint Valley are repeat visitors.

Most of the SRMA is too remote to contribute much to the local economies of Ridgecrest and Trona, although it may contribute substantially to business at Panamint Springs. Most people visiting the area

are well stocked with supplies before they leave home. They may gas up locally and eat out on their way to and from the area, but for the duration of their stay, they are mostly self-sufficient and by necessity, camping out.

The area is very pristine, providing excellent habitat for many sensitive and endemic T&E species including Inyo California towhee, desert tortoise, Mohave ground squirrel, Nelsons bighorn sheep, bats, Panamint alligator lizard, and Panamint daisy, among others.

Specifically for RMZ # 1: Nadeau Road National Recreation Trail

This Special Recreation Management Zone is a 19th century freight and stage route developed by a French-Canadian immigrant and person of historical significance, Remi Nadeau. It was one of three principal routes developed by Nadeau to resupply mines in the Upper Mojave Desert and Owens Valley and to transfer bullion from these mines, most notably from Cerro Gordo, south to the emerging city of Los Angeles. The RMZ encompasses the longest, continuous stretch of intact Nadeau Road still open and available to the public. The original two-track, now a primitive jeep trail, can be driven nearly continuously from an overnight watering site known as the “Tanks” in northern Searles Valley, back and forth over Slate Range Crossing, down and north along the Argus Range up the entire length of Panamint Valley. The trail provides access to many historic mining sites in the area and to many wilderness trail heads.

The trail and its associated features are likely to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. These features include a Chinese road building camp and several impressive examples of stone road construction, such as the “Chinese Wall” at Slate Range Crossing, crumbling roads over Ash Hill, or the bypass routes around dry waterfalls in Stone Canyon. Other associated features include the Reilly town site (Anthony Mill Ruins), the stage stop near Ballarat, Panamint City, mine sites in Shepherd, Revenue, Snow, Thompson, and Stone Canyons, and in particular, the Golden Lady, George, Minnietta and Modoc mines, and Lookout City. At the height of his activity, Nadeau ran several large mule teams pulling 2-3 wagons each, every day up and down his trail system, providing relief wagons and mule teams at relay stops along the way, to keep the goods flowing. The Nadeau Road provided the only reliable means to conduct business, sustain commerce, and expand development. Today, Remi Nadeau and the Nadeau Road are widely attributed with the growth and development not only of the Owens Valley and significant portions of the Upper Mojave Desert, but of Los Angeles itself.

Objective Statement: To manage and protect the nominated Nadeau Road National Recreation Trail as a highly valued historical resource open for recreational motorized and non-motorized use and interpretative purposes. Also include, managing for outstanding motorized and non-motorized historic touring opportunities along the longest intact and scenic stretch of original Nadeau Road.

The longest uninterrupted stretch of the historic Nadeau Road is located along the east side of the Argus Mountains in Panamint Valley. It exists here much as it did in the mid-1880’s, as a primitive two-track, with side vehicle routes and foot and equestrian trails to all of the principal early mining sites in the area. The Nadeau Road across Searles Valley and up the length of Panamint Valley is one of three routes

developed in the region by mule skinner and freight operator, Remi Nadeau, a figure of historical significance in the development of the region and the city of Los Angeles. Nadeau used the freight routes he developed, including routes to such major silver-producing areas as Darwin and Cerro Gordo, to resupply mines in the area and to deliver bullion to the emerging city of Los Angeles. The route through Panamint Valley supported mining activities in both the Argus and Panamint ranges, most notably at Panamint City, Reilly, in Shepherd, Revenue, Snow and Stone canyons (i.e., the Minnietta and Modoc mines), and at Lookout City. Many of these mines sites are exceptionally well-preserved and include several very old rock features (corrals and stone ruins) in addition to shafts and adits, as well as intact standing structures (cabins, head frames, loading docks, tram supports and cables). The trail offers unparalleled opportunities to explore, understand, and experience the past.

Activities: Motor vehicle touring, packing, hiking, camping, rock collecting and photography.

Experiences: Backcountry vehicle touring and exploration of historic mining sites, primitive camping, unique outdoor adventures shared by family and friends, and access to designated wilderness. Wilderness provides additional opportunities to experience naturalness, wildness, self-reliance, and primitive and unconfined (non-motorized) recreation.

Benefits: *Personal:* An enjoyment of local scenery, geology, mining history, increased health and fitness, and participation in family activities and activities with friends.

Community/Social: Increased tourism and revenue for the local economy. Greater community ownership and stewardship of desert resources.

Environmental: Protect the cultural, natural and visual resource while providing recreation opportunities.

Specifically for RMZ # 2-12:

Objective Statement: To manage for Special Recreation Permitted (SRP) Events and Technical Driving Routes and for the sustainability of providing outstanding technical and semi-non-technical vehicle exploration opportunities along designated routes listed above that use specially equipped motorized vehicles to access certain historical mining areas. Along with preserving special recreation permitted activities that focus on visiting these historic mining encampments by way of specially equipped vehicles while educating users about outdoor recreation integrity and responsibility, stewardship, and educating the users about the mining history of this area. In addition to the above, this RMZ should reserve the value of the environment and improve multiple use recreation for all future generations.

Supporting Information: This Special Recreation Management Area stems around the mining history of the Nadeau Road, Ballarat, Stone Canyon, Lookout City, Jackpot Canyon, Jail Canyon, Panamint Springs, Panamint City, back door access to Darwin, South Park Canyon, Pleasant Valley Canyon, Defense Mine, Barker Ranch, Minietta Mine, and the historic mining sites of the area. These mining encampments supplied mining materials such as gold and silver down these Canyon routes to distribute to major cities such as Los Angeles.

The RMZ encompasses Panamint Valley SRMA and provides access to many historic mining sites found along aggressive canyon routes that take specialized vehicles and special skill to access some of the mining dead-end sites and other routes supply access to many wilderness trailheads.

Activities: Motor vehicle touring, technical jeeping, four-wheel drive education, dual sport events, equestrian endurance rides, back packing, hiking, camping, rock collecting, religious camp celebrations, and photography.

Experiences: Rugged backcountry vehicle touring and exploration of historic mining sites, primitive camping, unique outdoor adventures shared by family and friends, and access to designated wilderness.

Benefits: *Personal:* An enjoyment of local scenery, geology, mining history, increased health and fitness, and participation in family activities and activities with friends.

Community/Social: Increased tourism and revenue for the local economy. Greater community ownership and stewardship of desert resources.

Environmental: Protect the cultural, natural and visual resource while providing special recreation permitted opportunities.

Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSC) Description

For All RMZ's:

Physical Components: The area is one of the most remote and undeveloped large areas within the Ridgecrest Field Office. It encompasses more than 125,000 acres, of which only a little more than 30,000 acres (roughly 25%) is accessible to most people. The remainder is comprised of ephemeral wetlands and extremely rugged, mountainous terrain where vehicle access is limited to primitive jeep trails.

The network of exceptional scenic, primitive jeep trails is one of the areas principal attractions. Several of these jeep trails are historic in nature, following the alleged wagon route of the ill-fated Manly Party in 1849 in the case of the Escape Trail, or of Remi Nadeau's principal 19th century mining supply and transport route along the length of Panamint Valley, in the case of the Nadeau Road, as well as terminating in many historic mining sites. Several are extremely challenging and test the skill of drivers to safely negotiate, i.e., Isham and Fish canyons in the Slates; Jackpot Canyon, Pleasant Canyon, Middle Park and the South Park Canyon Loop, and Goler Wash in the Panamints; Snow, Thompson, and Osborne canyons, and routes specifically to the Minietta Mine, Lookout City, and the Defense Mine in the Argus Range. Historic mining trails provide for foot and equestrian access to historic sites off of the designated vehicle route system.

The area also encompasses several superlative natural features, including the extreme topography of three different mountain ranges, Panamint Dry Lake, and up to a dozen dramatic, deep canyons filled with perennial streams, water falls, and thick riparian areas. Panamint Dry Lake encompasses a unique

constellation of desert wetland communities, including mesquite bosques, freshwater springs, and freshwater & saltwater marshes. These areas provide prime stop-over and wintering habitats for migratory birds, as well as important nesting sites for resident birds. When filled with water, the shallow lake offers outstanding reflections of the surrounding mountains. Surprise Canyon is now the premiere hiking and backpacking venue in the area. The canyon contains the largest perennial stream and riparian area in the entire Panamint Range. Some of its more exceptional features include several freshwater springs, a large, cascading waterfall, and foot access to Panamint City, a 19th century mining town, deep within Death Valley National Park.

While visitors use these rugged jeep trails and hike to visit as much of the area as possible, visitors tend to congregate and camp in just a few select locations, principally at Great Falls Basin, at Ballarat (private property) and along the Indian Ranch, Happy Canyon, and Surprise Canyon roads up to Chris Wicht Camp, and along the Onyx Mine and Minnietta Mine roads. Other popular camping sites include at least nine standing historic cabins. These cabins are widely dispersed throughout the Argus and Panamint mountains. The cabins are being evaluated as historic properties as well as recreational sites. Historic properties may be rehabilitated and interpreted for the visiting public. Outside of the popular camping areas, it is still possible to find isolated campsites as much as 5 miles away from anyone else.

Social Components: A few hardy individuals visit the SRMA, however, most people come here in small groups of family and friends. Certain areas (Great Falls Basin, the Slates and the Argus Range) are often frequented by locals from Trona and Homewood Canyon, who bring their families and buddies out on the weekends and after work to picnic, party, target shoot, collect rocks, and hunt. Many of these visitors use off-road vehicles and use the surrounding jeep trails to explore the area. Local equestrians take advantage of the many historic mining trails found in the area. Boy and Girl Scouts often use areas in Great Falls Basin, including Indian Joe Canyon, as well as Surprise Canyon in the Panamints, to learn primitive skills and the rudiments of camping and backpacking. The group sizes for special recreation permits start from 50 to 250 motorized users for each event. For the nonmotorized users we see approximately 200 participants.

Much of this area is too hot to use comfortably in summer (June, July, August, and September). Temperatures at this time of year can be in the triple digits. In October use picks up considerably, as the weather cools down, bringing many visitors from the greater Los Angeles metropolitan area, but also from as far away as Santa Barbara and San Francisco. These visitors will typically pack up after work on Friday and drive more than 200 miles to stay through the weekend, leaving late Sunday, in time for work the next morning. These are often family outings, as well as opportunities to get away from it all, to relax and do something exciting and out of the ordinary with small groups of friends.

Many rock climbers, hikers, and backpackers use the area in winter time when climbing, hiking and backpacking areas in most of the Sierras are closed by snow.

As previously mentioned, the area supports many large group events each year, some of which are commercial, under special recreation permits, use these RMZ canyon trails and areas are as follows: Nadeau Road, Escape Trail, Isham Canyon Trail, Fish Canyon Trail, Jack Pot Canyon Trail, Jail Canyon

Trail, Stone Canyon Trail, South Park Canyon Loop Trail, Pleasant Canyon Trail, and Goler Wash Road all taking a four-wheel drive vehicle to access most of the sites, Equestrian Trails Incorporated's Death Valley Equestrian Ride that has been going on for over 50 years starting in Ridgecrest and ending up in Death Valley, 3 annual American Motorcycle Association District 37 dual sport events, and Wilderness Torah Passover Celebrations in Surprise Canyon at Chris Wicht Camp.

Foreign visitors are becoming more common in Panamint Valley, particularly as they stop by to visit Surprise Canyon on their way to Death Valley National Park. Indeed, much of this SRMA functions as a principal gateway to Death Valley National Park. In the Panamints, many of its principal jeep trails, notably South Park and Goler Wash, lead directly into the Park and in the case of Goler, continue over the top of the Panamints to the floor of Death Valley. The attractions of this SRMA are perceived as roughly comparable to the Park's, within a freer and less-structured setting.

Operational Components: Visitor amenities are very minimal, consisting mostly of a network of primitive, unmaintained rugged off camber jeep trails (signed, open designated routes) and information, including maps, posted on kiosks or provided in brochures. Two iron fire rings with grills have been installed at the camping area at the base of the falls in Great Falls Basin. Otherwise, all camp sites are user-created and primitive, ranging in size from small (suitable for one or two vehicles only) to very large (suitable for multiple vehicles). There are many old mining cabins in the area that are frequently used as camp sites.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: Basin and Range

Refer to the Panamint Lake, Panamints and Argus, as well as Warm Sulfur Springs Area of Critical Concern (ACEC) Apeical Special Unit Management Plans for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

For All RMZ's

Recreation and Visitor Services Program: Standard BLM two-week camping limits on public lands in one location are enforced. Vehicle use is limited to designated routes only.

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the SRMA
148,919

Other Programs: Continue with natural resource multiple use management practices within the area. Allow all types of activities to occur within the area, except those with unacceptable safety concerns or degrade the environment. Develop recreation sites are withdrawn from mineral entry.

Manage all routes of travel as open, limited or closed, as designated in the Local TTMP.

Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Two exceptions to this management action are:

1. Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a “no surface occupancy” restriction; and,
2. If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values.

The Briggs Mine, a large cyanide-heap leach gold mine, is currently operating in the area. It is confined to a 2300- acre area along the west side of the Panamints between South Park and Goler canyons. A limestone quarry also exists on private lands with a stock pile on public lands at the mouth of Revenue Canyon in the Argus Range. Otherwise, there are no mines in operation that impede recreational activities.

Most of this area, except for the Briggs Mine, is VRM Class II. The objective of VRM Class II is to retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change should be low. Management activities may be seen but should not attract attention. Some parts of Searles Valley within the SRMA have been is VRM Class III. The objective of VRM Class III is to partially retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change should be moderate. Management activities may attract attention but should not dominate the view. These VRM classes do not conflict with existing recreational uses.

The currently permitted Briggs mining and exploration area is VRM Class IV. This land is not currently available for recreational use and is not expected to become available for such use in the future.

Implementation Decisions: An activity level plan would be developed to identify and designate current and future recreational opportunities, appropriate facilities to provide for and manage the proposed uses, parameters for streamlined Special Recreation Permitting of recreation events, staffing and funding needs, parameters for facility and road/trail maintenance, partnerships, possible recreation fee considerations, and an implementation schedule.

1. Limit vehicles to open designated routes and prevent new user-created routes from developing and proliferating.
2. After consulting the area route inventory and drafting up travel and transportation management plan, restore closed routes, unauthorized vehicle play areas, and unauthorized hill climbs.
3. Preserve old historic (non-motorized) mining trails used for hiking and equestrian purposes as suchtype trails. These trails are historic in nature and should be maintained as historic resources in coordination with the Cultural Resources staff.

4. Protect National Register eligible properties, which have ethnographic significance to several of the tribes today. Prevent disturbance to existing cultural resources so research can be conducted and interpretative opportunities are not lost.
5. Protect historic cabin resources from unauthorized recreation and modification. Work with volunteers to record, stabilize, and interpret structures for visitors.
6. Prohibit target shooting in sensitive areas and where people typically congregate in large numbers to park or camp, i.e., the camping area at the base of the falls in Great Falls Basin, and at the Surprise Canyon trailhead area at Chris Wicht Camp.
7. Improve visitor services (maps, brochures, and kiosks), maintain signs, restoration sites, and continue to work with general and community volunteers to clean-up parking, trail head, and camping areas, particularly at Great Falls Basin and along Indian Ranch, Surprise Canyon, and Minnietta Mine roads.
8. Establish camping areas and install fire rings and picnic tables at decided areas.

Mitigation:

1. Maintain through traffic motorized route network connectivity with roads and trails leading into and through the Panamint Valley SRMA.
2. Manage renewable energy development on adjacent and nearby lands to avoid traffic conflicts with visitors & permitted uses.

Specifically for RMZ # 1: Nadeau Road National Recreation Trail

Manage trail and its associated historic features as valuable historic resources open to appropriate recreational use and interpretation, consistent with law, regulation and policy. Limit vehicle use to designated routes only. Continue to enforce standard BLM two-week limits on camping on public lands in the same place. Require special use permits for commercial groups and groups larger than 50.

Other Programs (See above under “For All RMZ’s”): This area is a VRM Class II. The objective of VRM Class II is to retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change should be low. Management activities may be seen but should not attract attention.

A ROW is associated with a short paved section of the Nadeau Road. This ROW provides access to an active limestone quarry on patented private land located near the mouth of Revenue Canyon. This ROW does not prevent public access to the remaining stretch of the Nadeau Road.

Implementation Decisions (See above under “For All RMZ’s”):

1. Nominate Trail for inclusion in the National Recreation Trail System.
2. Complete a cultural inventory of the trail and its associated trails and features.
3. Determine eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.
4. Develop RAMP for the RMZ.
5. Create a 300 foot buffer from development along the trail.

6. Develop trail maintenance standards to preserve the trail's historic alignment and character. Identify constructed features requiring historic stabilization, i.e., the Chinese Wall at Slate Range Crossing.
7. Provide historically accurate interpretative kiosks and self-guided tour brochures.
8. Designate primitive camping areas as needed to protect the resources for which the trail has been designated.

Specifically for RMZ # 2-12:

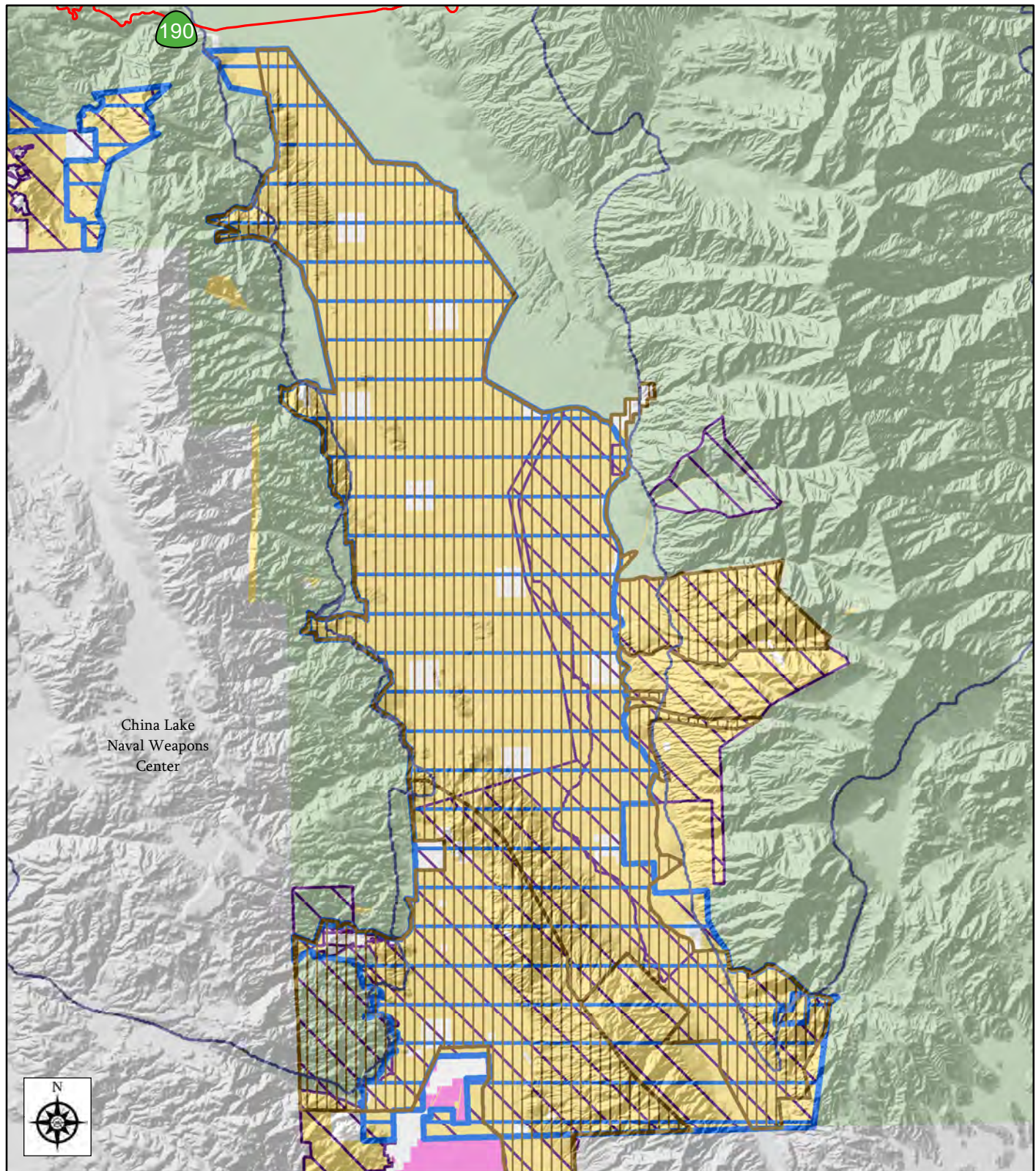
Manage trail and its associated historic features as valuable historic resources open to appropriate recreational use and interpretation, consistent with law, regulation and policy.

Limit vehicle use to designated routes only. Continue to enforce standard BLM two-week limits on camping on public lands in the same place.

Other Programs: (See above under "For All RMZ's")

Implementation Decisions: (See above under "For All RMZ's")

1. Manage for the sustainability of providing outstanding technical and semi-non-technical vehicle exploration opportunities.
2. Complete a cultural inventory of the trail and its associated trails and features.
3. Determine eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.
4. Create a 300 foot buffer from development along the trail when possible, buffer will be closer near to wilderness.
5. Provide historically accurate interpretative kiosks and self-guided tour brochures.
6. Designate primitive camping areas as needed to protect the resources for which the trail has been designated.



- SRMA Boundaries
- ACEC Boundaries
- CDNCL Boundaries
- DRECP Boundary
- CDCA Boundary
- LLPA

Renewable Footprint

- DFA

Land Status

- Bureau of Land Management
- Department of Defense

Panamint Valley SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office



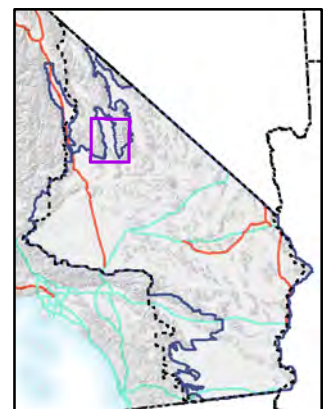
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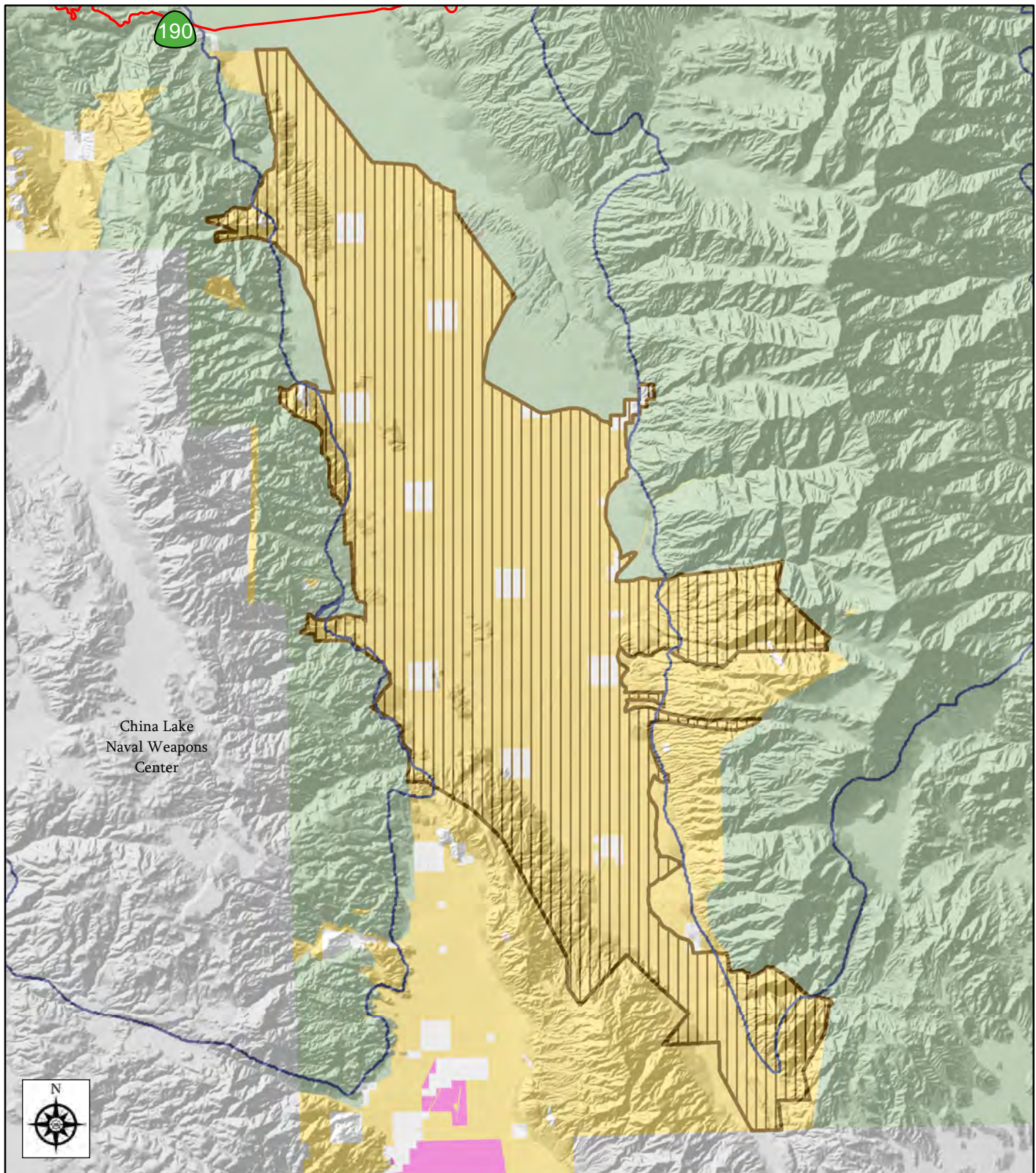
Kilometers





Miles

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-  SRMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA

Renewable Footprint

 DFA

Land Status

 Bureau of Land Management

 Department of Defense

Panamint Valley SRMA

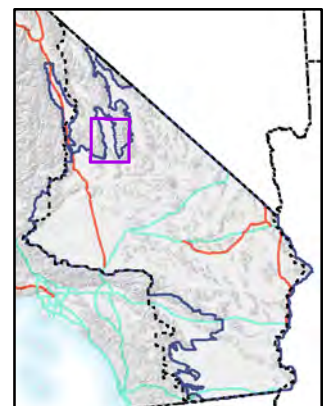
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BLM California State Office



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Kilometers

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Miles



Coachella Valley Subarea

Meccacopia Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)

RMZ List with Distinctive Uses and Overview

1. The Meccacopia SRMA consists of approximately 125,000 acres; it includes two congressionally designated Wildernesses: the Mecca Hills Wilderness, and the Orocopa Mountains Wilderness and adjacent public lands.
2. Mecca Hills Wilderness (24,200 acres), and the Orocopa Mountains Wilderness (51,289) were designated in 1994 through the passage of the California Desert Protection Act (with additions added in the 2009 Omnibus Public Land Management Act), This remote desert wilderness is comprised of a variety of landform features including rugged mountains, steep-walled canyons, large dry washes, and vast stretches of desert pavement. Popular activities include primitive camping, hiking, horseback riding, hunting, and sightseeing.

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Overall SRMA Objective Statement: Designate this area as a Special Recreation Management Area. The primary objective for the Meccacopia Recreation Area is to protect, manage and improve the natural resources of the area while allowing for responsible recreation. And to provide opportunities for area residents, visitors, and commercial recreation providers to engage in motorized and non-motorized recreation activities that are compatible with recovery efforts for the desert tortoise and other ACEC values.

Activities: The primary activities for the Meccacopia SRMA are motorized recreation touring and other recreational activities that rely on motorized vehicles to access public lands. This SRMA provides other primary activities such as hiking, camping, equestrian use, motorized touring, wildlife and wild flower viewing, sightseeing, visiting cultural/historic sites, hunting, photography, picnicking, stargazing, rock hounding, interpretive trail walking, and special recreation permitted activities such as commercial ATV touring along designated open routes.

Experiences: Enjoying the closeness of friends and family; increased independence/autonomy; experiencing solitude; developing skills and abilities; escaping urban areas; enjoying the scenic quality of the natural and prehistoric landscapes

Benefits: Personal benefits include opportunities to escape the stress of an urban environment, greater self-reliance as they explore a primitive wilderness area, improved outdoor skills, and the overall enjoyment of nature. These things help visitors feel more connected to the land, both physically and spiritually. Families and friends use these areas to enjoy quality time together in a natural setting with few distractions, thus allowing a greater freedom from urban living. Environmental benefits include an increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes which can lead to a reduction of negative human impacts such as litter, vandalism, unauthorized OHV trails, etc.

Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSC) Description

Physical Components: The SRMA begins 3 miles east of Thermal between Hwy 111 and I-10 and covers an area approximately 32 miles east to west, and 10 miles from north to south (Within ½ mile of paved/primary roads and highways) is located approximately 1 hour from the vast urban center of the Coachella Valley. There are main exits from Interstate 10 that the majority of people use to access the SRMA.

This SRMA has qualities of the landscape fitting the *Middle Country Classification*. A few modifications contrast with the character of the landscape (e.g. fences, primitive roads) – In the Meccacopia SRMA, the character of the natural landscape is retained as there are not many human-caused changes to the scenery. Some of the modifications to the landscape include primitive 4x4 roads and remnants of mining activity. There are a few modifications that would exhibit Front Country characteristics, including several power lines within the utility corridor found adjacent to I-10 and a communications site with several facilities and towers located near. However, the vast majority of the region exhibits few noticeable modifications.

Social Components: This SRMA is primitive (fewer than 3 encounters/day at campsites; and fewer than 6 encounters/day on travel routes). Visitors to the SRMA often do not see other people travelling along routes or camping. Although this spot is popular on holiday weekends, it is typically deserted the rest of the year.

Operational Components: Most of the designated open routes or limited use found within the SRMA are 2 wheel drive vehicles or 4x4 use only. There are a number of informational kiosks located at the intersections of major routes. These kiosks show an overview map of the area and include other important information on sensitive species and how to travel safely in the desert. BLM Law Enforcement Rangers patrol this area periodically as do Border Patrol personnel.

Specific management prescriptions for the area can be found in the Northern and Eastern Colorado Desert (NECO) Coordinated Management Plan (2002).

RMZ: Mecca Hills Wilderness and the Orocopia Mountains Wilderness

Physical Components: This RMZ has qualities of the landscape fitting the *Middle Country Classification*. The wilderness areas are adjacent or proximate to Interstate 10. There are a few routes branching off both the Mecca Hills located to the east, and west of the Orocopia Mountains (from the Bradshaw Trail Back Country Byway) which allow visitors access to boundaries of the wilderness.

Naturalness is one of the key components of a wilderness area. Wilderness is comprised of a variety of landform features that include rugged mountains, steep-walled canyons, large dry washes, and vast stretches of desert pavement. The vast majority of the wilderness retains its primeval character. There are no designated hiking trail within the wilderness. Structures are a prohibited use per Section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-577).

Social Components: Visitors to the wilderness would be hard-pressed to make contact with more than three people per day on their trip. Even the designated routes on the boundaries do not receive much traffic, contacts are few and far between.

Operational Components: Visitors can enter the wilderness at any location. Because there are no designated trailheads, there are no maps or brochures available on site. With the exception of some carsonite and metal signs delineating the boundary, there are no interpretive or other visitor regulation signs installed.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: Coachella Valley and Colorado Desert

Refer to the Alligator Rock, Chuckwalla, Corn Springs, Palen Ford WSA Areas of Critical Concern (ACEC) Special Unit Management Plans for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

Camping limits: Camping limited to fourteen days within a twenty eight day period. Camping is limited to 100 feet from road centerlines and 200 yards from restricted water sources.

Recreation permit/fees: There are no day use fees to use the SRMA. Additionally, Special Recreation Permits are authorized for specific recreational uses of the public lands. They are issued as a means to manage visitor use, protect natural and cultural resources, and provide a mechanism to accommodate commercial recreational uses. Authorized by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, there are five types of uses for which these permits are required: commercial, competitive, vending, individual or group use in special areas, and organized group activity and event use.

Conditions of use: Special Recreation Permits (including commercial jeep/atv touring) will be analyzed on a case to case basis. Within wilderness, certain uses, such as motorized equipment and/or mechanized travel, are prohibited per Section 4 (c) of the Wilderness Act (1964). Hunters must comply with CA DFG laws and regulations.

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the SRMA
62,692

Other Programs: Continue with agency natural resource multiple use management practices within the area. Allow all types of activities to occur within the area, except those with unacceptable safety concerns or degrade the environment.

Manage all routes of travel as open, limited or closed, as designated in the NECO TTMP.

Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Two exceptions to this management action are:

1. Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a “no surface occupancy” restriction; and,
2. If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values.

There are two VRM classes established for this area:

1. Class I – The objective of this class is to preserve the existing character of the landscape. This class provides for natural ecological changes; however, it does not preclude very limited management activity. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be very low and should not attract attention. Class I designation is primarily reserved for wilderness (e.g. Mecca Hills Wilderness , and the Orocopia Mountains Wilderness) and wilderness study areas.
2. Class II – The objective of this class is to retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be low. Management activities may be seen, but should not attract the attention of the casual observer. Any changes must repeat the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape. The remaining portion of the SRMA not designated as wilderness is classified as Class II.

Implementation Decisions: An activity level plan would be developed to identify and designate current and future recreational opportunities, appropriate facilities to provide for and manage the proposed uses, parameters for streamlined Special Recreation Permitting of recreation events, staffing and funding needs, parameters for facility and road/trail maintenance, partnerships, possible recreation fee considerations, and an implementation schedule.

1. Management

- Continue management as per Coachella Valley /NECO plan
- Continue existing management of DWMA/ ACEC
- Manage Mecca Hills Wilderness , and the Orocopia Mountains Wilderness as congressionally designated Wilderness areas

2. Administration

- Manage wilderness as VRM Class I
- Draft Wilderness Management Plans for Mecca Hills, and the Orocopia Mountains Wilderness
- Manage as VRM Class II

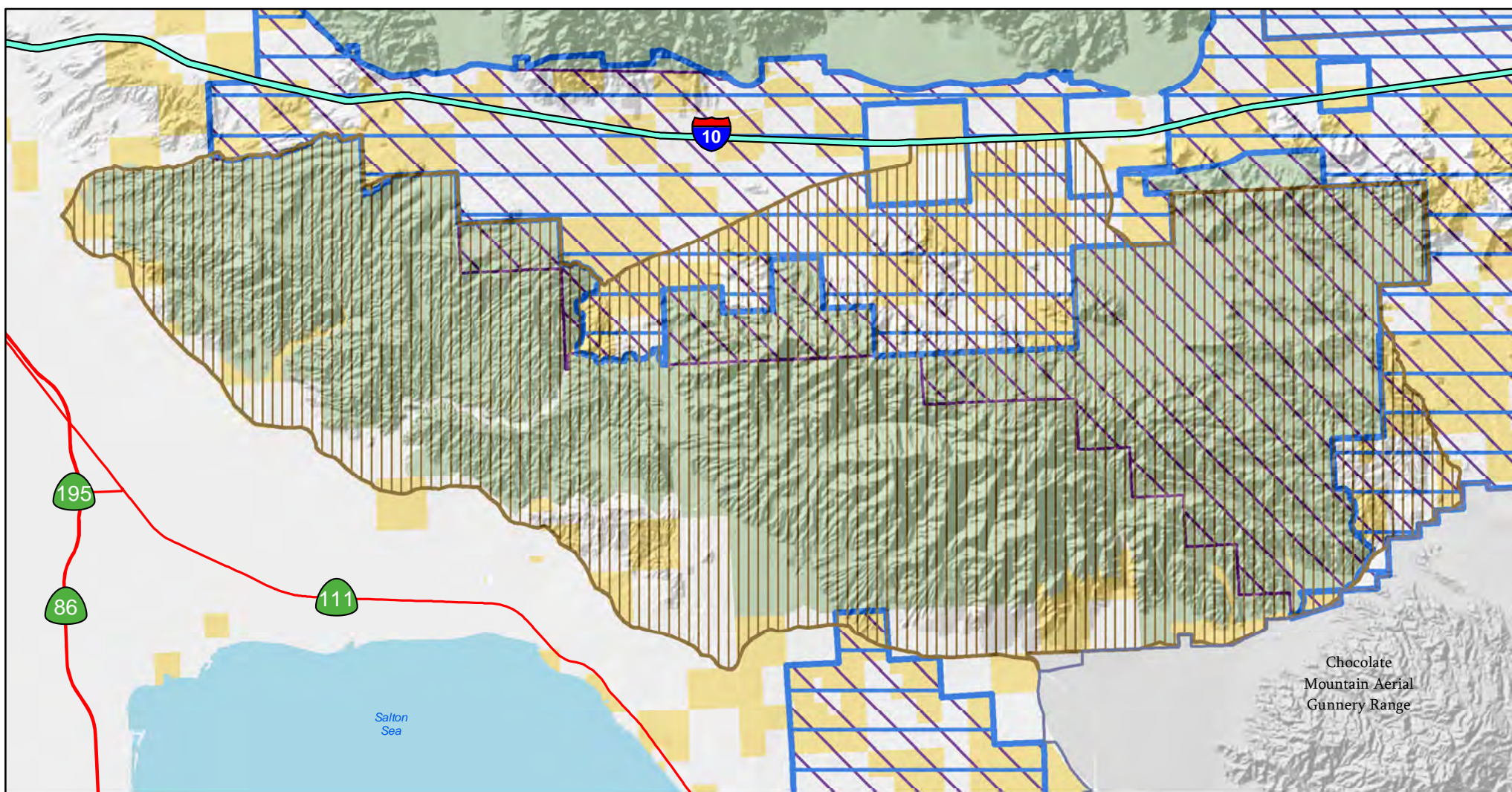
3. Education






- Install interpretive signs and panels, including maps
- Create interpretive brochures, maps, etc. to be made available at the office
- Promote volunteerism/friends group for the area.




Manage all routes of travel as open, limited, or closed, as designated in the local TTMP

Mitigation:

1. Maintain through traffic motorized route network connectivity with roads and trails leading into and through the Meccacopia SRMA.
2. Manage renewable energy development on adjacent and nearby lands to avoid traffic conflicts with visitors & permitted uses.



-  SRMA Boundaries
-  ACEC Boundaries
-  CDNCL Boundaries
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary

- Land Status**
-  LLPA
 -  Bureau of Land Management
 -  Department of Defense

Meccacopia SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office

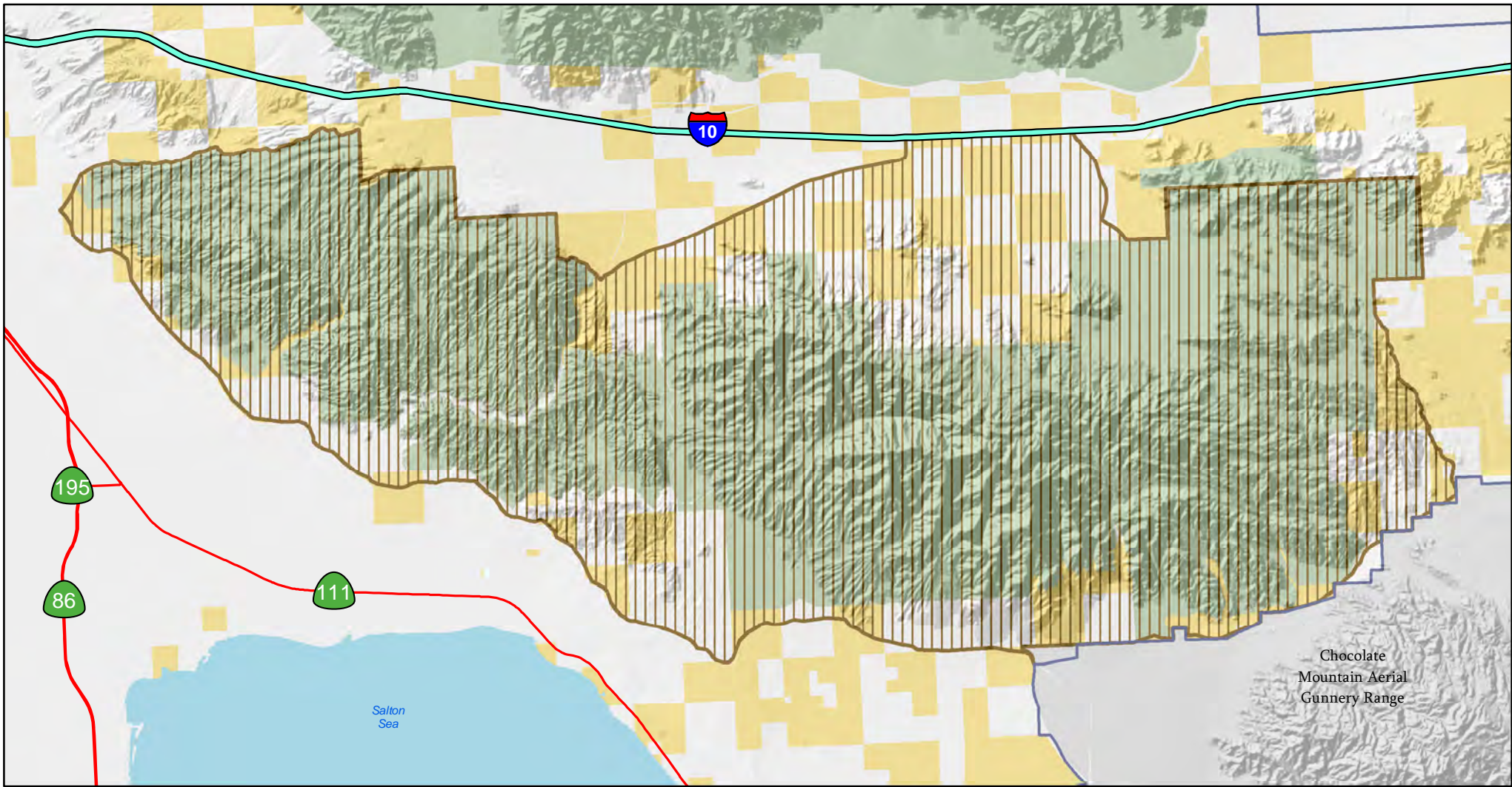






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Kilometers





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Miles





-  Proposed SRMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA

Land Status

-  Bureau of Land Management
-  Department of Defense

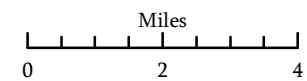
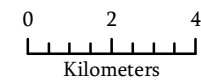
Meccacopia SRMA

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office



45



Colorado Desert Subarea

Cadiz Valley Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA)

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Objective Statement: Designate this area as an Extensive Recreation Management Area. Manage for outstanding views and dispersed recreational use. Cadiz Valley ERMA encompasses vast lands that provide the southern viewshed for the National Trail Corridor. This ERMA also provides the viewshed for the Old Woman, Cadiz Dunes and Sheephole Valley Wilderness Units. The natural desert landscape that stretches across this broad valley is highly valued by local communities and recreational visitors.

The ERMA also contains many Mojave Adventure Routes. The Needles Field Office has developed a system of designated trails entitled the Mojave Adventure Routes in regards to the 2002 Northern and Eastern Colorado Desert Coordinated Management Plan item 3.8.7 California Back Country Discovery Trails. These routes are an outstanding network of 4x4 vehicle backcountry touring routes for motorized recreation. These routes were developed for the purpose of traveling to areas not often seen by many people. This network will be shared-use trail system providing recreation opportunities for all persons, including those who use street-legal and non-street legal (Green Sticker) vehicles, hikers, bicyclists, and equestrians. It will also provide a backcountry opportunity for non-traditional trail users such as persons with disabilities, senior citizens, and families with small children.

The ERMA also provides opportunities for non-motorized recreation, such as hiking.

Activities:

Back Country Touring, Camping, Hiking and Photography

Experiences:

Enjoyment of visual resources on landscape

Benefits:

Personal: Reminiscing or feeling a part of history

Community/Social: A fuller understanding of citizenship

Environmental: Greater sense of personal attachment and stewardship for the area

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: Colorado Desert, South Mojave-Amboy

Refer to the Cadiz Valley Area of Critical Concern (ACEC) Special Unit Management Plan for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

The Mojave Trails National Monument is within the SRMA, manage in accordance as Congressionally designated.

Recreation and Visitor Services Program:

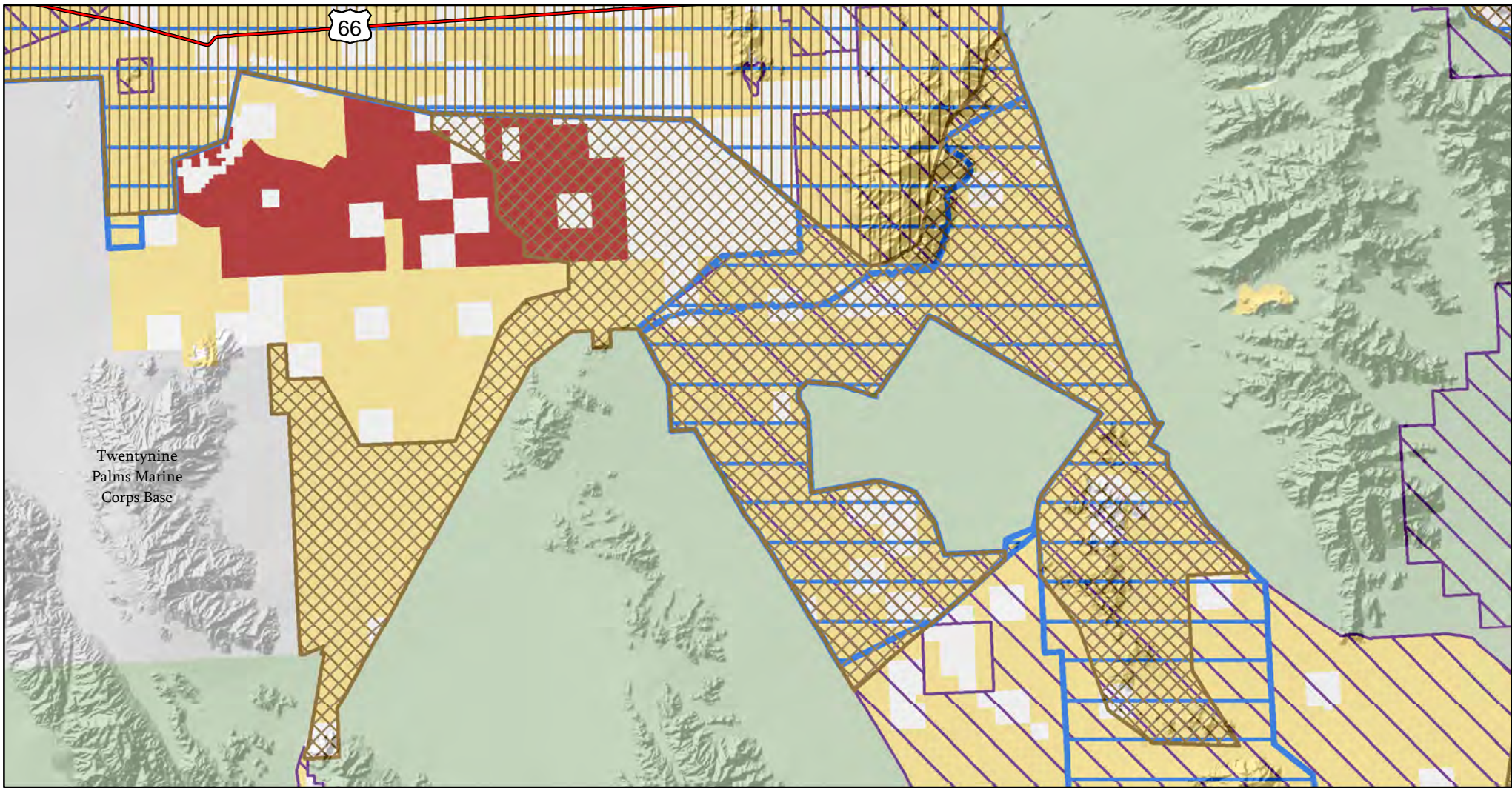
Acres on BLM Lands:








BLM Acres within ERMA
108,976

Other Programs: Visual Resource Management Class II and Wildlife Game Guzzler Program.

Implementation Decisions:

1. Routine maintenance of the Mojave Adventure Trails System shall occur including installation of routine signs, markers, culverts, ditches, water bars, barriers, gates, or cattle guards on/or adjacent to system roads and trails.
2. Issuance of Special Recreation Permits for day use or overnight use for up to 14 consecutive nights; that impact no more than 3 staging area acres; and/or for recreational travel along roads and trails designated open in the land use or accompanying activity level plans.
3. Any developed recreation sites that would be impacted by renewable energy development would be mitigated through establishment of alternate recreation sites in a similar, suitable location.
4. Maintain interpretive developments and material that enhance recreation opportunities, public enjoyment and greater appreciation for the significance of this historic site.



-  ERMA Boundaries
-  SRMA Boundaries
-  ACEC Boundaries
-  CDNCL Boundaries
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA

Renewable Footprint

 VPL

Land Status

 Bureau of Land Management

 Department of Defense

Cadiz Valley ERMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office



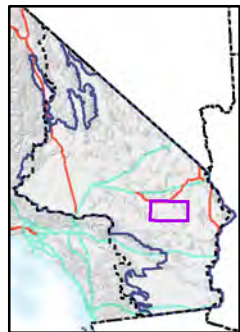
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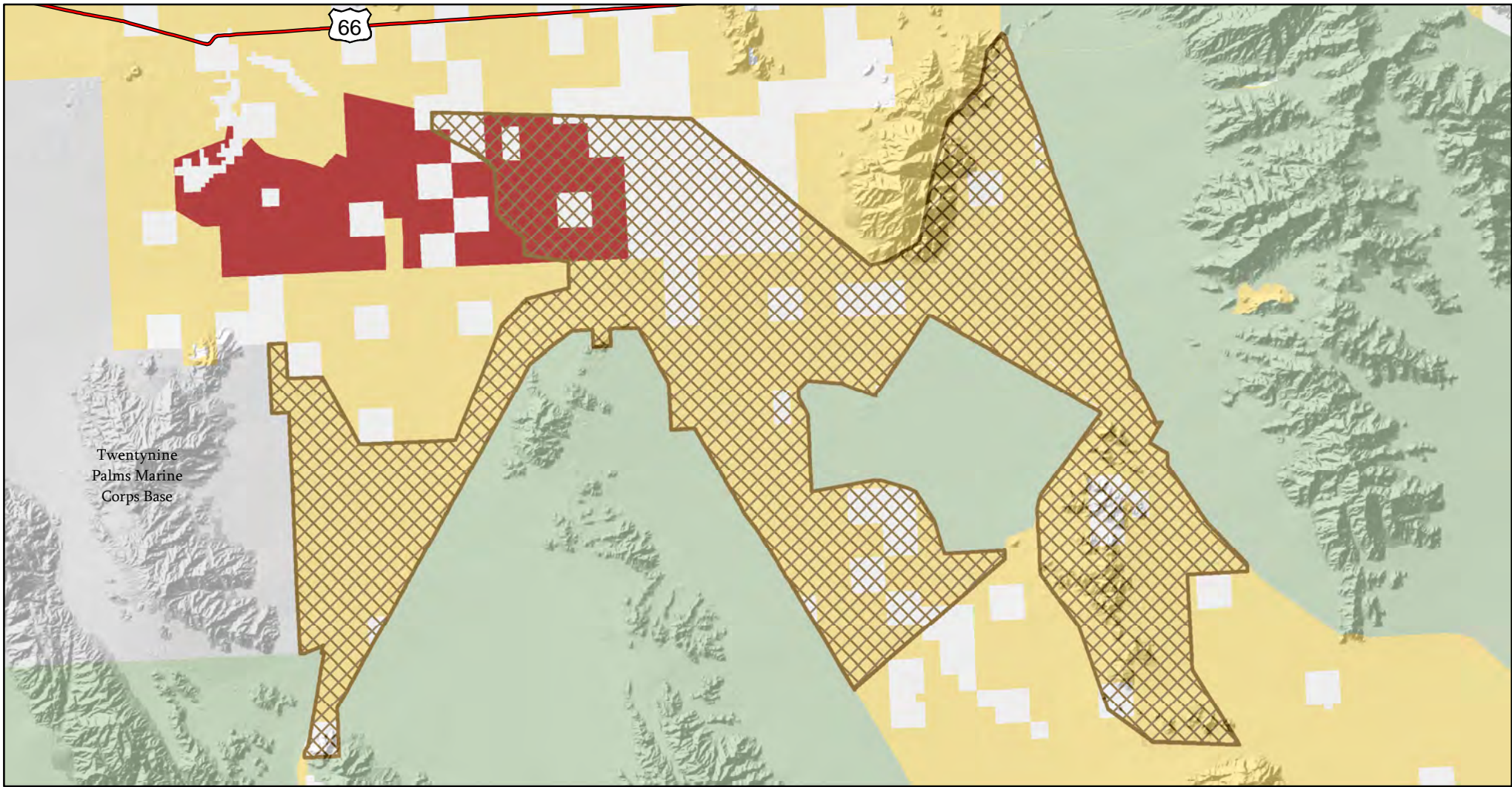









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Kilometers



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Miles





-  ERMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA
- Renewable Footprint**
-  VPL
- Land Status**
-  Bureau of Land Management
-  Department of Defense

Cadiz Valley ERMA

7/25/2016

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50



0 2 4
Kilometers



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Miles



Chuckwalla Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)

RMZ LIST WITH DISTINCTIVE USES AND OVERVIEW

1. Chuckwalla Mountains Wilderness RMZ- Designated in 1994 through the passage of the California Desert Protection Act (with additions added in the 2009 Omnibus Public Land Management Act), this 99,548 acre wilderness occupies the area between Interstate 10 to the north and the historic Bradshaw Trail Back Country Byway to the south. This remote desert wilderness is comprised of a variety of landform features including rugged mountains, steep-walled canyons, large dry washes, and vast stretches of desert pavement. Popular activities include primitive camping, hiking, horseback riding, hunting, and sightseeing.
2. Corn Springs RMZ – This area encompasses the entire region central to the Chuckwalla Mountains Wilderness. It includes Corn Springs Campground, a primitive campground comprised of nine camp spots (including a group site), tables, grills, potable water, shade ramadas, and an interpretive trail. Handicap-accessible vaulted toilets are also available in this campground. Corn Springs was a major occupation site of prehistoric Native American Indian groups. The petroglyphs at Corn Springs are one of the finest examples of rock art in the Colorado Desert. They display a wide variety of elements and cover a long time span, with the earliest petroglyphs dating as far back as 10,000 years.

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Overall SRMA Objective Statement: Designate this area as a Special Recreation Management Area. The primary objective is to provide opportunities for area residents, visitors, and commercial recreation providers to engage in motorized and non-motorized recreation activities that are compatible with recovery efforts for the desert tortoise and other ACEC values.

Activities: The primary activities for the Chuckwalla SRMA are motorized recreation touring and other recreational activities that rely on motorized vehicles to access public lands. This SRMA provides other primary activities such as hiking, camping, equestrian use, motorized touring, wildlife and wild flower viewing, sightseeing, visiting cultural/historic sites, hunting, photography, picnicking, stargazing, rock hounding, interpretive trail walking, and special recreation permitted activities such as commercial ATV touring along designated open routes (currently west side only).

Experiences: Enjoying the closeness of friends and family; increased independence/autonomy; experiencing solitude; developing skills and abilities; escaping urban areas; enjoying the scenic quality of the natural and prehistoric landscapes

Benefits: Personal benefits include opportunities to escape the stress of an urban environment, greater self-reliance as they explore a primitive wilderness area, improved outdoor skills, and the overall enjoyment of nature. These things help visitors feel more connected to the land, both physically and spiritually. Families and friends use these areas to enjoy quality time together in a natural setting with few distractions, thus allowing a greater freedom from urban living. Economically, the area provides a positive contribution to the local communities of Chiriaco Summit, Desert Center, and Blythe, CA. Visitors use these communities for food, gas, and other supplies before venturing in the back country. Environmental benefits include an increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes which can lead to a reduction of negative human impacts such as litter, vandalism, unauthorized OHV trails, etc.

Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSC) Description

Physical Components: The Chuckwalla SRMA is rural (Within ½ mile of paved/primary roads and highways) The SRMA is located approximately 1 hour from the vast urban center of the Coachella Valley. There are 4 main exits from Interstate 10 (Red Cloud Road, Desert Center, Corn Springs, and Ford Dry Lake) that the majority of people use to access the SRMA. Visitors can access the SRMA from the Bradshaw Trail, a county-maintained road suitable for 4x4 vehicle use.

This SRMA has qualities of the landscape fitting the *Middle Country Classification*. A few modifications contrast with the character of the landscape (e.g. fences, primitive roads) – In the Chuckwalla SRMA, the character of the natural landscape is retained as there are not many human-caused changes to the scenery. Some of the modifications to the landscape include primitive 4x4 roads and remnants of mining activity. There are a few modifications that would exhibit Front Country characteristics, including several power lines within the utility corridor found adjacent to I-10 and a communications site with several facilities and towers located near the top of Chuckwalla Peak. However, the vast majority of the region exhibits few noticeable modifications. In fact, the majority of the eastern half of the SRMA was found to have wilderness characteristics.

The only developed visitor facility within the Chuckwalla SRMA is Corn Springs Campground located within the Corn Springs ACEC. This campground includes shade ramadas, picnic tables, fire rings, small grills, and a vault toilet. The vast majority of the Chuckwalla SRMA does not contain any established visitor facilities.

Social Components: This SRMA is primitive (fewer than 3 encounters/day at campsites; and fewer than 6 encounters/day on travel routes). Visitors to the SRMA often do not see other people travelling along routes or camping. Most of the contacts that people make occur on the western side of the SRMA, along Gas Line and Red Cloud Roads. In recent years, there has been increased activity at the intersection of these two roads in the form of RV camping. On holiday weekends, BLM staff has witnessed a substantial increase in the number of motorhomes (and associated Off-Highway Vehicles) that congregate at this spot. Although this spot is popular on holiday weekends, it is typically deserted the rest of the year. With the exception of the Red Cloud/Gas Line site mentioned above, most group sizes are small.

Operational Components: Most of the designated open routes found within the SRMA are 4x4 use only. The exceptions would be Corn Springs Road, which is maintained by Riverside County, and Graham's Pass Road. Both of these roads are passable by 2 wheel drive vehicles.

There are a number of informational kiosks located at the intersections of major routes. These kiosks show an overview map of the area and include other important information on sensitive species and how to travel safely in the desert. BLM Law Enforcement Rangers patrol this area periodically as do Border Patrol personnel.

Specific management prescriptions for the area can be found in the Northern and Eastern Colorado Desert (NECO) Coordinated Management Plan (2002).

RMZ: Chuckwalla Mountains Wilderness

Physical Components: This RMZ has qualities of the landscape fitting the *Middle Country Classification*. The wilderness is proximate to Interstate 10. Access is along 4x4 roads which form the western and

eastern boundaries of the wilderness. There are a few routes branching off of the Bradshaw Trail Back Country Byway that allow visitors to access the southern boundary of the wilderness.

Naturalness is one of the key components of a wilderness area. The Chuckwalla Mountains Wilderness is comprised of a variety of landform features that include rugged mountains, steep-walled canyons, large dry washes, and vast stretches of desert pavement. The vast majority of the wilderness retains its primeval character. There is no designated hiking trail within the wilderness. Structures are prohibited use per Section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-577).

Social Components: Visitors to the wilderness would be hard-pressed to make contact with more than three people per day on their trip. Even the designated routes on the boundaries do not receive much traffic, with the exception of Red Cloud and Corn Springs Roads. Even then, contacts are few and far between.

Operational Components: Visitors can enter the wilderness at any location. Because there are no designated trailheads, there are no maps or brochures available on site. With the exception of some carsonite and metal signs delineating the boundary, there are no interpretive or other visitor regulation signs installed.

RMZ: Corn Springs

Physical Components: This RMZ has qualities of the landscape fitting the *Front Country Classification*. This area is located within the non-designated interior portion of the Chuckwalla Mountains Wilderness. Riverside County maintains the road leading to the Corn Springs Campground.

Besides the campground, there are very few modifications to the landscape. There are sites nearby where past mining activity is apparent. Facilities at the campground include nine campsites, shade ramadas, tables, fire rings, small grills, and a handicap accessible vault toilet.

Social Components: Based on the number of camping permits sold, activity within this region is very light. Visitors are most likely to encounter other people within the campground, especially on the weekend. Most of the camping permits show group sizes of 3 people or less.

Operational Components: Corn Springs Road is maintained by Riverside County. Even larger vehicles such as self-contained campers can drive to Corn Springs Campground.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: Coachella Valley and Colorado Desert

Refer to the Alligator Rock, Chuckwalla, Corn Springs, Palen Ford WSA Areas of Critical Concern (ACEC) Special Unit Management Plans for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

Camping limits: Camping limited to fourteen days within a twenty eight day period. Camping is limited to 100 feet from road centerlines and 200 yards from restricted water sources. Camping within Corn Springs Campground limited to designated spaces only.

Recreation permit/fees: There are no day use fees to use the SRMA. There is, however, a Recreation fee charge at Corn Springs Campground (see Corn Springs RMZ). Additionally, Special Recreation Permits

are authorized for specific recreational uses of the public lands. They are issued as a means to manage visitor use, protect natural and cultural resources, and provide a mechanism to accommodate commercial recreational uses. Authorized by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, there are five types of uses for which these permits are required: commercial, competitive, vending, individual or group use in special areas, and organized group activity and event use.

Conditions of use: Special Recreation Permits (including commercial jeep/atv touring) will be analyzed on a case to case basis. Within Corn Springs Campground, all pets must be on leash within the campground. No plant or wildlife collecting in campground or oasis. No shooting within ½ mile of campground. Fires limited to fire pits and/or stoves within campground. Within wilderness, certain uses, such as motorized equipment and/or mechanized travel, are prohibited per Section 4 (c) of the Wilderness Act (1964). Hunters must comply with CA DFG laws and regulations.

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the SRMA
228,650

Other Programs: Continue with agency natural resource multiple use management practices within the area. Allow all types of activities to occur within the area, except those with unacceptable safety concerns or degrade the environment.

Manage all routes of travel as open, limited or closed, as designated in the NECO TTMP.

Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Two exceptions to this management action are:

1. Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a “no surface occupancy” restriction; and,
2. If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values.

Visual Resource Management: There are two VRM classes established for this area: Class I – The objective of this class is to preserve the existing character of the landscape. This class provides for natural ecological changes; however, it does not preclude very limited management activity. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be very low and should not attract attention. Class I designation is primarily reserved for wilderness (e.g. Chuckwalla Mountains Wilderness) and wilderness study areas.

Class II – The objective of this class is to retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be low. Management activities may be seen, but should not attract the attention of the casual observer. Any changes must repeat the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape. The remaining portion of the SRMA not designated as wilderness is classified as Class II.

Implementation Decisions: An activity level plan would be developed to identify and designate current and future recreational opportunities, appropriate facilities to provide for and manage the proposed uses, parameters for streamlined Special Recreation Permitting of recreation events, staffing and funding needs, parameters for facility and road/trail maintenance, partnerships, possible recreation fee considerations, and an implementation schedule.

1. Management

- a. Continue management as per NECO plan
- b. Continue existing management of Corn Springs ACEC and campground, including caretaking activities and fee collection.
- c. Manage Chuckwalla Mountains Wilderness as congressionally designated Wilderness area
- d. Maintain interpretive trail at campground.
- e. Update Corn Springs campground facilities, including tables, shade ramadas, fire pits, etc.

2. Administration

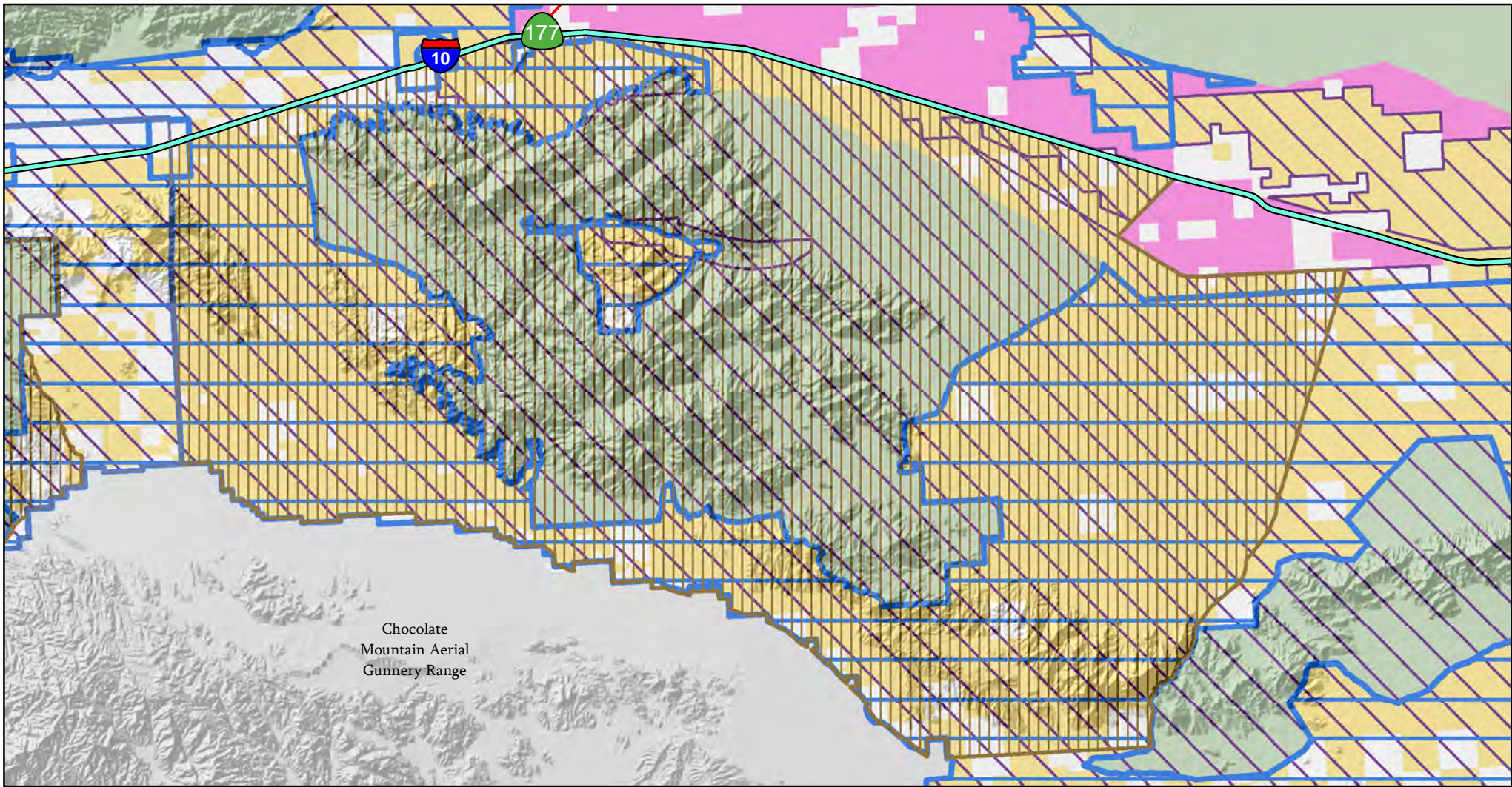
- a. Manage wilderness as VRM Class I
- b. Draft Wilderness Management Plan for Chuckwalla Mountains Wilderness
- c. Manage as VRM Class II

3. Education

- a. Install interpretive signs and panels, including maps
- b. Create interpretive brochures, maps, etc. to be made available at the office
- c. Promote volunteerism/friends group for the area.

Mitigation:

- 1. Maintain through traffic motorized route network connectivity with roads and trails leading into and through the Chuckwalla SRMA.
- 2. Manage renewable energy development on adjacent and nearby lands to avoid traffic conflicts with visitors & permitted uses.



- SRMA Boundaries
- ACEC Boundaries
- CDNCL Boundaries
- DRECP Boundary
- CDCA Boundary
- LLPA

Renewable Footprint

- DFA

Land Status

- Bureau of Land Management
- Department of Defense

Chuckwalla SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

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BLM California State Office



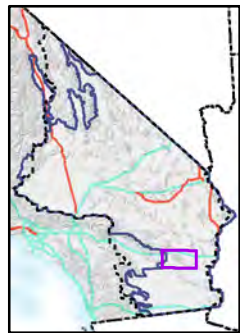
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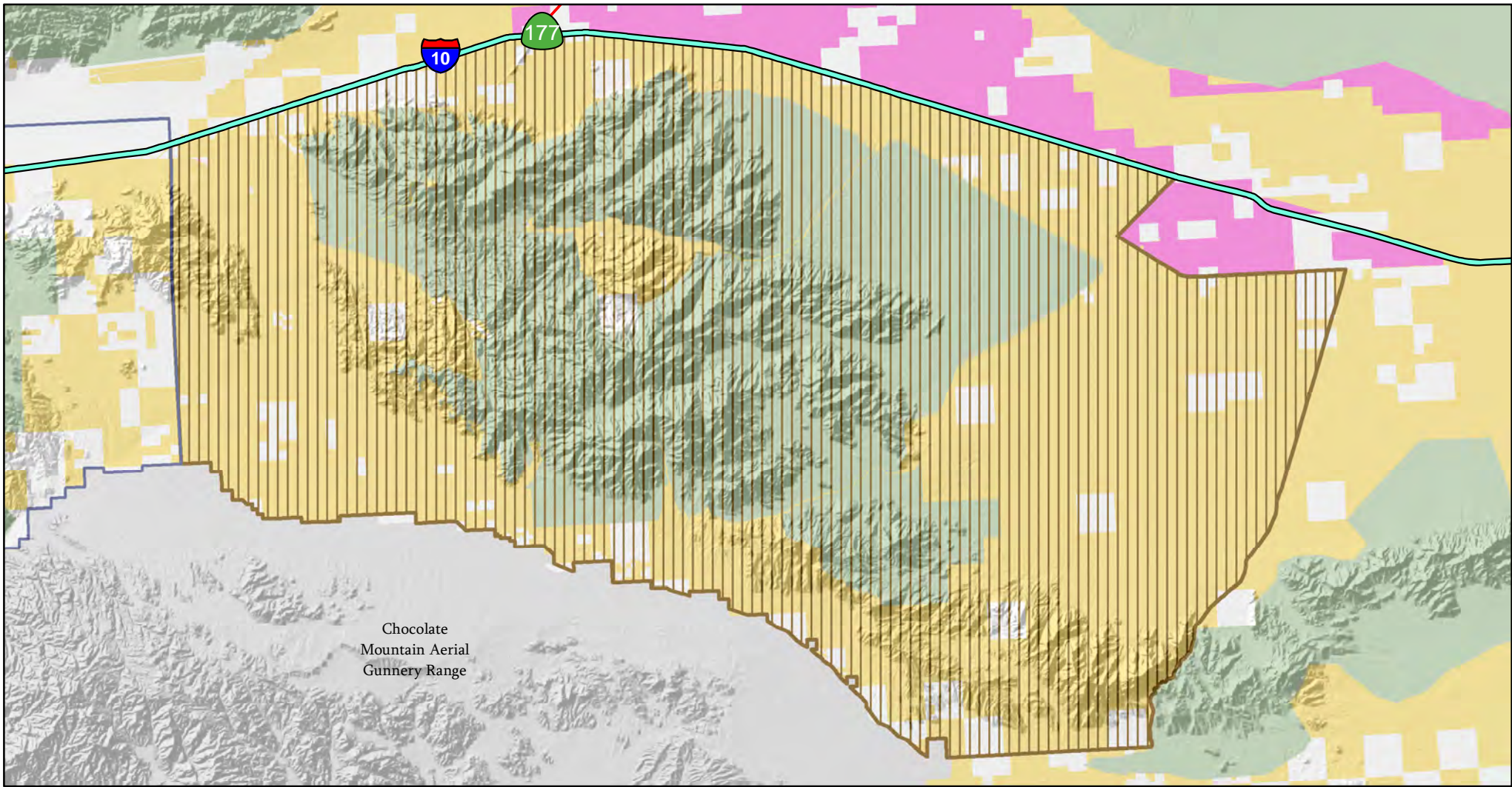









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Kilometers



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Miles





-  SRMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA
- Renewable Footprint**
-  DFA
- Land Status**
-  Bureau of Land Management
-  Department of Defense

Chuckwalla SRMA

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office



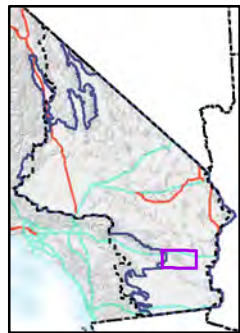
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Kilometers



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Miles



Midland Long Term Visitor Area (LTVA) Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)

The BLM's Long Term Visitor Area (LTVA) program was established in 1983 to meet the long-term camping needs of winter visitors and to provide special management and control measures for the protection of natural and cultural resources. The LTVAs have been designated through the BLM's land use planning process as special areas where recreational use should be permitted so the BLM can address resource protection and public health and safety concerns. The designation of LTVAs ensures that suitable locations are available for long-term use year after year, and that areas with sensitive natural and cultural resources are not used for extended periods of time.

Each year, thousands of visitors come to the deserts of Southern California to enjoy the natural opportunities found there. Many of these visitors choose to make the Midland LTVA their home from the months of September through April. The LTVA is conveniently located approximately 8 miles north of the town of Blythe and to the several different types of recreational opportunities within the area including hiking, rock hounding, hunting, camping, OHV driving, wildlife watching, etc. The Midland SRMA encompasses the existing Midland LTVA as well as the surrounding mile or so of lands to protect the viewshed for these winter residents.

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Objective Statement: Designate this area as a Special Recreation Management Area. Manage this area as a Long Term Visitor Area to accommodate visitors who wish to camp for an extended period of time (usually the entire winter season - Sept 15 through Apr 15) while protecting the historic and other important values of the site.

Activities: long term camping (both individual and group), hiking, photography, wildlife watching, rock hounding, geo-caching, visiting cultural/historic sites

Experiences: Enjoying the company of others, especially those with similar interests; Increased independence/autonomy; spending the winter in a comfortable climate; enjoying the scenic quality of the natural landscapes

Benefits: Relief of stress from living in an urban environment; strengthen ties with fellow campers who return year after year. Greater interaction with visitors from different locations; Positive contribution to local economies (Blythe, CA; Quartzsite, AZ and other Colorado River communities) Increased awareness and protection of environmental natural landscapes.

Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSC) Description

Physical Components: This SRMA has qualities of the landscape fitting the *Front Country Classification*. Midland LTVA is located off of Blythe/Midland road (a paved road) approximately 8 miles north of Blythe. There are a few main dirt roads that RV's use to enter and traverse the LTVA. There are large dumpsters and an informational kiosk at the entrance to the LTVA. Some sites have picnic tables included as well.

Social Components: In a given season, there are approximately 20 or so RV's present at the same time. Also, the LTVA is located adjacent to Blythe/Midland Road, a relatively busy thoroughfare. Most campers are either single or are there with their spouse. With campers returning to the same spots year

after year, some areas exhibit soil compaction and scars in the desert pavement. The sounds from vehicles travelling on Blythe/Midland Road are apparent.

Operational Components: The camp host is on site daily. There are area brochures and maps on display in the informational kiosk. Campers in the LTVA must follow the supplemental rules in addition to rules of conduct set forth in 43 CFR 8365. Both long-term (180 days) and short term (14 days) permits are available for purchase.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: Colorado Desert

Refer to the Horse Canyon, Middle Knob Areas of Critical Concern (ACEC) Special Unit Management Plans for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

Recreation and Visitor Services Program:

Camping limits: LTVA season runs from September 15 through April 15. See permit fees/conditions of use below

Recreation permit/fees: Visitors must purchase a long-term permit (valid September 15 through April 15) or a short-term permit (fourteen or fewer consecutive days). Visitors to the LTVA outside of the regular season (April 16 through September 15) do not have to purchase a permit or pay a camping fee.

Conditions of use: Reference the Long-Term Visitor Area Supplemental Rules (BLM/AZ/GI-10/004) and 43 CFR 8365 for additional rules/regulations concerning uses within the LTVA.

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the SRMA
3,786

Other Programs:

Continue with agency natural resource multiple use management practices within the area. Allow all types of activities to occur within the area, except those with unacceptable safety concerns or degrade the environment. This SRMA is classified as VRM class III.

Manage all routes of travel as open, limited or closed, as designated in the Local TTMP.

Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Two exceptions to this management action are:

1. Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a “no surface occupancy” restriction; and,
2. If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values.

Implementation Decisions:

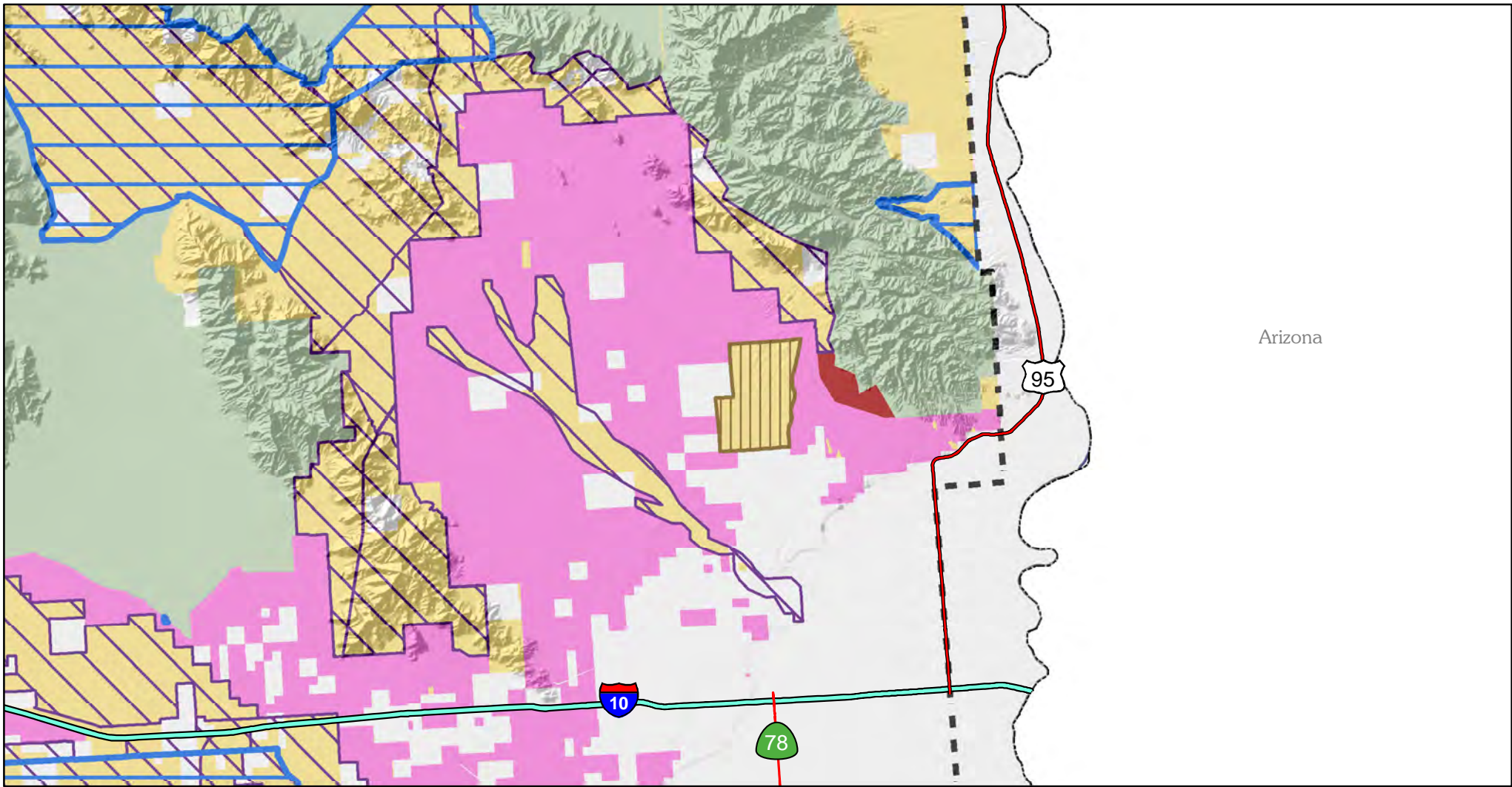
1. Management
 - Continue existing management of LTVA
 - Install facilities such as shade structures and tables
 - Level plan would be developed to identify and designate current and future recreational opportunities, appropriate facilities to provide for and manage the proposed uses, parameters for streamlined Special Recreation Permitting of recreation events, staffing and funding needs, parameters for facility and road/trail maintenance, partnerships, possible recreation fee considerations, and an implementation schedule.
2. Administration: Manage as VRM Class III
3. Education: Install interpretive signing, including maps and brochures
4. Monitoring: Monitor for resource damage

Mitigation:







1. Maintain through traffic motorized route network connectivity with roads and trails leading into and through the Midland SRMA.
2. Manage renewable energy development on adjacent and nearby lands to avoid traffic conflicts with visitors & permitted uses.

Mitigation measures to include installation of new structures including pit toilets, shade structures, picnic tables, adding covered community gathering site, installing interpretive panels, adding a grey water facility, etc. If designated vehicle routes leading into the SRMA are directly impacted by renewable energy development activities, mitigation includes the building and designation of new alternative routes to allow for continued access to the SRMA.

In addition to continued access to the SRMA, mitigation can include the construction of an “OHV touring route” which circumvents the RE development and allows for some interpretive signing materials to be placed at strategic locations along the route.



Arizona

-  SRMA Boundaries
-  ACEC Boundaries
-  CDNCL Boundaries
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA

Renewable Footprint

-  DFA
-  VPL

Land Status

-  Bureau of Land Management

Midland LTVA SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

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BLM California State Office



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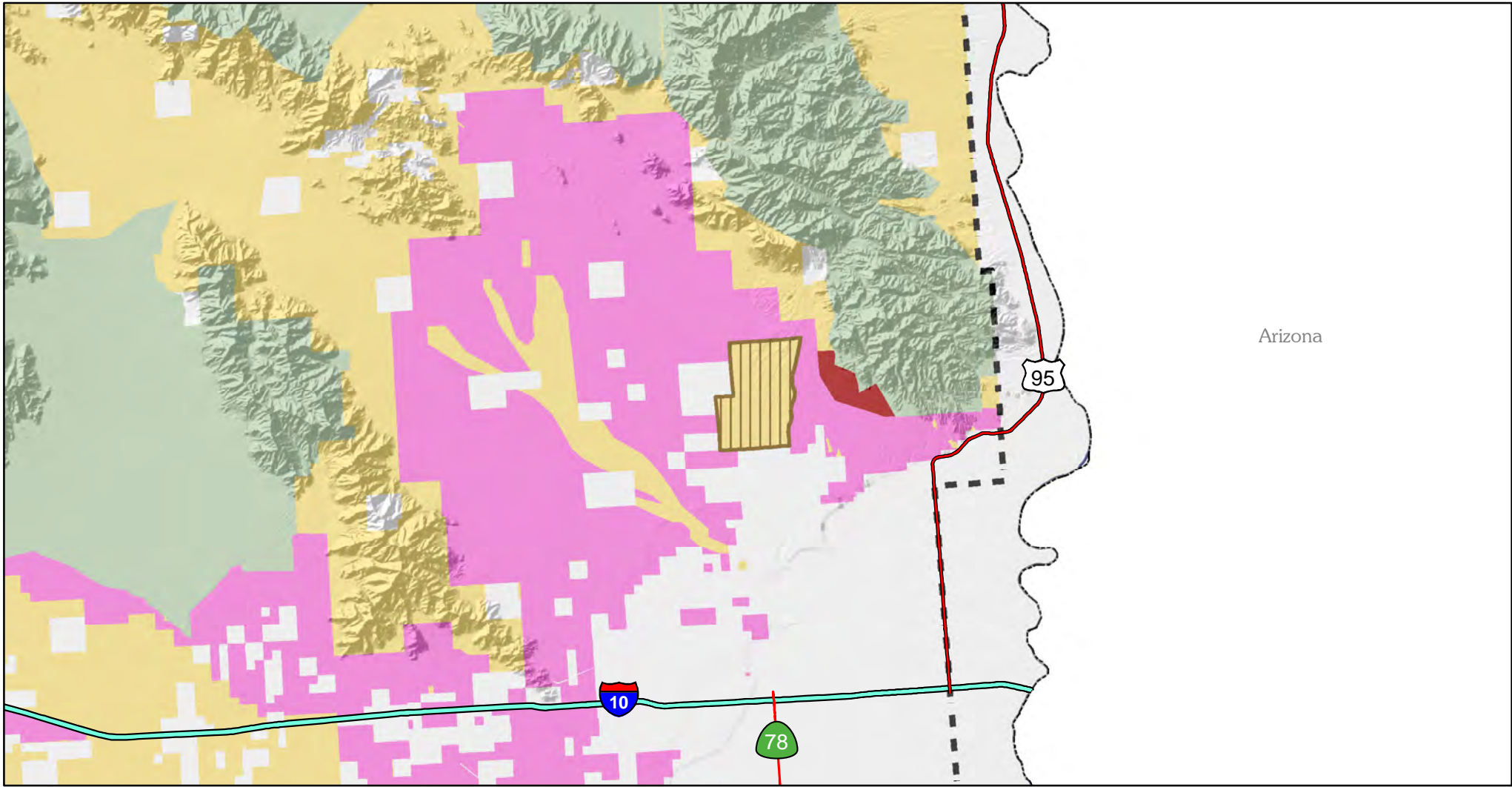


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Kilometers



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Miles





- SRMA
- DRECP Boundary
- CDCA Boundary
- LLPA
- Renewable Footprint
 - DFA
 - VPL
- Land Status
 - Bureau of Land Management

Midland LTVA SRMA

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office



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Kilometers



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Miles



Mule Mountain Long Term Visitor Area (LTVA) Special Recreation Management Area Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)

The BLM's Long Term Visitor Area (LTVA) program was established in 1983 to meet the long-term camping needs of winter visitors and to provide special management and control measures for the protection of natural and cultural resources. The LTVAs have been designated through the BLM's land use planning process as special areas where recreational use should be permitted so the BLM can address resource protection and public health and safety concerns. The designation of LTVAs ensures that suitable locations are available for long-term use year after year, and that areas with sensitive natural and cultural resources are not used for extended periods of time.

Each year, thousands of visitors come to the deserts of Southern California to enjoy the natural scenery and recreational opportunities found there. Many of these visitors choose to make the Mule Mountains (LTVA) their home from the months of September through April. The LTVA is conveniently located to the town of Blythe and to the several different types of recreational opportunities within the area, including hiking, rock hounding, hunting, camping, OHV driving, wildlife watching, etc. The Mule Mountains SRMA encompasses the existing Mule Mountains Long Term Visitor Area (LTVA) as well as the surrounding mile or so of lands to protect the viewshed for these winter residents.

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Objective Statement: Designate this area as a Special Recreation Management Area. Manage the core area as a Long Term Visitor Area to accommodate visitors who wish to camp for an extended period of time (usually the entire winter season - Sept 15 through Apr 15) while protecting the historic and other important values of the site.

Activities: long term (180 days) and short term (14 day) camping (both individual and group), hiking, photography, picnicking, wildlife watching. Visitors enjoy rock hounding, geo-caching, 4x4 driving, and visiting cultural/historic sites found in the surrounding areas

Experiences: Enjoying the company of others, especially those with similar interests; Increased independence/autonomy; spending the winter in a comfortable climate; exploring the natural surroundings; enjoying the scenic quality of the natural landscapes

Benefits: Relief of stress from living in an urban environment; strengthen ties with fellow campers who return year after year, Greater interaction with visitors from different location, Positive contribution to local economies (Blythe, CA; Quartzsite, AZ and other Colorado River communities with an increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes from visitors.

Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSC) Description

Physical Components: This SRMA has qualities of the landscape fitting the *Front Country Classification*. The LTVA is located approximately 6 miles south of Interstate 10 along Wiley Well Road, a county maintained dirt road suitable for all vehicles. The SRMA contains two campgrounds (Wiley Well and Coon Hollow). There are well established roads leading to campsites within the campgrounds. In each campground, there are handicap accessible vault toilets, tables, fire rings, and an informational kiosk. There is a water dump station located in between the two campgrounds.

Social Components: Most of the encounters a person would have are with fellow campers. Wiley Well Road is a major access point for those wanting to travel on the Bradshaw Trail Back Country Byway, which runs in between the two campgrounds. Most campers are single or are there with their spouse. On occasion, a larger group (such as the Boy Scouts) may purchase a short term permit. There are designated camp sites within each campground that show signs of wear both on the soil and surrounding vegetation. Sounds of fellow campers can occasionally be heard.

Operational Components: Wiley Well Road is maintained by Riverside County and is passible by two-wheel drive vehicles, especially RV's. The camp host is present daily. There are area brochures and maps on display in the informational kiosk. Campers must follow the LTVA Supplemental Rules (BLM/AZ/GI-10/004) in addition to rules of conduct set forth in 43 CFR 8365. Both long term (180 days) and short term (14) permits are available for purchase for those who would like to camp here.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: Colorado Desert

Refer to the Chuckwalla, Mule McCoy Linkage WSA Areas of Critical Concern (ACEC) Special Unit Management Plans for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

Enhance the recreation experience at the LTVA. The camping limits for this LTVA season runs from September 15 through April 15. See permit fees/conditions of use below. Visitors must purchase a long-term permit (valid September 15 through April 15) or a short-term permit (fourteen or fewer consecutive days). Visitors to the LTVA outside of the regular season (April 16 through September 15) do not have to purchase a permit or pay a camping fee but must limit their stay to fourteen within a twenty eight day period.

Camping is restricted to self-contained camping units, except within 500 feet of a vault toilet/restroom. Reference the Long-Term Visitor Area Supplemental Rules (BLM/AZ/GI-10/004) for additional rules/regulation concerning uses within the LTVA.

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the SRMA
16,788

Other Programs: Continue with agency natural resource multiple use management practices within the area. Allow all types of activities to occur within the area, except those with unacceptable safety concerns or degrade the environment. Developed recreation sites are withdrawn from mineral entry. Manage all routes of travel as open, limited or closed, as designated in the Local TTMP.

Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Two exceptions to this management action are:

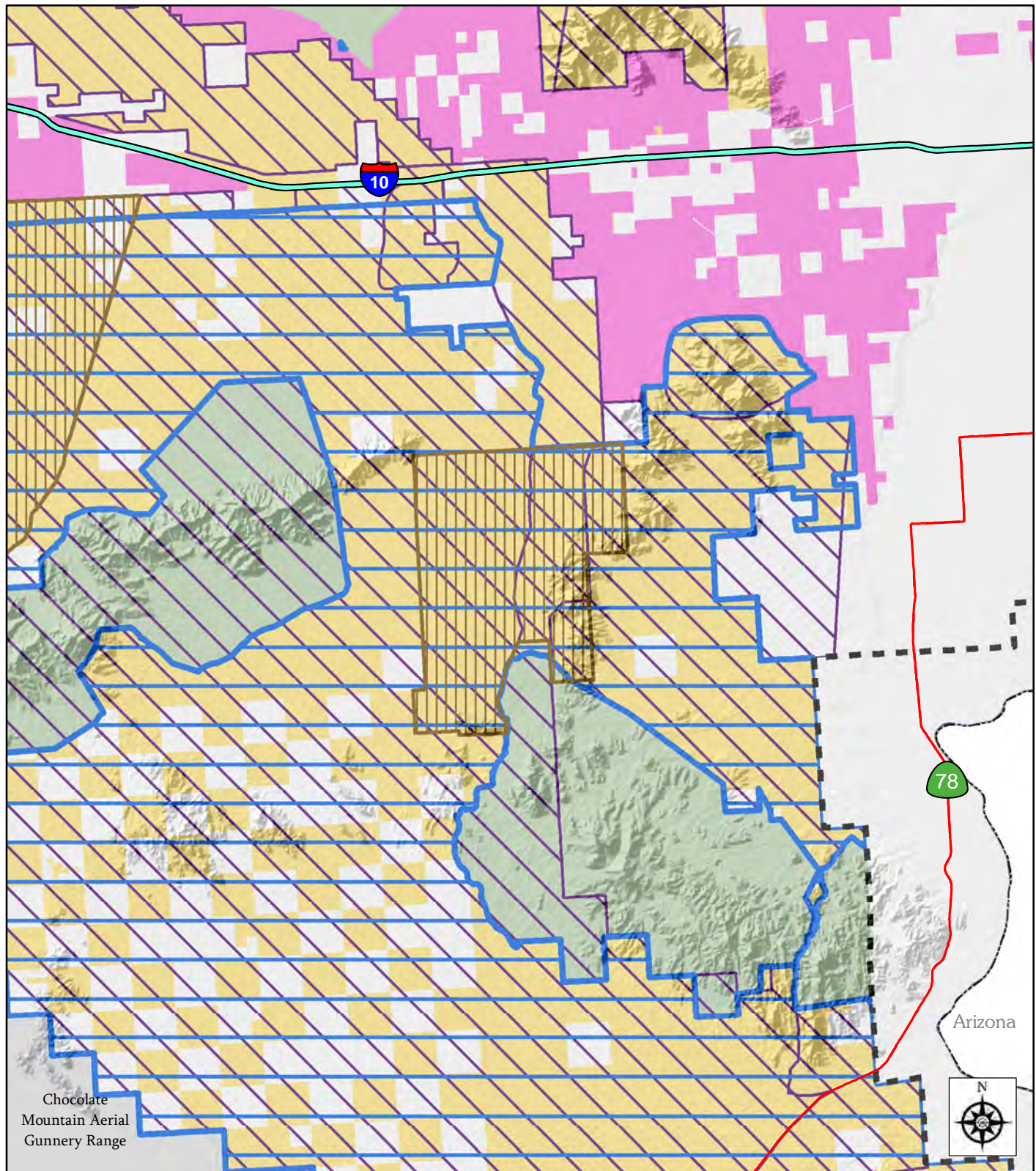
1. Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a “no surface occupancy” restriction; and,
2. If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values.

Implementation Decisions: An activity level plan would be developed to identify and designate current and future recreational opportunities, appropriate facilities to provide for and manage the proposed uses, parameters for streamlined Special Recreation Permitting of recreation events, staffing and funding needs, parameters for facility and road/trail maintenance, partnerships, possible recreation fee considerations, and an implementation schedule. Including:

1. Update facilities such as shade structures and tables
2. Manage as VRM Class II
3. Install interpretive signing, including maps and brochures of the surrounding public lands

Mitigation:

1. Maintain through traffic motorized route network connectivity with roads and trails leading into and through the Mule Mountains SRMA.
2. Manage renewable energy development on adjacent and nearby lands to avoid traffic conflicts with visitors & permitted uses.



- SRMA Boundaries
- ACEC Boundaries
- CDNCL Boundaries
- DRECP Boundary
- CDCA Boundary
- LLPA

Renewable Footprint

- DFA

Land Status

- Bureau of Land Management
- Department of Defense

Mule Mountains SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

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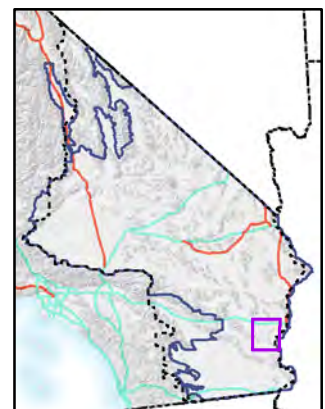
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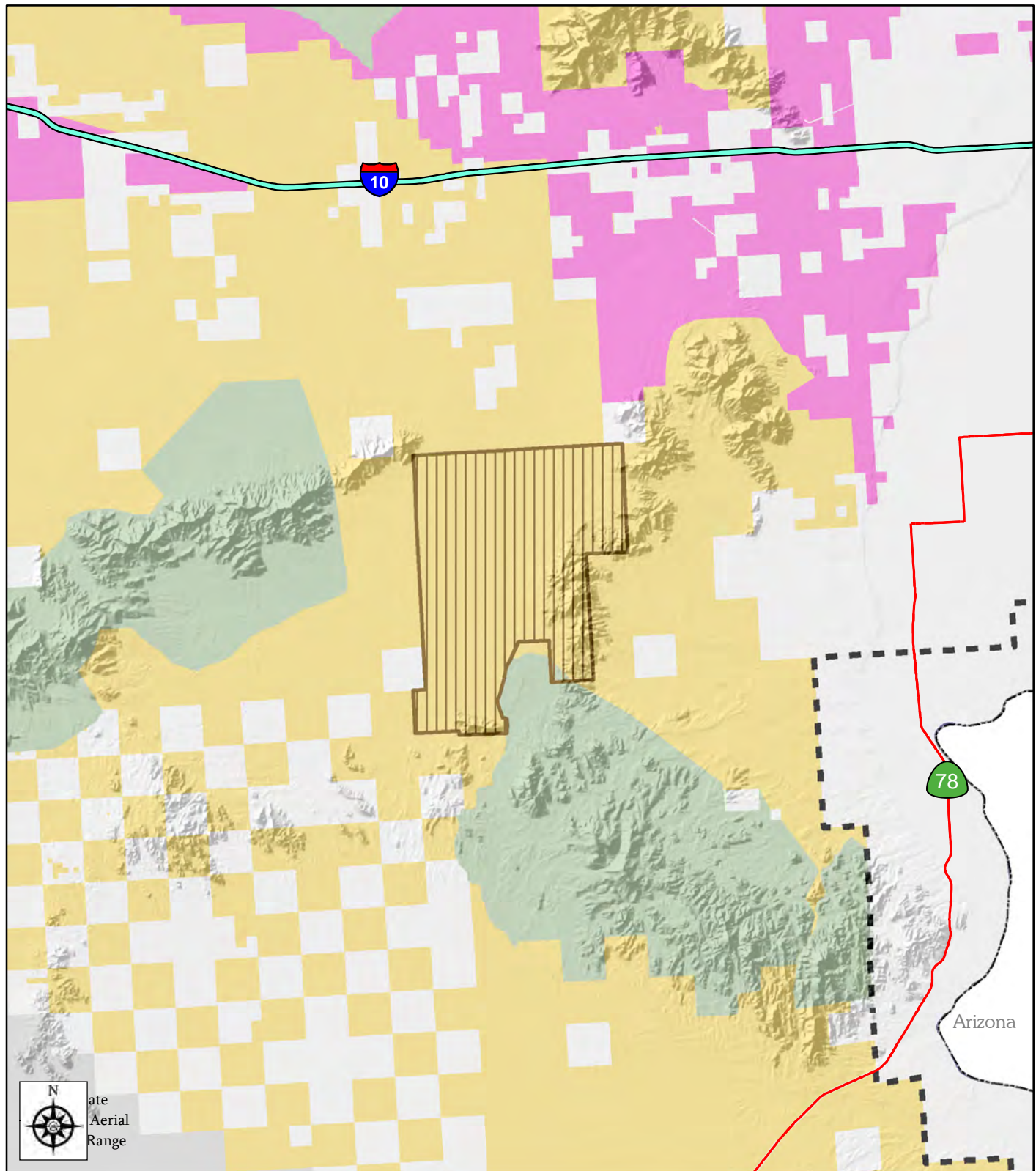
Kilometers





Miles

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-  SRMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA

Renewable Footprint

 DFA

Land Status

 Bureau of Land Management

 Department of Defense

Mule Mountains SRMA

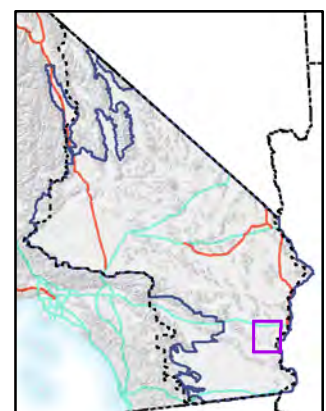
7/25/2016

BLM California State Office



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Kilometers

0 2 4
Miles



Ward Valley Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA)

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Objective Statement: Designate this area as an Extensive Recreation Management Area. Manage for outstanding views and dispersed recreational use. Ward Valley ERMA runs south in from I-40 at the Water Road Exit in an inverted “V” shaped linear corridor, along the Bigelow Cholla Garden and Piute Mountain Wildernesses. The east leg of the “V” continues southeast down the Chemehuevi Valley, bounded by the Sacramento Mountains SRMA and the Stepladder Wilderness, and ending at US 95 and Turtle Mountain Road. The West leg of the “V” follows Ward Valley to the southwest, bordered by the Old Woman, Stepladder, and Turtle Mountains Wildernesses and ending at CA 62 and warping around the southern end of the turtle Mountains. The Metropolitan Water District’s Water Road and High Tower power lines cross this expanse of land and provide the primary routes through the ERMA. The area is valued by local communities, visitors, and the Native American Tribes for cultural and historic values. Historic resources within the area include ranching, railroading, mining, military training, and back country touring (2002 Northern and Eastern Mojave Desert Management (NEMO) Plan).

The ERMA also contains many Mojave Adventure Routes. The Needles Field Office has developed a system of designated trails entitled the Mojave Adventure Routes in regards to the 2002 Northern and Eastern Colorado Desert Coordinated Management Plan item 3.8.7 California Back Country Discovery Trails. These routes are an outstanding network of 4x4 vehicle backcountry touring routes for motorized recreation. These routes were developed for the purpose of traveling to areas not often seen by many people. This network will be shared-use trail system providing recreation opportunities for all persons, including those who use street-legal and non-street legal (Green Sticker) vehicles, hikers, bicyclists, and equestrians. It will also provide a backcountry opportunity for non-traditional trail users such as persons with disabilities, senior citizens, and families with small children.

Activities: Camping, Hiking, Photography, Star Gazing, Walking for Pleasure, Picnicking, Nature Studies

Experiences: Historical and Geological Discovery and time spent with family and friends.

Benefits:

Personal: Solitude from the busy urban life in a stress-free environment.

Community/Social: An increase in tourism and revenue for the local economy. Provide ownership in the history of the area.

Environmental: Protect the visual resource by designing facilities which blend naturally into the harsh landscape.

RMZ: Iron Mountain WWII Divisional Camp Historic Site

Objective Statement:

Iron Mountain Divisional Camp will be managed as a living museum which focuses on the role the American Deserts have played in training troops during World War II.

Iron Mountain WWII Divisional Camp Historic Site is a one of the Desert Training Center California – Arizona Maneuver Area Camps, also known as the one of Patton WWII Divisional Headquarters Camps. The camp is located in southern Ward Valley, in the shadow of its namesake and north of CA 62. This is the best known of the historical WWII camp which provided US servicemen with desert terrain combat training before being sent to battle fields in Africa and Europe, and is a popular visitor destination for history enthusiasts, servicemen and their families. In 1980 the California Desert Conservation Area Plan (CDCA) designated Patton’s Iron Mountain Camp an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). This closed the interior of the camp to vehicular traffic to maintain integrity (1986 Desert Training Center, California – Arizona Maneuver Area, Interpretive Plan).

Creating a RMZ would allow the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to manage the Iron Mountain WWII Divisional Camp Historic Site RMZ in an activity plan and the surrounding area in a custodial manner to ensure quality of dispersed recreation experiences and opportunities, reducing impact to the original footprint of the site.

Activities: Camping, Hiking, Photography, Star Gazing, Walking for Pleasure, Picnicking, Nature Studies

Experiences: Historical and Geological Discovery and time spent with family and friends.

Benefits:

Personal: A feeling of pride in the sacrifice that the American military endured to protect our nation.

Community/Social: Increased tourism and revenue for the local economy. Provide ownership in the history of the area.

Environmental: Protect the visual resource by designing facilities which blend naturally into the harsh landscape.

RMZ: Rice WWII Historic Site

Objective Statement: Rice Camp will be managed as a living museum which focuses on the role the American Deserts have played in training troops during World War II.

Only a handful of the Desert Training Center California – Arizona Maneuver Area Camps are still visible on the desert landscape, and those that do, are visited by hundreds of military families and history enthusiasts each year.

Rice WWII Historic Site is a one of the Desert Training Center California – Arizona Maneuver Area Camps, also known as the one of Patton WWII Divisional Headquarters Camps. The camp is located in southern Ward Valley, south of State Route 62. This historical WWII camp provided US servicemen with desert terrain combat training before being sent to battle fields in Africa and Europe, and is a popular visitor destination for history enthusiasts, servicemen and their families.

Creating a RMZ would allow the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to manage the Iron Mountain WWII Divisional Camp Historic Site RMZ in an activity plan and the surrounding area in a custodial manner to ensure quality of dispersed recreation experiences and opportunities;

Activities: Camping, Hiking, Photography, Star Gazing, Walking for Pleasure, Picnicking, Nature Studies

Experiences: Historical and Geological Discovery and time spent with family and friends.

Benefits:

Personal: A feeling of pride in the sacrifice that the American military endured to protect our nation.

Community/Social: Increased tourism and revenue for the local economy. Provide ownership in the history of the area.

Environmental: Protect the visual resource by designing facilities which blend naturally into the harsh landscape.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: Colorado Desert, Pinto Lucerne Valley and Eastern Slopes, South Mojave-Amboy

Refer to the Cadiz Valley, Chemehuevi, Chuckwalla to Chemehuevi tortoise linkage, Patton Military Camps, Turtle Mountains Area of Critical Concern (ACEC) Special Unit Management Plans for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

Recreation and Visitor Services Program:

Acres on BLM Lands:

Preferred Alternative
481,616

Other Programs:

Visual Resource Management Classes

Ward Valley – Class II

Utility and Transportation Corridor

Hightower Power Corridor – Class IV

Water Power Corridor – Class IV

Saltmarsh – Class IV

Desert Training Center (DTC)/California-Arizona Maneuver Area (C-AMA)

Iron Mountain Divisional Camp – Class II

Granite Mountain Camp – Class II

Rice Army Air Camp – Class II

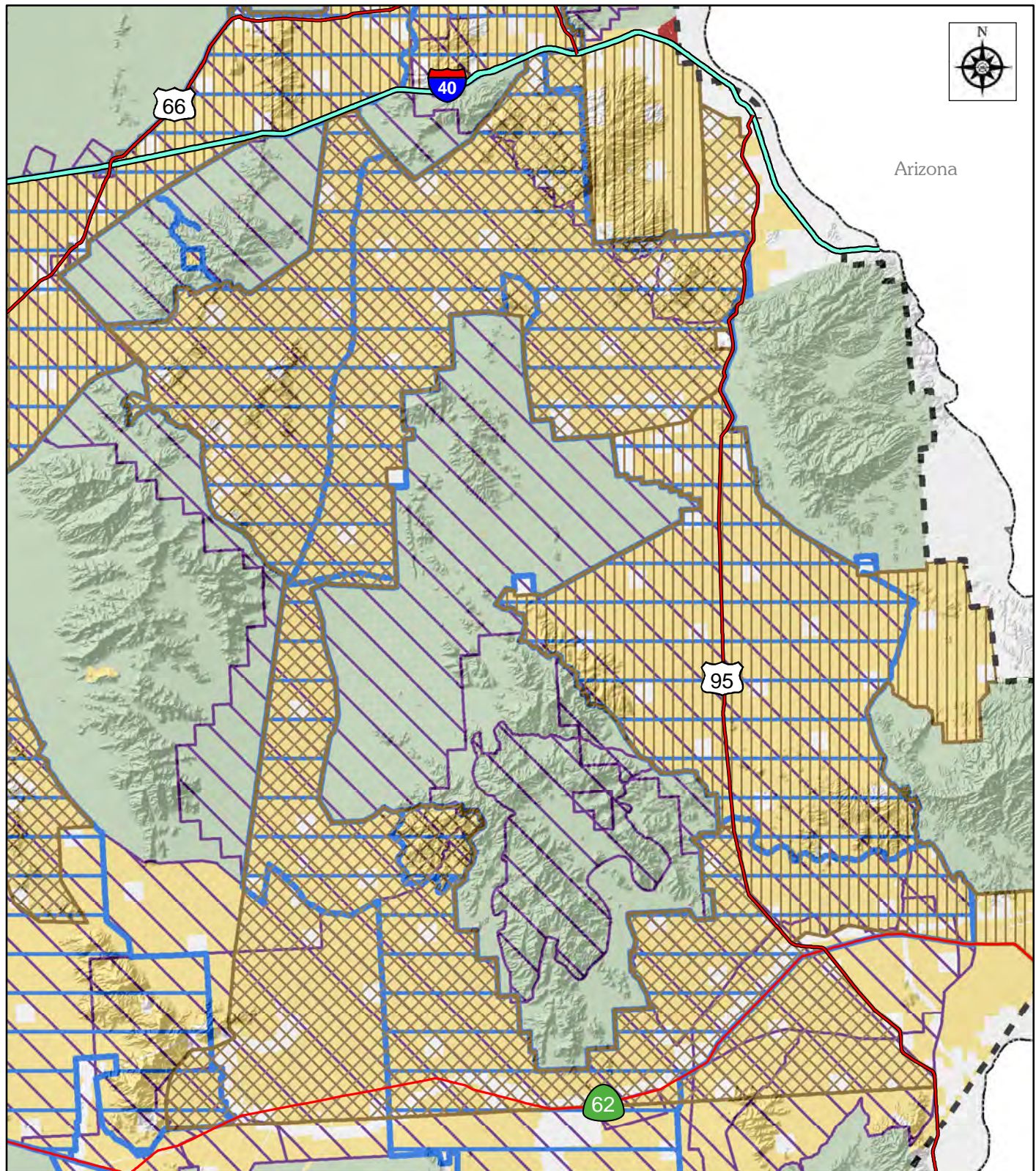
Wildlife Game Guzzler Program







Grazing Allotment (Taylor Grazing Act)

Horse and Burro Herd Program

Implementation Decisions:

1. The Mojave Trails National Monument is within the ERMA, manage in accordance as Congressionally designated.
2. Routine maintenance of the Mojave Adventure Trails System shall occur including installation of routine signs, markers, culverts, ditches, water bars, barriers, gates, or cattle guards on/or adjacent to system roads and trails.
3. Issuance of Special Recreation Permits for day use or overnight use up to 14 consecutive nights; that impact no more than 3 staging area acres; and/or for recreational travel along roads and trails designated open in the land use or accompanying activity level plans.
4. Any developed recreation sites that would be impacted by renewable energy development would be mitigated through establishment of alternate recreation sites in a similar, suitable location.
5. Maintain interpretive developments and material which enhance recreation opportunities and public enjoyment and to better appreciate the significance of this historic site.



-  ERMA Boundaries
-  SRMA Boundaries
-  ACEC Boundaries
-  CDNCL Boundaries
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary


LLPA

Renewable Footprint

 VPL

Land Status

 Bureau of Land Management

 Department of Defense

Ward Valley ERMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office



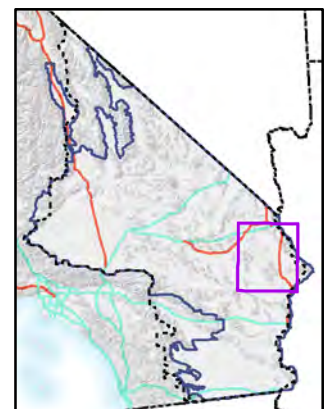
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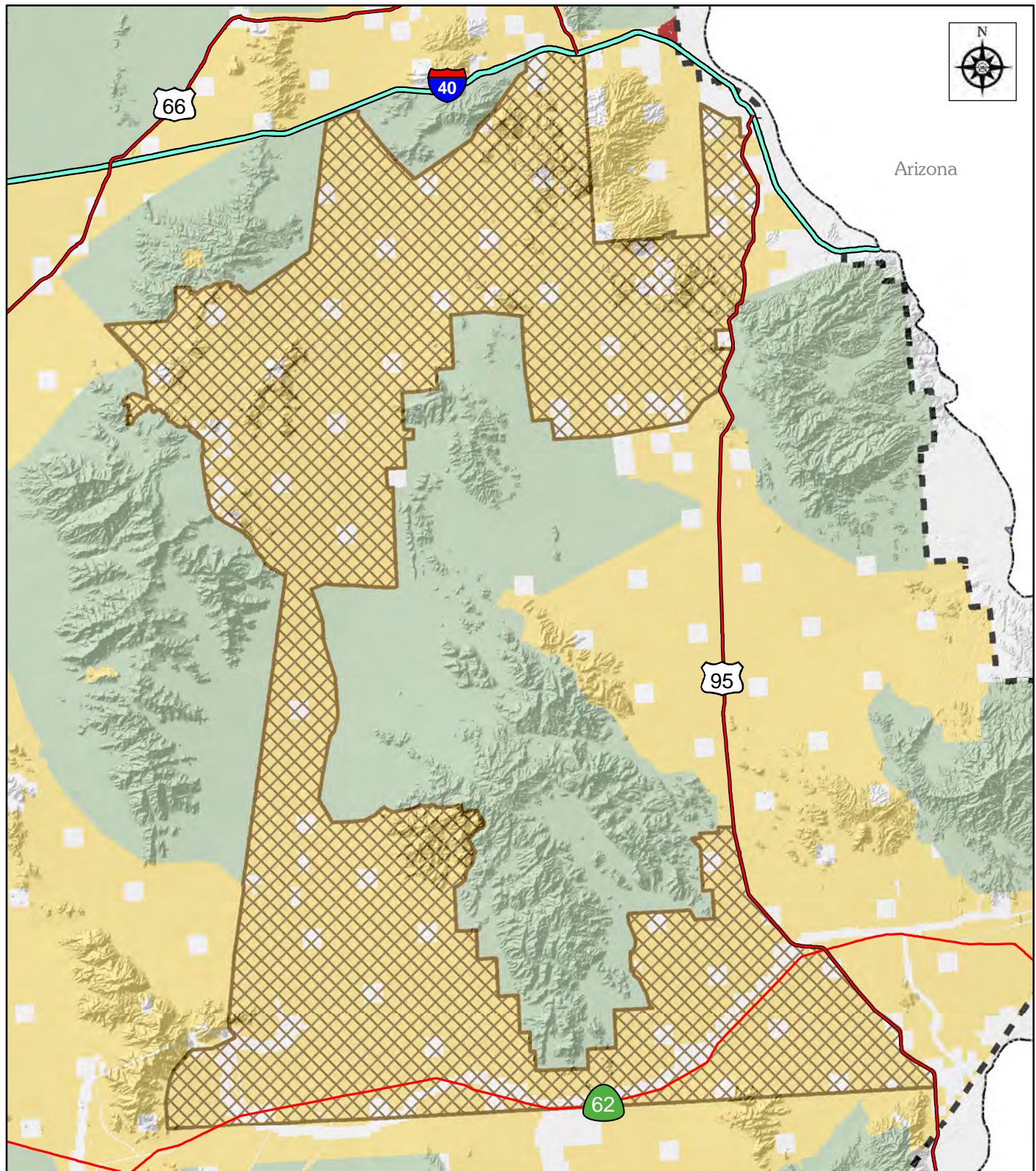
Kilometers





Miles

0 4 8

Kilometers





-  ERMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA

Renewable Footprint

 VPL

Land Status

 Bureau of Land Management

 Department of Defense

Ward Valley ERMA

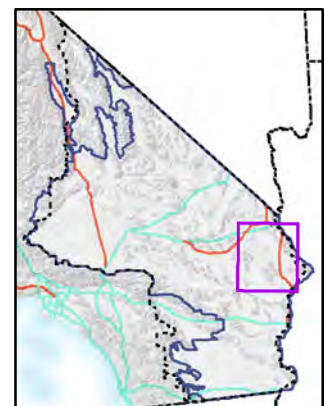
7/25/2016

BLM California State Office



0 4 8
Kilometers

0 4 8
Miles
73



Kingston-Amargosa Subarea

Amargosa/Grimshaw Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

The Amargosa River Valley is located in southeastern Inyo and northeastern San Bernardino Counties, California and occupies the heart of the Tecopa Basin, east of the southeastern corner of Death Valley National Park. The area has a harsh climate, unobstructed views of Desert Mountains, and few human settlements. The narrow Amargosa Canyon is known for dense greenery and the shallow Amargosa River, complete with "hanging gardens" and a small waterfall. The river flows year-long, dropping south from Nevada, and flowing into Death Valley National Park. A maintained hiking trail runs along the Amargosa River and Cottonwood creek from Tecopa to the China Ranch. The Shoshone to Tecopa area contains several large springs including some popular for soaking; they occur on private and public land, and some are developed while others remain natural.

Sperry Wash Route (AR0412) is a designated route of travel and popular OHV route that follows the Amargosa Wild and Scenic River north from Dumont Dunes along the path of the Old Spanish National Historic Trail, the Mormon Trail, and part of the route of the Tonopah & Tidewater Railroad grade. This route passes the historic Sperry town site as it goes through a non-wilderness corridor. The northern end of the route comes out just east of Tecopa. Running for about 16 miles, the route is open to all vehicle types and permitted uses are allowed, including limited commercial filming and special events.

Objective Statement: Designate this area as a Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA). Manage this area for passive recreation giving a priority to opportunities and resources associated with the Wild and Scenic Amargosa River, and the Old Spanish National Historic Trail. Develop and manage facilities that provide visitors a safe non-intrusive experience in a remote and sensitive ecological area. Maintain and establish partnerships and regional cooperative management efforts with other interest groups and agencies. Manage the visual setting and resources for a larger national and international audience to reflect the nature of tourism in this area from around the world.

Activities: Hiking, running, equestrian use, bike touring, mountain biking, dual sport touring, 4x4 exploration, scenic touring, bird watching, photography, celestial observations, painting, study of nature and geology, geo-caching, rock collecting, picnicking, mine exploration, and historic re-creations. A popular activity is stargazing because of support facilities in a remote area with dark night skies. Visitors enjoy learning about, viewing and experiencing the Old Spanish National Historic Trail; emigrant and mining history; and the Wild and Scenic Amargosa River. Students study geology and natural resources; resource organizations have field trips and symposiums.

Experiences: Visitors frequent Amargosa Canyon and Grimshaw Lake (Tecopa Marsh) for a deeper, immersive desert experience. Having a tactile experience of the desert heat is a significant component of visitor's experiences. A remote and naturally flowing desert river is a very rare and special place drawing people willing to go out of their way to experience this unique and tranquil setting. Visitors come here primarily to be in nature, and usually because they are looking for a special oasis. Visitors come here to re-trace the steps of history; all branches of the Old Spanish National Historic Trail, the Mormon Trail and the T & T historic railroad are here because of reliable surface water. Scenic and historic touring of the landscape includes small groups and families and provides for a shared sense of exploration and learning in a landscape that represents what early explorers and settlers visited.

Benefits: Personal benefits range from exercise and fitness to self-discovery, confidence building, and feelings of self-worth, plus healing and meditation. Groups enjoy shared companionship exploring a landscape known as the place where time stands still. Foreign travelers provide frequent encounters with many visitors speaking different languages, providing social experiences and a shared sense of being human with other visitors in an inhospitable environment. This SRMA provides significant economic benefits to rural communities dependent on travelers and outdoor recreation. The importance of the resources in this area played a key role in the human survival in this regional, and supported the first overland trade route (and subsequent migration route). This area provides outstanding environmental benefits with a tremendous amount of endemic, rare, sensitive, and endangered species. This is the largest and most undisturbed free flowing river in the Mojave Desert and supports a wide range of aquatic and riparian species benefiting an entire cycle of life producing clean air, water and scenic views.

Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSC) Description

Physical Components: This SRMA has qualities of the landscape fitting the *Front Country Classification*. The Amargosa River provides scenic views on Highway 127 from Shoshone, to Tecopa. The river flows thru Tecopa Marsh (Grimshaw) and down Amargosa Canyon, framed by scenic vertical walls with columns, thrones and multiple colors. The Canyon is remote and tranquil with dark skies, spectacular scenery and a symphony of birds, cycads, crickets and frogs. Flowing all year the river supports native pupfish, a thick ribbon of native and invasive plants, badger, coyote, raptors, amphibians, small mammals, reptiles, rodents and birds. The Tecopa Marsh is a beautiful large reflective pool, which flows under the paved road from borehole hot spring.

A wide range of lodging facilities, gas and food are available. The Shoshone Shear Center provides workspace, kitchen, dining and housing facilities for students. The Dublin Hills historic town site is popular for exploring. Dispersed camping occurs along Furnace Creek Wash Road, and visitors explore nearby ruins at the historic sites of Greenwater Junction and the Amargosa Borax Works. On the east side, Emigrant Pass provides outstanding views of the Old Spanish NHT, which continues thru Tecopa and down the river. The ruins of historic mines, a stamp mill, an old cemetery, and the Sperry Wash Route are easily accessed in the southeast corner.

Social Components: The qualities of the social component in this area qualify for the *Back Country Classification*. The social setting is in harmony with the natural surroundings and reflects the calmer, more peaceful and inquisitive nature of the more experienced travelers visiting here. Visitors dominate the area during the fall, winter, and spring; and international visitors from late spring through summer to the fall. This is a popular destination for winter field trips by geology classes from colleges and universities around the country. Several major environmental groups regularly have field trips and meeting here to monitor and support the area. Groups for re-creating traditional use in this area and celebrating historic events tied to emigrants and Death Valley. In this landscape, the components of remoteness, extreme weather conditions, and hardy travel conditions tend to melt boundaries and open a visitor's perspective of a shared travel experience.

Operational Components: The conditions of this area meet the *Back Country Classification*. Access into and through the area is along two lane paved roads and maintained dirt roads. Amargosa canyon was closed to motorized use in 1973; access is limited to foot and equestrian trail use. Tecopa Marsh (Grimshaw Lake) is well traversed by paved roads and adjacent to a small community with hot springs lodging and basic recreational services. The Sperry Wash Route is a remote 4 x 4 overland route

providing backcountry access along the southeastern part of this area. This area contains extensive mines accessed by old narrow roads unmaintained; a few historic cemeteries and scenic overlooks. County roads provide all-weather access into and through the SRMA, including remote sites for camping and hiking.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: Kingston-Amargosa

Refer to the Amargosa South Area of Critical Concern (ACEC) Special Unit Management Plan for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

Recreation and Visitor Services Program: Provide for passive recreation activities in a manner compatible with the protection of sensitive wildlife species and scenic values. Minimize man-caused intrusions to protect high-value scenery (geologic features and vegetative patterns). Prohibit off highway vehicle use on undesignated routes throughout the Natural Area. Designate and maintain the Tonopah & Tidewater Railroad grade through the non-wilderness portion of the canyon as a hiking trail, including required ADA access; use ranger patrols to enforce restrictions; develop cooperative agreements with private landowners to provide access and to maintain a right of access for recreation and hiking opportunities, and to control invasive species. Sperry Wash Route (AR0412) is a designated route of travel as open to all vehicle types and permitted uses are allowed, including limited commercial filming and special events. Manage all routes of travel as open, limited, or closed, as designated in the Local TMP.

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the SRMA
59,570

Other Programs: Obtain easement across private land into the north end of Amargosa Canyon; Improve riparian habitat quality by removing encroaching tamarisk; acquire private and state lands through exchange; protect sensitive resources during fire suppression; allow for other land uses in a manner which also provides for the continued protection of sensitive resources present in this area; prohibit surface and ground water disturbing activities associated with geothermal development and exploration; monitor area resources and uses. New rights-of-way would not be authorized within the Wild and Scenic Amargosa River boundary, and the river boundary would be designated as an exclusion area.

Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Two exceptions to this management action are:

1. Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a “no surface occupancy” restriction; and,

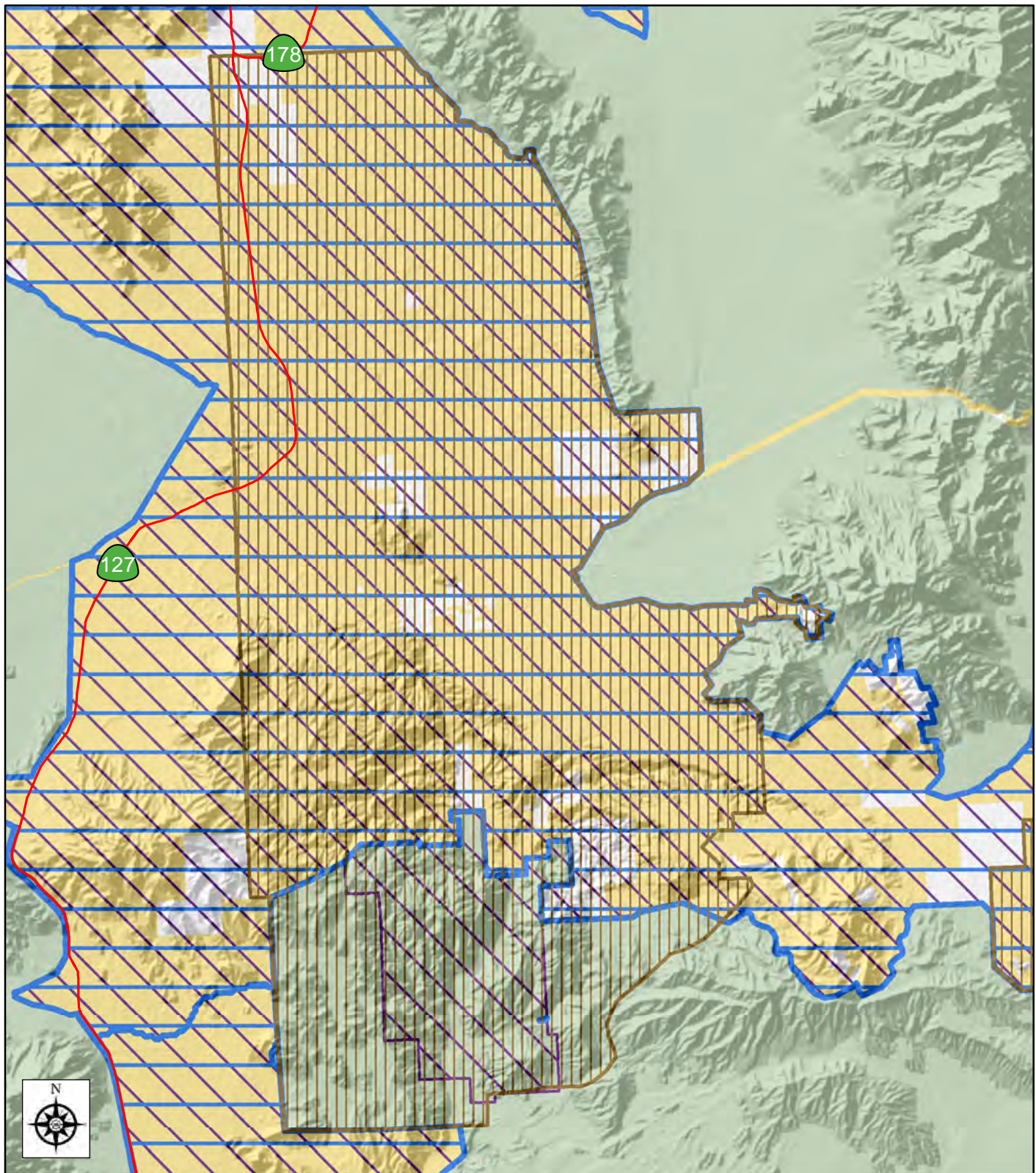
2. If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values.







Implementation Decisions: An activity level plan would be developed to identify and designate current and future recreational opportunities, appropriate facilities to provide for and manage the proposed uses, parameters for Special Recreation Permitting of events, staffing, funding, parameters for facility and road/trail maintenance, partnerships, possible recreation fee considerations, and an implementation schedule. Until the new plan is approved, continue implementing management actions in the Amargosa and Grimshaw Lake ACEC plans. Integrate these into the new Amargosa River ACEC and SRMA Plans. Ensure compatibility and continuity among recreation activities in the following plans: ACEC, WSR, wilderness and OSNHT.

Maintain a trailhead on public land in Tecopa to provide access into the north part of the canyon. Maintain the T-post vehicle barrier built in 1973 across the south end of the canyon. Construct and maintain vehicle barriers along perimeter as needed to assist in controlling vehicle access. Provide appropriate signage for the area as a designated watchable wildlife site. Utilize cooperative partnerships with local resource conservation and outdoor recreation groups to assist with on-going management.

Mitigation:

1. Maintain long distance through traffic motorized route network connectivity with roads and trails leading into and through the Amargosa SRMA.
2. Manage renewable energy development on adjacent and nearby lands to maintain dark skies.
3. Manage renewable energy development to avoid impacts to water levels in, and the outstandingly remarkable values of the Amargosa Wild and Scenic River.
4. Maintain through traffic motorized route network connectivity with roads and trails leading into and through the Amargosa SRMA.
5. Manage renewable energy development on adjacent and nearby lands to avoid traffic conflicts with visitors and permitted uses.



-  SRMA Boundaries
-  ACEC Boundaries
-  CDNCL Boundaries
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA

Land Status

-  Bureau of Land Management

Amargosa/Grimshaw SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office

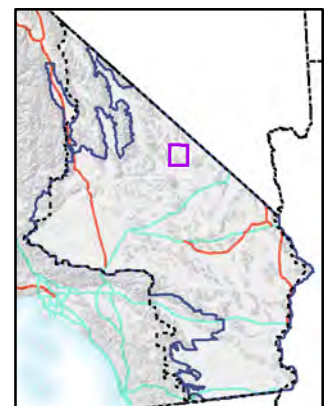


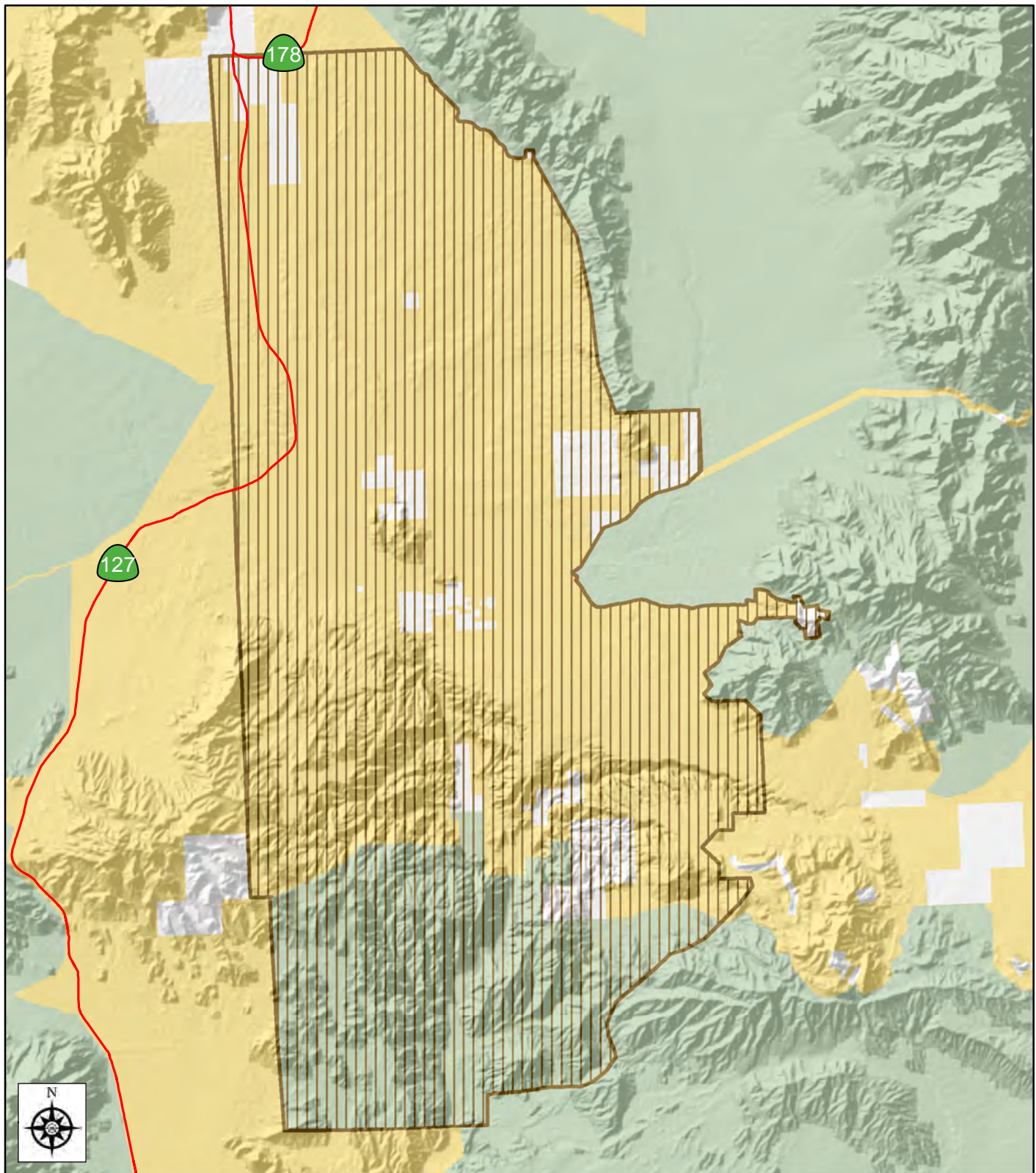
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Kilometers

Miles

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-  SRMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA

Land Status

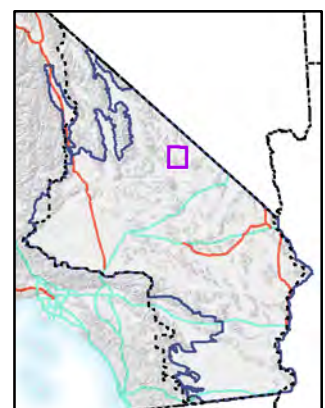
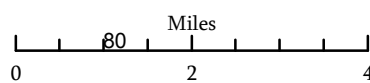
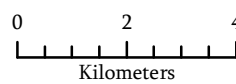
-  Bureau of Land Management

Amargosa/Grimshaw SRMA



7/25/2016

BLM California State Office



Ivanpah Windsailing Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)

To preserve and maintain the surface of the Ivanpah Dry Lake and support the national and international community which utilizes the area for the enjoyment of wind powered non-motorized sports. The SRMA applies to both RMZs below and the 300' off of edge of Lake Bed.

The Ivanpah Dry Lake is considered one of the top wind sailing sites both nationally and internationally. The International championship land sailing racing, and land sailing high speed records by a wind-powered vehicle have both been set on Ivanpah Dry Lake.

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Objective Statement: Designate this area as a Special Recreation Management Area.

RMZ: East Dry Lake

1. Lake Bed: Non-motorized sports area
2. Entry Station: Fee station, gate, and Interpretation area, turn around
3. Staging Area 1East: Group Camping Area
4. Staging Area 2East: Group Camping Area
5. Staging Area 3East: Group Camping Area (not available for organized event staging)
6. Staging Area 4East: Group Camping Area (not available for organized event staging)
7. Interpretation Site: Located at Yates Well Road adjacent to locked gate and fence line.

RMZ: West Dry Lake Bed

1. Entry Station: Fee station, gate, and Interpretation area, turn around off playa staging
2. Staging Area 1West: Group Camping
3. Staging Area 2West: Group Camping
4. Staging Area 3West: Group Camping

Activities:

Participate in windsailing Activities (e.g. Kite Buggy, Land Sailing, and Land Boarding), Hobby Rockets (small non-FAA required), World Disc Throwing Contests, Remote Control Airplanes and Landsailing boats, Long Distance Archery, and Photography.

Experiences:

To enjoy a large open space where groups of family and friends can congregate in order to meet the challenge of harnessing the wind for non-motorized sports

Benefits:

Personal: To unwind in a fun, relaxing, stress-free activity with friends and family.

Community/Social: Increased tourism and revenue for the local economy, and create advances in wind powered technology.

Environmental: Protect the surface of the dry lake bed from motor vehicle damage thereby protecting the cultural and biological concerns located below the surface in fine sediment. Protect the visual resource by designing facilities which blend naturally into the surrounding landscape.

Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSC) Description

Physical Components: The qualities of this landscape have the characteristics fitting the *Rural, Front and Middle Country* Bisected, the area is by Interstate 15 at the California/Nevada border, its close proximity to a major traffic corridor and urban amenities such as fuel, hotels, restaurants and casinos makes the lake bed an ideal location for the wind-dependent recreationists who travel to Ivanpah from around the world.

Social Components: The qualities of this landscape have the characteristics fitting *the Rural and Front Country*.

Operational Components: The qualities of this landscape have the characteristics fitting the *Rural and Front Country*. Within the Northern and Eastern Mojave Desert Management Plan (NEMO) six dry lakes were addressed under recreation, of those, three were identified as open, but only the Ivanpah Dry Lake was recognized as an area ideal for the pursuit of wind powered recreational activities. Due to the level of activity associated with the lakebed, the BLM also identified Ivanpah as an area appropriate for development and improvement.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: Lake Cahuilla

Refer to the Ivahnpah Area of Critical Concern (ACEC) Special Unit Management Plans for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

The Mojave Trails National Monument is within the SRMA, manage in accordance as Congressionally designated.

Recreation and Visitor Services Program: Land Use decisions affecting the entire SRMA: Allow the authorization of Windsailing events and all associated staging activities throughout the SRMA. Manage the facility site as an educational outreach and interpretation site for the visiting public. Allow for Administration Vehicle Access for care and maintenance of site. Develop of a campground with restrooms, ramadas, fire rings, picnic tables and garbage service/Development of all-weather access route adjacent to playa. Issuance of Special Recreation Permits for day use or overnight use up to 14 consecutive nights; that impact no more than 3 staging area acres; and/or for recreational travel along roads and trails designated open in the land use or accompanying activity level plans.

Continue with agency natural resource multiple use management practices within the area. Allow all types of activities to occur within the area, except those with unacceptable safety concerns or degrade the environment with the inclusion of a 300' off of edge of lake bed.

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the SRMA
618

Renewable Energy: Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Two exceptions to this management action are:

1. Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a “no surface occupancy” restriction; and,
2. If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values.

VRM: The Ivanpah Windsailing SRMA will be managed as a VRM Class II.

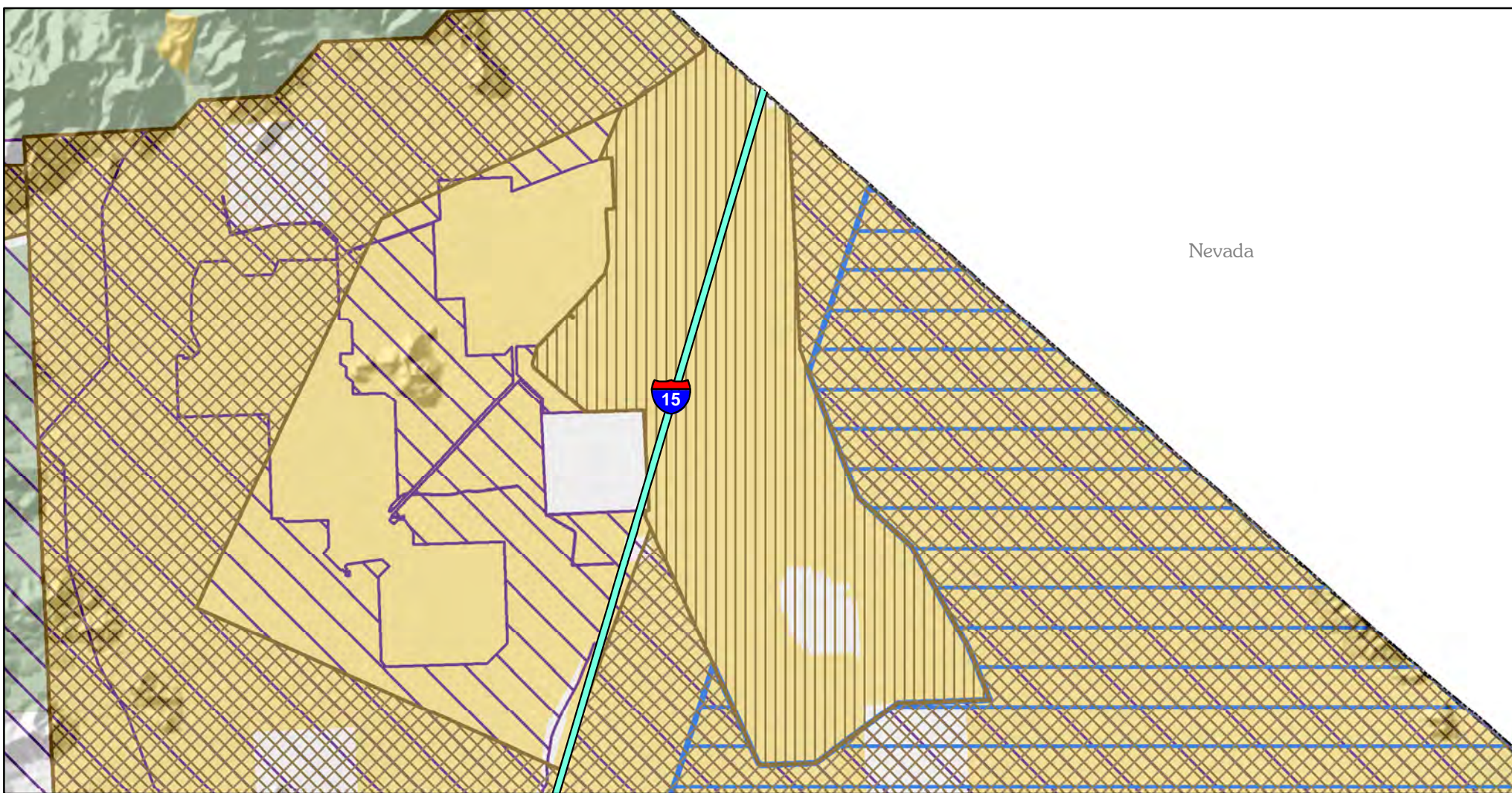
Implementation Decisions: Prohibit the development of any commercial and industrial project upon or within 1 mile of the dry lake bed. Allow for routine maintenance of the Mojave Adventure Trails System shall occur including installation of routine signs, markers, culverts, ditches, water bars, barriers, gates, or cattle guards on/or adjacent to system roads and trails.






An activity level plan would be developed to identify and designate current and future recreational opportunities, appropriate facilities to provide for and manage the proposed uses, parameters for streamlined Special Recreation Permitting of recreation events, staffing and funding needs, parameters for facility and road/trail maintenance, partnerships, possible recreation fee considerations, and an implementation schedule.

Manage all routes of travel as open, limited or closed, as designated in the Local TTMP.

Mitigation:

1. Maintain through traffic motorized route network connectivity with roads and trails leading into and through the Ivanpah Wind Sailing SRMA.
2. Manage renewable energy development on adjacent and nearby lands to avoid traffic conflicts with visitors & permitted uses.



-  ERMA Boundaries
-  SRMA Boundaries
-  ACEC Boundaries
-  CDNCL Boundaries
-  DRECP Boundary

 CDCA Boundary

 LLPA

Land Status

 Bureau of Land Management

Ivanpah SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

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BLM California State Office

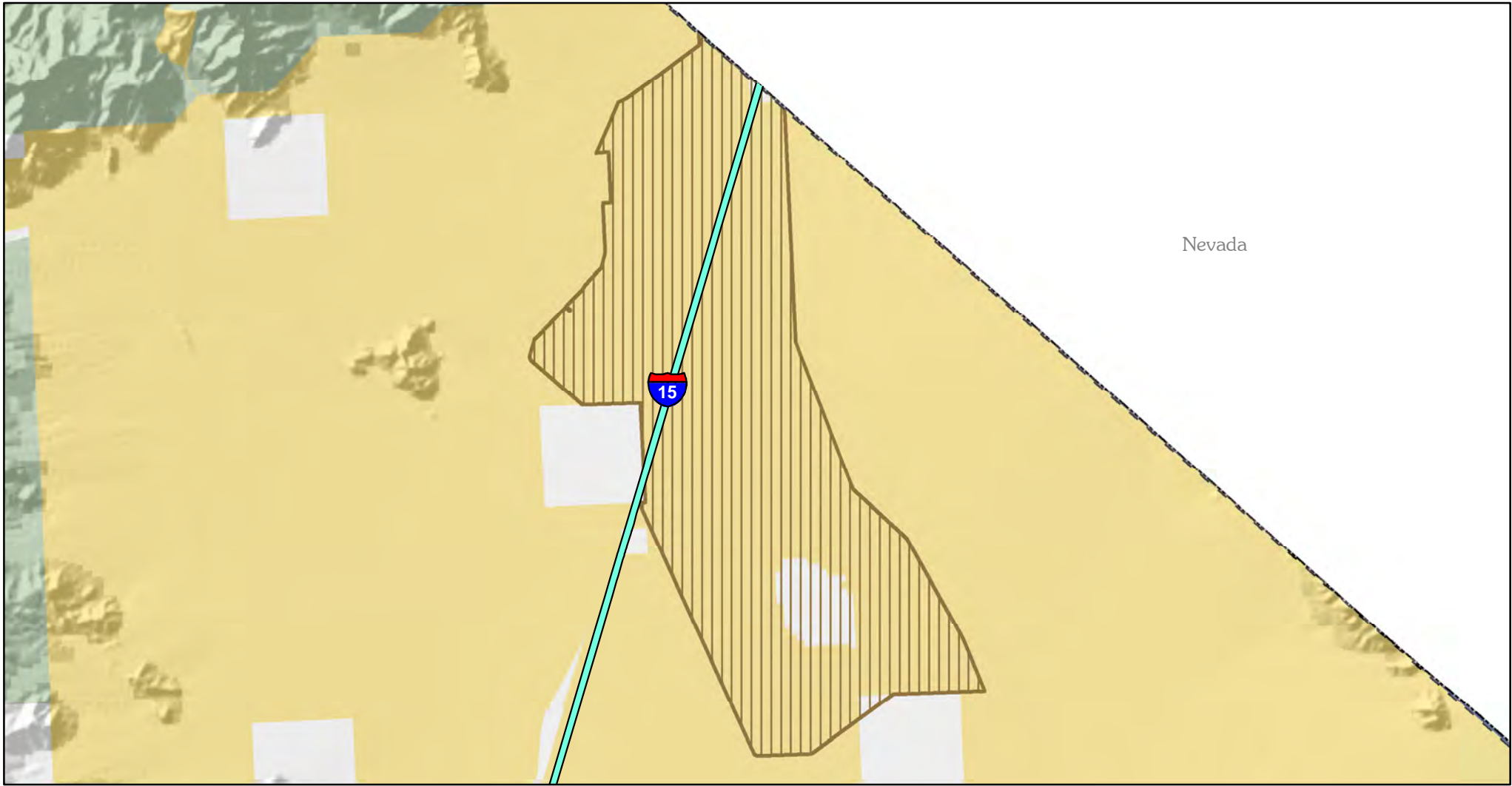


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Kilometers



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Miles





- SRMA
- DRECP Boundary
- CDCA Boundary
- LLPA

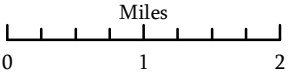
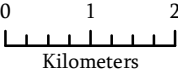
Land Status

- Bureau of Land Management

Ivanpah SRMA

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office



Ivanpah Valley Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA)

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Management Objective: Designate this area as an Extensive Recreation Management Area. Manage for outstanding views and dispersed recreational use. Ivanpah Valley ERMA is located on the eastern side of the Mojave Preserve and continues east to the California/Nevada Stateline.

Activities: Camping, Hiking, Star gazing, Backcountry Touring

Experiences: Feeling of Remoteness while close to amenities

Benefits:

Personal: Increased sense of exploration in an area designed to encourage environmental education through hiking wilderness trails and observing wildlife.

Community/Social: Increases tourism and supports local economy

Environmental: Loss of environmental quality within the recreation area

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: Kingston-Amargosa

Refer to the Ivanpah, Mountain Pass Dinosaur Trackway Area of Critical Concern (ACEC) Special Unit Management Plans for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

Recreation and Visitor Services Program:

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within ERMA
69,583

Other Programs:

Visual Resource Management Classes

Ivanpah (areas west of I-15) - Class III

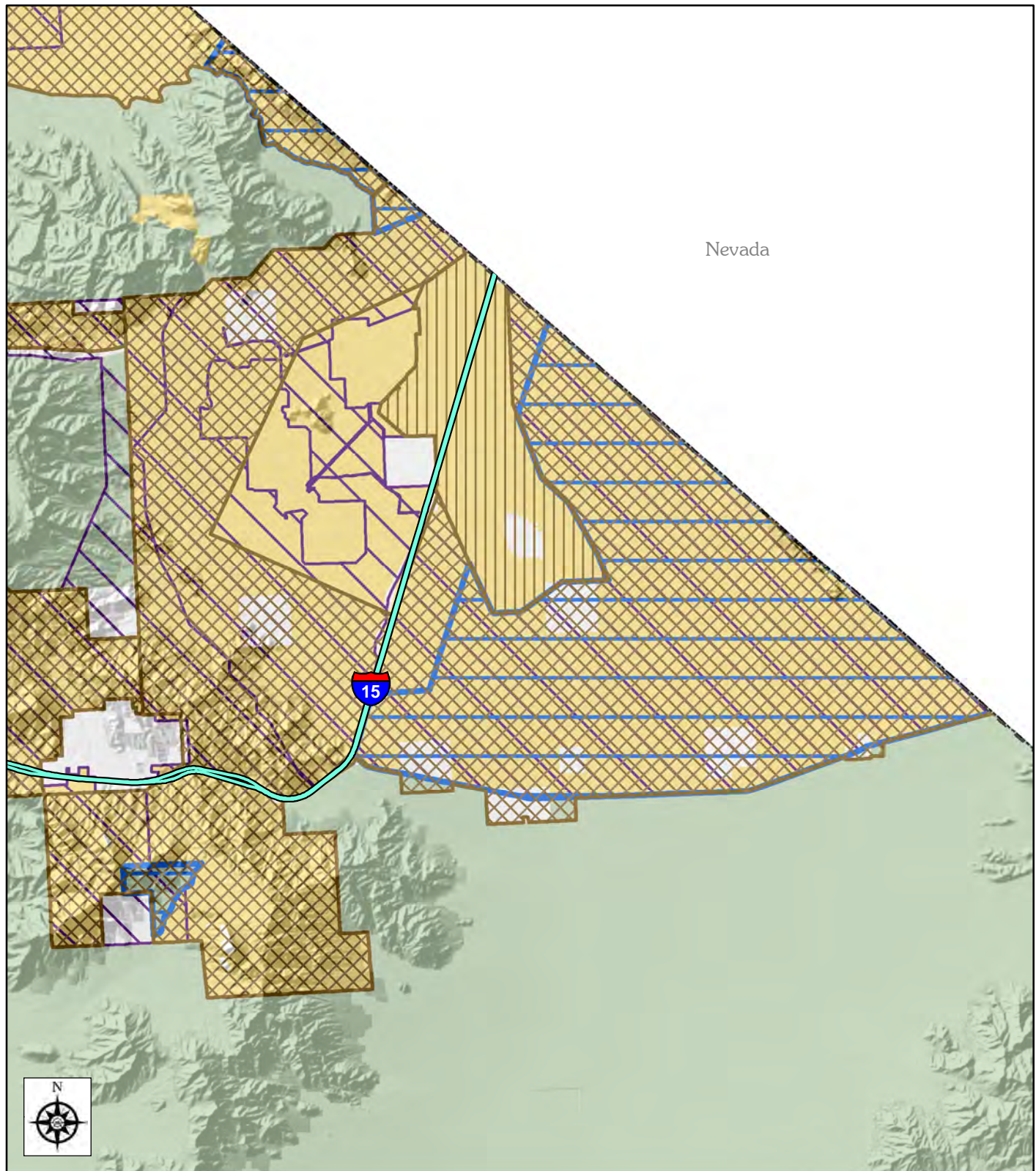
Nipton (areas east of I-15) - Class II








Wildlife Game Guzzler Program

Grazing Allotment (Taylor Grazing Act)

Implementation Decisions:

1. Routine maintenance of the Mojave Adventure Trails System shall occur including installation of routine signs, markers, culverts, ditches, water bars, barriers, gates, or cattle guards on/or adjacent to system roads and trails.
2. Issuance of Special Recreation Permits for day use or overnight use up to 14 consecutive nights; that impact no more than 3 staging area acres; and/or for recreational travel along roads and trails designated open in the land use or accompanying activity level plans.
3. Any developed recreation sites that would be impacted by renewable energy development would be mitigated through establishment of alternate recreation sites in a similar, suitable location.
4. Maintain interpretive developments and material which enhance recreation opportunities and public enjoyment and to better appreciate the significance of this historic site.



-  ERMA Boundaries
-  SRMA Boundaries
-  ACEC Boundaries
-  CDCL Boundaries
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA

Land Status

-  Bureau of Land Management

Ivanpah Valley ERMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

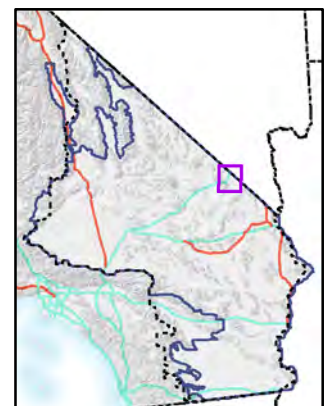
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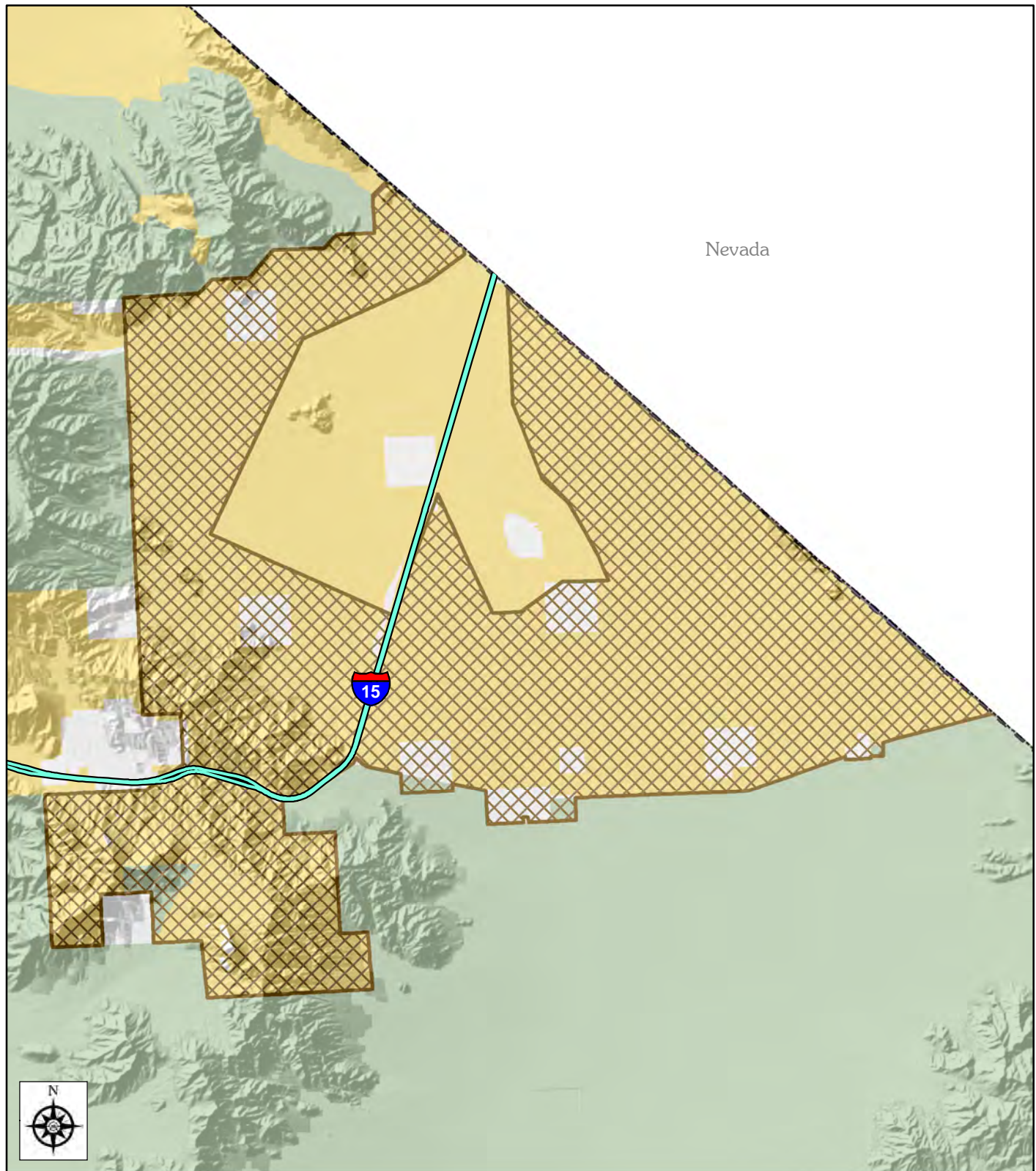
BLM California State Office







0 1 2
Kilometers

0 1 2
Miles





Nevada

-  ERMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA

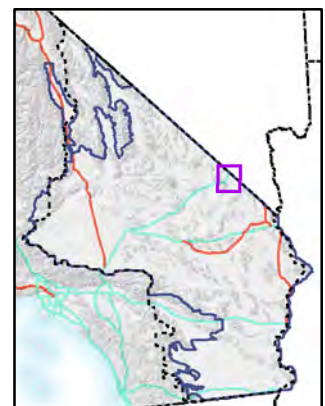
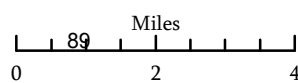
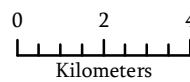
Land Status

-  Bureau of Land Management

Ivanpah Valley ERMA

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office



Mesquite Valley Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA)

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Objective Statement: Designate this area as an Extensive Recreation Management Area. To manage for outstanding views and dispersed recreational use. Mesquite Valley ERMA encompasses the public lands in Mesquite Valley. The ERMA runs southeast for about 12 miles from the far northeast corner of the Field Office. The area is bordered on the east by the Nevada State Line, on the north by the San Bernardino County Line, on the west by the North Mesquite and the Mesquite Mountain Wildernesses, and the south by the Stateline Wilderness. The northern half of unit is checker boarded with private land with Mesquite Dry Lake dominating the southern half.

The management objectives for each dry lake dictate the area's use and special monitoring requirements needed to protect their resource values and designates the Mesquite Dry Lake is included in this area as closed except for approved routes (2002 Northern and Eastern Mojave Desert Management (NEMO) Plan). Several routes throughout the area are utilized for the B-to-V dual sport event. This dual sport event is held annually. The area is highly valued by local communities, visitors, and the Native American Tribe for cultural and historic values. Historic resources within the area include railroading, mining, ranching, routes, and trails.

Primary Activities: Back Country Touring, Equestrians, Hunting, Photography, Star gazing, Camping, Hiking, Permitted commercial and organized events

Experiences: Enjoyment of Horseback Riding

Benefits:

Personal: Increased sense of exploration in an area designed to encourage environmental education through non-motorized recreation.

Community/Social: Increases tourism and supports local economy

Environmental: Greater protection for historical area and a reduction of area vandalism through developed facilities designed to blend naturally into the unique landscape while preventing visitation impacts on the surround habitat.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: Kingston-Amargosa

Refer to the Mesquite Lake Area of Critical Concern (ACEC) Special Unit Management Plan for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

Recreation and Visitor Services Program:

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the ERMA
25,982

Other Programs:

Visual Resource Classes

Stateline Pass – Class III

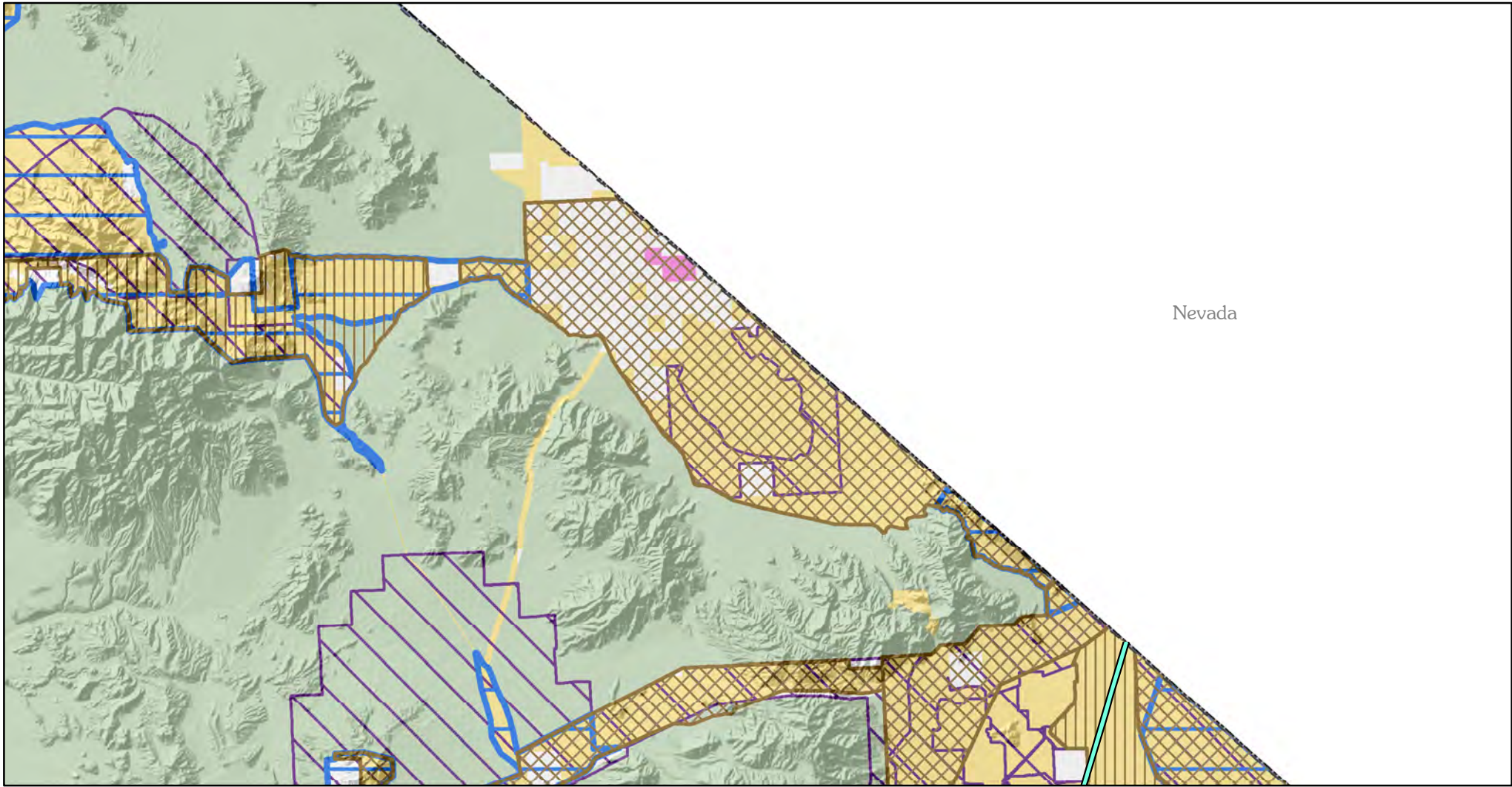
Mesquite Lake and Shoreline Area – Class II







Wildlife Game Guzzler Program




Grazing Allotment (Taylor Grazing Act)

Implementation Decisions:

1. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will manage the Mesquite Valley ERMA in a custodial manner to ensure quality of dispersed recreation experiences and opportunities.
2. Routine maintenance of the Mojave Adventure Trails System shall occur including installation of routine signs, markers, culverts, ditches, water bars, barriers, gates, or cattle guards on/or adjacent to system roads and trails.
3. Issuance of Special Recreation Permits for day use or overnight use up to 14 consecutive nights; that impact no more than 3 staging area acres; and/or for recreational travel along roads and trails designated open in the land use or accompanying activity level plans.
4. Maintain interpretive developments and material which enhance recreation opportunities and public enjoyment and to better appreciate the significance of this historic site.
5. Any developed recreation sites that would be impacted by renewable energy development would be mitigated through establishment of alternate recreation sites in a similar, suitable location.



-  ERMA Boundaries
-  SRMA Boundaries
-  ACEC Boundaries
-  CDNCL Boundaries
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary

-  LLPA
- Renewable Footprint**
-  DFA
- Land Status**
-  Bureau of Land Management

Mesquite Valley ERMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

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BLM California State Office



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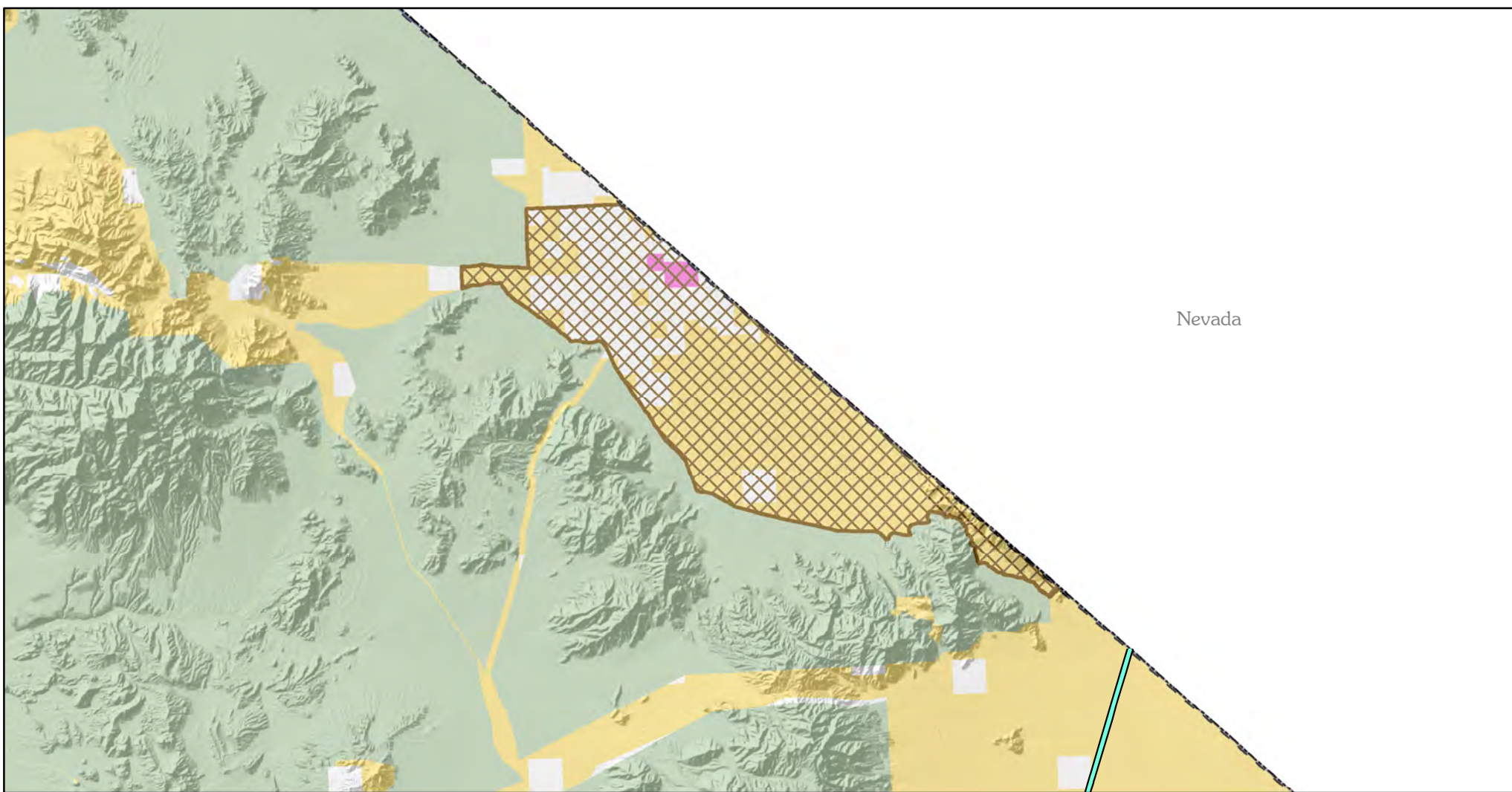








0 2 4
Kilometers



0 2 4
Miles





-  ERMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA
- Renewable Footprint**
-  DFA
- Land Status**
-  Bureau of Land Management

Mesquite Valley ERMA

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office



93



0 2 4
Kilometers



0 2 4
Miles



Shadow Valley Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA)

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Objective Statement: Designate this area as an Extensive Recreation Management Area. Manage as a series of trails within the Mojave Adventure Route System, which offers ideal locations for car camping and equestrian activities. This large undeveloped landscape is highly valued by local communities, visitors, and Native American Tribes for its scenic viewshed, cultural, and historic values. Historic resources within the area include mining, ranching, an old town site and maintained cemetery. The area also provides a 4x4 vehicle gateway to the Death Valley National Park. The annual Los Angeles-Barstow-to-Vegas dual sport event (LA-B-to V) course transverses the northern side of the ERMA, with additional routes crossing through the Turquoise Mountain area. (2002 Northern and Eastern Mojave Desert Management Plan)

The Needles Field Office in regards to the 2002 Northern and Eastern Colorado Desert Coordinated Management Plan item 3.8.7 California Back Country Discovery Trails has developed a system of designated trails entitled the Mojave Adventure Routes. These routes are an outstanding network of 4x4 vehicle backcountry touring routes for motorized recreation. These routes were developed for the purpose of traveling to areas not often seen by many people. This network will be shared-use trail system providing recreation opportunities for all persons, including those who use street-legal and non-street legal (Green Sticker) vehicles, hikers, bicyclists, and equestrians. It will also provide a backcountry opportunity for non-traditional trail users such as persons with disabilities, senior citizens, and families with small children.

The Shadow Valley ERMA encompasses the public lands north of I-15, and south of the Kingston Range and Mesquite Mountain wilderness units. This ERMA runs from the western edge of the Needles Field Office, stretching northeasterly across Shadow Valley and separating at the NPS Mojave National Preserve (MNP) boundary. Two corridors one to the north of the Clark Mountain ends at the MNP northeastern boundary. The southern corridor of the ERMA ends west of Bailey Road on the I-15.

Primary Activities:

Back Country Touring, Equestrian, Camping, Rock Hounding, Hunting, and Photography, Star gazing, Permitted commercial and organized events

Experiences: The feeling of openness and solitude in a car accessible area

Benefits

Personal: Enjoyment outdoor recreation

Community/Social: A fuller understanding of the desert environment

Environmental: Greater sense of ownership and stewardship for the area.

RMZ: Clark Mountain Campground

Objective Statement: Manage and update facilities at the campground and implement a Recreation Use Program. The Clark Mountain Campground is located in a stand of pinion pine and junipers; this unique

BLM desert campground is popular for camping, hunting, and hiking. Once a corporate picnic area, with volleyball court, picnic tables and pit barbeque, it now is utilized by the general public. The area provides a spectacular view looking south across the Kokoweef Mountains and the home of the mysterious black sands river. The area is rich in cultural, mining, and ranching history.

Activities: Camping, Hiking, Photography, Star Gazing, Walking for Pleasure, Picnicking, Nature Studies

Experiences: Historical and Geological Discovery and time spent with family and friends.

Benefits:

Personal: enjoyment of mountain attributes in a desert environment

Community/Social: Increased tourism and revenue for the local economy. Provide ownership in the history of the area.

Environmental: Protect the visual resource by designing facilities which blend naturally into the harsh landscape.

RMZ: Turquoise Mountain

Objective Statement: This high desert area of pinyon pines and junipers will be managed as an outstanding backcountry car camping and equestrian area.

Activities: Camping, Hiking, Photography, Star Gazing, Walking for Pleasure, Picnicking, Nature Studies

Experiences: Historical and Geological Discovery and time spent with family and friends.

Benefits:

Personal: enjoyment of mountain attributes in a desert environment

Community/Social: Increased tourism and revenue for the local economy. Provide ownership in the history of the area.

Environmental: Protect the visual resource by designing facilities which blend naturally into the harsh landscape.

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: Kingston-Amargosa

Refer to the Shadow Valley, Clark Mountain, Halloran Wash, Ivanpah, Shadow Valley Area of Critical Concern (ACEC) Special Unit Management Plans for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

Recreation and Visitor Services Program:

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the ERMA
106,535

Other Programs:

Visual Resource Management Classes

Boulders Energy (LA-B-to V) Corridor – Class IV

Overall ERMA - Class III

RMZs - Class II

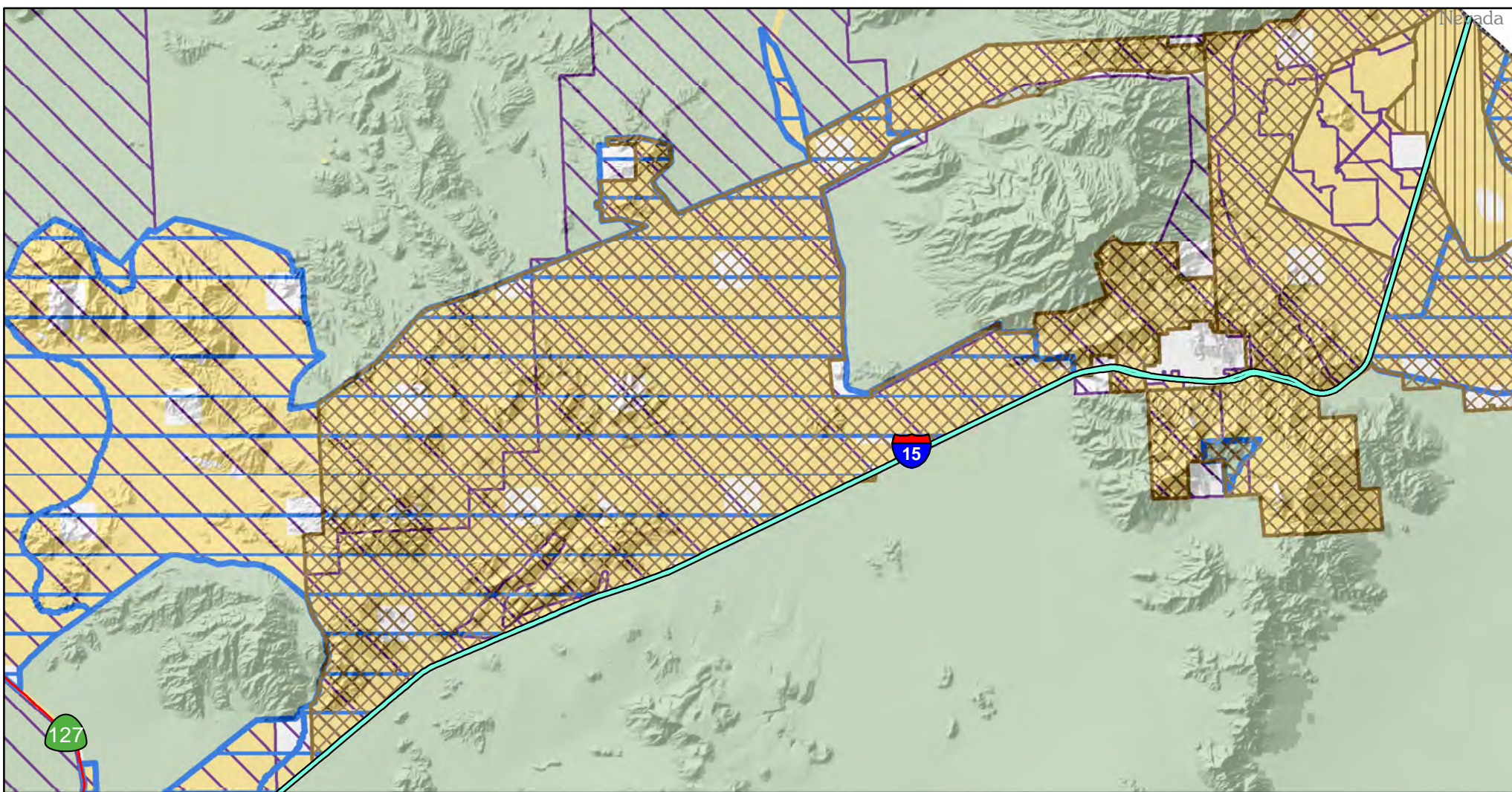
Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)






Clark Mountain ACEC – Class II

Wildlife Game Guzzler Program

Implementation Decisions:

1. Routine maintenance of the Mojave Adventure Trails System shall occur including installation of routine signs, markers, culverts, ditches, water bars, barriers, gates, or cattle guards on/or adjacent to system roads and trails.
2. Issuance of Special Recreation Permits for day use or overnight use up to 14 consecutive nights; that impact no more than 3 staging area acres; and/or for recreational travel along roads and trails designated open in the land use or accompanying activity level plans.
3. Any developed recreation sites that would be impacted by renewable energy development would be mitigated through establishment of alternate recreation sites in a similar, suitable location.
4. Maintain interpretive developments and material which enhance recreation opportunities and public enjoyment and to better appreciate the significance of this historic site.



-  ERMA Boundaries
-  SRMA Boundaries
-  ACEC Boundaries
-  CDNCL Boundaries
-  DRECP Boundary

 CDCA Boundary

 LLPA

Land Status

 Bureau of Land Management

Shadow Valley ERMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office



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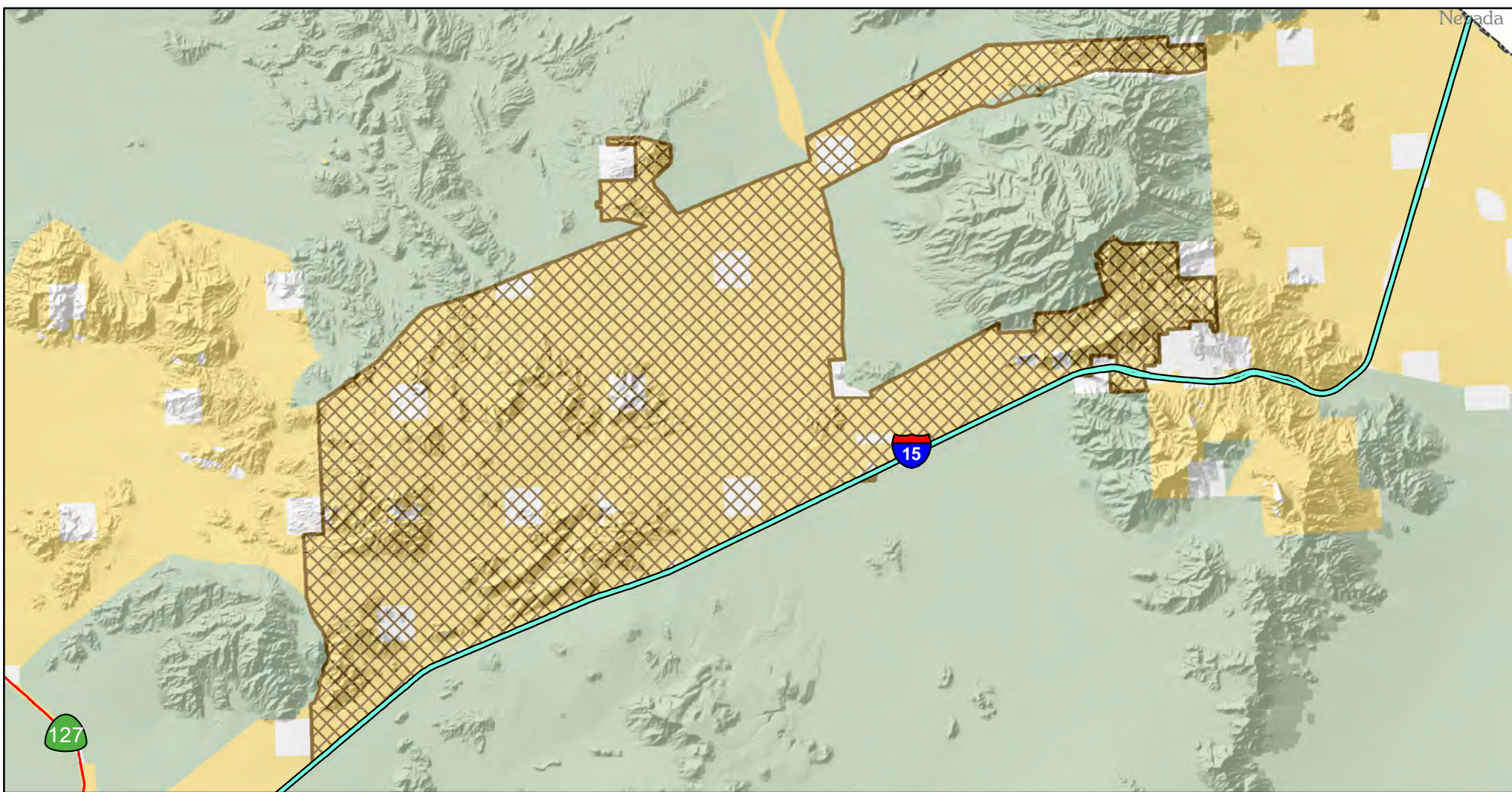






0 2 4
Kilometers



0 2 4
Miles





-  ERMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA

Land Status

-  Bureau of Land Management

Shadow Valley ERMA

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office



98



0 2 4
Kilometers



0 2 4
Miles



Tecopa Pass Historic Trails Special Recreation Management Area

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Objective Statement: Designate this area as a Special Recreation Management Area. Provide the recreational user a campground setting which promotes responsible outdoor recreational opportunities within a wilderness-like setting.

The Tecopa Pass is surrounded by three National Wilderness Areas: the Kingston Range, the North Mesquite Mountains and the Pahrump Valley. The Kingston Range, the dominant mountain range in the area, was once a formidable obstacle for Spanish Explorers, Traders and American Immigrants. The route which carried these pioneers westward through the area dates back to the 1600's thereby getting the name the "Old Spanish Trail".

Due to the high topography and annual snowfall, the area is rich in vegetation and water. Native American populations depended heavily on its resources for survival. The Tecopa Pass contains many fresh water springs which settlers sought out during the dangerous migration across the desert.

During the recent past, mining of the nation's largest talc deposit occur within the Kingston and Mesquite Mountains. Ranchers managed herds of range cattle which were specially bred to exist in the harsh area.

Today, recreationalists seek the isolation of the area for the peace not easily found in the urban communities of Las Vegas and Barstow. The Kingston Peak with an elevation of 7,300 feet draws many "peak walkers" from around the Southwest.

Activities: Educational Field Trips/Nature Studies, Hunting, Camping, and Hiking,

Experiences: Walk the same route that Early Explorers and Native Americans did and learn about their experiences.

Benefits:

Personal: Learn about this unique landscape and its wildlife local species through interpretation and education kiosks located at the overlook, the trailhead and on the trail. Increased health and fitness with an overall sense of relaxation and reduced stress.

Community/Social: Increased tourism and revenue for the local economy.

Environmental: Protect the cultural, natural and visual resource while providing recreation opportunities.

Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSC) Description

Physical Components: Front to Back Country

Social Components: Front to Back Country

Operational Components: Front to Back Country

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: Kingston-Amargosa

Refer to the Amargosa South, Kingston Range Area of Critical Concern (ACEC) Special Unit Management Plans for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

Recreation and Visitor Services Program: Manage to provide protection of natural and cultural resources consistent with law, regulation and policy; Provide facility development to enhance recreation opportunities while providing protection to the surrounding wilderness units. Issuance of Special Recreation Permits for day use or overnight use up to 14 consecutive nights; that impact no more than 3 staging area acres; and/or for recreational travel along roads and trails designated open in the land use or accompanying activity level plans. Routine maintenance of the Mojave Adventure Trails System shall occur. Manage all routes of travel as open, limited or closed, as designated in the local TTMP.

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the SRMA
21,754

Other Programs: Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Two exceptions to this management action are:

1. Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a “no surface occupancy” restriction; and,
2. If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values.

Continue with agency natural resource multiple use management practices within the area. Allow all types of activities to occur within the area, except those with unacceptable safety concerns or degrade the environment. Manage as Visual Resource Management Class II.

Implementation Decisions: An activity level plan would be developed to identify and designate current and future recreational opportunities, appropriate facilities to provide for and manage the proposed uses, parameters for streamlined Special Recreation Permitting of recreation events, staffing and funding needs, parameters for facility and road/trail maintenance, partnerships, possible recreation fee considerations, and an implementation schedule. Including:

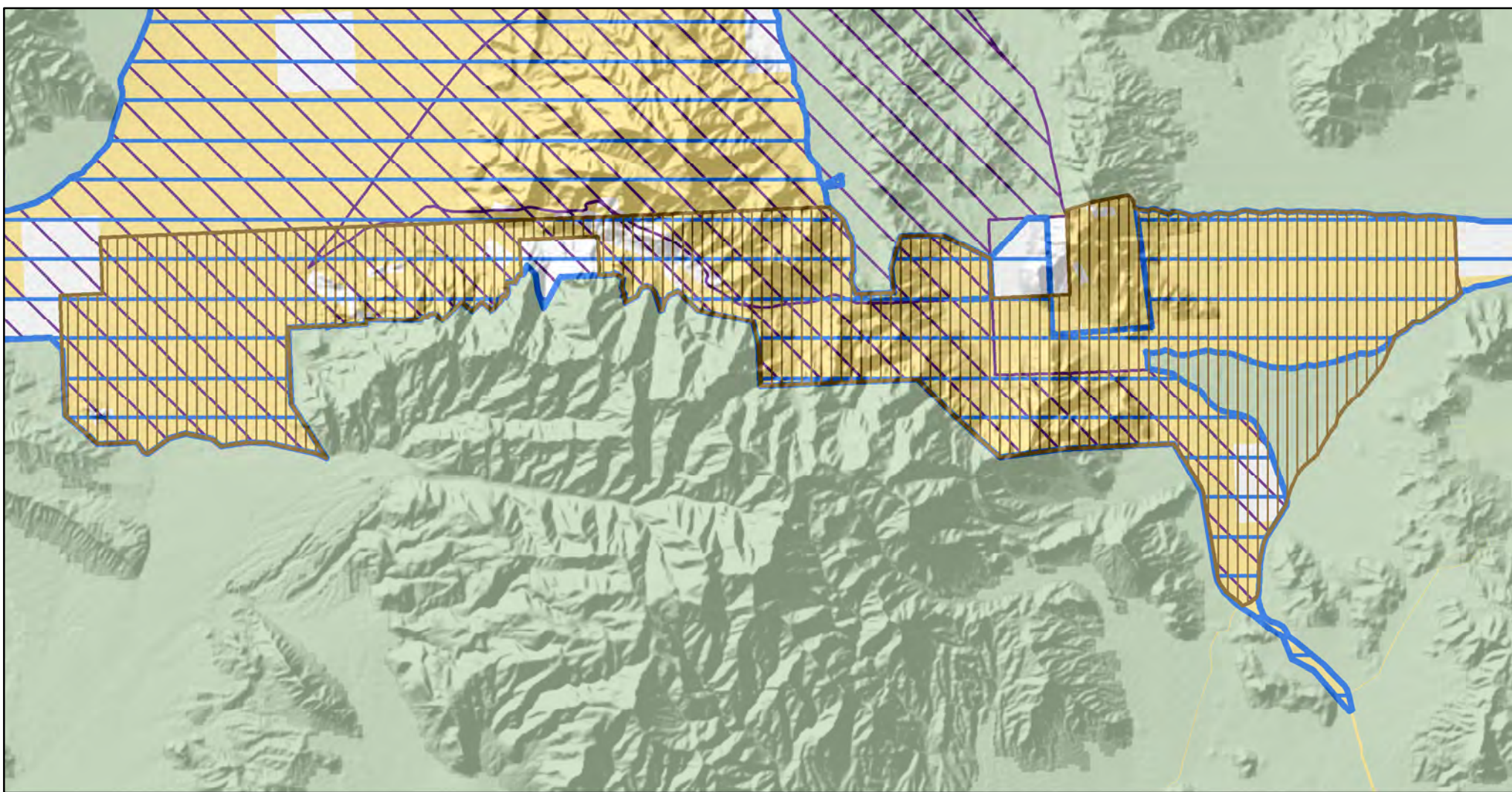
1. Consider a Business Plan for Horsethief Campground
2. Consider Camping RUP program
3. Develop Hiking Trails and Trailheads
4. Pursue Watchable Wildlife Designation





5. Routine signs, markers, culverts, ditches, water bars, barriers, gates, or cattle guards on/or adjacent to system roads and trails.
6. Provide parameters to streamline permitting for Special Recreational Permit events.

Manage all routes of travel as open, limited, or closed, as designated in the local TTMP.

Mitigation:

1. Maintain through traffic motorized route network connectivity with roads and trails leading into and through the Tecopa Pass Historic Trails SRMA.
2. Manage renewable energy development on adjacent and nearby lands to avoid traffic conflicts with visitors and permitted uses.



-  SRMA Boundaries
-  ACEC Boundaries
-  CDNCL Boundaries
-  DRECP Boundary

 CDCA Boundary

 LLPA

Land Status

 Bureau of Land Management

Tecopa Pass Historic Trails SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office



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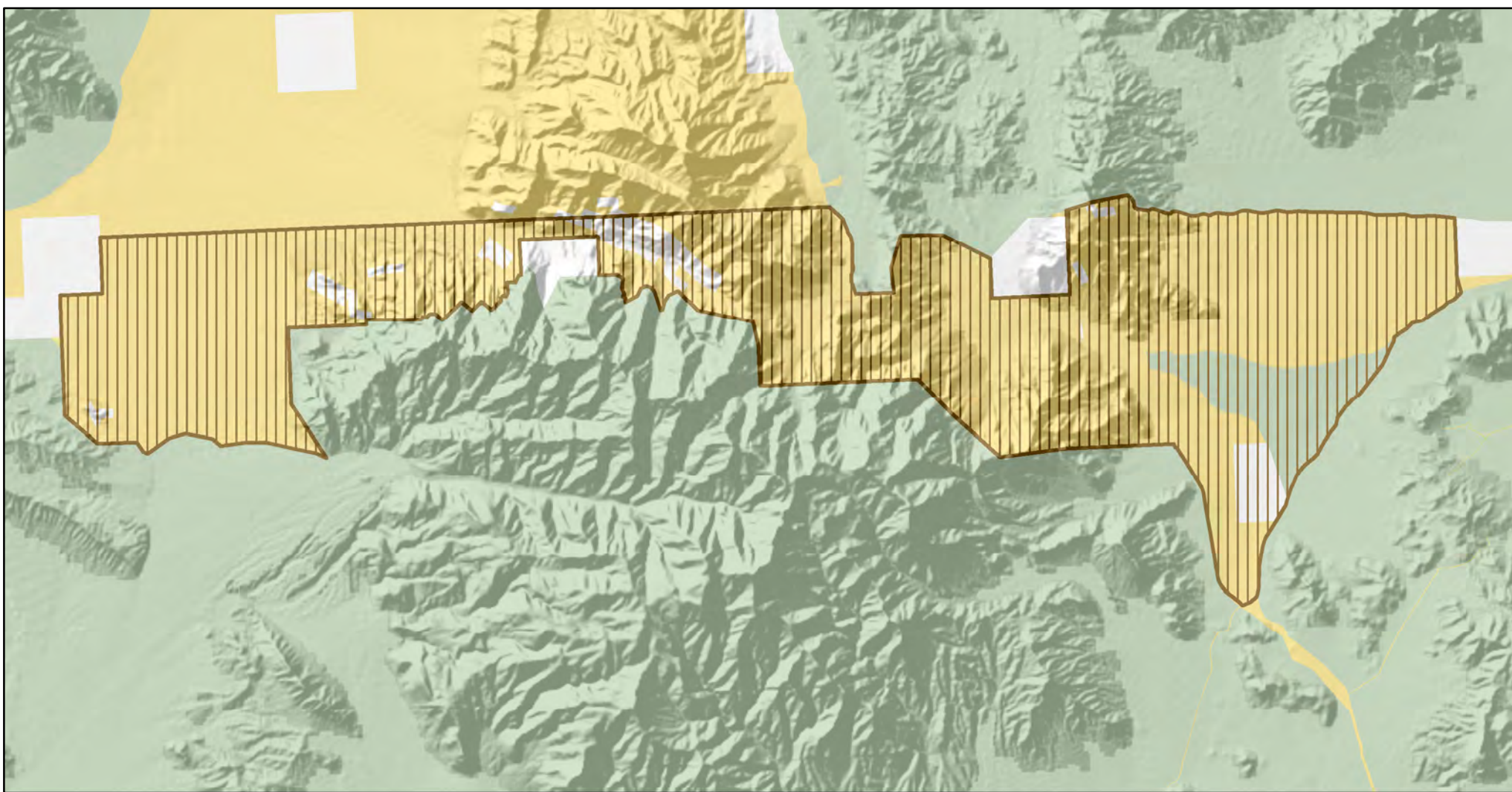






0 1 2
Kilometers



0 1 2
Miles





-  SRMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA

Land Status

-  Bureau of Land Management

Tecopa Pass Historic Trails SRMA

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office



103



0 1 2
Kilometers



0 1 2
Miles



Lake Cahuilla Subarea

Hot Springs Long Term Visitor Area Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Every year, thousands of visitors come to enjoy the natural beauty and recreational opportunities offered at BLM's Long Term Visitor Areas (LTVAs), where visitors may camp for as long as seven months. Hot Springs LTVA consists of 618 acres of desert scrub land situated north and south of Interstate 8; 15 miles east of the town of El Centro.

Winter visitors, who wish to stay in an LTVA, must purchase a long or short term permit. The long term permit is valid for the entire season or any part of the season which runs from September 15 to April 15. The short term permit is valid for 14 consecutive days with the option to purchase an unlimited quantity of additional permits. Both permits are valid in any of the designated LTVAs.

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Objective Statement: Designate this area as a Special Recreation Management Area. Manage the area as a Long Term Visitor Area to accommodate visitors who wish to camp for an extended period of time (usually the entire winter season - Sept 15 through Apr 15). Manage the area from April 16 through September 14 as a "limited" use area.

Activities: Visitors frequent the Hot Springs LTVA primarily for long term camping (both individual and group), and those visitors enjoy hiking, photography, wildlife watching, rock hounding, and soaking in the hot springs pool which lies outside of the LTVA but close by.

Experiences: Enjoying the company of others, especially those with similar interests; Increased independence/autonomy; spending the winter in a comfortable climate; enjoying the scenic quality of the natural landscapes

Benefits: Relief of stress from living in an urban environment; strengthen ties with fellow campers who return year after year. These campers tend to be older and retired individuals that travel in motor homes and 5th wheel campers. They organize social gatherings throughout the use season such as pot lucks and BBQ's. They also help the local economies by purchasing supplies, having vehicles fixed, and purchasing health services. Through the efforts of the camp host providing informational brochures and the informational kiosk; campers increase their awareness of the natural landscapes.

Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSC) Description

Physical Components: The qualities of this landscape have the characteristics fitting the *Front Country Classification*. The Hot Springs LTVA is remote with the nearest town approximately 8 miles away. The LTVA is unimproved, retains much of naturalness, and has no visitor center. A camp host is present between September 15 and April 15 to assist visitors, issue permits, and provide information and basic maintenance.

Social Components: The operational components of this SRMA have the conditions fitting the *middle country classification*. Contacts are made by the camp host and BLM staff. The group size for Hot Springs LTVA is generally 2 people with the occasional single camper. Evidence of this is provided by monthly reports from the camp host and visual confirmation from BLM staff.

Operational Components: The operational components of this SRMA have the conditions fitting the *middle country classification*. Access to Hot Springs LTVA is via paved access off of Vanderlinden exit on Interstate 8. There are no developed camp sites or rest rooms. During the use season (September 15 through April 15) permits are required and can be obtained on site or at a BLM field office. Other Special Recreation Permits (SRP) may be considered such as waste pumping for RV's.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: Lake Cahuilla

Refer to the Lake Cahuilla Area of Critical Concern (ACEC) Special Unit Management Plans for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

The BLM's LTVA program was established in 1983 to meet the long-term camping needs of winter visitors and to provide special management and control measures for the protection of natural and cultural resources. The LTVAs have been designated through the BLM's land use planning process as special areas where recreational use should be permitted so the BLM can address resource protection and public health and safety concerns. The designation of LTVAs ensures that suitable locations are available for long-term use year after year, and that areas with sensitive natural and cultural resources are not used for extended periods of time.

The BLM CDD manages seven LTVAs. The Yuma Field Office manages the La Posa and Imperial Dam LTVAs, the El Centro Field Office manages the Tamarisk, Pilot Knob, and Hot Spring LTVAs, and the Palm Springs/South Coast Field Office manages the Mule Mountain and Midland LTVAs. The LTVAs are located in La Paz County, Arizona and Imperial and Riverside counties, California. The underlying authority for the designation of LTVAs is contained in 43 CFR 1601.0-3, and defined in 43 CFR 1601.0-5 (k) (1), (2), and (4).

Recreation and Visitor Services Program: See permit fees/conditions of use below.

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the SRMA
618

Other Programs:

Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Two exceptions to this management action are:

1. Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a "no surface occupancy" restriction; and,
2. If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values.

No commercial renewable energy development (solar and wind) within 250 feet of the LTVA boundary. Management is based upon a controlled balance between higher intensity use and protection of public lands. This provides for a wide variety of present and future uses such as recreation, energy, and utility development. Management is also designed to conserve desert resources and to mitigate damage to those resources which permitted uses may cause

Implementation Decisions: Continue use of a camp host(s) from September 15 through April 15, maintenance of signs and kiosk, and continue cooperative work with the Yuma field office to provide permits and brochures. Continue existing management of the LTVA as per the 1983 management plan and CDCA plan, 1980 as amended.

An activity level plan would be developed to identify and designate current and future recreational opportunities, appropriate facilities to provide for and manage the proposed uses, parameters for streamlined Special Recreation Permitting of recreation events, staffing and funding needs, parameters for facility and road/trail maintenance, partnerships, possible recreation fee considerations, and an implementation schedule.

Manage all routes of travel as open, limited or closed, as designated in the Local TTMP.

LTVA season runs from September 15 through April 15. See permit fees/conditions of use below. Camping is not allowed within one mile of LTVA boundary. Visitors must purchase a long-term permit (valid September 15 through April 15) or a short-term permit (fourteen or fewer consecutive days). Visitors to the LTVA outside of the regular season (April 16 through September 15) do not have to purchase a permit or pay a camping fee. Reference the Long-Term Visitor Area Supplemental Rules (BLM/AZ/GI-10/004) for additional rules/regulations concerning uses within the LTVA. Thirty five supplemental rules have been established for the Long Term Visitor Areas and are in addition to rules of conduct set forth in 43 CFR subparts 8365. From April 16 through September 14 the Hot Springs LTVA is managed as a limited use area.

Mitigation:

1. Maintain through traffic motorized route network connectivity with roads and trails leading into and through the Hot Springs SRMA.
2. Manage renewable energy development on adjacent and nearby lands to avoid traffic conflicts with visitors & permitted uses.
3. The proponent will manage "surface occupancy" to consider public health and safety by providing education, signage, fencing, etc. as determined by BLM.
4. The proponent will replace any existing facilities that are no longer accessible by the public due to development.
5. The proponent will provide or mitigate for alternative routes with like skill level and recreational experience, which were eliminated due to development.



SRMA Boundaries

ACEC Boundaries

DRECP Boundary

CDCA Boundary

Renewable Footprint

DFA

Land Status

Bureau of Land Management

Hot Spring LTVA SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

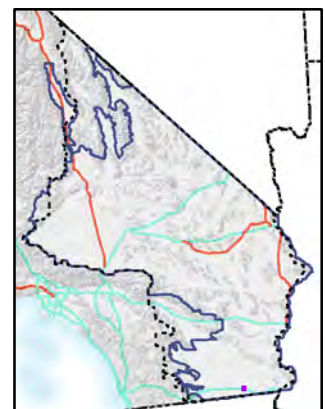
7/25/2016

BLM California State Office






0 0.25 0.5
Kilometers

0 108 Miles
0.25 0.5





-  SRMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary

Renewable Footprint

 DFA

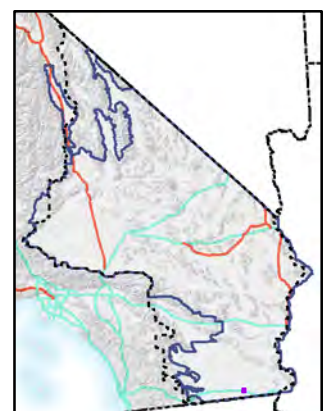
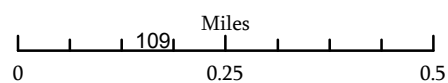
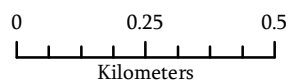
Land Status

 Bureau of Land Management

Hot Spring LTVA SRMA

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office



Ocotillo Wells East Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Ocotillo Wells East SRMA is partially managed by Ocotillo Wells State Vehicular Recreation Area (OWSVRA) in the area east of the San Diego / Imperial County boundary and west of Highway 86 and north of Highway 78. This SRMA will also include a BLM parcel north of County Road S-22, just west of Salton City (section 24 of the Seventeen Palms Quadrangle, township 10 South, range 9 East, San Bernardino Base Meridian). Within the SRMA, BLM and California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) ownership is a checkerboard pattern by sections with some private parcels intermingled. Part of Ocotillo Wells East SRMA is managed as an open OHV area and some BLM limited routes have been designated as “Open”, “Limited” or “Closed” and were analyzed in the Western Colorado Desert Routes of Travel Designation Plan (WECO).

Objective Statement: Designate this area as a Special Recreation Management Area. Ocotillo Wells East SRMA will be managed for the unique recreational opportunities for Off-highway Vehicle (OHV) and non-motorized recreation. Manage the aesthetic quality of the landscape to minimize degradation and provide a scenic backdrop for residents & visitors. As this SRMA is interspersed within the OWSVRA, the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with DPR should be continued. Those areas within OWSVRA would also be subject to the DPR Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation (OHMVR) Division policies and programs for recreational use and resource protection.

Activities: **Camping and** casual recreation with motorized vehicles are the main activities. Visitors ride all types of motorized vehicles specially built or modified for OHV based recreation. RV and tent camping, scenic touring, trail riding, social activities with family and friends, and OHV freeplay characterized the SRMA. Activities include permitted events, social gatherings, filming / photography, and viewing natural, historical, and cultural resources,.

Experiences: Visitors frequent Ocotillo Wells East primarily for the unique OHV opportunities. The majority of visitors travel from Southern California counties. They come to ride together with family, friends, and like-minded people. A major draw for this site is the open desert nature of the area, winter climate, and the variety of terrain. Visitors enjoy challenging themselves and their vehicles riding through the trails systems experiencing social bonding while camping with extended family and friends. They enjoy the various destination points of interest, terrain challenges, and learning about the area’s natural and cultural history. The long distance OHV trail opportunities provide people a sense of freedom and openness to explore and go into desolate areas.

Benefits: This area provides personal benefits that are tied to personal accomplishment and perseverance in this remote and inhospitable environment. This area, with its remoteness and few roads and services, contributes to community, social, economic and environmental benefits in its ability to generate tourism. This SRMA provides connectivity among areas and trails, in location and time, providing outstanding motorized riding and touring experiences. Here people can learn to appreciate how OHV recreation fits within the natural and cultural environment. In this stark landscape people become aware and grow to appreciate the beauty, creativity & tenacity of nature; leading to feelings of well-being and inspiration for life. This area provides a relatively safe & easy setting for legal motorized OHV play and therefore reduces pressure and potential impacts to sensitive areas.

Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSC) Description

Physical Components: The qualities of this landscape have the characteristics fitting the *Front Country Classification*. A beneficial feature of this SRMA is extensive access, combined with this area's location within a few hours' drive of the Los Angeles and San Diego areas. This entire SRMA shares a common natural semi-remote look and connectivity. Several maintained county roads, and power lines bisect the area, with scattered residents, mines and communication sites interspersed. In combination with the SVRA, visitor facilities are located along primary access roads and at popular staging sites in the OHV open areas. They include kiosks, vault toilets and shower facilities, vehicle barriers and camping areas.

Social Components: The sheer size of this area allows visitors to disperse and therefore not appear often in large concentrations. However, on a given weekend the proximity and size of this area draws a large number of people, moving around the area, or riding the main roads will generally result in on-going contacts throughout the day. This pattern results from the geography, existing trail locations and land use management prescriptions.

Permitted events range from a dozen to over 1,000 participants. Most casual use is dispersed and varies from single users to large family and friend groups that may involve a couple dozen primary vehicles and several dozen off-highway vehicles. User data is monitored by DPR within OWSVRA.

Operational Components: Through an interagency MOU, OWSVRA is to manage all recreational activities within its borders, protect recorded natural and cultural resources and provide law enforcement and emergency services. Interpretive panels are dispersed throughout the area and rules are clearly posted; temporary, permanent and emergency closures and use restrictions are common for sensitive resources, health and safety purposes, and to avoid conflicts among visitors. Visitor services consist of law enforcement patrols and emergency services, park and trail maintenance, trash service and an interpretive program. State park resources staff monitors and restores natural and cultural resources according to OHMVR guidelines. Visitor use facilities within OWSVRA include restrooms and showers, developed and open camping, vault toilets, ramadas and picnic tables. The park's interpretive facilities include a Discovery Center complex and youth training tracks.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: Lake Cahuilla

Recreation and Visitor Services Program:

The OWSVRA will:

1. Provide opportunities for an open OHV area, organized and unorganized; as well as other compatible, natural resource uses.
2. Provide education, information and interpretation about resource values; balance organized and unorganized uses.
3. Provide for other resource uses compatible with organized and unorganized events.
4. Provide organized and unorganized OHV recreation opportunities.
5. Minimize resource impacts, ensuring continued use.
6. Provide a safe, challenging environment and a low level of dispersed facility development
7. Provide access, desert travel information, staging and camping opportunities,
8. Identify the boundaries,

9. Manage human waste and minimize negative impacts to natural and cultural resources.
10. Determine and enforce fees, camping limits and regulations.

Part of Ocotillo Wells East SRMA is managed as an open OHV area and some BLM limited routes have been designated as “Open”, “Limited” or “Closed” and were analyzed in the WECO. BLM will consider leasing and/or transferring these lands to OW SVRA to retain the recreational values that are provided.

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the SRMA
21,561

Other Programs:

Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Two exceptions to this management action are:

1. Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a “no surface occupancy” restriction; and, (except for those areas already under lease, and Township 11 South, Range 9 East, sections 2, 10, and 14, which may have surface occupancy); and,
2. If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values.

Implementation Decisions: Through an interagency MOU, OWSVRA manages all recreational activities, protects recorded natural and cultural resources and provides law enforcement and emergency services.








The Ocotillo Wells State Vehicle Recreation Area General Plan / Recreation Area Management Plan / BLM California Desert Conservation Plan Amendment EIR / EIS would be developed to identify and designate current and future recreational opportunities, appropriate facilities to provide for and manage the proposed uses, parameters for streamlined Special Recreation Permitting, staffing and funding needs, parameters for facility and road/trail maintenance, partnerships, possible recreation fee considerations, and an implementation schedule. This plan will identify potential impacts to sensitive resources within the SRMA and ensure appropriate mitigation from OHV use and camping.

Mitigation:

1. Maintain through traffic motorized route network connectivity with roads and trails leading into and through the Ocotillo Wells East SRMA.
2. Manage renewable energy development on adjacent and nearby lands to avoid traffic conflicts with visitors & permitted uses.
3. The proponent will manage “surface occupancy” to consider public health and safety by providing education, signage, fencing, etc. as determined by OWSVRA and the BLM.
4. The proponent will replace any existing facilities that are no longer accessible by the public due to renewable energy development.

5. The proponent will provide or mitigate for alternative routes with like skill level and recreational experience.





-  SRMA Boundaries
-  ACEC Boundaries
-  CDNCL Boundaries
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA
-  Open OHV Areas

Renewable Footprint

-  DFA

Land Status

-  Bureau of Land Management
-  Department of Defense

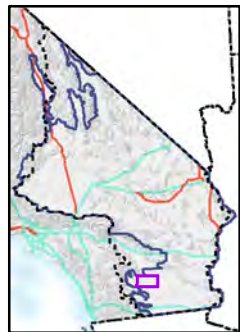
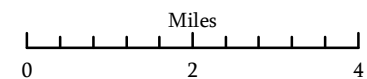
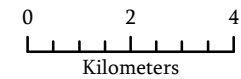
Ocotillo Wells East SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

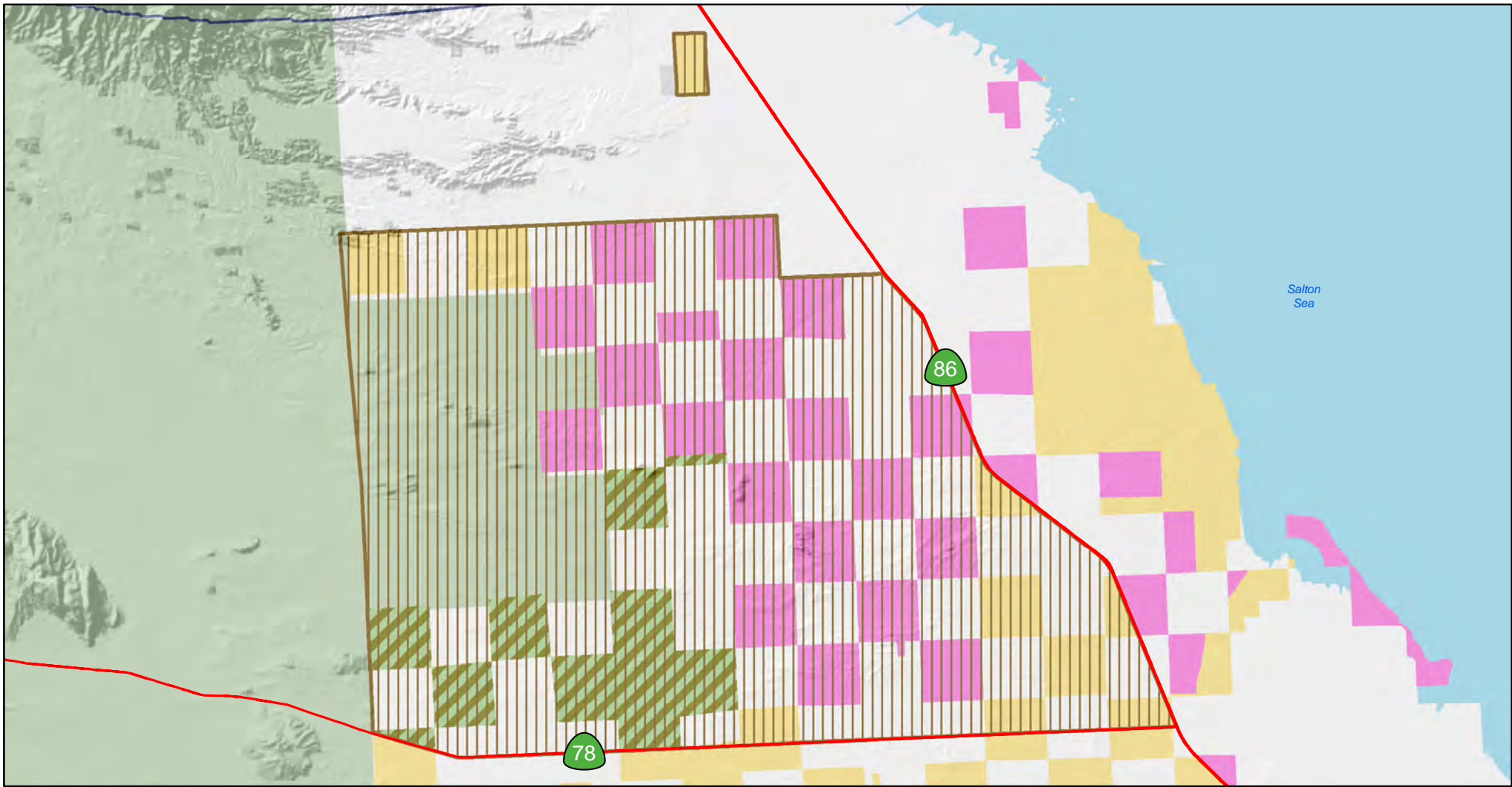
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-  SRMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA
-  Open OHV Areas
- Renewable Footprint**
-  DFA
- Land Status**
-  Bureau of Land Management
-  Department of Defense

Ocotillo Wells East SRMA

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115



0 1 2
Kilometers



0 1 2
Miles



Pilot Knob Long Term Visitor Area (LTVA) Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Every year, thousands of visitors come to enjoy the natural beauty and recreational opportunities offered at BLM's Long Term Visitor Areas (LTVAs), where visitors may camp for as long as seven months. Pilot Knob LTVA is comprised of 142 acres of open desert land approximately 7 miles east of Yuma AZ. The LTVA main access is Sidewinder exit off of interstate 8. Access can also be gained by dirt road off of the Ogilby exit off of interstate 8.

Winter visitors, who wish to stay in an LTVA, must purchase a long or short term permit. The long term permit is valid for the entire season or any part of the season which runs from September 15 to April 15. The short term permit is valid for 14 consecutive days with the option to purchase an unlimited quantity of additional permits. Both permits are valid in any of the designated LTVAs.

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Objective Statement: Designate this area as a Special Recreation Management Area. Manage the area as a Long Term Visitor Area to accommodate visitors who wish to camp for an extended period of time (usually the entire winter season - Sept 15 through Apr 15).

Activities: Long term camping (both individual and group), hiking, photography, wildlife watching, rock hounding.

Experiences: Enjoying the company of others, especially those with similar interests; Increased independence/autonomy; spending the winter in a comfortable climate; enjoying the scenic quality of the natural landscapes.

Benefits: Relief of stress from living in an urban environment; strengthen ties with fellow campers who return year after year. These campers tend to be older and retired individuals that travel in motor homes and 5th wheel campers. They organize social gatherings throughout the use season such as pot lucks and BBQ's. They also help the local economies by purchasing supplies, having vehicles fixed, and purchasing health services. Through the efforts of the camp host providing informational brochures and the informational kiosk; campers increase their awareness of the natural landscapes.

Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSC) Description

Physical Components: The qualities of this landscape have the characteristics fitting the *Front Country Classification*. The Pilot Knob LTVA is remote with the nearest town approximately 8 miles away. The LTVA is unimproved, retains much of naturalness, and has no visitor center. A camp host is present between September 15 and April 15 to assist visitors, issue permits, and provide information and basic maintenance.

Social Components: The operational components of this SRMA have the conditions fitting the *middle country classification*. Contacts are made by the camp host and BLM staff. The group size for Pilot Knob LTVA is general 2 people with the occasional single camper. Evidence of this is provided by monthly reports from the camp host and visual confirmation from BLM staff.

Operational Components: The operational components of this SRMA have the conditions fitting the *middle country classification*. Access to Pilot Knob LTVA is via paved access off of Sidewinder exit on Interstate 8. There are no developed camp sites or rest rooms. During the use season (September 15 through April 15) permits are required and can be obtained on site or at a BLM field office. Other Special Recreation Permits (SRP) may be considered such as waste pumping for RV's.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: Lake Cahuilla

The BLM's LTVA program was established in 1983 to meet the long-term camping needs of winter visitors and to provide special management and control measures for the protection of natural and cultural resources. The LTVAs have been designated through the BLM's land use planning process as special areas where recreational use should be permitted so the BLM can address resource protection and public health and safety concerns. The designation of LTVAs ensures that suitable locations are available for long-term use year after year, and that areas with sensitive natural and cultural resources are not used for extended periods of time.

The BLM CDD manages seven LTVAs. The Yuma Field Office manages the La Posa and Imperial Dam LTVAs, the El Centro Field Office manages the Tamarisk, Pilot Knob, and Hot Spring LTVAs, and the Palm Springs/South Coast Field Office manages the Mule Mountain and Midland LTVAs. The LTVAs are located in La Paz County, Arizona and Imperial and Riverside Counties, California. The underlying authority for the designation of LTVAs is contained in 43 CFR 1601.0-3, and defined in 43 CFR 1601.0-5 (k) (1), (2), and (4).

Recreation and Visitor Services Program: See permit fees/conditions of use below.

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the SRMA
142

Other Programs: Restrict commercial renewable development (solar and wind): None within 250 feet of the LTVA boundary.

Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Two exceptions to this management action are:

1. Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a "no surface occupancy" restriction; and,
2. If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values.

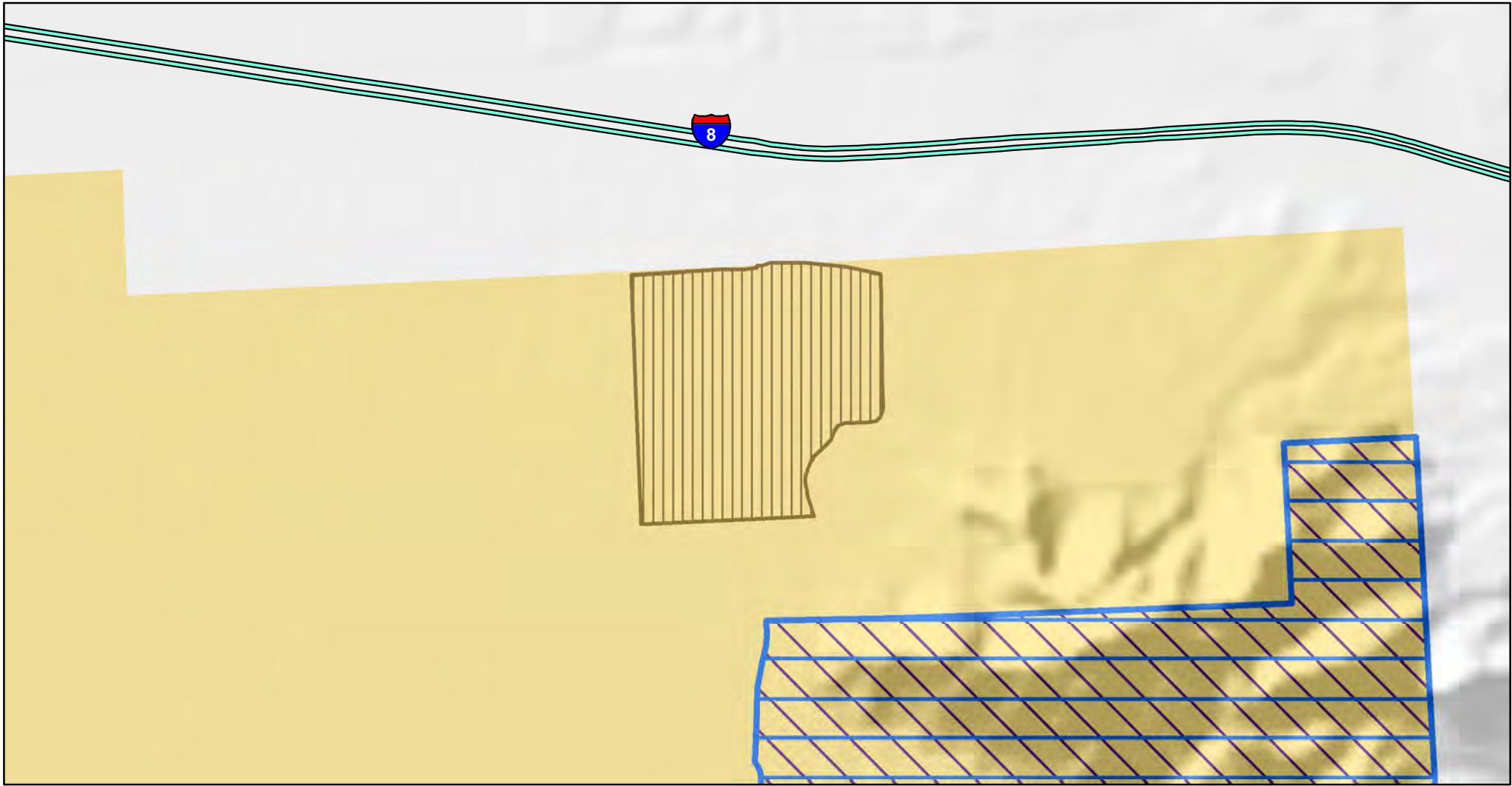
Implementation Decisions: An activity level plan would be developed to identify and designate current and future recreational opportunities, appropriate facilities to provide for and manage the proposed uses, parameters for streamlined Special Recreation Permitting of recreation events, staffing and funding needs, parameters for facility and road/trail maintenance, partnerships, possible recreation fee considerations, and an implementation schedule.






Manage all routes of travel as open, limited or closed, as designated in the Local TTMP.

Camping is not allowed within one mile of LTVA boundary. Visitors must purchase a long-term permit (valid September 15 through April 15) or a short visit permit (fourteen or fewer consecutive days). Visitors to the LTVA outside of the regular season (April 16 through September 15) do not have to purchase a permit or pay a camping fee. Reference the Long-Term Visitor Area Supplemental Rules (BLM/AZ/GI-10/004) for additional rules/regulations concerning uses within the LTVA. Thirty five supplemental rules have been established for the Long Term Visitor Areas and are in addition to rules of conduct set forth in 43 CFR subparts 8365. From April 16 through September 14 the Pilot Knob LTVA is managed as a limited use area.

Mitigation:

1. Maintain through traffic motorized route network connectivity with roads and trails leading into and through the Pilot Knob SRMA.
2. Manage renewable energy development on adjacent and nearby lands to avoid traffic conflicts with visitors & permitted uses.



-  SRMA Boundaries
-  ACEC Boundaries
-  CDNCL Boundaries
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary

Land Status

-  Bureau of Land Management

Pilot Knob LTVA SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

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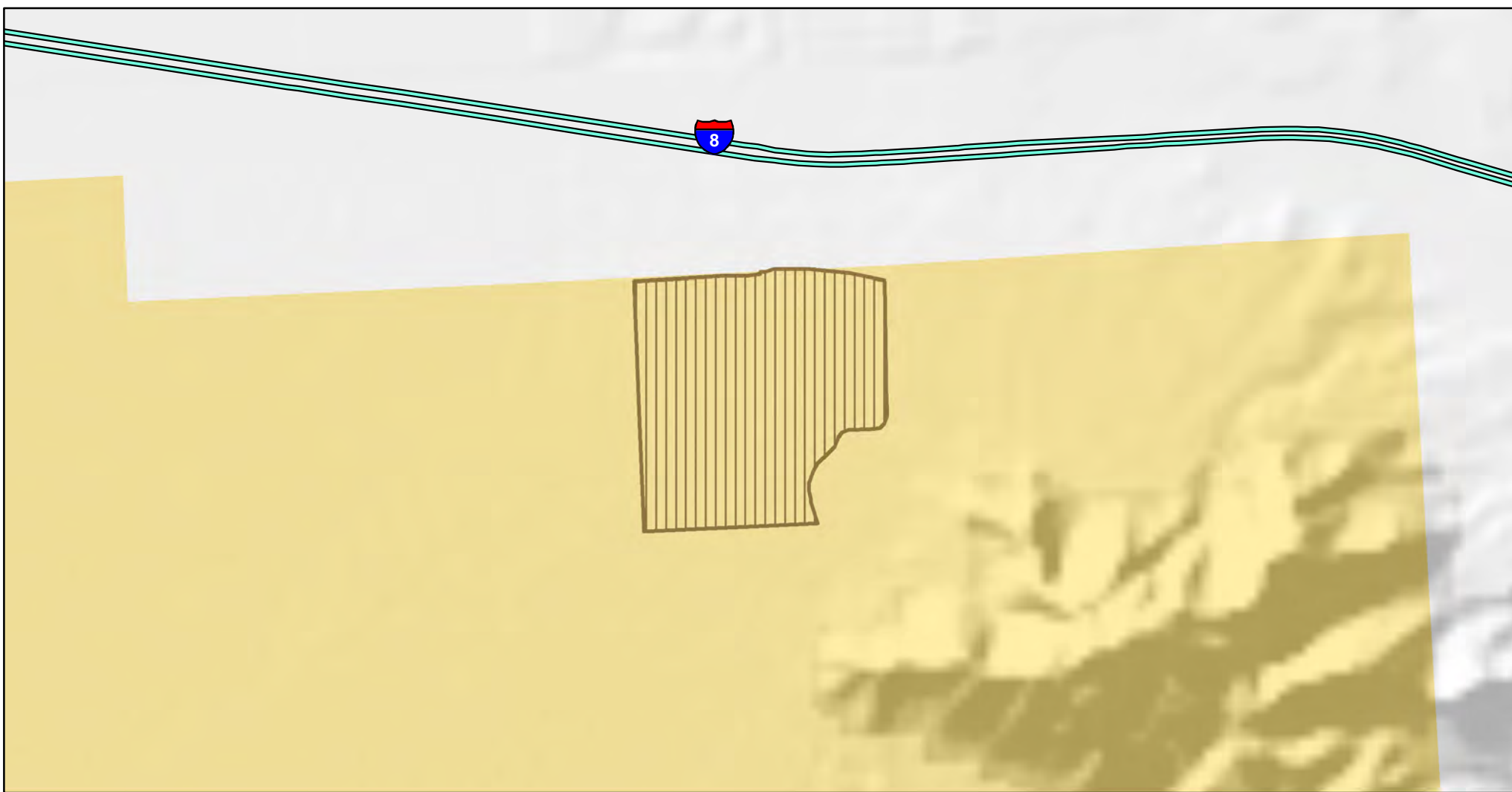





0 0.25 0.5
Kilometers



0 0.25 0.5
Miles





-  SRMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary

Land Status

-  Bureau of Land Management

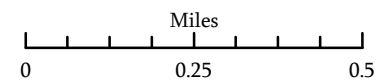
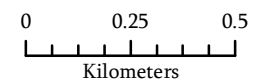
Pilot Knob LTVA SRMA

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BLM California State Office



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Plaster City Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)

Located approximately 17 miles west of El Centro on County Highway S80, this 27405 acres Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) open area is within desert scrub land consisting of a dry lake bed, mud hills, washes, and hard desert pavement which provides ample opportunity to test individual driving skills over a variety of terrain. Two staging areas, Plaster City East and Plaster City West, are popular primitive camping and day use areas.

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Objective Statement: Designate this area as a Special Recreation Management Area. Plaster City SRMA will be managed for open off-highway vehicle (OHV) recreation.

Activities: Camping, OHV riding, OHV racing, target shooting, model rocketry, photography, wildlife watching.

Experiences: Enjoying the company of others, especially those with similar interests; increased independence; enjoying the desert terrain.

Benefits: This area provides personal benefits that are tied to personal accomplishment and perseverance in this remote and inhospitable environment. This area, with its remoteness and few roads and services, contributes to community, social, economic and environmental benefits in its ability to generate tourism. This SRMA provides connectivity among areas and trails, in location and time, providing outstanding motorized riding and touring experiences. Here people can learn to appreciate how OHV recreation fits within the natural and cultural environment. In this stark landscape people become aware and grow to appreciate the beauty, creativity & tenacity of nature; leading to feelings of well-being and inspiration for life. This area provides a relatively safe & easy setting for legal motorized OHV play and therefore reduces pressure and potential impacts to sensitive areas.

Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSC) Description

Physical Components: This SRMA has qualities of the landscape fitting the *Front Country Classification*. A beneficial feature of this SRMA is extensive access, combined with this area's location within a couple hours' drive from San Diego. This entire SRMA shares a common natural semi-remote look and connectivity. Several maintained county roads, and power lines bisect the area with scattered residents, U.S. Gypsum processing plant and communication sites interspersed throughout the area. Also, two Naval ranges mark part of the northern boundary of this SRMA. This SRMA does not have developed visitor services but it does have two informational kiosks located at the staging areas.

Social Components: The social component of this SRMA has the qualities associated with the *Front Country Classification*. The large size of this area allows visitors to disperse and therefore not appear often in large concentrations. However, on a given weekend the proximity and size of this area draws a large number of people, moving around the area, or riding the main roads will generally result in on-going contacts throughout the day. This pattern results from the geography and land use management prescriptions.

Organized events, such as OHV races and model rocketry, are popular in this SRMA during the fall, winter, and spring time. Most casual use is dispersed; family and friend groups may involve a couple

dozen primary vehicles and several dozen off-highway vehicles. User data is monitored by BLM staff via visual inspection and vehicle counter data.

Operational Components: The operational components of this SRMA have the conditions fitting the *middle country classification*. There are maps for the entire area and two kiosks are located at the staging areas. Rules are clearly posted; temporary, emergency closures and use restrictions for sensitive resources, health and safety purposes, and to avoid conflicts among visitors. Visitor services consist of law enforcement patrols, emergency services, signs, and kiosks. Rangers routinely patrol this area and staff specialist often work in this area for a variety of reasons including, monitoring special events, meeting with land use proponents and monitoring sensitive resources. Plaster City SRMA is managed as an open OHV area and route designation was analyzed in the WECO plan.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: Lake Cahuilla

Vehicles travel is permitted throughout the area if the vehicle is operated responsibly in accordance with regulations and subject to permission of private land owners if applicable. This will apply to lands specifically designated “open” for vehicle travel.

Recreation and Visitor Services Program: This SRMA provides opportunities for an open OHV area, organized and unorganized; as well as other compatible, natural resource uses. Provide education, information and interpretation about resource values; balance organized and unorganized uses. Provide for other resource uses compatible with organized and unorganized events. Provide organized and unorganized OHV recreation. Minimize resource impacts, ensuring continued use. For the entire area, area provide a safe, challenging environment and low level of dispersed facility development to provide access, desert travel information, staging and camping opportunities, to identify the boundaries, to manage human waste and to minimize negative impacts to natural resources. Camping is allowed up to 14 days within a 28 day period then they need to move at least 25 miles. No permit is required and Special Recreation Permits (SRP) for special events will be considered on a case by case basis.

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the SRMA
27,405

Other Programs: These lands are managed for concentrated use to meet human needs. Reasonable protection is provided for sensitive natural values, and mitigation of impacts and rehabilitation of impacted areas will occur when possible.

Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Two exceptions to this management action are:

1. Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a “no surface occupancy” restriction; and,

2. If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values.

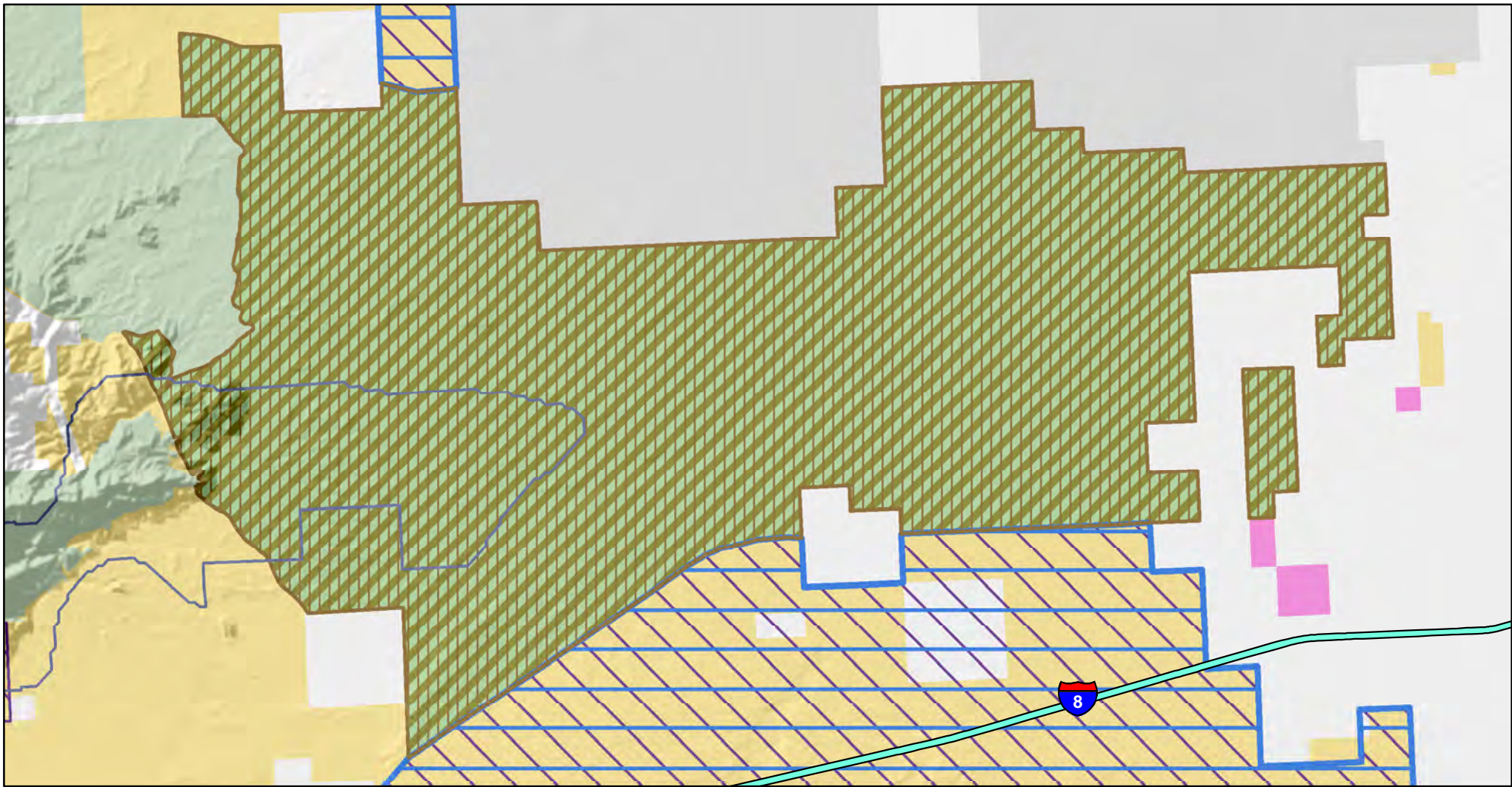
Implementation Decisions: Approved management plans for the OHV area call for recreation maintenance workers and law enforcement rangers; increase ranger patrols during special events and holidays; area brochures; kiosks, traffic control and visitor informational signs.








An activity level plan would be developed to identify and designate current and future recreational opportunities, appropriate facilities to provide for and manage the proposed uses, parameters for streamlined Special Recreation Permitting of recreation events, staffing and funding needs, parameters for facility and road/trail maintenance, partnerships, possible recreation fee considerations, and an implementation schedule.

Manage all routes of travel as open, limited, or closed, as designated in the local TTMP.

Mitigation:

1. Maintain through traffic motorized route network connectivity with roads and trails leading into and through the Plaster City SRMA.
2. Manage renewable energy development on adjacent and nearby lands to avoid traffic conflicts with visitors and permitted uses.





-  SRMA Boundaries
-  ACEC Boundaries
-  CDNCL Boundaries
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA
-  Open OHV Areas

Renewable Footprint

 DFA

Land Status

 Bureau of Land Management

 Department of Defense

Plaster City SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

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BLM California State Office



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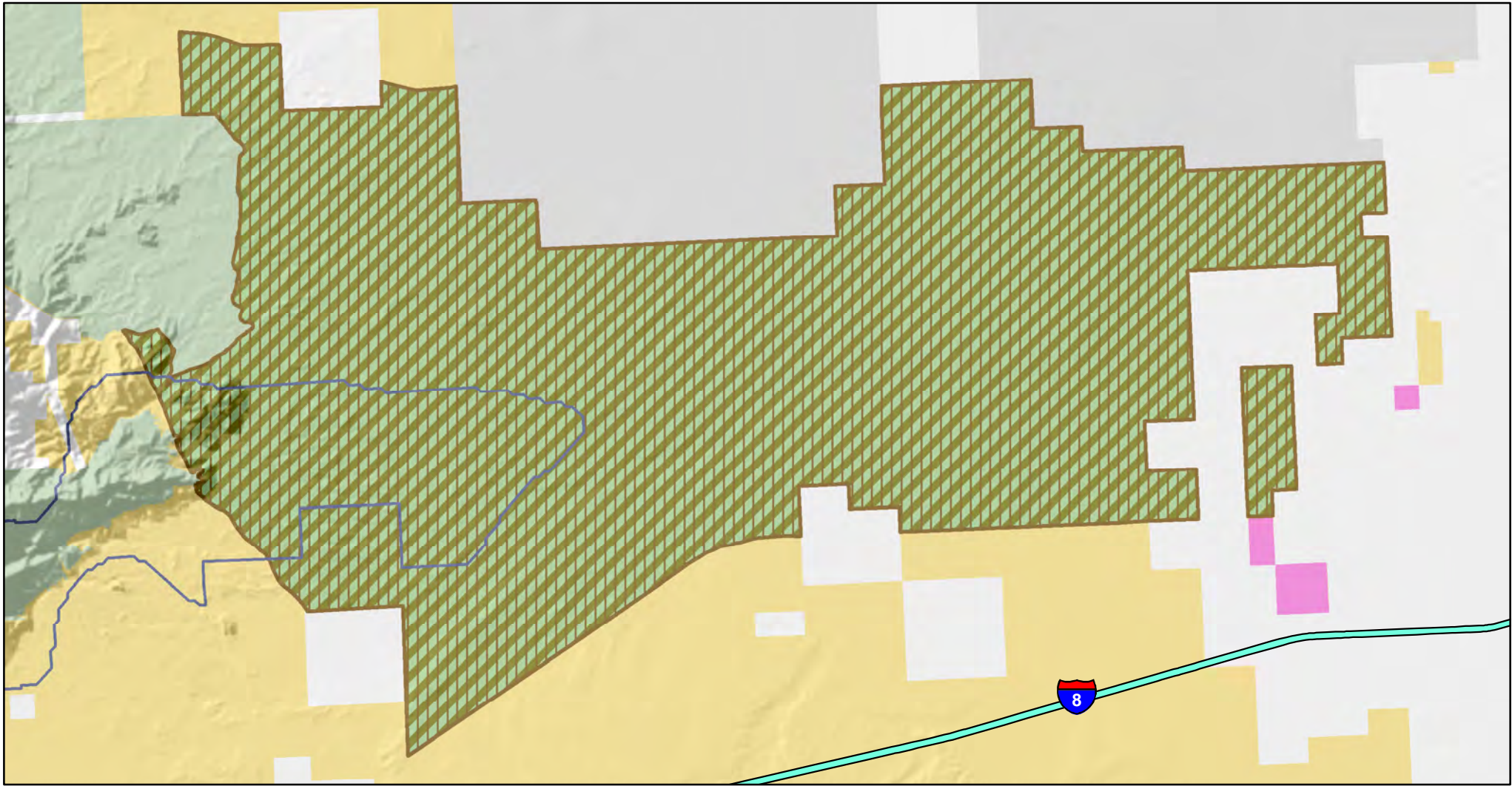










0 1 2
Kilometers



0 1 2
Miles





-  SRMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA
-  Open OHV Areas
- Renewable Footprint**
-  DFA
- Land Status**
-  Bureau of Land Management
-  Department of Defense

Plaster City SRMA

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BLM California State Office



125



0 1 2
Kilometers



0 1 2
Miles



Superstition Mountain Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)

Located north of the Plaster City OHV Open Area, and adjacent to the West Mesa ACEC, this 13,228 acre open area presents an array of challenging OHV riding opportunities from sand dunes to mud hills. Cross-country OHV use is permitted in this area.

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Objective Statement: Designate this area as a Special Recreation Management Area. Superstition Mountain SRMA will be managed for open off-highway vehicle (OHV) recreation.

Activities: Camping, OHV riding, OHV racing, target shooting, model rocketry, photography, wildlife watching.

Experiences: Enjoying the company of others, especially those with similar interests; Increased independence; enjoying the desert terrain.

Benefits: This area provides personal benefits that are tied to personal accomplishment and perseverance in this remote and inhospitable environment. This area, with its remoteness and few roads and services, contributes to community, social, economic and environmental benefits in its ability to generate tourism. This SRMA provides connectivity among areas and trails, in location and time, providing outstanding motorized riding and touring experiences. Here people can learn to appreciate how OHV recreation fits within the natural and cultural environment. In this stark landscape people become aware and grow to appreciate the beauty, creativity and tenacity of nature; leading to feelings of well-being and inspiration for life. This area provides a relatively safe and easy setting for legal motorized OHV play and therefore reduces pressure and potential impacts to sensitive areas.

Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSC) Description

Physical Components: This SRMA has qualities of the landscape fitting the *Front Country Classification*. A beneficial feature of this SRMA is extensive access, combined with this area's location within a couple hours drive from San Diego. This entire SRMA shares a common natural semi-remote look and connectivity. One maintained county road, and power lines are within the area with scattered residents and communication sites interspersed throughout the area. The El Centro Naval Air Facilities mark both the Northern and Southern boundaries of this SRMA. This SRMA does not have developed visitor services but it does have one informational kiosk at mile 6 off of Wheeler road within the Superstition Mountain SRMA.

Social Components: The operational components of this SRMA have the conditions fitting the *middle country classification*. The size of this area allows visitors to disperse and therefore not appear often in large concentrations. However, on a given weekend the proximity and size of this area draws a large number of people, moving around the area, or riding the main roads will generally result in on-going contacts throughout the day. This pattern results from the geography and land use management prescriptions.

Organized events, such as OHV races and model rocketry, are popular in this SRMA during the fall, winter, and spring. Most casual use is dispersed; family and friend groups may involve a couple dozen primary vehicles and several dozen off-highway vehicles. User data is monitored by BLM via visual inspection and vehicle counter data.

Operational Components: The operational components of this SRMA have the conditions fitting the *middle country classification*. There are maps for the entire area and one informational kiosk located at mile marker six next to Wheeler Road within the SRMA. Rules are clearly posted; temporary, emergency closures and use restrictions for sensitive resources, health and safety purposes, and to avoid conflicts among visitors. Visitor services consist of law enforcement patrols, emergency services, signs, kiosks. Rangers routinely patrol this area and staff specialist often work in this area for a variety of reasons including, monitoring special events, meeting with land use proponents and monitoring sensitive resources. Superstition Mountain SRMA is managed as an open OHV area and route designation was analyzed in the WECO plan.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: Lake Cahuilla

Refer to the West Mesa Area of Critical Concern (ACEC) Special Unit Management Plans for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

Vehicles travel is permitted anywhere within the area if the vehicle is operated responsibly in accordance with regulations and subject to permission of private land owners if applicable. This will apply to those lands designated “open” for vehicle travel.

Recreation and Visitor Services Program: This SRMA provides opportunities for an open OHV area, organized and unorganized; as well as other compatible, natural resource uses. Provide education, information and interpretation about resource values; balance organized and unorganized uses. Provide for other resource uses compatible with organized and unorganized events. Provide organized and unorganized OHV recreation. Minimize resource impacts, ensuring continued use. For the entire area, area provide a safe, challenging environment and low level of dispersed facility development to provide access, desert travel information, staging and camping opportunities, to identify the boundaries, to manage human waste and to minimize negative impacts to natural resources.

Camping is allowed up to 14 days within a 28 day period then they need to move at least 25 miles. No permit is required and Special Recreation Permits (SRP) for special events will be considered on a case by case basis

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the SRMA
13,228

Other Programs: These lands are managed for concentrated use to meet human needs. Reasonable protection is provided for sensitive natural values, and mitigation of impacts and rehabilitation of impacted areas will occur when possible.

Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Two exceptions to this management action are:

1. Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a “no surface occupancy” restriction; and,
2. If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values

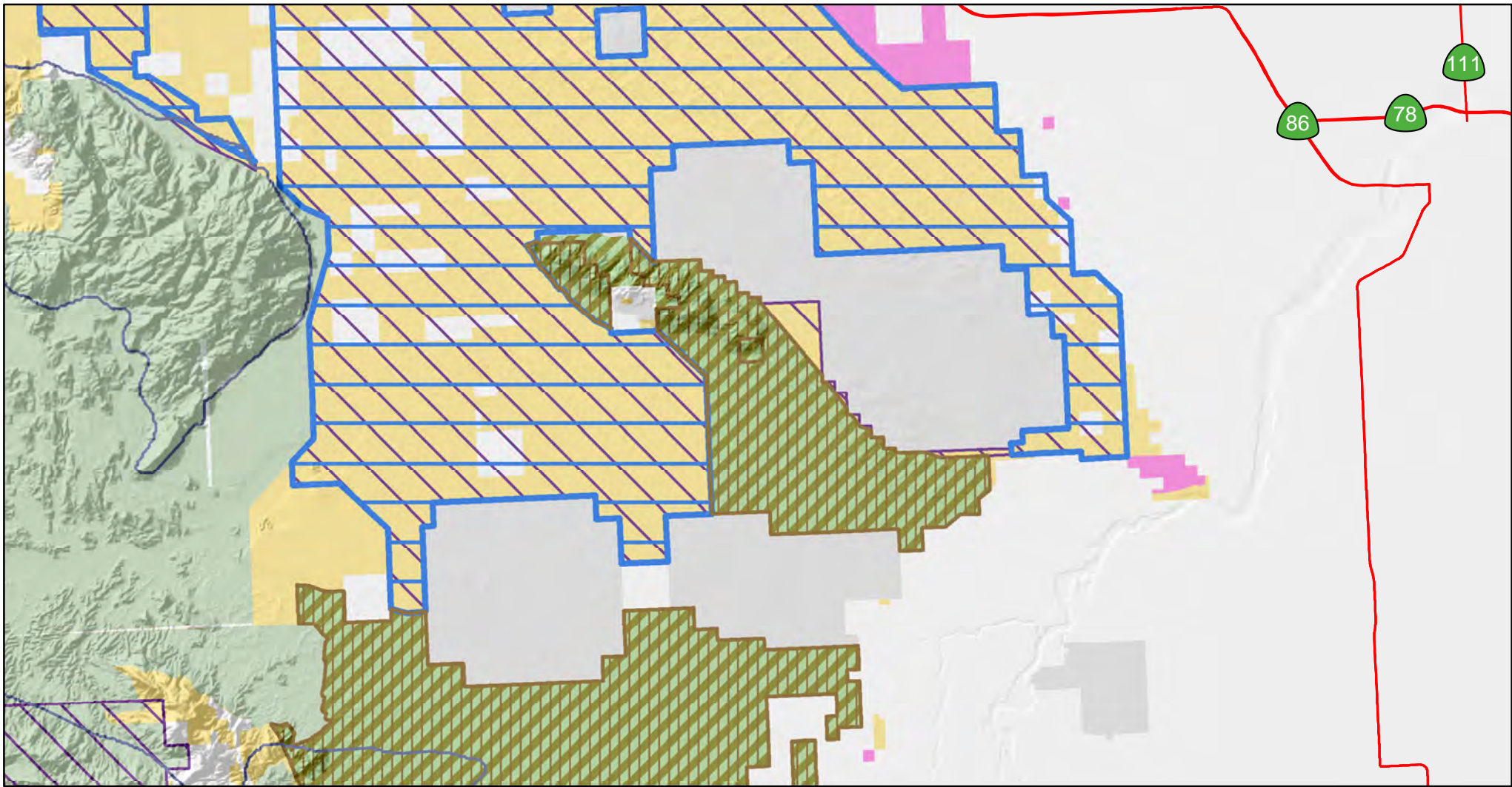
Implementation Decisions: The approved management plan for the OHV area calls for recreation maintenance workers and law enforcement rangers; increase ranger patrols during special events and holidays; area brochures; kiosks, traffic control and visitor informational signs.








Current Management plan (activity level plan) will be updated to identify and designate current and future recreational opportunities, appropriate facilities to provide for the proposed uses, parameters for streamlined Special Recreation Permitting of recreation events, staffing and funding needs, parameters for facility and road/trail maintenance, partnerships, possible recreation fee considerations, and an implementation schedule.

Manage all routes of travel as open, limited, or closed, as designated in the local TTMP.

Mitigation:

1. Maintain through traffic motorized route network connectivity with roads and trails leading into and through Superstition Mountain SRMA.
2. Manage renewable energy development on adjacent and nearby lands to avoid traffic conflicts with visitors and permitted uses.





-  SRMA Boundaries
-  ACEC Boundaries
-  CDNCL Boundaries
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA
-  Open OHV Areas

Renewable Footprint

-  DFA

Land Status

-  Bureau of Land Management
-  Department of Defense

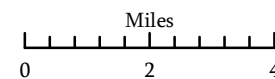
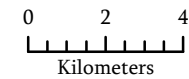
Superstition Mountain SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

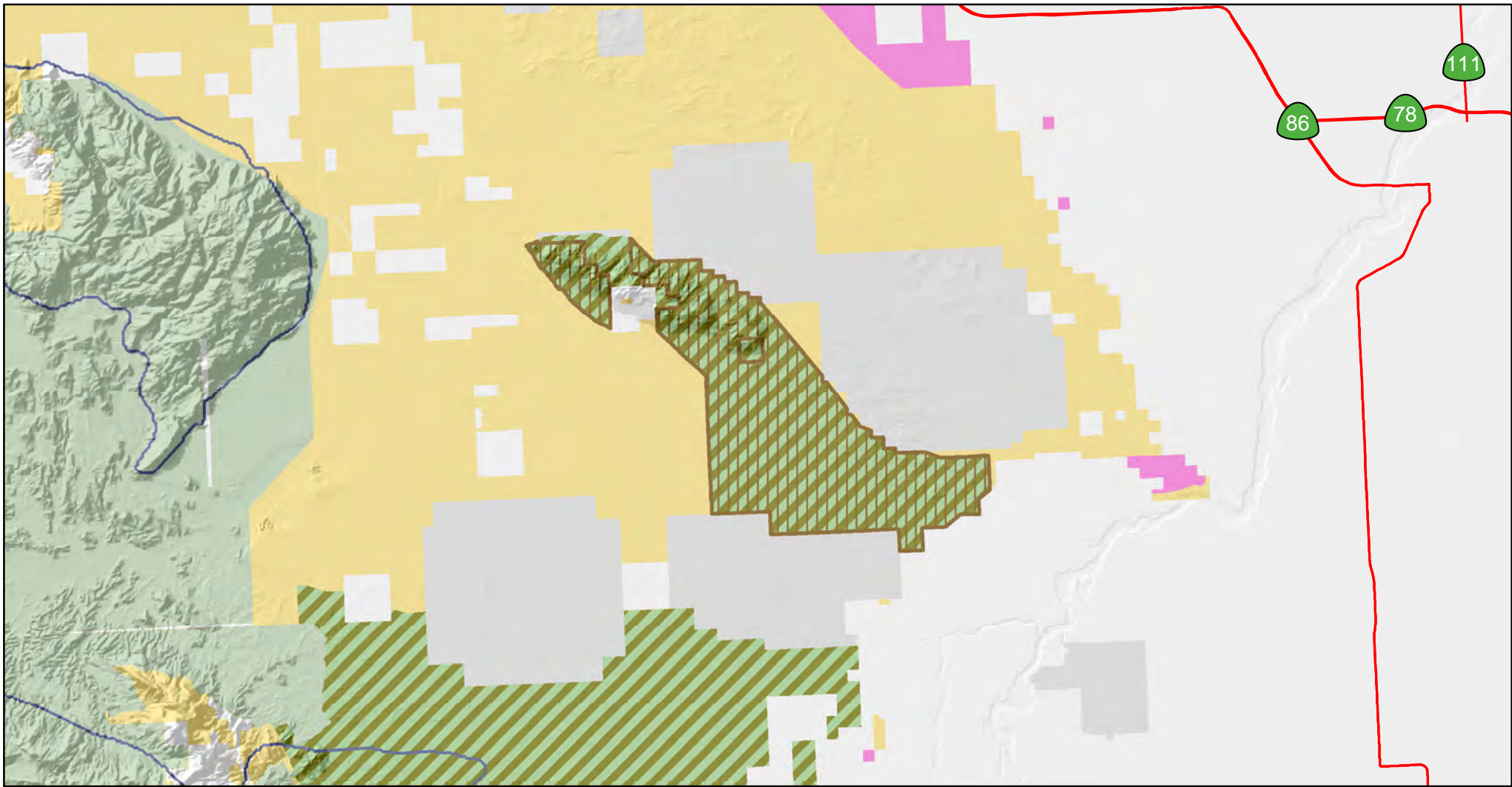
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-  SRMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA
-  Open OHV Areas
- Renewable Footprint**
-  DFA
- Land Status**
-  Bureau of Land Management
-  Department of Defense

Superstition Mountain SRMA

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130



0 2 4
Kilometers



0 2 4
Miles



Tamarisk Long Term Visitor Area Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)

Every year, thousands of visitors come to enjoy the natural beauty and recreational opportunities offered at BLM's Long Term Visitor Areas (LTVAs), where visitors may camp for as long as seven months. Tamarisk LTVA is comprised of 7 acres of previously disturbed land surrounded by Tamarisk trees. Tamarisk LTVA is located approximately 30 miles from El Centro, CA off of Highway 98.

Winter visitors, who wish to stay in an LTVA, must purchase a long or short term permit. The long term permit is valid for the entire season or any part of the season which runs from September 15 to April 15. The short term permit is valid for 14 consecutive days with the option to purchase an unlimited quantity of additional permits. Both permits are valid in any of the designated LTVAs.

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Objective Statement: Designate this area as a Special Recreation Management Area. Manage the area as a Long Term Visitor Area to accommodate visitors who wish to camp for an extended period of time (usually the entire winter season - Sept 15 through Apr 15).

Activities: Long term camping (both individual and group), hiking, photography, wildlife watching, rock hounding.

Experiences: Enjoying the company of others, especially those with similar interests; increased independence/autonomy; spending the winter in a comfortable climate; enjoying the scenic quality of the natural landscapes.

Benefits: Relief of stress from living in an urban environment; strengthen ties with fellow campers who return year after year. These campers tend to be older and retired individuals that travel in motor homes and 5th wheel campers. They organize social gatherings throughout the use season such as pot lucks and BBQs. They also help the local economies by purchasing supplies, having vehicles fixed, and purchasing health services. Through the efforts of the camp host providing informational brochures and the informational kiosk; campers increase their awareness of the natural landscapes.

Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSC) Description

Physical Components: The qualities of this landscape have the characteristics fitting the *Front Country Classification*. The Tamarisk LTVA is remote with the nearest town approximately 30 miles away. The LTVA is unimproved, retains much of naturalness, and has no visitor center. A camp host is present between September 15 and April 15 to assist visitors, issue permits, and provide information and basic maintenance.

Social Components: The operational components of this SRMA have the conditions fitting the *middle country classification*. Contacts are made by the camp host and BLM staff. The group size for Tamarisk LTVA is general 2 people with the occasional single camper. Evidence of this is provided by monthly reports from the camp host and visual confirmation from BLM staff.

Operational Components: The operational components of this SRMA have the conditions fitting the *middle country classification*. Access to Tamarisk LTVA is via paved access off of Highway 98. There are no developed camp sites or rest rooms. During the use season (September 15 through April 15) permits

are required and can be obtained on site or at a BLM field office. Other Special Recreation Permits (SRP) may be considered such as waste pumping for RVs. From April 16 through September 14, the area is managed as limited use land.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: Lake Cahuilla

The BLM's LTVA program was established in 1983 to meet the long-term camping needs of winter visitors and to provide special management and control measures for the protection of natural and cultural resources. The LTVAs have been designated through the BLM's land use planning process as special areas where recreational use should be permitted so the BLM can address resource protection and public health and safety concerns. The designation of LTVAs ensures that suitable locations are available for long-term use year after year, and that areas with sensitive natural and cultural resources are not used for extended periods of time.

The BLM manages seven LTVAs. The Yuma Field Office manages the La Posa and Imperial Dam LTVAs, the El Centro Field Office manages the Tamarisk, Pilot Knob, and Hot Spring LTVAs, and the Palm Springs/South Coast Field Office manages the Mule Mountain and Midland LTVAs. The LTVAs are located in La Paz County, Arizona and Imperial and Riverside Counties, California. The underlying authority for the designation of LTVAs is contained in 43 CFR 1601.0-3, and defined in 43 CFR 1601.0-5 (k) (1), (2), and (4).

Recreation and Visitor Services Program: See permit fees/conditions of use below.

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the SRMA
7

Other Programs:

Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Two exceptions to this management action are:

1. Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a "no surface occupancy" restriction; and,
2. If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values.

Management is based upon a controlled balance between higher intensity use and protection of public lands. This provides for a wide variety of present and future uses such as recreation, energy, and utility development. Management is also designed to conserve desert resources and to mitigate damage to those resources which permitted uses may cause.

Implementation Decisions: Continue use of a camp host(s) for seasonal use, maintenance of signs and kiosk, and continue cooperative work with the Yuma field office to provide permits and brochures.

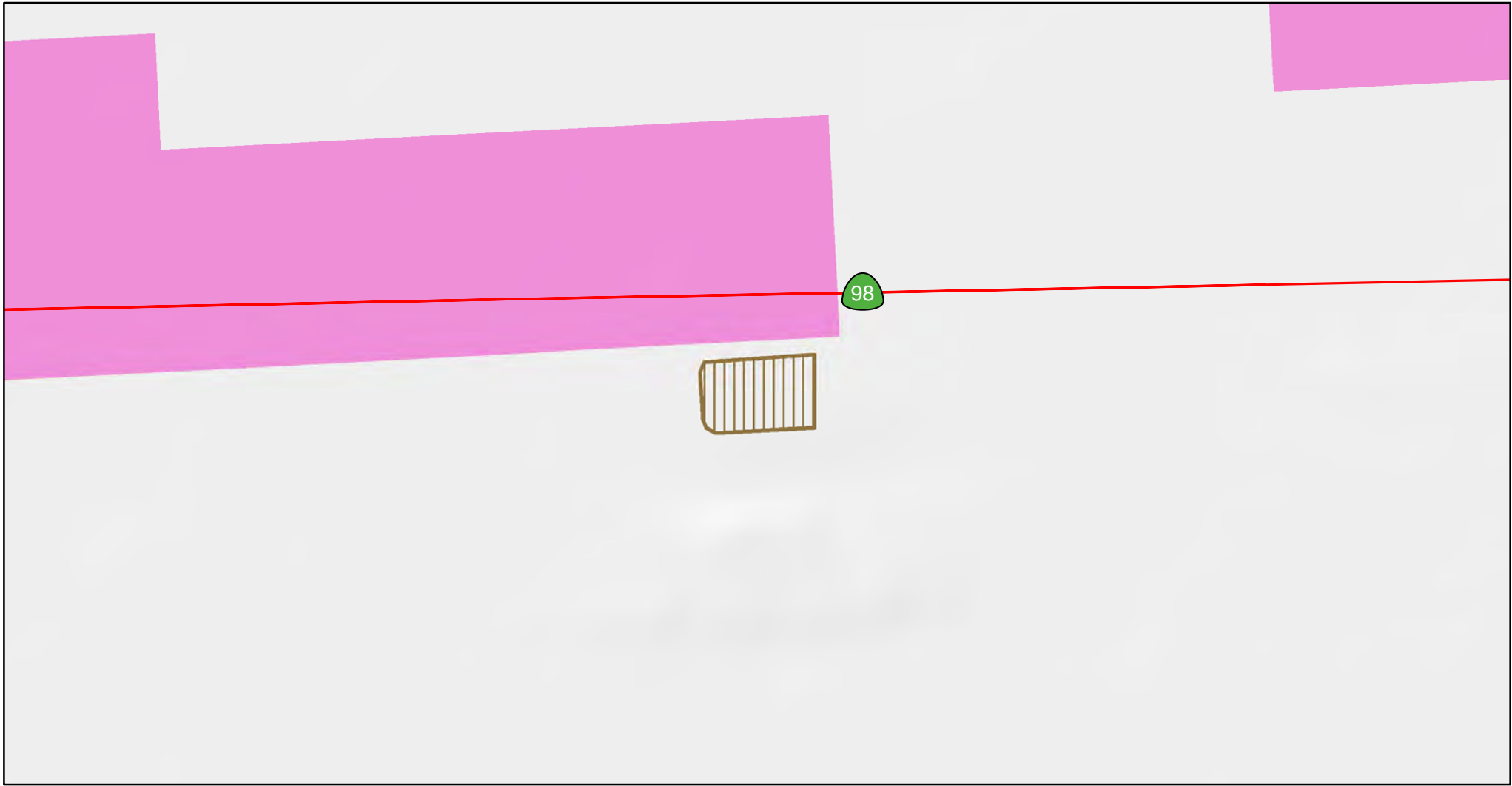
Continue existing management of the LTVA as per the 1983 management plan and CDCA plan, 1980 as amended, until the appropriate activity level plan is developed to identify and designate current and future recreational opportunities, appropriate facilities to provide for and manage the proposed uses, parameters for streamlined Special Recreation Permitting of recreation events, staffing and funding needs, parameters for facility and road/trail maintenance, partnerships, possible recreation fee considerations, and an implementation schedule.

Camping is not allowed within one mile of LTVA boundary. Visitors must purchase a long-term permit (valid September 15 through April 15) or a short visit permit (fourteen or fewer consecutive days). Visitors to the LTVA outside of the regular season (April 16 through September 15) do not have to purchase a permit or pay a camping fee. Reference the Long-Term Visitor Area Supplemental Rules for additional rules/regulations concerning uses within the LTVA. Thirty five supplemental rules have been established for the Long Term Visitor Areas and are in addition to rules of conduct set forth in 43 CFR subparts 8365. From April 16 through September 14 the Tamarisk LTVA is managed as a limited use area.

Manage all routes of travel as open, limited or closed, as designated in the local TTMP.

Mitigation:

1. Maintain through traffic motorized route network connectivity with roads and trails leading into and through the Tamarisk LTVA SRMA.
2. Manage renewable energy development on adjacent and nearby lands to avoid traffic



- SRMA Boundaries
- DRECP Boundary
- CDCA Boundary

Renewable Footprint

DFA

Land Status

Bureau of Land Management

Tamarisk LTVA SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

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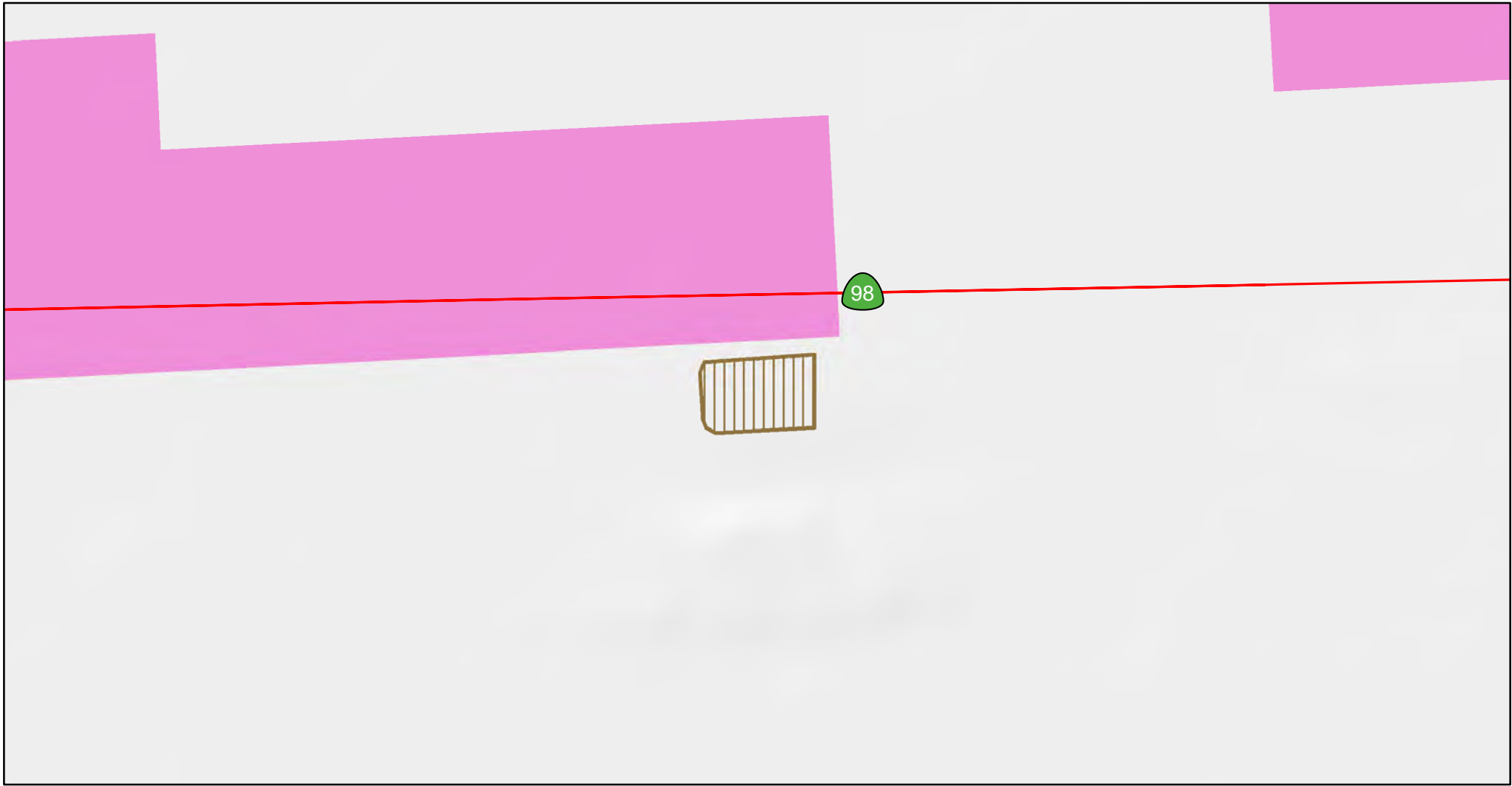


0 100 200
Meters



0 500 1,000
Feet





SRMA



DRECP Boundary



CDCA Boundary

Renewable Footprint



DFA

Land Status



Bureau of Land Management

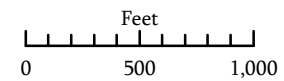
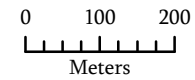
Tamarisk LTVA SRMA

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Mojave and Silurian Valley Subarea

Afton Canyon Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Objective Statement: Designation of this area as a Special Recreation Management Area to manage the Afton Canyon SRMA for its distinctive opportunities such as; the motorized route along the historic Mojave Road, The Old Spanish National Historic Trail, the camping opportunities at the improved campground, hiking, equestrian, and rock hounding opportunities.

Goals for the management of the area are to improve the condition of the riparian habitats, wildlife habitat, and visual resources in the area and provide continued visitor services and low impact recreation.

Activities: Primary activities in Afton Canyon include camping in the developed fee campground and group camp site, hiking, historic touring, equestrian riding, bird watching, Big Horn Sheep and other wildlife viewing, photography, nature study, rock collecting, scenic touring, geo-caching and hunting.

Experiences: A surface flowing river in the desert is a very special place and draws people to enjoy the bountiful wildlife and tranquil setting. Visitors also come here to experience and understand the conditions of explorers and emigrants who settled the west; includes hiking and retracing ancient and historic trails and trade routes. There are two popular emigrant grave sites near Afton Canyon, and the canyon is near the historic US Army Fort Cady, used to subdue Indians following the war with Mexico.

Benefits: Personal benefits of this setting are primarily based on the relaxing and soothing effects of being around a flowing river. Visitors come here in groups of friends and families to experience nature because the area provides an easy escape from daily life in nearby communities. The easy access from Interstate 15 provides social benefits and feelings of connectedness to this areas rich history involving major prehistoric and historic trade and transportation uses. This area provides economic and environmental benefits to the local economy from the need for specialized equipment for camping and outdoor activities. The activities here help sustain local businesses providing outdoor supplies and services; while the use of this equipment benefits the environment through visitor's appreciation of nature and the world outdoors.

Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSC) Description

Physical Components: This SRMA has qualities of the landscape fitting the Front Country Classification. Afton Canyon is about 40 miles east of Barstow, just a few minutes from Interstate 15. The Mojave River meanders through the canyon along a flat sandy floor a few hundred feet wide, framed by scenic vertical walls with multiple colors and interesting features. The river flows all year long on the west side of the canyon. A thick ribbon of plants comprised of native and invasive species lines the riparian zone and supports a wide diversity of wildlife, including big horn sheep, mountain lion, badger, coyote, raptors, and numerous small mammals, reptiles, rodents and birds. There is frequent vehicle and train traffic in and through the canyon.

Social Components: The campground is popular with groups of all types, including friends, equestrian, schools, family and work. This is a popular camping site because of its location near Interstate 15 freeway, and is regularly used by regional residents and travelers on long distance multi day camping trips. Due to the steady use and the associated effects of that use, this component is also front country.

Operational Components: This component also has front country characteristics. Access from the west into and through the canyon is on a county maintained dirt road, which also crosses the river and railroad right of way. Trains regularly run through the canyon on tracks located on a private ROW across public land, including 2 trestle bridges. Staff visits this area to maintain and clean the restrooms, to monitor vehicle use, for routine ranger patrols, and as on-going work to remove tamarisk and other invasive species.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: Mojave and Silurian Valley

Refer to the Afton Canyon and Cady Mountains WSA Areas of Critical Concern (ACEC) Special Unit Management Plans for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

The Mojave Trails National Monument is within the SRMA, manage in accordance as Congressionally designated.

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the SERMA
18,377

Other Programs: Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Two exceptions to this management action are:

1. Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a “no surface occupancy” restriction; and,
2. If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values.

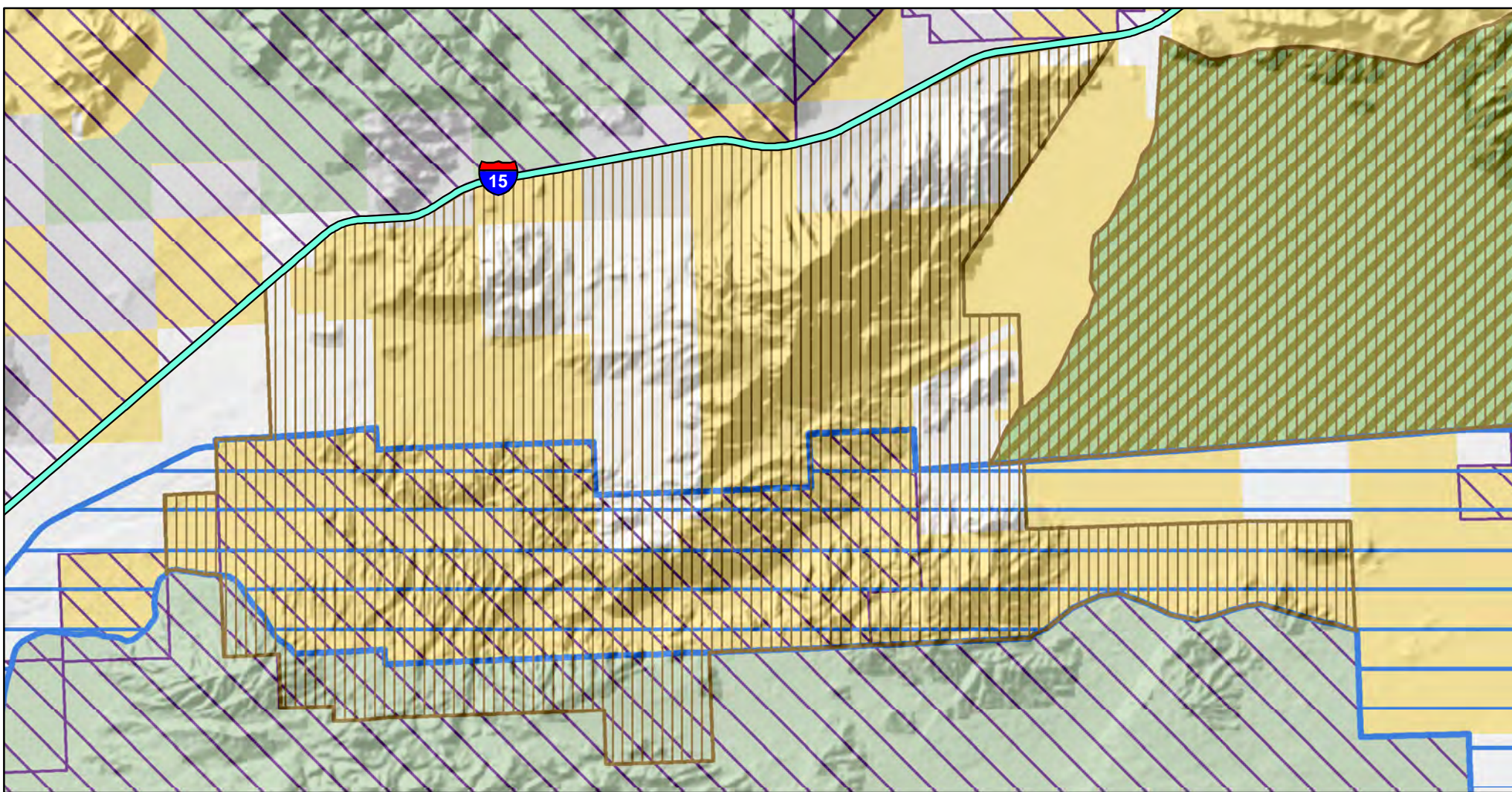
Implementation Decisions: Provide for passage of motorized vehicles along the historic Mojave Road by rerouting a portion of the road out of the riparian area and designating the Mojave Road through Afton Canyon as open for use by all vehicles. Cooperate with the county to maintain Afton and Mojave Roads. Rehabilitate all routes not signed as open for use by motorized vehicles to improve the aesthetic values. Maintain the existing campground at its present size as a fee use camping area; maintain dry camp area on the bench west of the campground as a group camping area; maintain fencing for equestrian use; maintain fencing protecting riparian areas and controlling vehicles; develop an interpretive foot trail in canyons near day use area, campground, and group site.






An activity level plan would be developed to; identify and designate current and future recreational opportunities, develop appropriate facilities to provide for and manage the proposed uses, establish parameters for Special Recreation Permitting, establish parameters for facility and road/trail maintenance develop partnerships and an implementation schedule. Continue to implement actions in the approved Afton Canyon Management Plan until a new plan is developed.

Manage all routes of travel as open, limited or closed, as designated in the Local TTMP.

Mitigation:

1. Maintain designated motorized route network connectivity leading into and through the Afton SRMA.
2. Manage energy projects, ROWs and similar developments on adjacent and nearby lands to avoid traffic conflicts with visitors and permitted uses.
3. Maintain access to and across the historic Mojave Road leading into and through Afton Canyon; from Interstate 15 east to the Mojave Preserve.
4. Route the Mojave Road through Afton Canyon and designate route for all motorized vehicle types, including Off-Highway Green Sticker registered vehicles.
5. Prohibit use of OHVs in the designated campground; allow their use at the group campsite and on the Mojave Road. Monitor for off-road intrusions and restore as possible.
6. Establish a buffer along the Old Spanish National Historic Trail development exclusion zone leading into and through the Afton Canyon SRMA; centered along the approximate trail alignment per National Historic guidelines.
7. Manage energy developments on adjacent and nearby lands to maintain dark skies.
8. Manage upstream energy development to avoid impacts to water levels in the Mojave River.
9. Establish and follow a strategy for managing water, access and resource issues related to the stretch of Mojave River designated an eligible wild and scenic river in the West Mojave Plan.





-  SRMA Boundaries
-  ACEC Boundaries
-  CDNCL Boundaries
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary

LLPA

Open OHV Areas

Land Status

-  Bureau of Land Management
-  Department of Defense

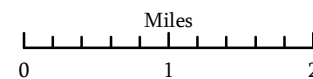
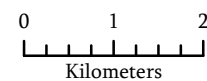
Afton Canyon SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

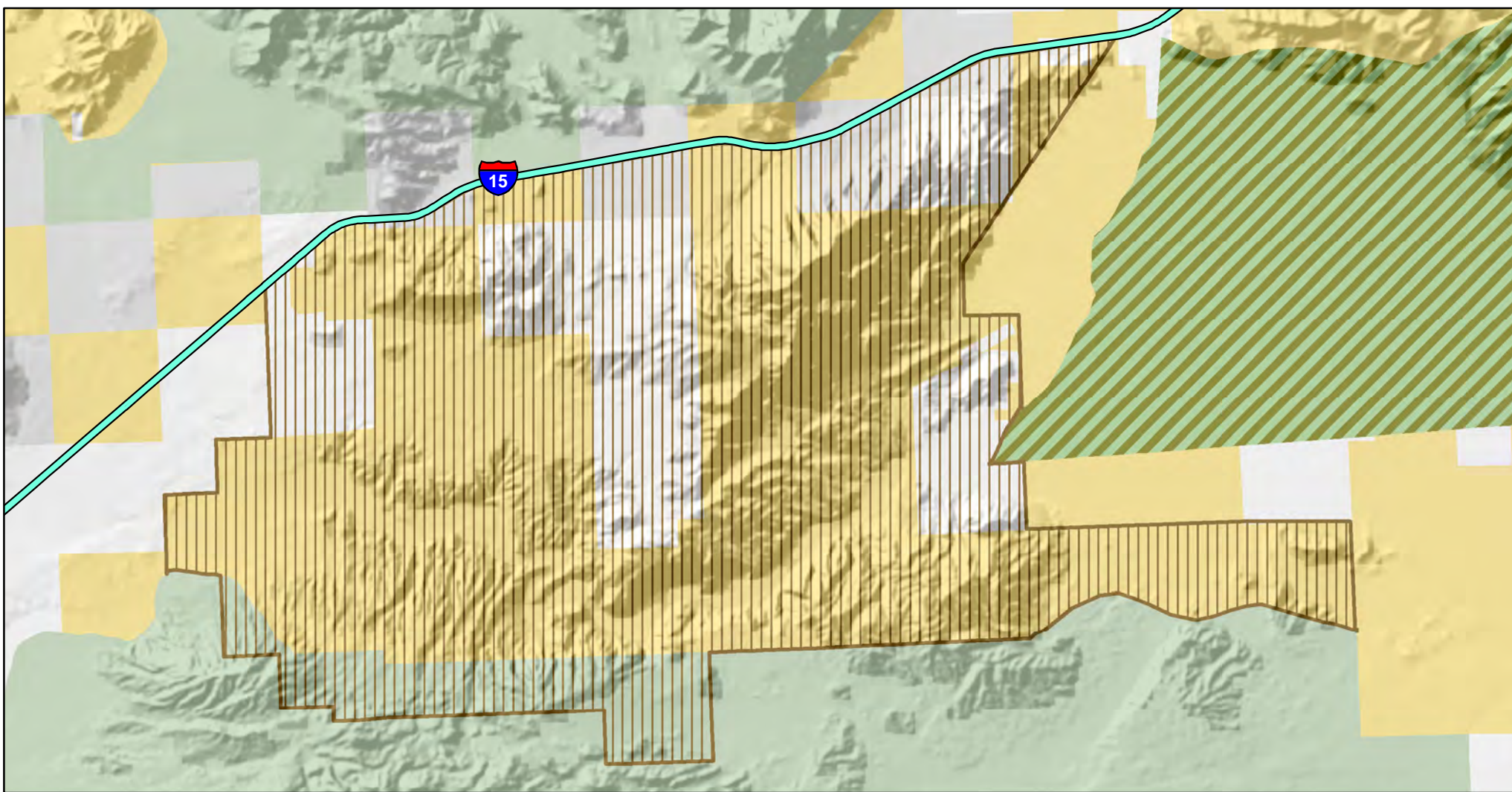
7/25/2016






BLM California State Office





140





-  SRMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA
-  Open OHV Areas

Land Status

-  Bureau of Land Management
-  Department of Defense

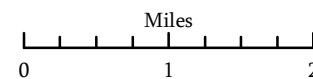
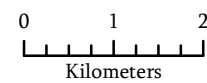
Afton Canyon SRMA

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Crucero Valley Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA)

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Management Objective: Designate this area as an Extensive Recreation Management Area. Manage for outstanding views and dispersed recreational use. The Mesquite Hills/Crucero Area of Environmental Concern (ACEC) and the historic Tonopah and Tidewater Railroad are part of this undeveloped landscape. The area is remote with few designated open routes of travel.

The Crucero Valley ERMA is a pie shaped expanse of lands bordered by the Union Pacific (UP) railroad at the north, and the Mojave National Preserve at the east, the Kelso Dunes Wilderness at the south, and the Needles Field Office Boundary at the west.

Primary Activities: Back Country Touring, Camping, Hunting, and Permitted commercial and organized events

Experiences: The feeling of openness and solitude in a car accessible area

Benefits: *Personal:* Enjoyment outdoor recreation

Community/Social: A fuller understanding of the desert environment

Environmental: Greater sense of ownership and stewardship for the area.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: Mojave and Silurian Valley, South Mojave-Amboy

Refer to the Area of Critical Concern Cady Mountains WSA, Mesquite Hills/Crucero, Mojave Fringe-toed Lizard (ACEC) Special Unit Management Plans for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

Recreation and Visitor Services Program:

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within ERMA
23,748

Other Programs:

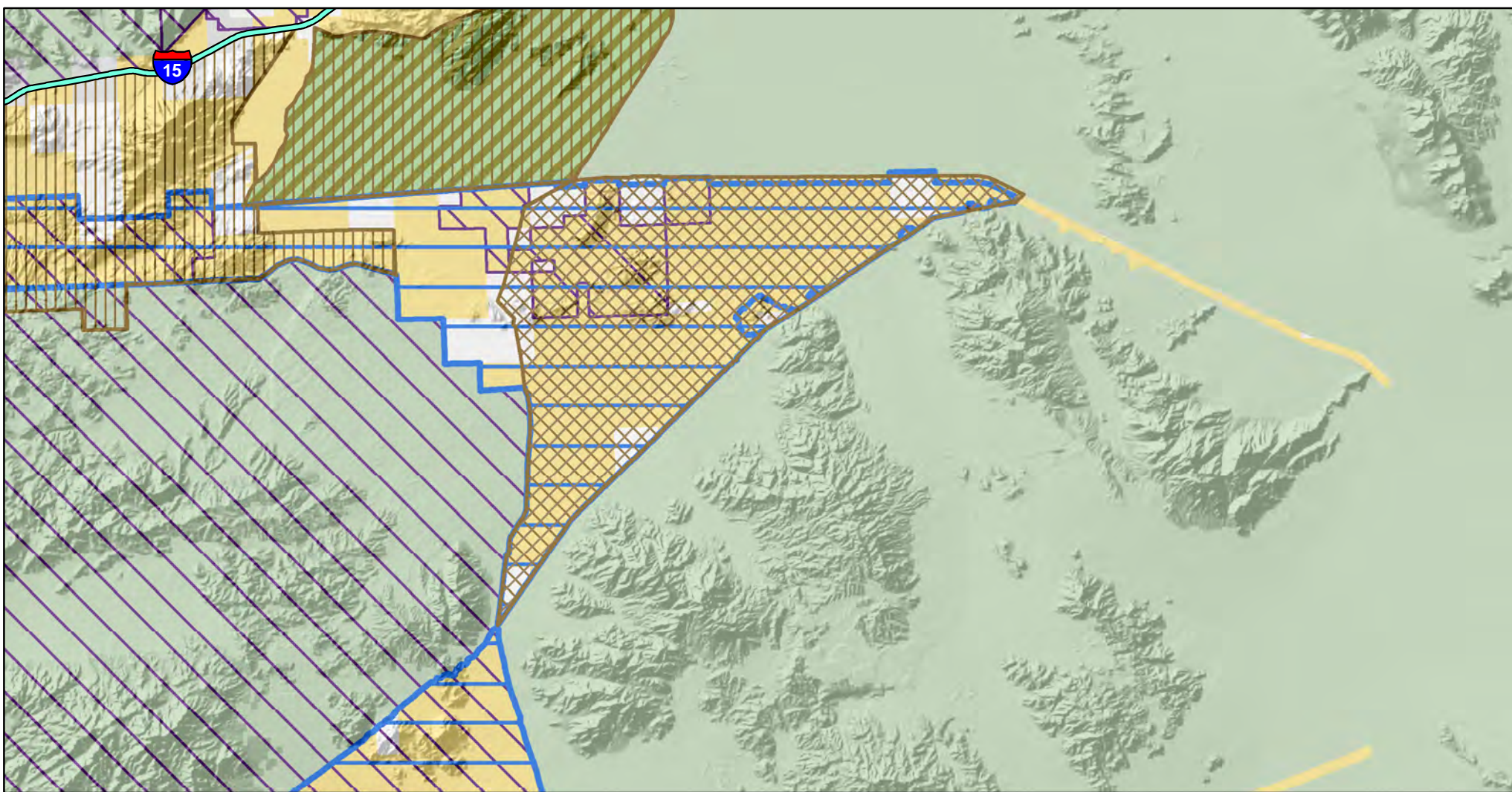
Visual Resource Management Class II







Wildlife Game Guzzler Program

Implementation Decisions:

1. The Mojave Trails National Monument is within the ERMA, manage in accordance as Congressionally designated.

2. Routine maintenance of the Mojave Adventure Trails System, including installation of routine signs, markers, culverts, ditches, water bars, barriers, gates, or cattle guards on/or adjacent to system roads and trails.
3. Maintain interpretive developments and material, which enhance recreation opportunities and public enjoyment and to better appreciate the significance of this historic site.
4. Any developed recreation sites that would be impacted by renewable energy development would be mitigated through establishment of alternate recreation sites in a similar, suitable location.



-  ERMA Boundaries
-  SRMA Boundaries
-  ACEC Boundaries
-  CDNCL Boundaries
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary

LLPA

Open OHV Areas

Land Status

 Bureau of Land Management

 Department of Defense

Crucero Valley ERMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office



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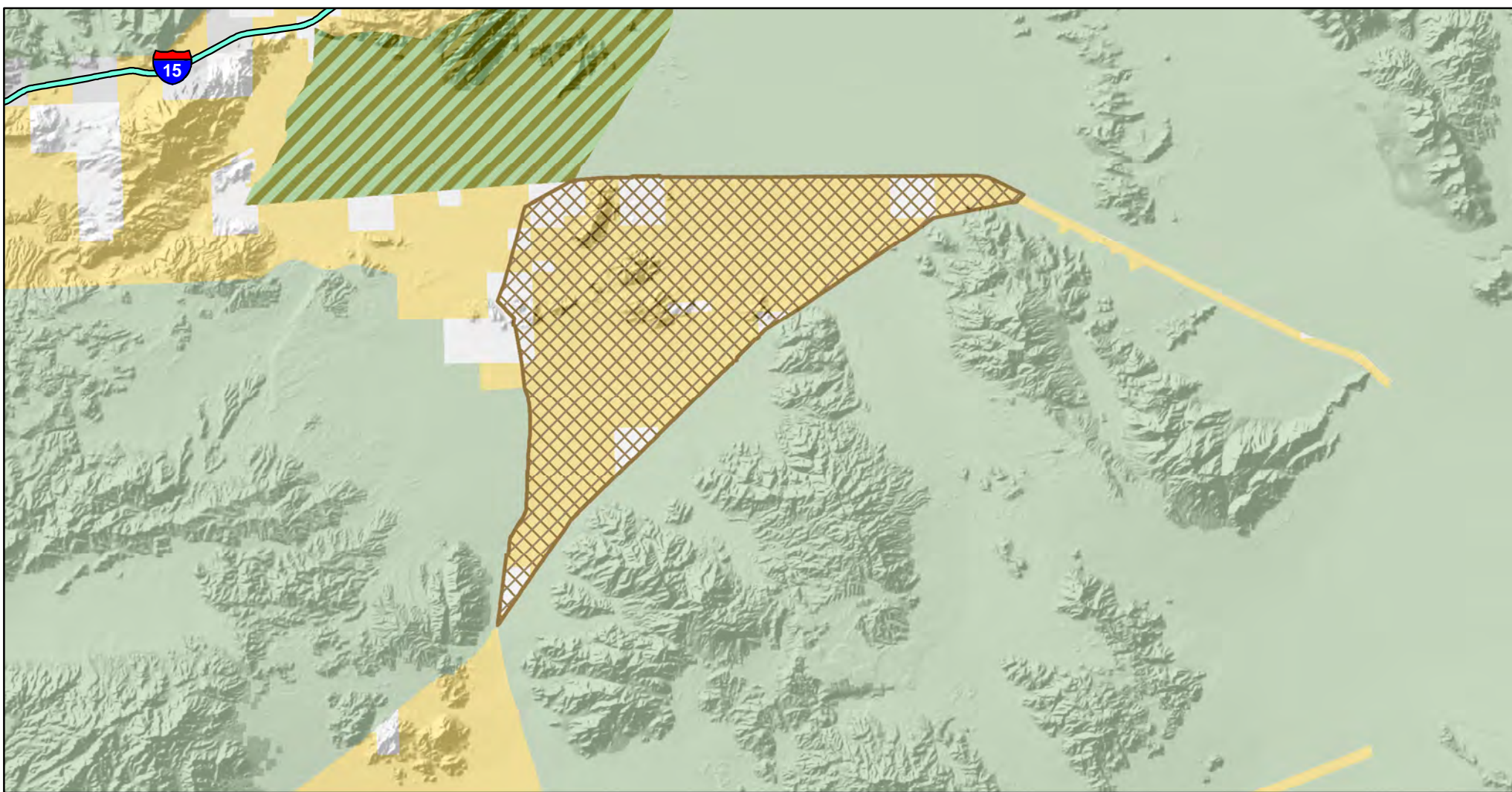









0 2 4
Kilometers



0 2 4
Miles





-  ERMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA
-  Open OHV Areas
- Land Status**
-  Bureau of Land Management
-  Department of Defense

Crucero Valley ERMA

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office



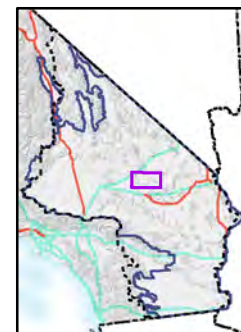
145



0 2 4
Kilometers



0 2 4
Miles



Dumont Dunes Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Objective Statement: Designate this area as a Special Recreation Management Area. To manage the Dumont Dunes SRMA for the unique opportunity at Dumont Dunes for motorized recreation, including continued development of on-site visitor services, as well as the non-motorized opportunities in the adjacent Salt Creek ACEC as well as other adjacent areas.

Activities: Casual recreation involving motorized vehicles is the main activity at Dumont Dunes OHV Recreation Area, and along the connecting designated open routes. Visitors ride all types of motorized vehicles specially built or modified for sand based recreation; plus camping, scenic touring, trail riding, and dune play. Activities include special and competitive events; family, friend and club gatherings; amateur, student and commercial filming and photography. Hiking, wildflower viewing, picnicking and exploring historic ruins, mines, and trails is popular in the adjacent Salt Creek cultural ACEC. Scenic touring and trail riding are popular on the T & T historic railroad grade and along Kingston Wash Route; connecting the Silurian Dry Lake area with the Dumont Dunes and Amargosa areas. Silurian Dry Lake is designated open for all types of activities.

Experiences: Visitors frequent Dumont Dunes primarily for the unique large sand fields. Visitors travel from throughout the world experience this beautiful and remote dune system. They come here to be and ride together with family, friends, and like-minded people. A major draw for this site is the remote nature and dark skies. International travelers typically stop for a micro desert experience in the OHV off-season between May and October, generally shooting photographs, hiking and visiting for under 2 hours. Similar patterns occur by American travelers during fall, winter, and spring. The latter visitors more frequently visit the Salt Creek area and hike the trails seeking to understand the lifestyle and experience desert natives, explorers, miners, emigrants and residents; precipitating feelings of remoteness,. The long distance trail opportunities provide people a sense of freedom and openness to explore and go into desolate areas.

Benefits: This area provides personal benefits that are tied to personal accomplishment and perseverance in this remote and inhospitable environment. Individuals are challenged to build, borrow, buy, modify or rent vehicles to travel here; everything about coming here is difficult and the rewards are increased self-worth, trust, an expanded capacity to travel and experience other areas. This area contributes to community, social, economic and environmental benefits because it generates tourism in this remote area with few roads and services. This SRMA provides connectivity among areas and trails, in location and time, providing outstanding motorized riding and touring experiences. Here people learn to appreciate the subtle links and connections between all living things and water. In this stark landscape, people become aware and grow to appreciate the beauty, creativity, and tenacity of nature. This area provides a relatively safe and easy setting to direct legal motorized OHV play and therefore reduces pressure and potential impacts to sensitive areas.

Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSC) Description

Physical Components: This SRMA has qualities of the landscape fitting the Front Country Classification. Dumont Dunes are completely natural and set in one of the more remote regions of the Mojave Desert, on the eastern side of Death Valley. The Amargosa River and Old Spanish NHT border the dunes on the north and west (follows Highway 127), the east and south are wilderness; the historic T & T railroad grade serves as the north-east boundary and a motorized access route for 4x4 exploration and scenic

touring. Facilities include signs, main access road with low water crossing, vault toilets, vehicle barriers, entry station, command post, and visitor contact station. Salt Creek developments include 2 parking areas with interpretive kiosks and vault toilets connected by trail through historic ruins; includes one of county's oldest structures. Outstanding views of ancient, historic, and scenic landscapes surround the area. This area is very hot and arid, summer temperatures between 100° F and 120° F, winter lows are freezing.

Social Components: The social component of this area fit the Front Country Classification. The dune visitors tend to congregate in larger numbers but less frequently. The access roads and vault toilets are throughout the foot of the dunes allowing visitors to stake out a large area for their group on a first come first serve basis. The majority of campsites consist of several motorhomes and tents, with groups between 5 and 15 vehicles common. Visitors celebrate Thanksgiving in the traditional way, resulting in high day use from family members converging for complete holiday dinner in camp. The dune visitor and administrative facilities, plus the vendors are near the entrance for ease of access. The Salt Creek area is a popular stop with touring groups riding street motorcycles; travelers, and viewing wildflowers: a wide spectrum of long-distance travelers. Visitors enjoying the connecting routes usually venture out in clubs and small groups of family and friends.

Operational Components: The operational component conditions in this area also rate the Front Country Classification. Progressively smaller roads, from interstate 15, to state highway 127, to the dunes dirt access road, access the area. Visitor use in this SRMA is concentrated along the Highway 127 corridor between Silurian Dry Lake and Dumont Dunes. The dunes road is all weather with a low water crossing over the Amargosa River at the lower end of the wild and scenic river segment. Facilities include kiosks, a small visitor center, portable trailers pads, generator shop, lighting, vault toilet, and heliport. Visitor services staff and law enforcement Rangers work weekends and intermittently during the week during the OHV season. Additional staffing is available on major holiday weekends and during special events. Protective fencing runs and signage is along portions of the dunes boundary. Most of Salt Creek is fenced and mines in the area are sealed with bat grates.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: Mojave and Silurian Valley

Recreation and Visitor Services Program: Adjust the boundaries and land stewardship to accommodate intensive sand dune recreation and compatible desert uses; provide information and assistance to enhance visitor safety and knowledge of hazards; construct and maintain minimum visitor facilities to provide primitive, yet safe and healthy conditions; utilize Special Recreation Fee Program to provide services to the public. Allow special and competitive events; manage as VRM class III; provide law enforcement and visitor services staffing. Prohibit motorized access and camping in the adjacent Salt Creek ACEC area; except for the access road. Maintain access to the OHV area from Sperry Wash, T & T, and Kingston Wash Routes as designated open routes providing connectivity for motorized and mechanized uses as designated in local TTMP. Manage all routes of travel as open, limited or closed, as designated in the NEMO TTMP.

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the SRMA
7,624

Other Programs: Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Two exceptions to this management action are:

1. Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a “no surface occupancy” restriction; and,
2. If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values.






Implementation Decisions: Provide on and off-site interpretive programs; construct kiosks on entry roads; print and distribute site flyer; post traffic control and direction signs along access road; issue vending permits for recreation goods; post primary access roads with visibility markers; designate and post entry road for street legal vehicles only; develop command post along the access road at top of the mesa, include visitor contact and first aid stations, equipment and temporary staff housing, protective fencing and heliport. Require use of whip flags; prohibit burning wood w/nails and glass beverage containers; prohibit camping along access road and river.




The existing Dumont Dunes Management Plan may be revised to identify and designate current and future recreational opportunities, appropriate facilities to provide for and manage the proposed uses, parameters for streamlined Special Recreation Permitting of recreation events, staffing and funding needs, parameters for facility and road/trail maintenance, partnerships, possible recreation fee considerations, and an implementation schedule.

Mitigation:

1. Maintain through traffic motorized route network connectivity with roads and trails leading into and through the Dumont Dunes SRMA.
2. Manage renewable energy development on adjacent and nearby lands to avoid traffic conflicts with visitors and permitted uses.



-  SRMA Boundaries
-  ACEC Boundaries
-  CDNCL Boundaries
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary

-  LLPA
-  Open OHV Areas
- Land Status**
-  Bureau of Land Management

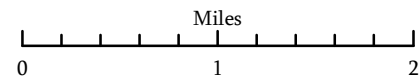
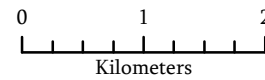
Dumont Dunes SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

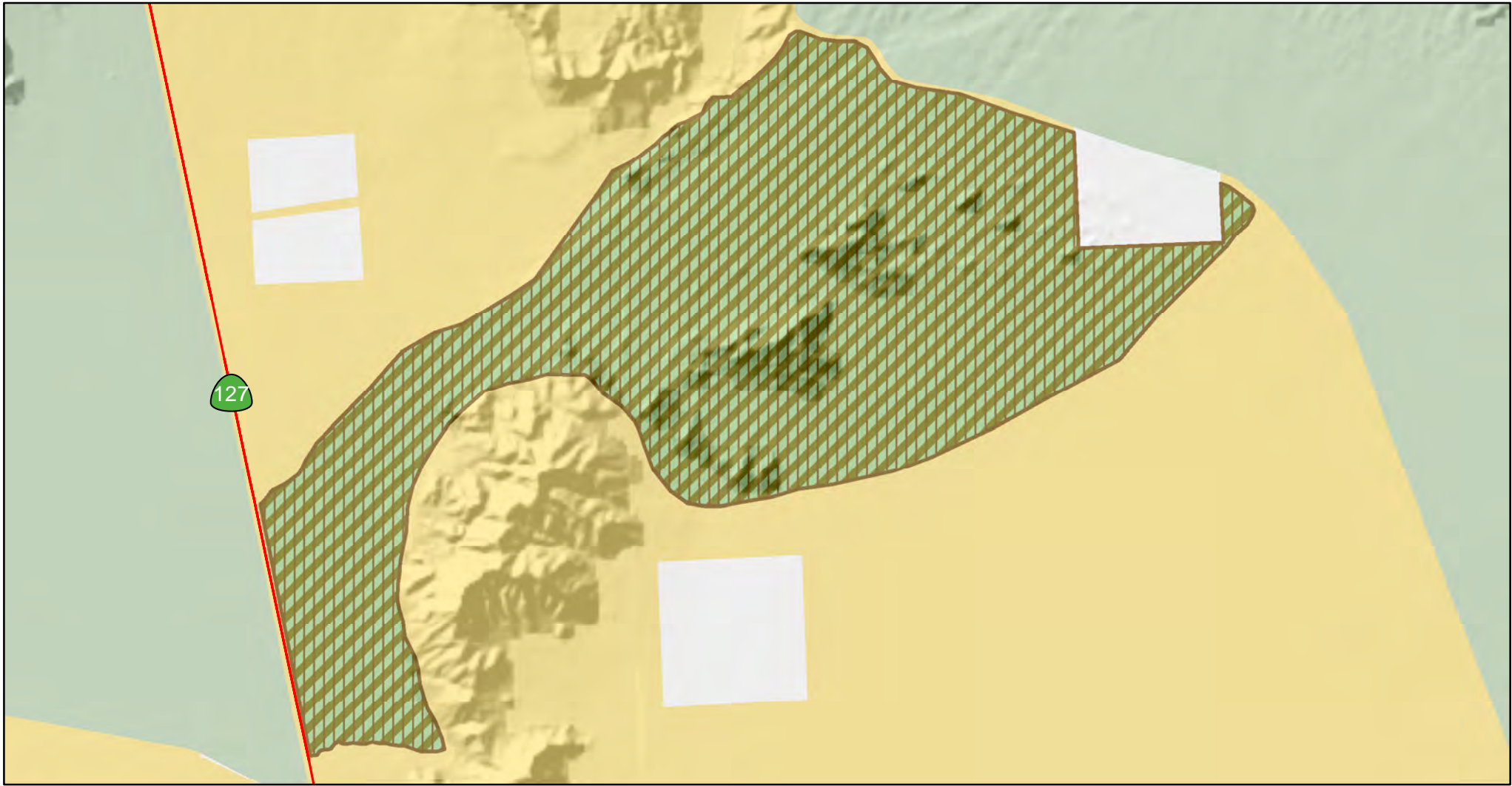
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BLM California State Office



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-  SRMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA
-  Open OHV Areas

Land Status

-  Bureau of Land Management

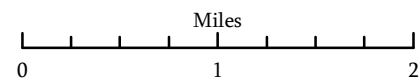
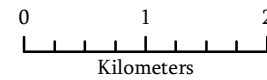
Dumont Dunes SRMA

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Rasor Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Objective Statement: Designate this area as a Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA). The primary objective is to manage this area for remote semi-primitive motorized recreation based on OHV camping, staging, and riding. Manage this area to retain the remote and rugged nature, which appeals to visitors. Provide a low level of visitor amenities, facilities, and services to reflect this areas undeveloped characteristic.

Activities: The Rasor SRMA is an OHV recreation area where the primary activities are riding ATVs, motorcycles, dune buggies, UTVS, and camping. In addition to the riding and camping activities this area provides access and support facilities for staging OHV and 4 X 4 scenic touring into adjacent areas with outstanding recreation opportunities. In particular, the Mojave Road runs east of the open area. The T & T historic railroad near the eastern boundary connects with Ludlow to the south and points beyond. To the north access is possible under the I15 at the Mojave River overflow, across Cronese Lake connecting to the Boulder Corridor road, thus providing connecting opportunities.

Experiences: Visitors to this area are primarily seeking primitive camping opportunities and are self-reliant. Visitors want the feeling of being alone out in the middle of nowhere; roughing it; demonstrate independence. The other main type of visitors are passing through on the Mojave Road or exploring this area as part of a larger scenic tour. Here they challenge themselves against the elements and doing so develop and demonstrate skills in leadership, organization, navigation, driving and coping with adverse conditions in remote areas.

Benefits: The greatest benefit of this area is the vast remoteness of the area and the limited number of visitors. Unlike Stoddard Valley or Johnson Valley, this area sees limited visitation in relation. Visitors camping, staging and riding here find few others and often express an ability to experience the remote feeling of the area. The primitive and undeveloped setting provides a wild-land type motorized experience, enhanced by lack of roads, signs or common landmarks. Visitors push themselves here to discover their personal limits; both physical (riding) and mental (navigate, survive). This area also provides social benefits because of a variety of outdoor activities that require large open spaces free of residences.

Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSC) Description

Physical Components: This SRMA has the qualities of the *Middle Country Classification*. Rasor is about 50 miles east of Barstow and several miles from highway 15. The area has the feeling of a remote lightly used area. The southwestern border is shared with the Afton SRMA; here the Mojave River emerges from Afton Canyon and meanders across a sandy floodplain with mesquite bosque and desert willow. Flows are intermittent and a wide ribbon of sparse riparian plants and animals outlines the course of the river underground. Wildlife includes big horn sheep, badger, coyote, raptors, and numerous small mammals, reptiles, rodents and birds. There are a couple small rugged mountain ranges and several small-scattered sand dunes. Frequent train traffic runs along lines forming the south boundary. There are no visitor facilities or services; gas and supplies are available at Rasor freeway exit or in Baker.

Social Components: The social component qualities of this area fit the *Middle Country Classification*. The visitor use in this SRMA does not demonstrate an interest in social interaction. Most visitors appear to prefer this area for the lack of social interaction, and often camp in remote and difficult to reach

areas to avoid interaction. The most common site of interaction is a nicely maintained historic emigrant grave.

Operational Components: The operational component of this area is the *Middle Country Classification*. There is good access into the area on roads from the freeway on the east and west sides; but only a few rough roads through the area. All other traffic is across historic roads and trails or cross country. The area is bounded by Afton Canyon on southwest, Mojave National Preserve on East, train tracks on south and I15 to north; with 1 road existing in each direction. There are a few directional and boundary signs, plus kiosks on the Basin and Rasor access roads off the freeway.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: Mojave and Silurian Valley

Recreation and Visitor Services Program: Manage this area to retain the remote and rugged nature that appeals to visitors. Provide a low level of visitor amenities, facilities, and services to reflect this areas un-developed characteristic.

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the SRMA
23,896

Other Programs: Continue with agency natural resource multiple use management practices within the area. Allow all types of activities to occur within the area, except those with unacceptable safety concerns or degrade the environment. Allow commercial filming and other compatible small-scale commercial activities. Manage all routes of travel as open, limited, or closed, as designated in the WEMO TTMP.

Other Programs: Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Two exceptions to this management action are:

1. Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a “no surface occupancy” restriction; and,
2. If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values.

Implementation Decisions: Provide for passage of motorized vehicles along the historic Mojave Road by designating the Mojave Road open for use by all vehicles. Manage all routes of travel as open, limited, or closed, as designated in the WEMO TTMP.

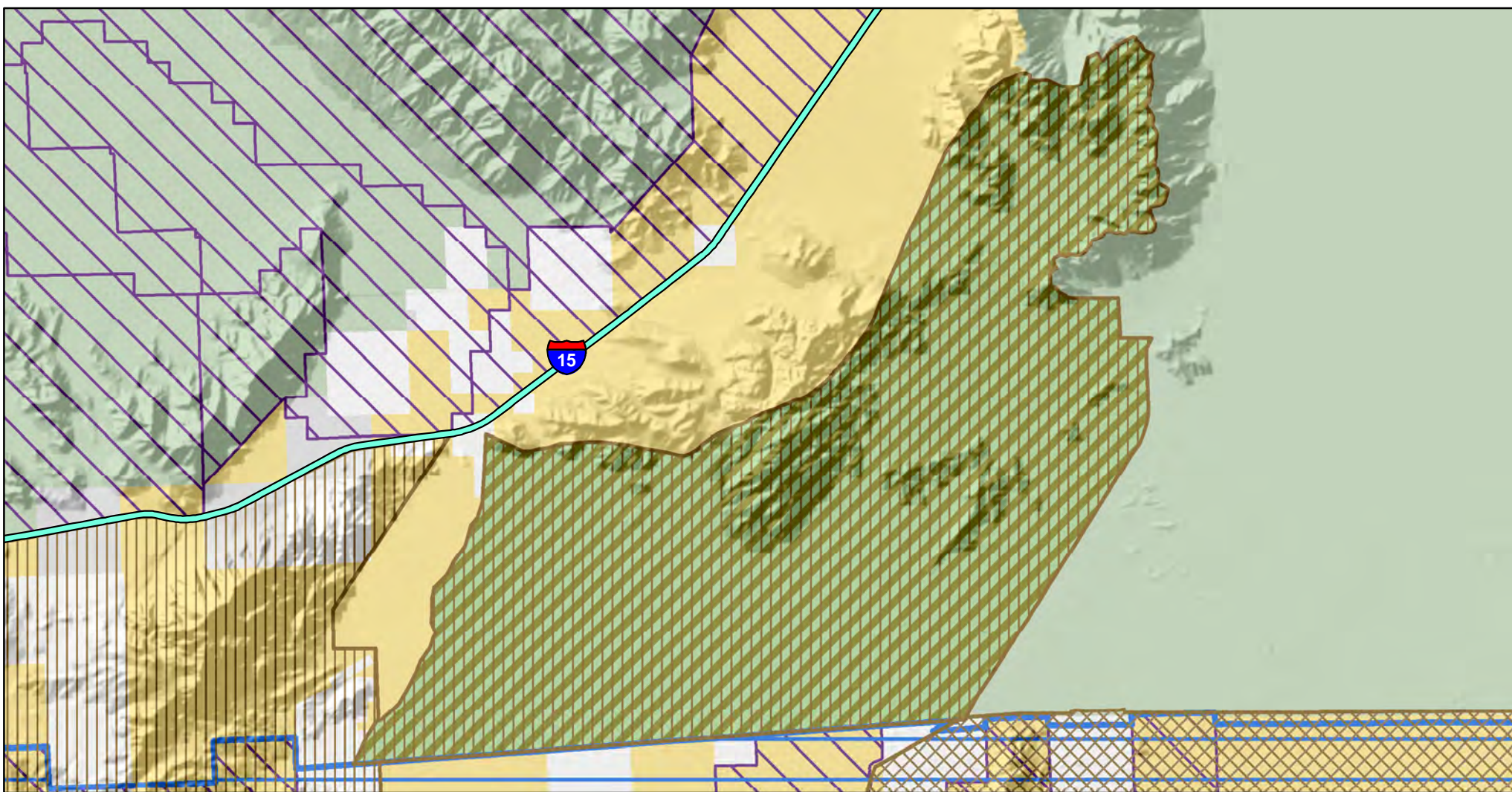
Allow camping and riding anywhere and at all times in this area. Consolidate land ownership, maintain existing roads, maintain existing Mojave Road, sign boundary, adopt supplemental rule prohibiting: woodcutting; burning firewood with nails; glass beverage containers; and camping in areas where

raptors seasonally nest. Install and maintain info kiosks; develop, publish and distribute Rasor area brochure.

An activity level plan would be developed to identify and designate current and future recreational opportunities, appropriate facilities to provide for and manage the proposed uses, parameters for streamlined Special Recreation Permitting of recreation events, staffing and funding needs, parameters for facility and road/trail maintenance, partnerships, possible recreation fee considerations, and an implementation schedule. Address staging, camping and boundary issues. Address vehicle access on Mojave Road and appropriate access into the canyon and over/under the adjacent railroad tracks.

Mitigation:

1. Maintain through traffic motorized route network connectivity with roads and trails leading into and through the Rasor SRMA.
2. Manage renewable energy development on adjacent and nearby lands to avoid traffic conflicts with visitors and permitted uses.
3. The Mojave Trails National Monument is within the SRMA, manage in accordance as Congressionally designated.



- ERMA Boundaries
- SRMA Boundaries
- ACEC Boundaries
- CDNCL Boundaries
- DRECP Boundary
- CDCA Boundary

LLPA

Open OHV Areas

Land Status

- Bureau of Land Management
- Department of Defense

Rasor SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

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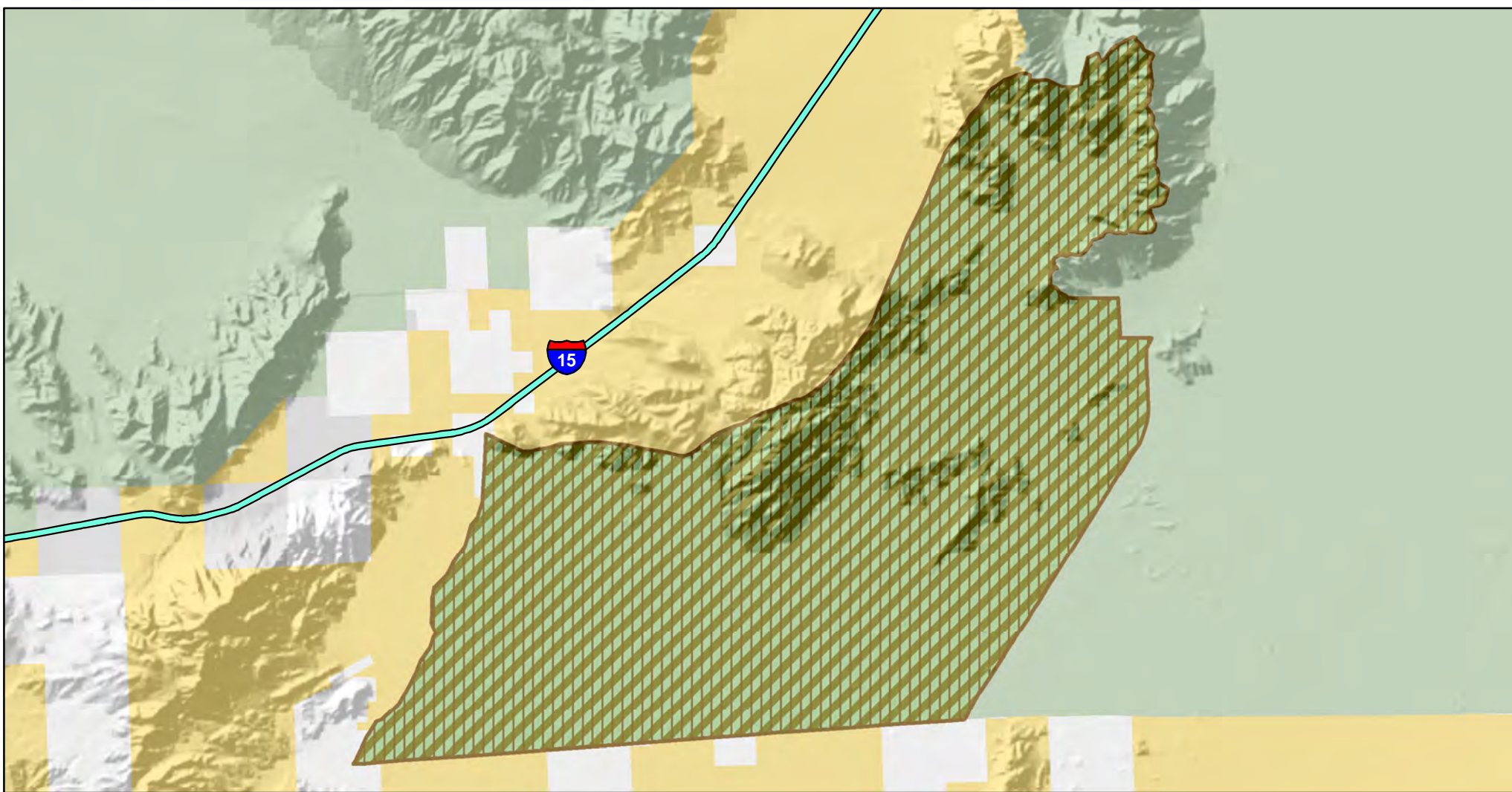









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Kilometers



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Miles





-  SRMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA
-  Open OHV Areas
- Land Status**
-  Bureau of Land Management
-  Department of Defense

Rasor SRMA

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Kilometers



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Miles



Red Mountain Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

RMZ List with Distinctive Uses and Overview

1. Spangler Hills Off-Highway Vehicle Open Area RMZ- Bound to the south side of the Rademacher Hills is the Spangler Hills Off-Highway Vehicle Open Area at approximately 58,000 acres of exhilarating cross-country travel for motorized vehicles. The majority of users in this area are off-highway enthusiasts. One of the many attractions besides casual multiple recreation use are special recreation permits for motorized competitive events, equestrian endurance rides, and competitive running events.
2. Cuddeback Dry Lake RMZ-This area is located in the Red Mountain Sub Region and its primary uses are as follows; stargazing, motion picture filming, television commercials and photography, off-highway vehicle use and touring, accessing wilderness trailheads, and geological interpretation. This is also highly used for special recreation permits as staging and overnight areas, starting points, 4 x 4 historic tours, and dual sport rides.
3. Rademacher Hills RMZ- This area bounds to the South side of Ridgecrest primary uses are walking, jogging, hiking in the lower hills and higher ridgelines, photography of the landscape and wildlife, mountain bike use, equestrian rides, and some off-highway vehicle use. This area also serves as a popular area for special recreation permits such as jogging events, mountain bike competitions, equestrian endurance rides, and dual sports.
4. Trona Pinnacles Surrounding RMZ- Trona Pinnacles is a National Landmark ACEC that is 4,055 acres in size which is located in South Searles sub region and found within this SRMA, and its primary uses are sightseeing and the viewing of its majestic "tufa pinnacles", stargazing, motion picture filming, television commercials and photography, off-highway vehicle touring, and geological interpretation. This is also highly used for special recreation permits as staging and overnight areas, navigation point, lunch meetings, 4 x 4 historic tours and dual sport rides; however, most important it is an overnight area for the historic Death Valley Equestrian Ride that has been going on for over 50 years.

Objective: The objective is to designate this area as a Special Recreation Management Area and this SRMA provides a multiple use recreation environment that focuses on low to high impact recreation and emphasizes on experiencing the diversity of the Western Mojave Desert. This SRMA provides and conserves multiple use recreation for the public's enjoyment of the great outdoors including where appropriate off-road vehicle use along with the maintenance and protection of environmental quality.

Activities: The primary activities for the Red Mountain SRMA are motorized recreation touring and other recreational activities that rely on motorized vehicles to access public lands. This SRMA provides other primary activities such as hiking, mountain biking, equestrian rides, motorized touring and joying riding, wildlife and wild flower viewing, sightseeing, hunting, photography, picnicking, stargazing, rock hounding, windsurfing, off road recreation education, and special recreation permitted activities such as dual sport adventures, equestrian endurance rides, competitive mountain bike races, off-road vehicle education and competitive motorized events in the open area. Each year the BLM hosts a National Public Lands Day out in the Radamachers, which allows individuals and organized groups from the local community a chance to come out and clean-up our desert.

Experiences: This SRMA provides a place to stop and rest, enjoy the interpretive materials along the highways and up some of the trailheads, a place to get out and stretch, and to simply enjoy the panoramic view of the great outdoors away from the big city.

Experiences RMZ (*Trona Pinnacles Surrounding Area, Spangler Hills Open Area, Cuddeback Lake, & Radamacher Hills*)

These RMZ's within the SRMA provides a wide variety of places and features to multiply the outdoor recreation experience from hiking to off-highway vehicle opportunities. The Trona Pinnacles which is a journey into one of the most unusual geologic wonders in the California Desert. This unique landscape consists of more than 500 tufa (calcium carbonate) pinnacles rising from the bed of the Searles Dry Lake Basin. These tufa spires, some as high as 140 feet, were formed underwater 10,000 to 100,000 years ago when Searles Lake formed a link in an interconnected chain of Pleistocene lakes stretching from Mono Lake to Death Valley. This area offers year round hiking, picnicking, camping, and photographic opportunities. The unique and spectacular scenery of the Trona Pinnacles have been used in movies, television shows, and commercials.

The SRMA gives individuals from the metropolitan areas a place to get away and experience the tranquility of openness and clear skies such as areas like the Spangler Hills which offers 57,000 acres of cross-country riding opportunities including hill climbs, broad canyons, and open desert. Off road enthusiasts have a variety of riding experiences to choose from including trail riding, advanced technical routes, four-wheel drive trails, and cross country play. Each year this area hosts numerous competitive events such as truck and buggy races, European scrambles, and hare and hound events. Here individuals can ride freely and experience all the desert has to offer.

The Cuddeback Lake is a remnant of the Pilo-Pleistocene Ice Age, when it was one of hundreds of fresh water lakes in the Great Basin that had no outlet. After many years there was also a time that six squares miles of it was used by the fighter aircraft based at George Air Force Base as a target and bombing range, at that time there was a small landing strip at the south end of the range. Today Cuddeback Lake is used for numerous commercials, movies, and a variety of recreational activities such as: motorized off-road vehicle use, off road recreation education, special recreation permitted activities, camping, hunting, and windsurfing.

The Radamacher Hills Trail system is located just south of the community of Ridgecrest and is a popular recreation area for hiking, jogging, horseback riding, and mountain biking. The trail segments pass through a variety of desert terrain and provide differing degrees of trail difficulty ranging from open, flat desert to steep, rocky ridges. The trail system is designed to offer the opportunity for either loop trips or point-to-point trips. This area gives the local community the opportunity to experience the spectacular features of the desert right out their back door.

Benefits:

The individual value is to escape the developmental areas and go out to enjoy the beautiful environment that gives peace to everyday life. The local community benefits by having an extended back yard where they can enjoy a hike, take a bike ride, walk their dog(s), or just enjoy the amazing view that the area offers. Families and friends use these unique areas to get away from their everyday normal life and enjoy the option to have a sense of remoteness and enjoy quality time with each other.

For the economic side, the businesses along 395, 178 and the local businesses in Ridgecrest, Inyokern, and Trona gain from the visitation that this area brings to them each year. The Trona Pinnacles and Cuddeback Lake bring numerous groups from the film industries that use our local communities for lodging, food, gas, and supplies.

The benefit of the SRMA is for the environment because/managing this area for low impact recreation will relieve the pressure on undeveloped and protected public lands. This SRMA provides significant economic benefits to rural communities that depend on tourism & outdoor recreation. The area provides outstanding environment benefits with a tremendous amount of endemic and special status wildlife and plant species.

Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSC) Description

SRMA: Red Mountain

Physical: Primitive to Rural

Social: Primitive to Rural

Operational: Primitive to Rural

RMZ: Spangler Hills Area

Physical: Middle to Rural

Social: Front to Rural

Operational: Back to Front Country

RMZ: Cuddyback Lake

Physical: Middle to Rural

Social: Middle to Rural

Operational: Middle to Rural

RMZ: Radamacher Hills Area

Physical: Middle to Urban

Social: Front to Urban

Operational: Primitive to Rural

RMZ: Trona Pinnacles Surrounding Area

Physical: Middle Country to Rural

Social: Middle to Front Country

Operational: Back to Rural

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: Basin and Range, Mojave and Silurian Valley, West Desert and Eastern Slopes.

Refer to the Bedrock Spring, Christmas Canyon, El Paso to Golden, Fremont-Kramer, Mojave Ground Squirrel, Red Mountain Spring, Steam Well, Superior-Cronese, Trona Pinnacles Areas of Critical Concern (ACEC), Special Unit Management Plans for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the SRMA
307,991

Recreation and Visitor Services Program: Primitive campsites are located in a wide variety of environments that are widely dispersed, undeveloped and are generally not signed as campsites. Camping is permitted for up to 14 days at any one site, after this time period you must relocate to another site at least 25 miles away; camping is prohibited within 600 feet of any developed water source such as a guzzler or watering trough so that the water is accessible to wildlife and livestock; when using a motorized vehicle for camping access within a Limited Use Area, limit your parking and vehicle based camping to no more than 300 feet from an established road; and within an Open Area, such as the Spangler Hills, there is no distance from route restrictions.

Allow for shooting under BLM regulations such as CFR 8365.1-5 (a) (1) & (2). Persons have the permission of the Bureau of Land Management to possess and use firearms, including lawfully registered assault weapons, on BLM-administered public lands, except when prohibited by other applicable laws and regulations.

Special Recreation Permits are authorized for specific recreational uses of the public lands. They are issued as a means to manage visitor use, protect natural and cultural resources, and provide a mechanism to accommodate commercial recreational uses. Authorized by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, there are five types of uses for which these permits are required: commercial, competitive, vending, individual or group use in special areas, and organized group activity and event use.

Other Programs: Continue with agency natural resource multiple use management practices within the area. Allow all types of activities to occur within the area, except those with unacceptable safety concerns or degrade the environment. Develop recreation sites are withdrawn from mineral entry

Manage all routes of travel as open, limited or closed, as designated in the Local TTMP.

Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Two exceptions to this management action are:

1. Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a “no surface occupancy” restriction; and,
2. If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values.

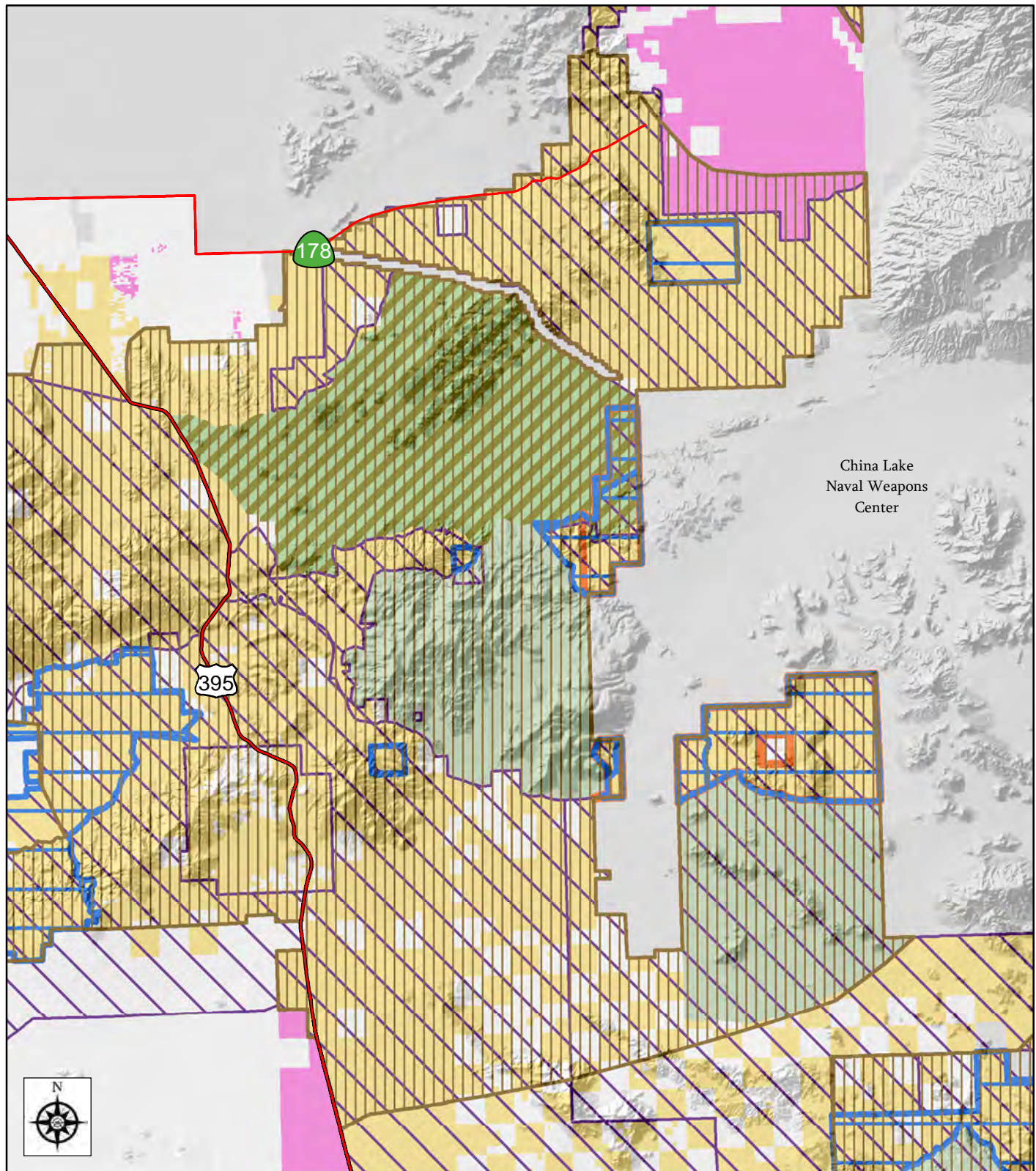
The 2016 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) withdrew approximately 3,500 acres of the Spangler Hills Open OHV Area of and 20,500 acres of the Red Mountain SRMA. Coordinate with Department of Defense on appropriate management for these areas, consistent with the 2016 NDAA.



Implementation Decisions: An activity level plan would be developed to identify and designate current and future recreational opportunities, appropriate facilities to provide for and manage the proposed uses, parameters for streamlined Special Recreation Permitting of recreation events, staffing and funding needs, parameters for facility and road/trail maintenance, partnerships, possible recreation fee considerations, and an implementation schedule.

1. Limited use areas- Limit vehicles to open designated routes and prevent user created routes from developing.
2. Restore closed routes, unitized vehicle play area, and unauthorized hill climbs.
3. Prohibit target shooting in sensitive areas and in areas where people typically congregate in large number to park or camp.
4. Increase regular ranger patrols to enforce compliance with fire restrictions, camping limits, and vehicle use on the designated route system.
5. Improve visitor series (maps, brochures, and kiosks), maintain signs, restoration sites, and continue to work with community volunteers to clean-up parking, trail head, and camping areas on a regular basis.

Mitigation:

1. Maintain through traffic motorized route network connectivity with roads and trails leading into and through the Red Mountain SRMA.
2. Manage renewable energy development on adjacent and nearby lands to avoid traffic conflicts with visitors & permitted uses.



-  SRMA Boundaries
-  ACEC Boundaries
-  CDNCL Boundaries
-  NDAA China Lake Expansion
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA
-  Open OHV Areas
- Renewable Footprint**
-  DFA
- Land Status**
-  Bureau of Land Management
-  Department of Defense

Red Mountain SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

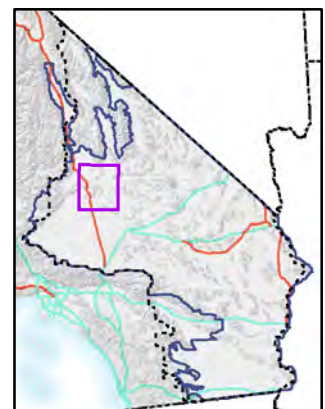
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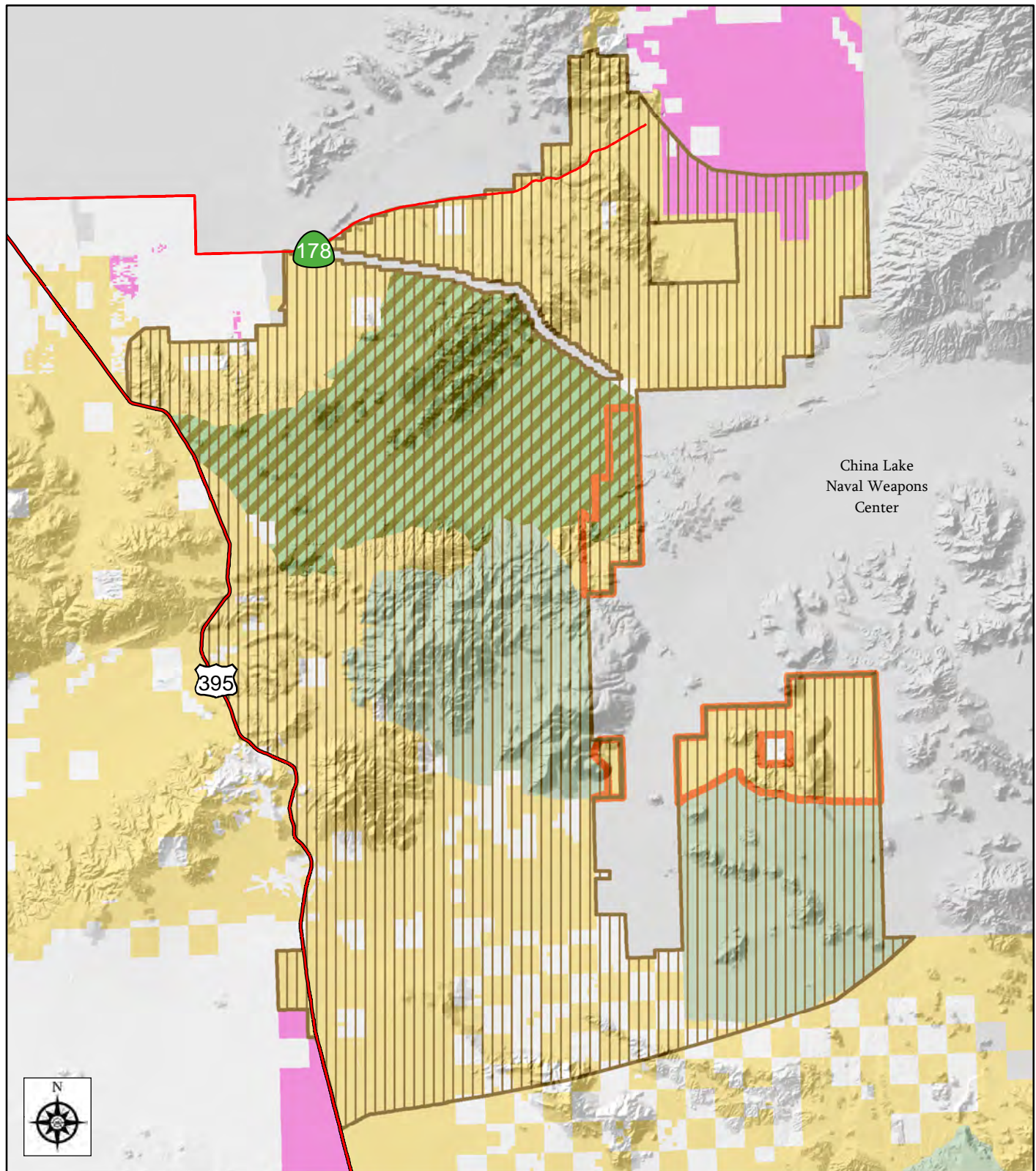
BLM California State Office



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Kilometers

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-  SRMA
-  NDAA China Lake Expansion
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA
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Red Mountain SRMA

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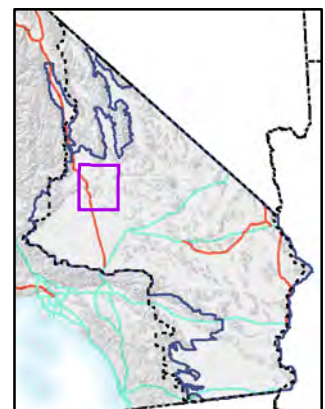


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Pinto Lucerne Valley and Eastern Slope Subarea

Stoddard/Johnson Valley Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Objective Statement: Designate this area as a Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA). Manage public lands and recreation opportunities in this area for extensive public use. Develop, manage and operate the Stoddard and Johnson Valley OHV Recreation Area for intensive long-term OHV use, and large scale special events and commercial filming. Develop and manage in accordance to Congressional Bill of 2013, HR 1676 designating the “Johnson Valley Off Highway Vehicle Recreation Area” approximately 96,666 acres. Develop manage and operate dispersed recreation opportunities and facilities throughout the rest of the SRMA for intensive and sustained casual, organized and competitive activities. Manage the aesthetic quality of the landscape to minimize degradation and provide a scenic backdrop for residents and visitors.

The Stoddard/Johnson SRMA includes extensive recreation opportunities on public lands spread along the outer edge of adjacent communities of Apple Valley, Barstow, Hesperia, Lucerne Valley, and Victorville. This area has good freeway access from Interstate 15 and Highways 18 and 247 to all of Southern California, and a good network of local feeder roads. There is a diverse range of opportunities here, with the centerpiece being the two large OHV recreation areas, Stoddard and Johnson Valley’s. There are two popular rock climbing areas, a campground, trails, petroglyphs, springs, mountain tops and thousands of acres of open space. These lands experience constant visitor use because they are on the urban interface.

This SRMA is subdivided into the following four RMZs, each with discrete objectives:

Granite Mountains RMZ includes the land in the south-west portion; everything south of the Stoddard Valley OHV area, and west of Highway 247, north of Highway 18, adjacent to Hesperia and Apple Valley.

Objective Statement: Manage these lands to provide long-term recreation opportunities along the urban interface with adjacent communities. Provide and manage a range of different types of trails and day use experiences ranging from OHV touring to family hiking excursions. Manage the setting to sustain the existing scenic quality in order to provide adjacent communities an aesthetic background.

Activities: The dominant landscape features is the Granite Mountain, at about 6,000 feet this mountain range provides the adjacent communities an excellent setting for walking, hiking, equestrian use, exploring, scramble hiking, mountain climbing and mountain bike riding, OHV touring, geo-caching, star gazing, photography, small game hunting picnicking and scenic enjoyment. This area also includes the Sawtooth campground and the local rock climbing area known as Margaretville. The majority of recreation in this area is non-motorized.

Experiences: These lands are used on a daily basis by local residents for quick trips outdoors for fun, exercise, and for an escape from daily life. People commonly go here for hikes and walks alone, in both family and small groups. This area is utilized for day trips and short weekend trips and links to a local equestrian trail system because of its proximity adjacent to communities, a chance to get out without going far.

Benefits: The greatest benefit from this SRMA is the experience of being surrounded by large open space. This area is in the urban interface with adjacent cities. This area gives people a sense of freedom to escape into a large open area where they can relax, enjoy nature, engage in physical activity and

exercise, walk the dog, hike with a relative, go hunting, camp out, star gaze and explore in off-highway vehicles.

Stoddard Valley RMZ includes the Stoddard Valley OHV Recreation Area. Highway 15 forms the western boundary, Barstow is on the north, Highway 247 along the east, and the city of Apple Valley is on the south.

Objective Statement: Manage these lands to provide intensive motorized recreation opportunities for visitors from throughout California. Provide and manage access and facilities to support sustained intensive OHV riding and racing.

Activities: The Stoddard RMZ consists of the Stoddard Valley OHV Recreation Areas where riding OHVs is the primary activity. The majority of visitors are here because this area offers a medium sized range of terrain for different types of off-highway vehicles. People come here for casual recreation, and a large number of competitive (races) and non-competitive events (fun runs). With good freeway access this area is well situated and easy to access from throughout southern California. The area is popular for OHVs and 4 X 4s exploring and scenic touring; camping, and, mountain bike riding, mountain climbing and scrambling, geo-caching, hunting, picnicking, equestrian riding and photography.

Experiences: The majority of visitors are in clubs and they come to this SRMA to camp, ride, race and socialize in family and organized events. Competing is a key experience here;. Other main groups of people consist of casual recreation by locals and regional residents; the close proximity to urban neighborhoods makes this an easy area for friends and families to get together on short notice for ½ day, day and weekend activities.

Benefits The greatest benefit from this SRMA is the opportunity for large scale competitive events and the experience of being surrounded by large open space. This area is near adjacent cities and gives people a sense of freedom to escape into a large open area where they can relax and enjoy being outside; engage in challenging OHV riding. Community, social and economic benefits are tied to parallel opportunities. This area provides significant regional benefits from large off-road events and the special equipment and manufacturing required; and they generate flows of regional tourism dollars.

Johnson Valley RMZ or also known as the Johnson Valley Off Highway Vehicle Recreation Area forms the south-east quadrant of this SRMA. This zone consists of the Johnson Valley OHV Recreation Area including what is also known as the “Shared Use Area” of 488 acres which is jointly managed by the BLM and DOD with agreed upon guidance from an inter-agency agreement. The Shared Use Area shall be open to public recreational use for 10 months and for two months by the DOD for military training purposes. This area includes a diverse range of geography from dry lakes to steep rocky mountain ranges.

Objective Statement: Manage these lands to provide intensive world class motorized recreation opportunities for visitors from throughout California and the western United States, the high. Provide and manage access and facilities to support sustained intensive OHV riding and racing. Manage for large scale outdoor movie productions, and manage defense-related purposes supporting military training (including military range management and management of exercise activities).

Activities: The Johnson RMZ consists of the Johnson Valley OHV Recreation Area where riding OHVs is the primary activity. The majority of visitors are here because this area offers a full range of terrain for different types of off-highway vehicles. People come here for casual recreation, and a large number of

competitive (races) and non-competitive events (fun runs). This area is well situated for providing recreation and large events with good access and open terrain. Key roads through this area providing access into the area and for longer distance scenic touring include Camp Rock, Bessermine, and Boone. Camping is popular here, and to a lesser degree hiking, mountain bike riding, rock climbing and scrambling, geo-caching, hunting, picnicking, equestrian riding and photography. A few small dry lakes are used for remote controlled aircraft, model rockets, and commercial filming. This area is used to film large outdoor action scenes involving numerous vehicles, aircraft, large numbers of people and explosions.

The large scale special events and OHV races draw thousands of participants and tens of thousands of spectators each year from all over the United States and foreign countries.

Experiences: The majority of visitors are in clubs and they come to this SRMA to camp, ride, race and socialize in family and organized events. Other types of people visiting the area consist of casual recreation by locals and regional residents; the close proximity to urban neighborhoods makes this an easy area for friends and families to get together on short notice for day and ½ day activities.

Benefits: The benefit of this SRMA is its large size and ability to conduct large scale off road races. Most come here to engage in physical activity and benefit from the exercise; they go hunting, camp out, star gaze and explore in off-highway vehicles. Community, social and economic benefits are tied to parallel opportunities. This area provides significant regional economic benefits from large off-road events and the special equipment and manufacturing required, they generate flows of regional tourism dollars. This area provides stimulating and exciting backgrounds for large, outdoor movie scenes, with related jobs and dollars flowing throughout nearby communities.

The special events and commercial filming here are responsible for significant regional economic and social benefits from their activities. Large scale filming operations like Valkyre resulted in the hiring of over 100 extras, the contracting of local companies for road maintenance, and numerous services like catering, transportation, set construction and vault toilets. Improvements from these activities continue for years to provide public benefits from a clean environment to better access.

Ord Rodman RMZ forms the northeast quadrant of the SRMA and includes the lands east of highway 247; the Ord Mountains between Stoddard and Johnson Valleys, plus the Rodman Mountains north of Johnson Valley.

Objective Statement: Manage these lands for dispersed recreation centered on scenic touring, OHV trail riding, equestrian use, desert exploration, and camping. Develop and manage a designated and sustainable road and trail system to provide access and trail opportunities. Manage and limit off route travel in this area to provide for protection of sensitive natural and cultural resources.

Activities: The Ord Rodman RMZ consists of the non-wilderness lands in the Ord and Rodman Mountains. The primary activities here are casual recreation, scenic touring and exploring longer distance trails on OHVs and 4 X 4s. Camping is dispersed, and this zone is more popular for non-motorized activities such as hiking, mountain climbing and scrambling, geo-caching, hunting, college class field trips, historical group outings, picnicking, equestrian riding and photography. The Rodman Mountains contain an extensive series of petroglyphs which provide a popular hiking and picnicking destination.

Experiences: The majority of visitors here are families and small groups, and they come to this SRMA to camp, ride, explore, enjoy nature and socialize in family and small group gatherings. The diverse geography and terrain of this zone give the impression it is much larger than actual size, with roads circling mountains and washes running the length of valleys. This area provides outstanding scenic touring opportunities. There are several important historic and cultural sites here which draw groups to tour and study their past.

To appreciate these lands people have to go beyond the paved road, to discover new areas and learn to read maps and kiosks, to navigate by the landscape and now with GPS. Here is where people learn how to live in nature, the joy of seeing a sunset, hearing the sounds of the day begin; finding the perfect spot for camp and watching the stars.

Benefits : Personal benefits derived from visiting this area center on satisfaction of discovering and navigating the wild lands beyond the urban interface. Here they enjoy freedom with the ability to explore and have fun in a relatively nearby area. The area is large enough to provide an un-restrained sense of being able to go and camp where you desire; yet is close enough to population centers and easy enough to navigate that it is popular with newcomers for camping, four wheeling and desert exploration. This area provides a shared setting for families and friends to enjoy an afternoon or a weekend camping, touring, and socializing. The social benefits include an extensive route network allowing people numerous options for touring, exploring and destinations. This contrast with more remote and wilderness lands where there is limited or no motorized access.

Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSC) Description

Physical Components: The qualities of this landscape have the characteristics fitting the *Front Country Classification*. A beneficial feature of this SRMA is extensive access, combined with this areas location within a couple hours' drive of the Los Angeles area. This SRMA stretches along interstate 15 from Victorville to Barstow, including 3 off-ramps. The Johnson Valley OHV Area is a bit more remote, yet is adjacent to rural communities and 29 Palm Marine Base. This entire SRMA shares a common natural semi-remote look and connectivity. Several maintained county roads, power lines and pipelines bisect the area, with scattered residents, mines and communication sites interspersed throughout the area. Visitor facilities are located along primary access roads and at popular staging sites in the OHV open areas. They include kiosks, vault toilets and vehicle barriers.

Social Components: The social component of this SRMA has the qualities associated with the *Front Country Classification*. The sheer size of this area allows visitors to disperse and therefore not appear often in large concentrations. However, on a given weekend the proximity and size of this area draws a large number of people, moving around the area, or riding the main roads will generally result in on-going contacts throughout the day. This pattern results from the geography and land use management prescriptions. The 2 large open areas are on either end of the SRMA and both are managed for intensive use with staging areas, the other 2 zones are spread out and used for dispersed recreation with remote valleys and rarely visited mountain tops.

Organized events range from 1,000 participants to a dozen. Most casual use is dispersed; family groups may involve a couple dozen primary vehicles and several dozen off-highway vehicles. Unimproved camping and staging areas, consisting of a cleared area with a rock fire ring, are located along access roads and near the vault toilets. Roads and trails heavily crisscross the area.

Operational Components: The operational components of this SRMA have the conditions fitting the *middle country classification*. There are maps for the entire area and special maps for both the OHV areas, kiosks are dispersed throughout the area and information is clearly posted; temporary, permanent and emergency closures and use restrictions are common for sensitive resources, health and safety purposes, and to avoid conflicts among visitors. Visitor services consist of law enforcement patrols, vehicle barriers, signs, kiosks and vault toilets. Rangers routinely patrol this area and staff clean the restrooms weekly; staff specialist often work in this area for a variety of reasons including facility maintenance, monitoring special events, meeting with land use proponents and monitoring sensitive resources. Stoddard Valley has outstanding access with easy on and off ramps, directly onto interstate 15; the eastern and southern boundaries have good access from state highways 247 and 18, plus county roads. Stoddard and Johnson Valley have maintained country roads around their perimeters and through their centers. Several county maintained roads pass through and link the zones in the RMA.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: Pinto Lucerne Valley and Eastern Slopes, Mojave and Silurian Valley, West Desert and Eastern Slopes

Refer to the Jawbone/Butterbrett, Kelso Creek Monkeyflower, Mojave Ground Areas of Critical Concern (ACEC) Special Unit Management Plans for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

Recreation and Visitor Services Program: For Stoddard Valley: Provide opportunities for OHV recreation, organized and unorganized; as well as other compatible, natural resource uses. Provide education, information and interpretation about resource values; balance organized and unorganized uses. Johnson Valley OHV Recreation Area: Manage “shared use area” in accordance to the inter-agency agreement with BLM and DOD. Provide for high quality organized OHV recreational opportunities, both of which require open, diverse, desert terrain. Provide for other resource uses compatible with organized and unorganized events. Minimize resource impacts, ensuring continued use. For the entire area, provide a safe, challenging environment and low level of dispersed facility development to provide access, desert travel information, staging and camping opportunities, to identify the boundaries, to manage human waste and to minimize negative impacts to natural resources. Manage all routes of travel as open, limited or closed, as designated in the Local TTMP.

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the SRMA
276,957

Other Programs: In the open OHV areas, RMZs acquire private land inholdings; fence or cover open mine shafts; allow competitive and special events, commercial filming, and non-conflicting activities. The Stoddard and Johnson Valley RMZs are designated open areas for intensive use with vehicle travel permitted throughout the area, with the exception of special and sensitive areas closed to travel for protection.

Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Two exceptions to this management action are:

1. Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a “no surface occupancy” restriction; and,
2. If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values.

Within the Stoddard/Johnson SRMA, continue with agency natural resource multiple use management practices within the area. Allow all types of activities to occur within the area, except those with unacceptable safety concerns or degrade the environment.

Implementation Decisions: Stoddard Valley RMZ: initiate right of way exclusions for the 5 developed staging areas; publish supplemental rule closing area to all shooting but hunting with shotguns. Improve Sidewinder (Outlet Center), Hodge and Lee Berry Roads, improve them as primary entrance points; provide maintenance for staging areas, and interpretive trail loops. Develop loop trail; build 3 strand smooth wire fencing on perimeter as shown in plan; place access and info signs as mapped, install traffic counters and use aerial photos to monitor use.

For Johnson Valley, acquire rights of way, and improve Bessemer Mine and Boone roads; improve internal primary road system; improve staging areas; install signs as specified. Approved management plans for the OHV areas call for recreation maintenance workers and law enforcement rangers; increase park ranger patrols during special events and holidays; area brochures; kiosks, traffic control and visitor info signs; they encourage friends groups and direct fencing of the perimeter and mine shafts where they are mapped and as needed.

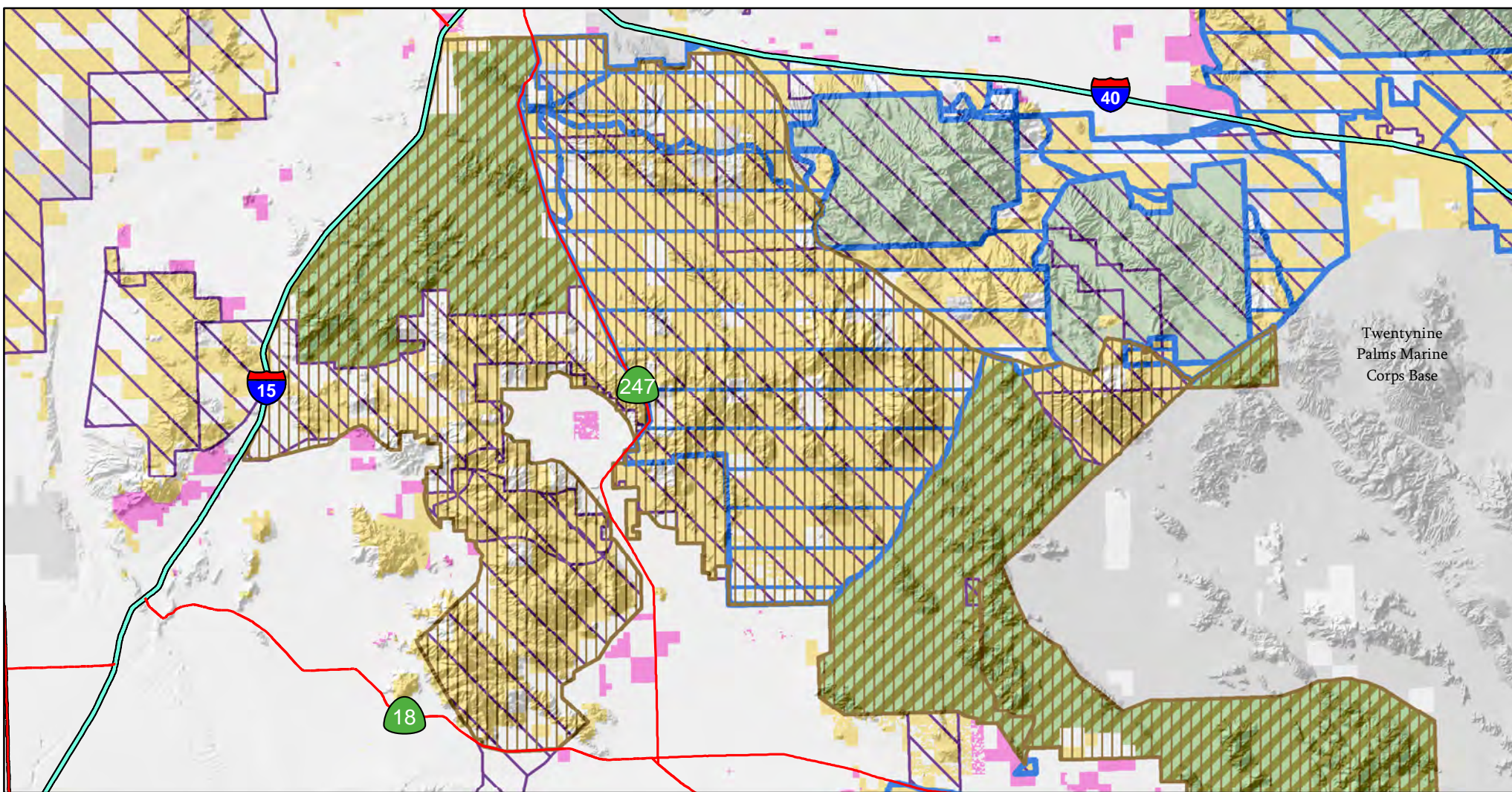
For the Granite Mountain RMZ, authorize commercial filming and develop a campground in Sawtooth Canyon. Build a vehicle barrier to prevent motorized intrusions at the Rodman Mountain petroglyphs.








An activity level plan would be developed to identify and designate current and future recreational opportunities, appropriate facilities to provide for and manage the proposed uses, parameters for streamlined Special Recreation Permitting of recreation events, staffing and funding needs, parameters for facility and road/trail maintenance, partnerships, possible recreation fee considerations, and an implementation schedule.

Manage all routes of travel as open, limited, or closed, as designated in the local TTMP.

Mitigation

1. Maintain through traffic motorized route network connectivity with roads and trails leading into and through the Stoddard/Johnson SRMA.
2. Manage renewable energy development on adjacent and nearby lands to avoid traffic conflicts with visitors and permitted uses.



-  SRMA Boundaries
-  ACEC Boundaries
-  CDNCL Boundaries
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA
-  Open OHV Areas

Renewable Footprint

 DFA

Land Status

 Bureau of Land Management

 Department of Defense

Stoddard/Johnson SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

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BLM California State Office



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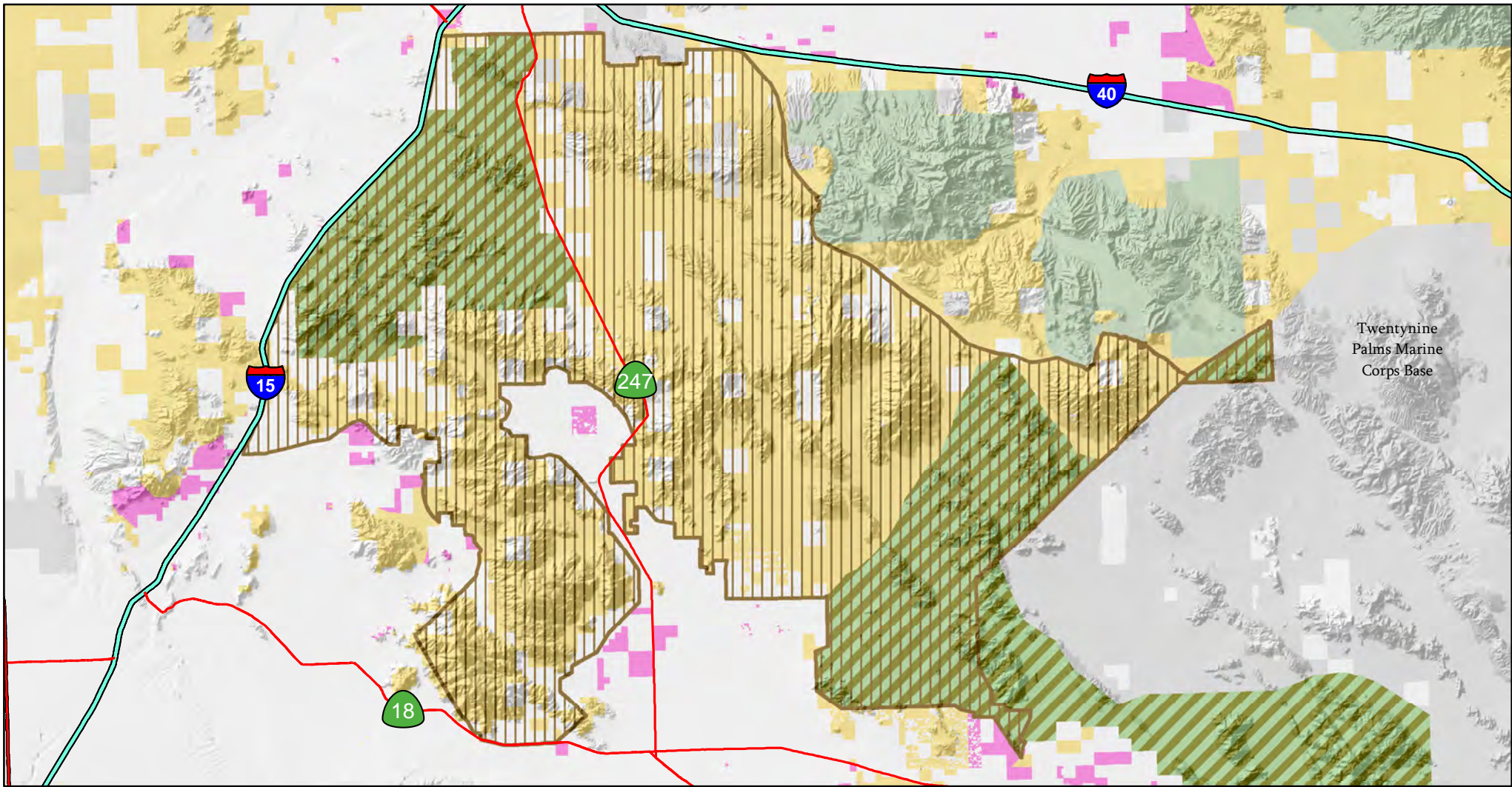


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Kilometers



0 2 4
Miles





-  SRMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA
-  Open OHV Areas
- Renewable Footprint**
-  DFA
- Land Status**
-  Bureau of Land Management
-  Department of Defense

Stoddard/Johnson SRMA

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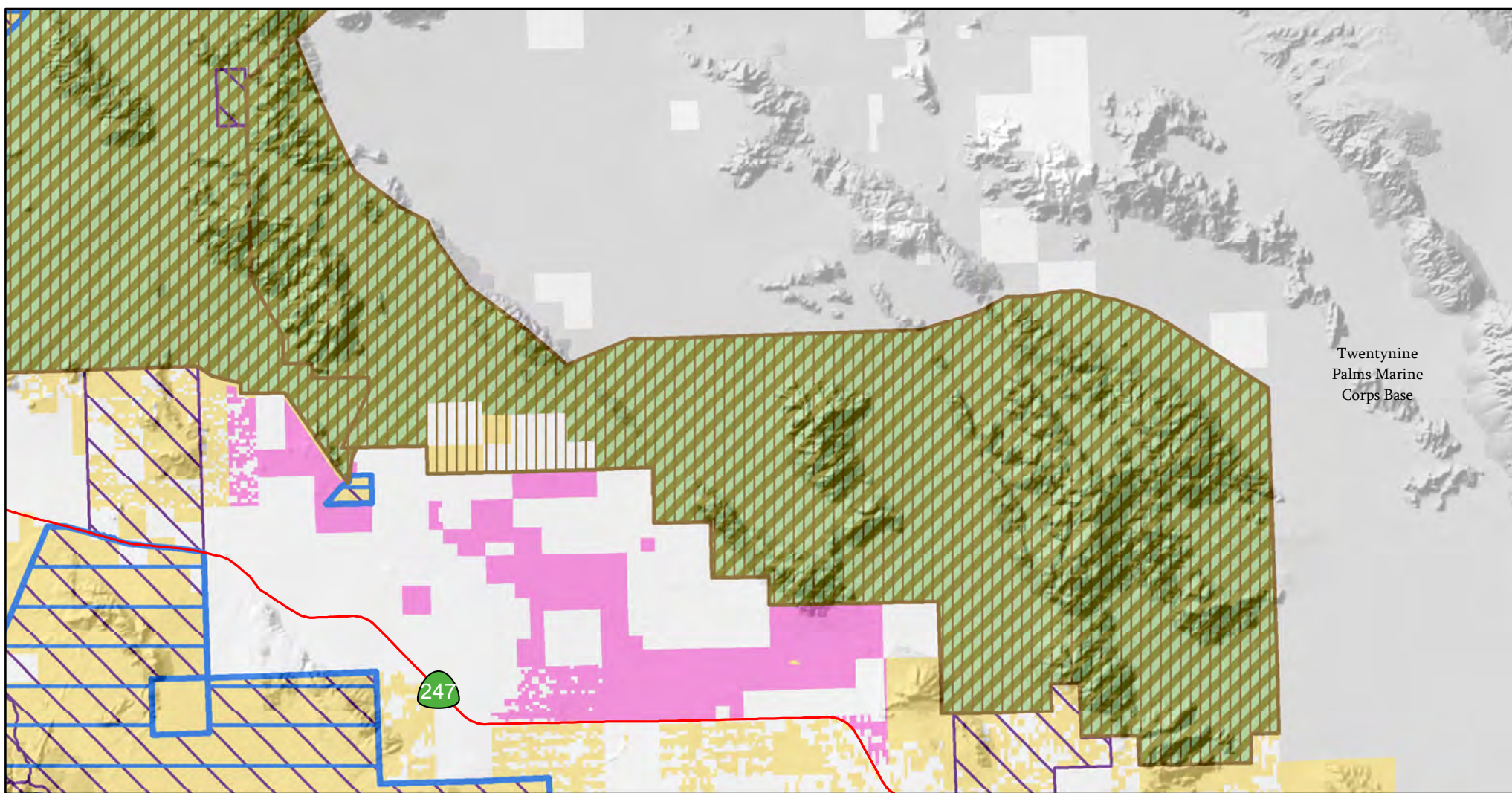








0 2 4
Kilometers



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Miles







-  SRMA Boundaries
-  ACEC Boundaries
-  CDNCL Boundaries
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  Open OHV Areas

Renewable Footprint

 DFA

Land Status

 Bureau of Land Management

 Department of Defense

Johnson Valley Shared OHV SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

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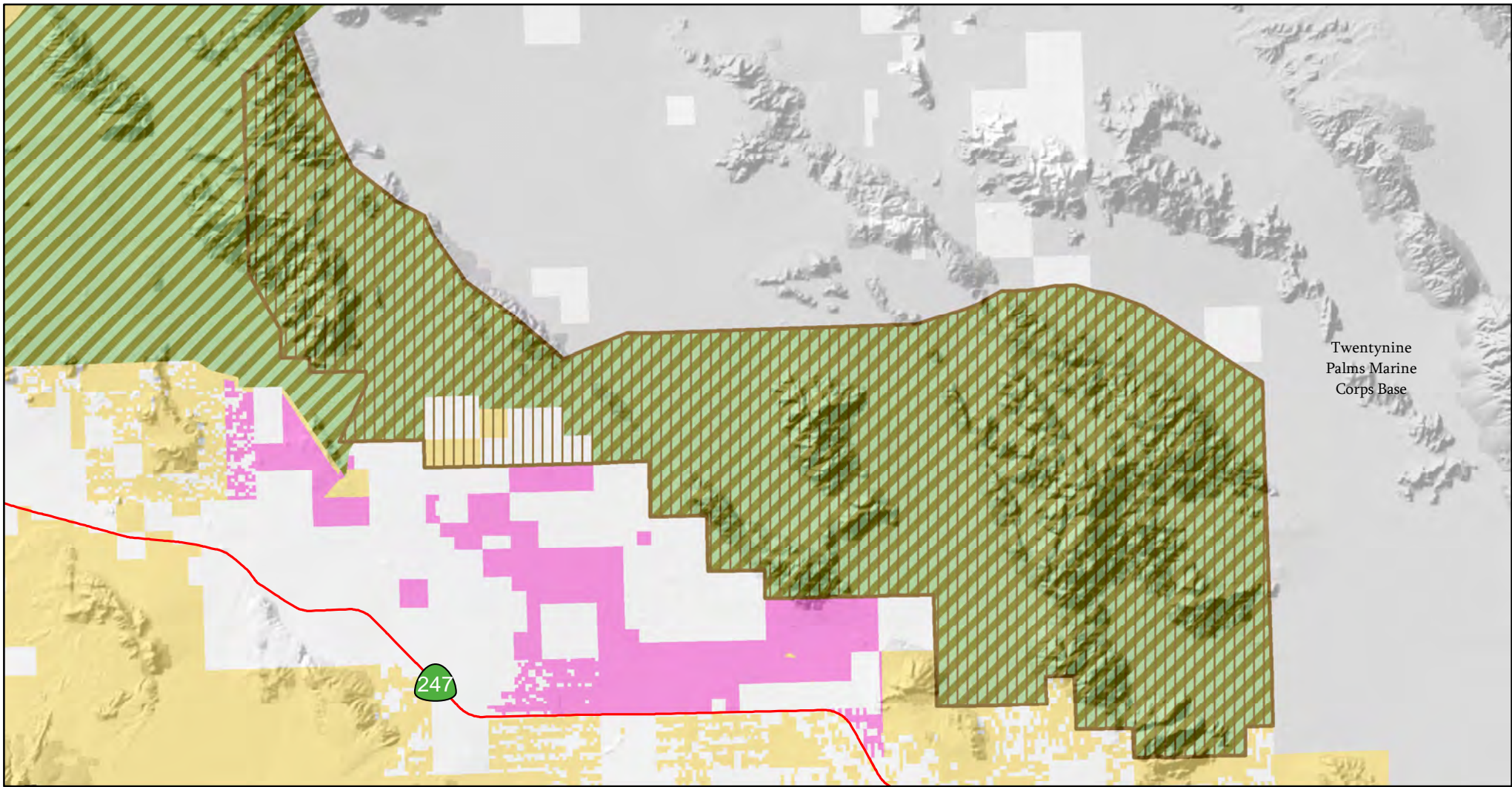









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Kilometers



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Miles





-  SRMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  Open OHV Areas
- Renewable Footprint**
-  DFA
- Land Status**
-  Bureau of Land Management
-  Department of Defense

Johnson Valley Shared OHV SRMA

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Kilometers



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Miles



Sand to Snow Special Recreation Management Area

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

RMZ List with Distinctive Uses and Overview

1. Big Morongo Canyon Preserve ACEC - The Big Morongo Canyon Preserve is located in the Little San Bernardino Mountains adjoining the west boundary of Joshua Tree National Park. The Preserve is south of the town of Morongo Valley and north of Desert Hot Springs in both San Bernardino and Riverside Counties. The Preserve encompasses 240 acres of San Bernardino County Regional Park lands and over 30,000 acres of public lands managed by BLM to retain its outstanding natural and scenic values as well as recreational opportunities within a preserve environment. This area is characterized by steep canyons, rugged terrain and a desert oasis. The area is especially high in natural diversity due to its location within a transitional zone between coastal California, Sonoran/Colorado Desert, and Mojave Desert Ecosystems. The Preserve includes an internationally recognized desert oasis and marsh that is one of the 10 largest cottonwood and willow riparian habitats in California. Visitors to the Preserve enjoy hiking along the many trails observing wildlife, especially birds as this site is an internationally recognized birding site.
2. San Gorgonio Wilderness – The San Gorgonio Wilderness was designated through the passage of several wilderness laws including the 1964 Wilderness Act (P.L. 88-577), the 1984 California Wilderness Act (P.L. 98-425) and the 1994 California Desert Protection Act (P.L. 103-433). Currently, the total acreage for this wilderness is 96,593, with 39,233 acres managed by the BLM. The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT) transverses the wilderness in a north-south direction. Whitewater Preserve, a Wildlands Conservancy managed site located near the southern end of the wilderness, provides a key entrance point to both the wilderness and the PCT.

Objective Statement: Designate this area as a Special Recreation Management Area. To preserve the nationally significant biological, cultural, educational, geological, historic, scenic, wilderness, and recreational values at the convergence of the Mojave and Colorado Desert and the San Bernardino Mountains; and to secure the opportunity for present and future generations to experience and enjoy the magnificent vistas, wildlife, land forms, and natural and cultural resources.

Activities: The primary activities for the Sand to Snow SRMA are hiking (both in the Preserve and on the PCT) and wildlife watching (particularly birds). This SRMA provides other primary activities such as primitive camping, equestrian use, wildlife and wildflower viewing, sightseeing, hunting, photography, picnicking, and stargazing.

Experiences: Enjoying the closeness of friends and family; increased independence/autonomy by accessing a backcountry wilderness area; experiencing solitude; developing skills and abilities; escaping urban areas without having to travel very far from civilization; enjoying the scenic quality of the natural landscapes

Benefits: Personal benefits include opportunities to enjoy the closeness of friends and family by escaping the stress of an urban environment, greater self-reliance as they explore a primitive wilderness area, improved outdoor skills, and the overall enjoyment of nature. These things help visitors feel more connected to the land, both physically and spiritually. Families and friends use these areas to enjoy quality time together in a natural setting with relatively easy access to vast natural landscapes. Additionally, people enjoy access to hands-on environmental learning which occurs at both the Big

Morongo Canyon Preserve Education Center and the Whitewater Preserve facilities. Economically, the area provides a positive contribution to the local communities found within the Coachella Valley as well as surrounding communities such as Morongo Valley, Desert Hot Springs, and Yucca Valley. Visitors use these communities for food, gas, and other supplies before venturing into remote areas. Environmental benefits include an increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes which can lead to a reduction of negative human impacts such as litter, vandalism, unauthorized OHV trails, etc.

Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSC) Description

The Big Morongo Canyon Preserve ACEC is characterized by steep canyons, rugged terrain and desert oases. The area is especially high in natural diversity due to its location within a transition between the Mojave and Colorado Deserts. The Preserve includes an internationally recognized desert oasis and marsh that is one of the 10 largest cottonwood and willow riparian (stream) habitats in California. It is also identified by the Audubon Society as one of the most important avian habitat areas in California.

The San Gorgonio Wilderness is the climax region of the San Bernardino Mountains in Southern California. Located on the San Bernardino National Forest approximately 75 miles east of Los Angeles, the Wilderness receives approximately 200,000 visitors per year. Its 58,969 acres harbor two small lakes, meadows, streams, 100 miles of trail, densely forested northern slopes, and rugged terrain. Elevations range from 4,400 feet to 11,499 atop namesake Mt. San Gorgonio.

RMZ: Big Morongo Canyon Preserve ACEC

Physical Components: This SRMA has qualities of the landscape fitting the Front Country Classification. The main entrance to the Preserve is located adjacent to Covington Park and is within ½ mile from Highway 62 in the town of Morongo Valley. The main body of the Preserve contains a large informational kiosks and many trails which branch out over the landscape. Many of these trails are handicap accessible boardwalks and observational decks. There are flush toilets available near the large parking lot. Small interpretive signs can be found along the trails

Social Components: Each year, thousands of visitors (roughly 60,000) flock to the main Preserve for bird watching hikes and educational studies. Most of the people that visit the Preserve arrive in small groups. While many of these groups eventually congregate together to go on the bird watching hikes, individual group size is still smaller than 6 people

Operational Components: Access to the main body of the Preserve is located off of East Drive, a paved road. Also, visitors to the southern end of the ACEC can use Santa Cruz Road in Desert Hot Springs. All of the maps and kiosks are located at the main Preserve. There is a large, walk through informational kiosk leading to the boardwalk. Also, there are two resident volunteer docents and several other volunteers available for answering questions. There are several signs located throughout the main body of the Preserve which detail the various restrictions (e.g. no horse riders, no camping, etc.)

RMZ: San Gorgonio Wilderness

Physical Components: Remoteness: This SRMA has qualities of the landscape fitting the *Back Country Classification*. The wilderness is proximate to Highway 62 as it runs through Morongo Valley. Also, access at the southern portion of the wilderness is via the Whitewater Preserve. Naturalness is one of the key components of a wilderness area. The San Gorgonio Wilderness is dominated by landform features that include rugged mountains and the Whitewater River and Mission Creek drainages. With

the exception of the remnants of a few old 4x4 roads and grazing allotment structures (e.g. drift fences), the vast majority of the wilderness retains its primeval character. The only designated hiking trail within the wilderness is the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT). Structures are a prohibited use per Section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-577).

Social Components:

Visitors to this wilderness would most likely encounter people on the PCT, especially on the section of trail immediately adjacent to the Whitewater Preserve. However, visitors to this rugged wilderness have an overwhelming sense of solitude. Most people visiting the wilderness arrive in small groups. With the exception of the small section of PCT noted above, there is little to no evidence of use.

Operational Components: Most visitors enter the wilderness via the Whitewater Preserve or by travelling north on the PCT from Interstate 10 (Cottonwood trailhead). Both hikers and equestrians use the trails. There are no maps or brochures available on site. BLM staff is rarely present to provide assistance. With the exception of some wooden posts delineating the PCT, there are no interpretive or other visitor regulation signs installed within the wilderness.

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: Basin and Range, Mojave and Silurian Valley, West Desert and Eastern Slopes.

Refer to the Bedrock Spring, Christmas Canyon, El Paso to Golden, Fremont-Kramer, Mojave Ground Squirrel, Red Mountain Spring, Steam Well, Superior-Cronese, Trona Pinnacles Areas of Critical Concern (ACEC) write-up for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail - See National Scenic and Historic Trails CMA and Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail SRMA for further management where the SRMA intersects with the Sand to Snow SRMA

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: Pinto Lucerne Valley and Easter Slopes

Refer to the Pipes Canyon, Big Morongo Canyon, Whitewater Canyon Critical Concern (ACEC) Special Management Units for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

The Mojave Trails National Monument is within the SRMA, manage in accordance as Congressionally designated.

The Pacific Crest Trail (PCT) SRMA is within the SRMA, manage in accordance to PCT SRMA Unit

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the SRMA
81,621

Recreation and Visitor Services Program: Camping limited to fourteen days within a twenty eight day period, except within the main body of the Big Morongo Canyon Preserve where camping is not allowed. The discharge of firearms is prohibited within the main body of the Big Morongo Canyon Preserve; however, hunting is allowed further south in the undeveloped region of the ACEC. Off highway vehicles, dogs, fires, and horseback riders are not allowed in the main body of the Preserve either; however, these uses are allowed in the undeveloped portion of the ACEC. Within wilderness areas, certain uses, such as motorized equipment and/or mechanized travel, are prohibited per Section 4 (c) of the Wilderness Act (1964). Hunters must comply with CA DFG laws and regulations for all areas open to hunting. Manage all routes of travel as open, limited or closed, as designated in the Local TTMP.

Other Programs: Continue with agency natural resource multiple use management practices within the area. Allow all types of activities to occur within the area, except those with unacceptable safety concerns or degrade the environment. Developed recreation sites are withdrawn from mineral entry.

Manage all routes of travel as open, limited or closed, as designated in the Local TTMP.

Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Two exceptions to this management action are:

1. Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a “no surface occupancy” restriction; and,
2. If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values.

There are two VRM classes established for this area:

1. Class I – The objective of this class is to preserve the existing character of the landscape. This class provides for natural ecological changes; however, it does not preclude very limited management activity. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be very low and should not attract attention. Class I designation is primarily reserved for wilderness (e.g. San Geronio Wilderness) and wilderness study areas.
2. Class II – The objective of this class is to retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be low. Management activities may be seen, but should not attract the attention of the casual observer. Any changes must repeat the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape. Big Morongo Canyon Preserve ACEC is classified as Class II.

IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

1. Management
 - Continue existing management of Big Morongo Canyon Preserve and ACEC
 - Coordinate land use programs and objectives with the Nature Conservancy and San Bernardino County Regional Parks for adjacent lands
 - Manage as Congressionally designated wilderness
2. Administration
 - Manage as VRM Class I and Class II
 - Draft Wilderness Management Plan

3. Education

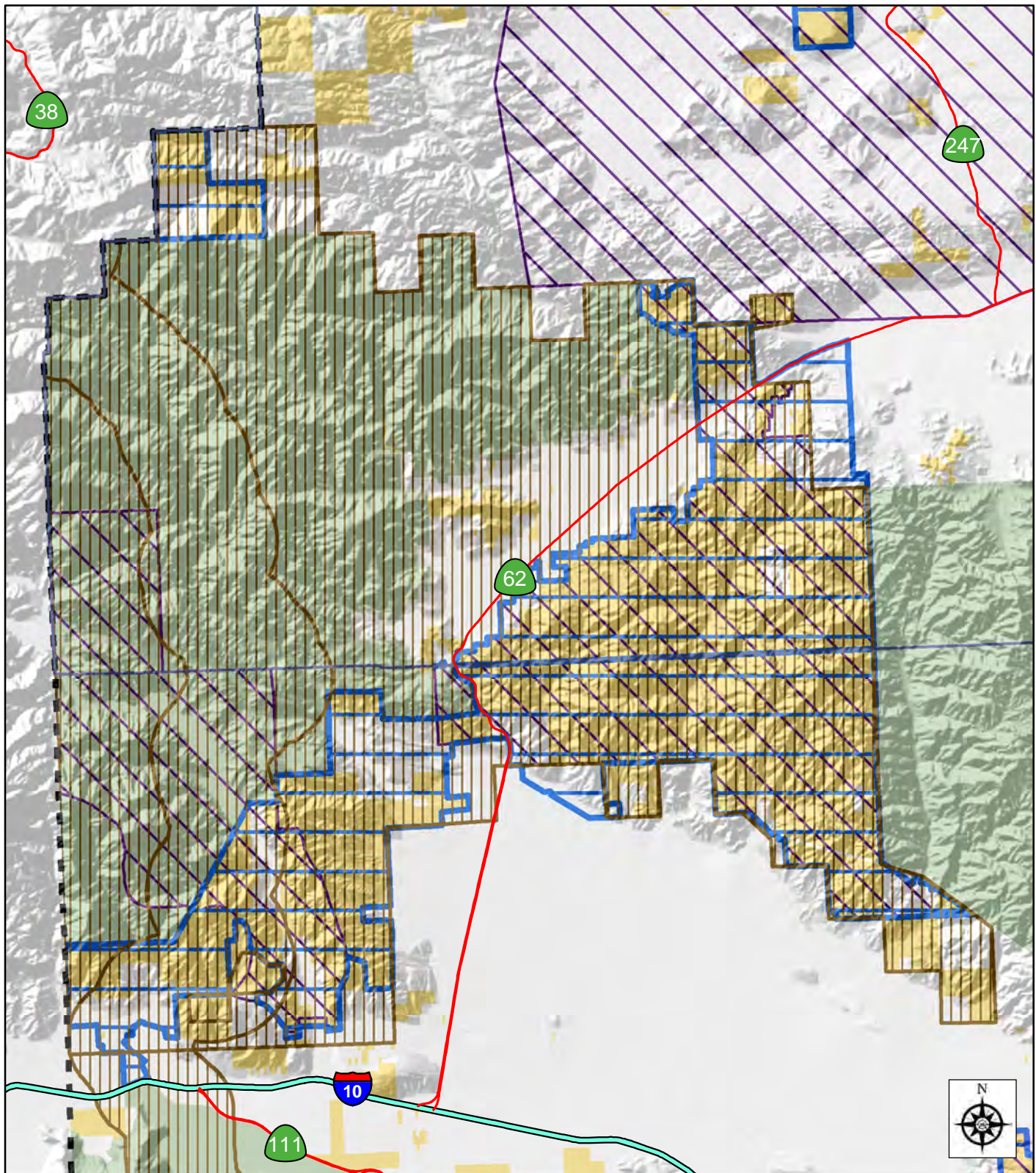
- Create interpretive brochures, maps, etc. for the lower portions of the ACEC
- Promote volunteerism/friends group for the area
- Continue working with Wildlands Conservancy on the America's Great Outdoors initiative







An activity level plan would be developed to identify and designate current and future recreational opportunities, appropriate facilities to provide for and manage the proposed uses, parameters for streamlined Special Recreation Permitting of recreation events, staffing and funding needs, parameters for facility and road/trail maintenance, partnerships, possible recreation fee considerations, and an implementation schedule.

Manage all routes of travel as open, limited, or closed, as designated in the local TTMP.

Mitigation:

1. Maintain through traffic motorized route network connectivity with roads and trails leading into and through the Sand to Snow SRMA.
2. Manage renewable energy development on adjacent and nearby lands to avoid traffic conflicts with visitors & permitted uses.



-  SRMA Boundaries
-  ACEC Boundaries
-  CDNCL Boundaries
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA

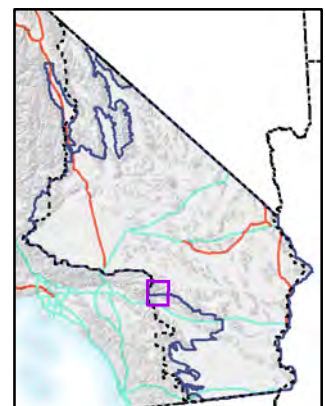
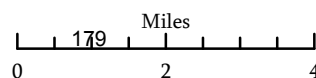
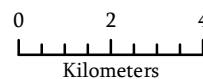
Land Status

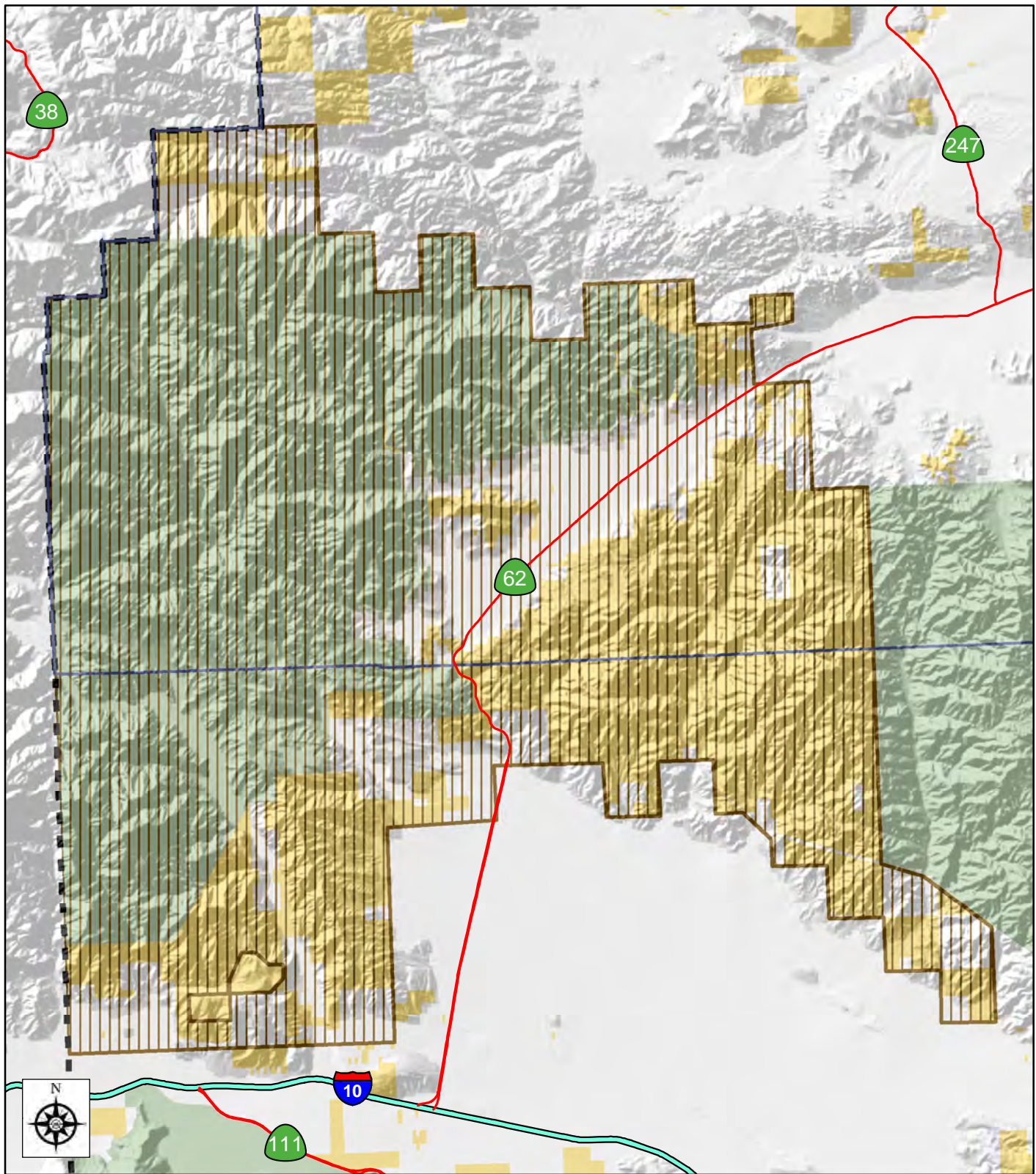
-  Bureau of Land Management





Sand to Snow SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office





-  SRMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA

Land Status

-  Bureau of Land Management

Sand to Snow SRMA

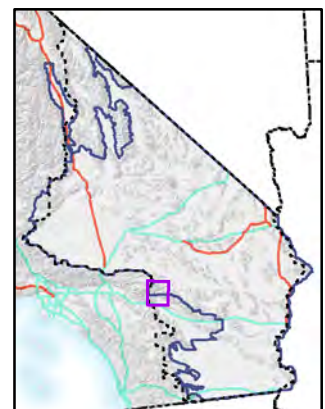
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BLM California State Office



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Kilometers

0 1 2
Miles



Piute Valley and Sacramento Mountains Subarea

Chemehuevi Valley Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)

The Chemehuevi Valley Viewshed with the Turtle Mountains National Natural Landmark is directly west of the communities of Havasu Landing, California and Lake Havasu City, Arizona.

The Turtle Mountains Natural Landmark is an excellent illustration of volcanic phenomena with superimposed sculpturing of mountain landforms. In combination, the eastern and western sections present some of the finest geological formations in the Mohave Desert. The site is of scenic value and interest; it also contains excellent examples of Mohave Desert flora and fauna.

From October to April each year hundreds of travelers “snowbirds” from the northeastern United States, Canada and Europe journey to the area to enjoy the mild winter climate seeking new experiences, enjoying vast landscape which have not existed in European Nations for hundreds of years. Visitors participate in backcountry touring adventure and the discovery of new hiking trails, rock hounding sites and camping opportunities. The Chemehuevi Reservation Havasu Landing Resort depends on the naturalness of the Chemehuevi Valley to support the recreation pursuits of their visitors.

The Needles Field Office has developed a system of designated trails entitled the Mojave Adventure Routes in regards to the 2002 Northern and Eastern Colorado Desert Coordinated Management Plan item 3.8.7. These routes are an outstanding network of 4x4 vehicle backcountry touring routes for motorized recreation. These routes were developed for the purpose of traveling to areas not often seen by many people. This network is a shared-use trail system providing recreation opportunities for all persons, including those who use street-legal and non-street legal (Green Sticker) vehicles, hikers, bicyclists, and equestrians. It also provides a backcountry opportunity for non-traditional trail users such as persons with disabilities, senior citizens, and families with small children.

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

RMZ 2a: Chemehuevi Valley Viewshed Area

Objective Statement: Designate this area as a Special Recreation Management Area. To manage and protect the outstanding aesthetic value of the Chemehuevi Area to ensure enjoyment of the “Mojave Adventure Routes” Backcountry Trail System, and the experiences offered by RMZ 2b – 2g.

The Turtles Mountain National Natural Area centers around two twin volcanic peaks located in the middle of the Turtles Mountain Wilderness. These two peaks are a dominant landmark within the viewshed of both Lake Havasu City, Arizona and Havasu Landing, California. They are also highly valued by the local Native American Tribes.

The Mojave Adventure Routes are a system of trails which lead to a variety of recreational activities within the Needles Field Office. These routes were designated open in the Northern and Eastern Colorado Desert Plan where they are referred to as the Discovery Trails.

Activities: Back Country Touring, Discovery of Historic Locations, Camping, Stargazing, Hiking, and Walking for Pleasure

Experiences: Travel the same routes that Early Explorers and Native Americans did and learn about their experiences.

Benefits: *Personal:* Learn about the unique volcanic landscape and its wildlife local species through interpretation and education kiosk. Increased health and fitness with an overall sense of relaxation and reduced stress.

Community/Social: Increased tourism and revenue for the local economy.

Environmental: Protect the cultural, natural and visual resource while providing recreation opportunities.

RMZ 2b: Blue Cloud Self Contained Camping Area

Objective Statement: To provide and maintain a formal campground setting to accommodate a broad range of recreational camping, provide necessary facilities to manage this use, and develop a business plan to provide funding for operations and maintenance. This area would provide seasonal camping conveniently located to the community of Parker, Arizona.

This area is located in the southeast corner of the field office. Dispersed 14-day use gathers within this area and tends to heavily impact the landscape for approximately 5 miles east and west along State Highway 62. An individual SRP program with use restriction would assist in the management of this area.

Activities: Back Country Travel, Camping, Hiking, and Relaxing

Experiences: Time spent with family and friends

Benefits: *Personal:* Enjoyment of warm weather climates.

Community/Social: Increased tourism and revenue for the local economy.

Environmental: By focusing use into one area we prevent the continuous sprawl of vehicles over a 10 mile wide section of land, thereby reducing the overall impact to the landscape.

RMZ 2c: Lost Arch Historic Mining Camp

Objective Statement: Lost Arch Historic Mining Camp will be managed for its outstanding opportunities; backcountry travel, exploration of historic sites, and primitive dispersed camping.

The Lost Arch Historic Mining Camp has a history of recreational and economic use for over 100 years. The area contains the remnants of Native American trails, Prospector trails, mine and mill sites, cabins, and an old vehicle graveyard. The area has always had high interest however visitation has increased since 2009 when a project was implemented creating a visitor friendly area by the placement of wildlife cupolas and gates on the dominant mines and backfilling of smaller mines. The material associated with the mines was left in place to preserve the history of the mining era as dictated within the California Desert Protection Act.

Activities: Camping, Hiking, Photography, Stargazing, Walking for Pleasure, Picnicking, Nature Studies, Night Vision Wildlife Viewing Area

Experiences: Historical and Geological Discovery and time spent with family and friends.

Benefits: *Personal:* An increased knowledge of early community life in the desert.

Community/Social: Increased tourism and revenue for the local economy. Provide ownership in the history of the area.

Environmental: Protect the visual resource by designing facilities which blend naturally into the harsh landscape.

RMZ 2d: Chemehuevi Trails

Objective Statement: To actively manage and provide for OHV opportunities by families who rent seasonally from the Havasu Landing Recreation Resorts on the Chemehuevi Tribal lands, in a way that minimizes the impacts to natural and cultural resources.

Activities: Camping, OHV Riding

Experiences: Opportunities to share in similar motorized sports with family and friends.

Benefits: *Personal:* Enjoy family time in a low-stress activity area and build a better appreciation for the resources utilized.

Community/Social: Increased tourism and revenue for the local economy.

Environmental: Better direction to the public assists in reducing the impacts from inappropriate use.

RMZ 2e: Savahia Peak Rock Collection Area

Objective Statement: To provide the rockhouser with easily accessible routes and primitive Day Use/Camping Sites within rock collection areas.

Rockhound as it is identified in the California Desert Conservation Area Plan are people who casually pick up something that catches their eye and serious collectors who travel around the country to display their discoveries at rock and gem shows. Areas where certain rocks and minerals have historically been collected in the California desert were identified by a consortium of rockhound clubs about 20 years ago.

Numerous rockhounding sites exist within the Chemehuevi Valley with the largest number situated around Savahia Peak which is located adjacent to the western boundary of the Whipples Wilderness unit. This area is heavily dependent on the use of motorized-vehicles to access the area due to its remoteness, while the recreation action is hiking areas seeking out that one perfect specimen to add to one's own collection. Routes utilized to reach this area were designated open within the Northern and Eastern Colorado Desert Coordinated Management Plan 2002.

Activities: Back Country Touring, Rock Collecting, Hiking, and Picnicking

Experiences: The discovery of new rock collecting opportunities and backcountry areas.

Benefits: *Personal:* Learn about the local geology, increased health and fitness.

Community/Social: Increased tourism and revenue for the local economy.

Environmental: Personal interest in the area helps to maintain and monitor the area.

RMZ 2f: Monument Peak

Objective Statement: To manage and monitor this highly scenic Mojave Adventure route which provides access to one of California's only Giant Saguaro Cactus Viewing Areas

Activities: Educational Field Trips, Photography, Hiking/Walking for Pleasure, Back Country Travel

Experiences: Learning about the unique plant species which grown in the California Desert Monsoon Areas

Benefits: *Personal:* Enjoying the stress-free environment and breathtaking panoramic vistas.

Community/Social: Increased tourism and revenue for the local economy

Environmental: Preserve the natural resources of the area with its unique plants and animals through interpretation and education projects.

RMZ 2f: Snaggletooth Primitive Camp

Objective Statement: To provide and maintain a formal campground setting to accommodate a broad range of recreational camping, provide necessary facilities to manage this use, and develop a business plan to provide funding for operations and maintenance. This area would provide seasonal camping conveniently located to the community of Needles, California.

Snaggletooth Primitive Camp is a series of four large group primitive camping sites used by the public and permitted events. The camp is located along the northeast edge of the Snaggletooth Mountain Range, west of US 95 and the Chemehuevi Mountains Wilderness. The site is named for the old basaltic ridge with several sharp spires along the crest.

This highly utilized primitive campground adjacent to US Highway 95 provides access to the Chemehuevi Wilderness and will be managed as an interpretive introduction site to the Chemehuevi SRMA area. Easy access from US 95, large hardened surfaces and within an easy commute to local community facilities makes this an ideal primitive group camping site for large vehicles. Visitation and use over the last five years has increased and is spreading.

Activities: Camping, Hiking, Photography and Back Country Travel

Experiences: Increased health and fitness

Benefits: *Personal:* Enjoying the stress-free environment and breathtaking panoramic vistas.

Community/Social: Increased tourism and revenue for the local economy.

Environmental: Preserve the natural resources of the area with its unique plants and animals through interpretation and education projects.

Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSC) Description

SRMA: Chemehuevi Valley Viewshed Area

Physical: Primitive to Rural

Social: Primitive to Rural

Operational: Primitive to Rural

RMZ: Blue Cloud Self Contained Camping Area

Physical: Middle Country to Rural

Social: Middle to Front Country

Operational: Middle to Rural

RMZ: Lost Arch Historic Mining Camp

Physical: Middle Country

Social: Back to Middle Country

Operational: Back to Middle Country

RMZ: Chemehuevi Trails

Physical: Middle to Rural

Social: Middle to Rural

Operational: Middle to Rural

RMZ: Savahia Peak Rock Collection Area

Physical: Back to Middle Country

Social: Back Country

Operational: Back to Middle Country

RMZ: Monument Peak

Physical: Back to Front Country

Social: Primitive to Middle

Operational: Back to Middle Country

RMZ: Snaggletooth Primitive Camp

Physical: Front to Rural

Social: Middle to Rural

Operational: Middle to Rural

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: Colorado Desert

Refer to the Chuckwalla to Chemehuevi tortoise linkage, Chemehuevi, and Whipple Mountains Area of Critical Concern (ACEC) Special Unit Management Plans for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction

Recreation and Visitor Services Program: Land Use decisions affecting the entire SRMA: Issuance of Special Recreation Permits for day use or overnight use up to 14 consecutive nights; that impact no

more than 3 staging area acres; and/or for recreational travel along roads and trails designated open in the land use or accompanying activity level plans.

Routine maintenance of the Mojave Adventure Trails System shall occur including installation of routine signs, markers, culverts, ditches, water bars, barriers, gates, or cattle guards on/or adjacent to system roads and trails.

Continue with agency natural resource multiple use management practices within the area. Allow all types of activities to occur within the area, except those with unacceptable safety concerns or degrade the environment. Manage all routes of travel as open, limited or closed, as designated in the relevant TTMP. Provide parameters to streamline permitting for Special Recreational Permit events.

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the SRMA
223,246

Other Programs: Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Two exceptions to this management action are:

1. Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a “no surface occupancy” restriction; and,
2. If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values.

VRM: The Chemehuevi Valley SRMA will be managed as a VRM Class II.

Implementation Decisions: An activity level plan would be developed to identify and designate current and future recreational opportunities, appropriate facilities to provide for and manage the proposed uses, parameters for streamlined Special Recreation Permitting of recreation events, staffing and funding needs, parameters for facility and road/trail maintenance, partnerships, possible recreation fee considerations, and an implementation schedule.

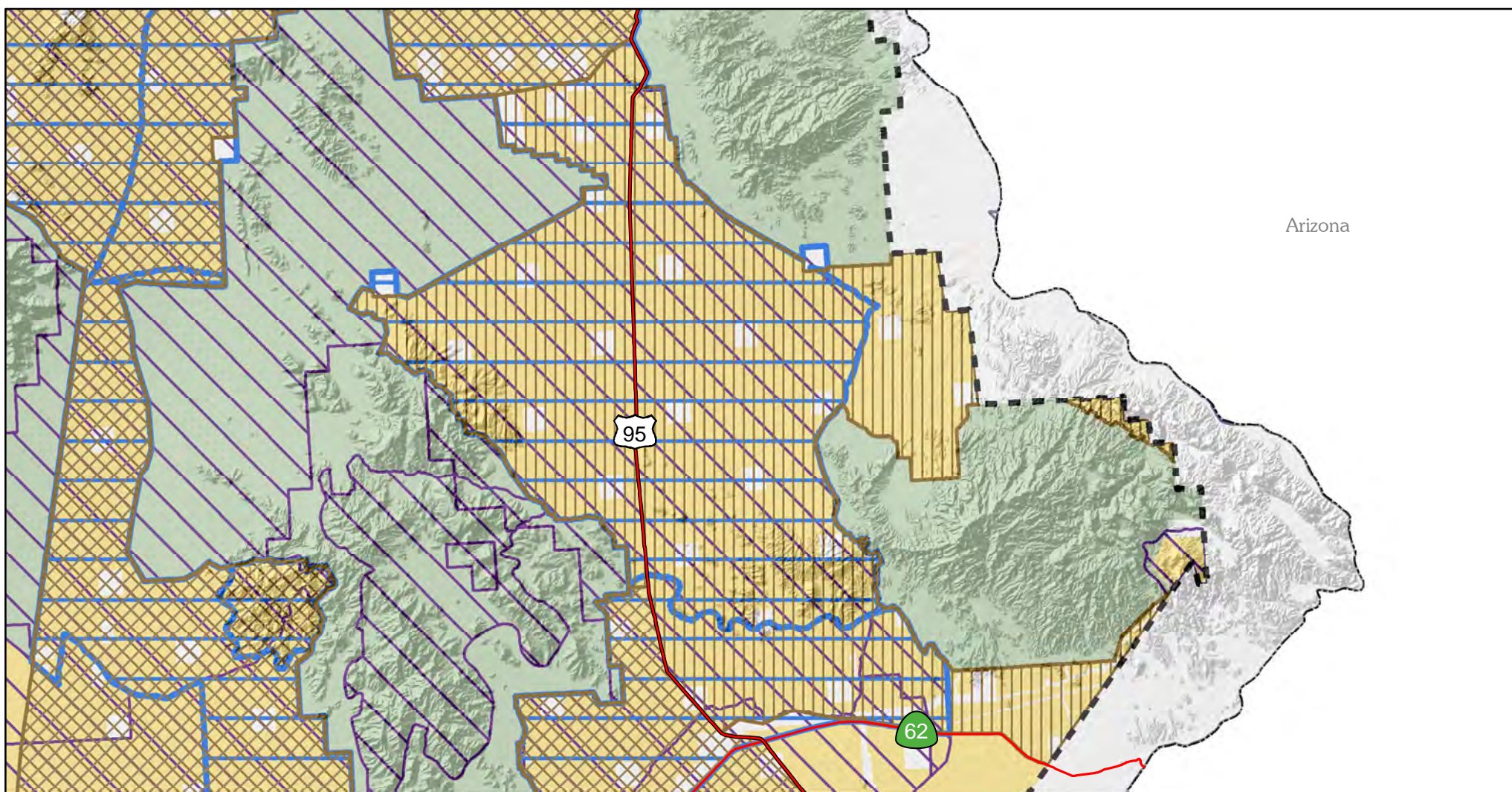
Manage all routes of travel as open, limited, or closed, as designated in the local TTMP.






RMZ: Snaggletooth Primitive Camp

- Travel Management Planning Criteria
- Provide for camping beyond the 14 day camping limit through a permit.

Mitigation:

1. Maintain through traffic motorized route network connectivity with roads and trails leading into and through the Chemehuevi Valley SRMA.
2. Manage renewable energy development on adjacent and nearby lands to avoid traffic conflicts with visitors & permitted uses.



-  ERMA Boundaries
-  SRMA Boundaries
-  ACEC Boundaries
-  CDNCL Boundaries
-  DRECP Boundary

 CDCA Boundary

 LLPA

Land Status

 Bureau of Land Management

Chemehuevi Valley Rock Collecting and Touring SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office



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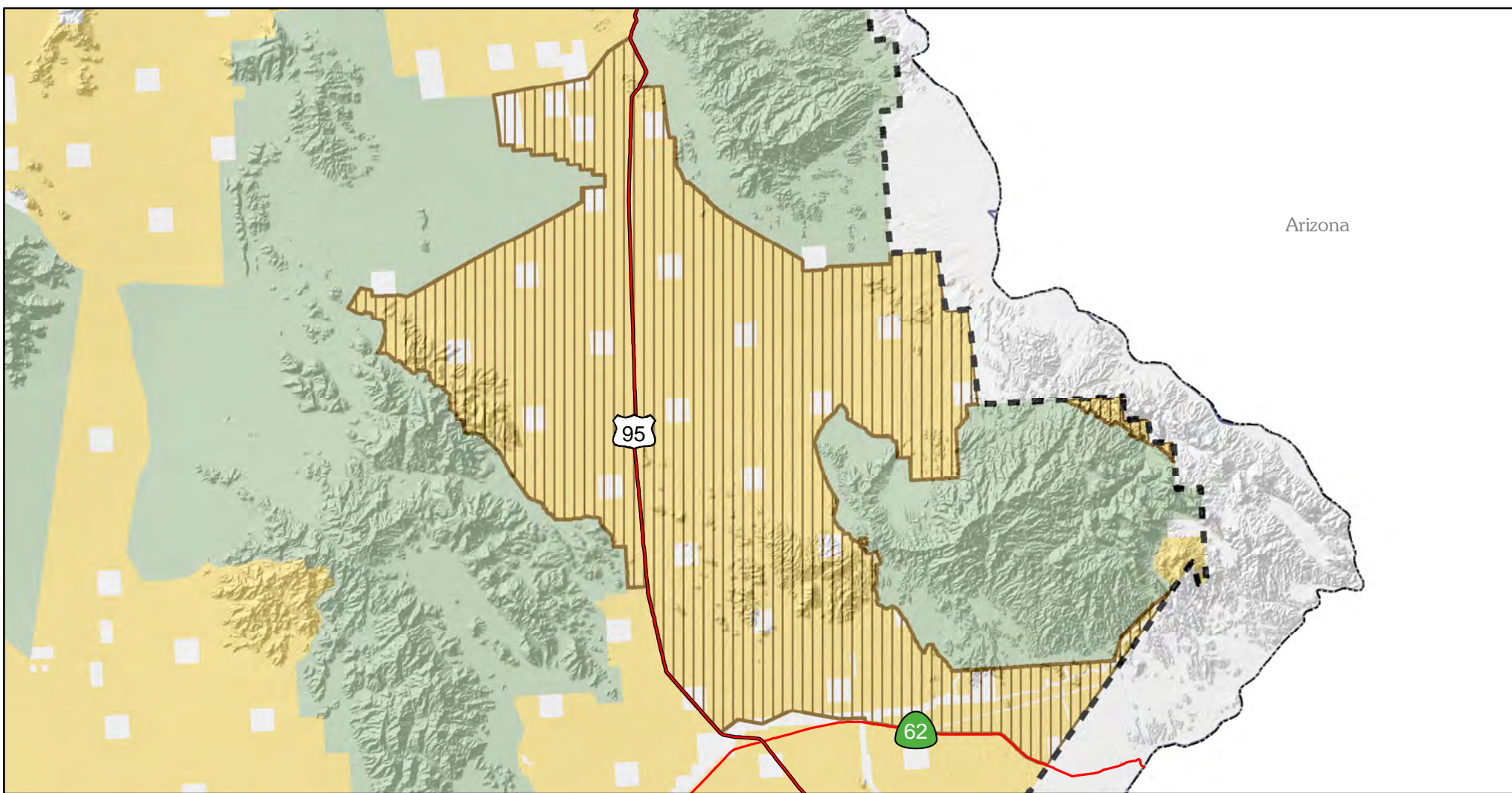






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Kilometers




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Miles





-  SRMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA

Land Status

-  Bureau of Land Management

Chemehuevi Valley Rock Collecting and Touring SRMA

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office



190



0 2 4
Kilometers



Miles
0 2 4



Sacramento Mountains Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Objective Statement: Designate this area as a Special Recreation Management Area. Provide a broad range of OHV recreational trail opportunities to provide for the current and future use of local residents and winter visitors.

Activities: A broad range of OHV recreational trail activities including the four wheel drive, ATV, UTV, buggy, and motorcycle in varying degrees of difficulty. Provide for Special Recreation Permitted OHV trails events. Provide for tent and RV camping, including the development of appropriate facilities. Provide for other compatible recreation activities including hiking, photography, hunting, wildlife and wildflower viewing.

Experiences: Camping and participating in OHV activities with family and friends, and enjoying the warm southern desert climates.

Benefits: Enjoyment of a broad range of OHV trail opportunities with family and friends, self-discovery and challenge, and enhanced economic activity through tourism related business.

Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSC) Description

Physical Components: *Front to Back Country*

Social Components: *Front to Back Country*

Operational Components: *Front to Back Country*

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

Recreation and Visitor Services Program: No LUP level decisions are identified as necessary other than the designation of the SRMA.

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: Pinto Lucerne Valley and Eastern Slopes

The Mojave Trails National Monument is within the SRMA, manage in accordance as Congressionally designated.

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the SRMA
32,925

Renewable Energy: Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the

incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Two exceptions to this management action are:

1. Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a “no surface occupancy” restriction; and,
2. If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values.

Recreation and Visitor Services Program: No LUP level decisions are identified as necessary other than the designation of the SRMA.

Other Programs: Natural Resource, T&E Species, Cultural, Geology, and Land and Realty programs would be consulted during activity level planning. Acquired conservation lands would be avoided through activity level planning of trail system and facilities development.

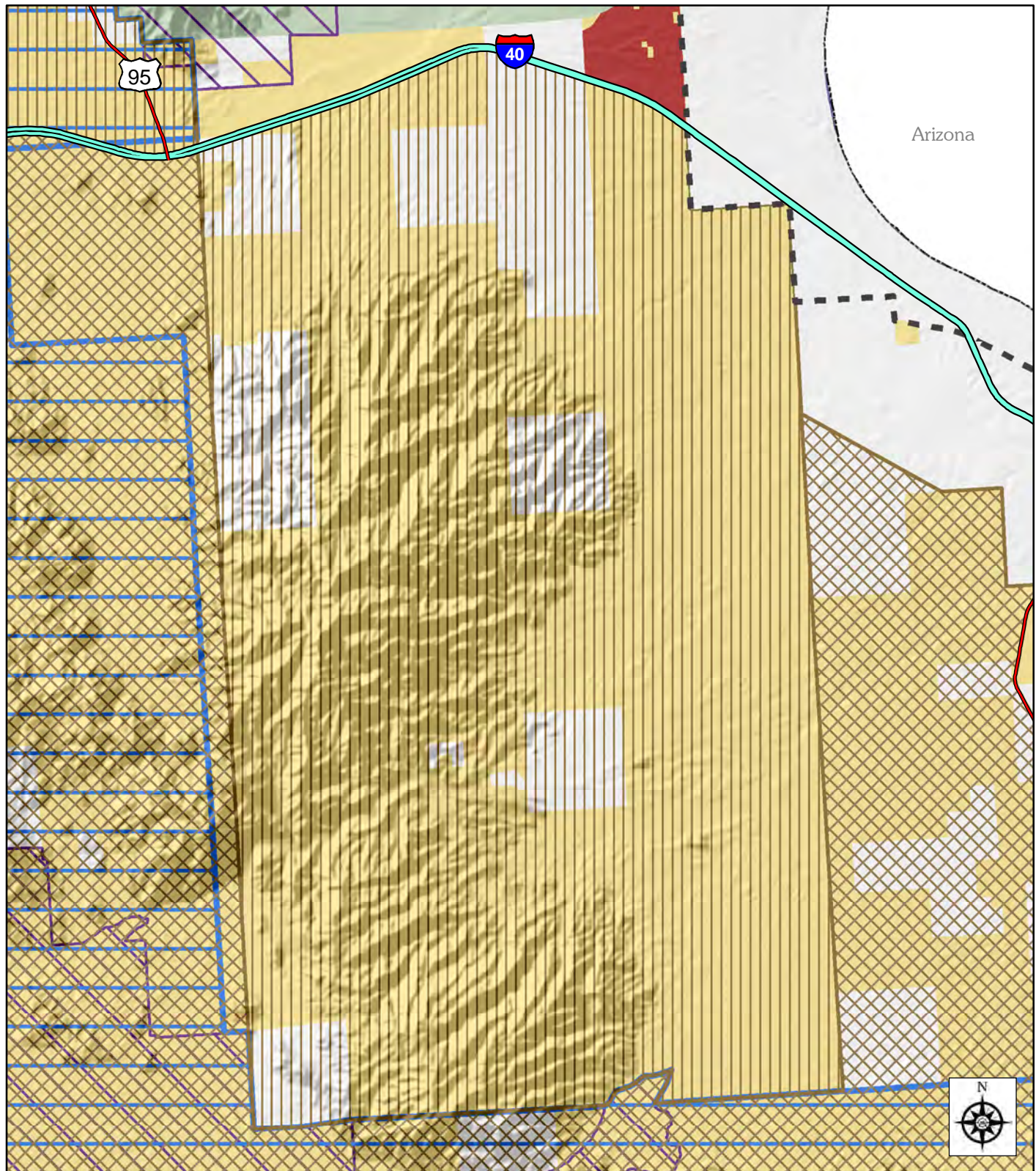
Continue with agency natural resource multiple use management practices within the area. Allow all types of activities to occur within the area, except those with unacceptable safety concerns or degrade the environment.










Implementation Decisions: An activity level plan would be developed to identify and designate current and future OHV recreational trail opportunities, appropriate facilities to provide for and manage the proposed uses, parameters for streamlined Special Recreation Permitting of recreation events, staffing and funding needs, parameters for facility and road/trail maintenance, partnerships, possible recreation fee considerations, and an implementation schedule.

Manage all routes of travel as open, limited or closed, as designated in the local TTMP.

Mitigation:

1. Maintain through traffic motorized route network connectivity with roads and trails leading into and through the Sacramento Mountains SRMA.
2. Manage renewable energy development on adjacent and nearby lands to avoid traffic conflicts with visitors & permitted uses.



-  ERMA Boundaries
-  SRMA Boundaries
-  ACEC Boundaries
-  CDNCL Boundaries
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA
- Renewable Footprint**
-  VPL
- Land Status**
-  Bureau of Land Management

Sacramento Mountains SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

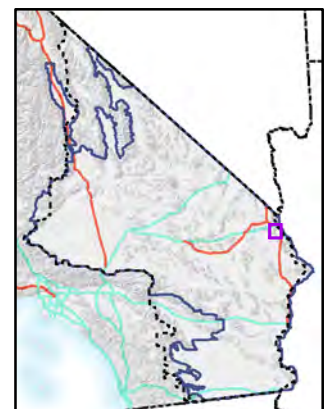
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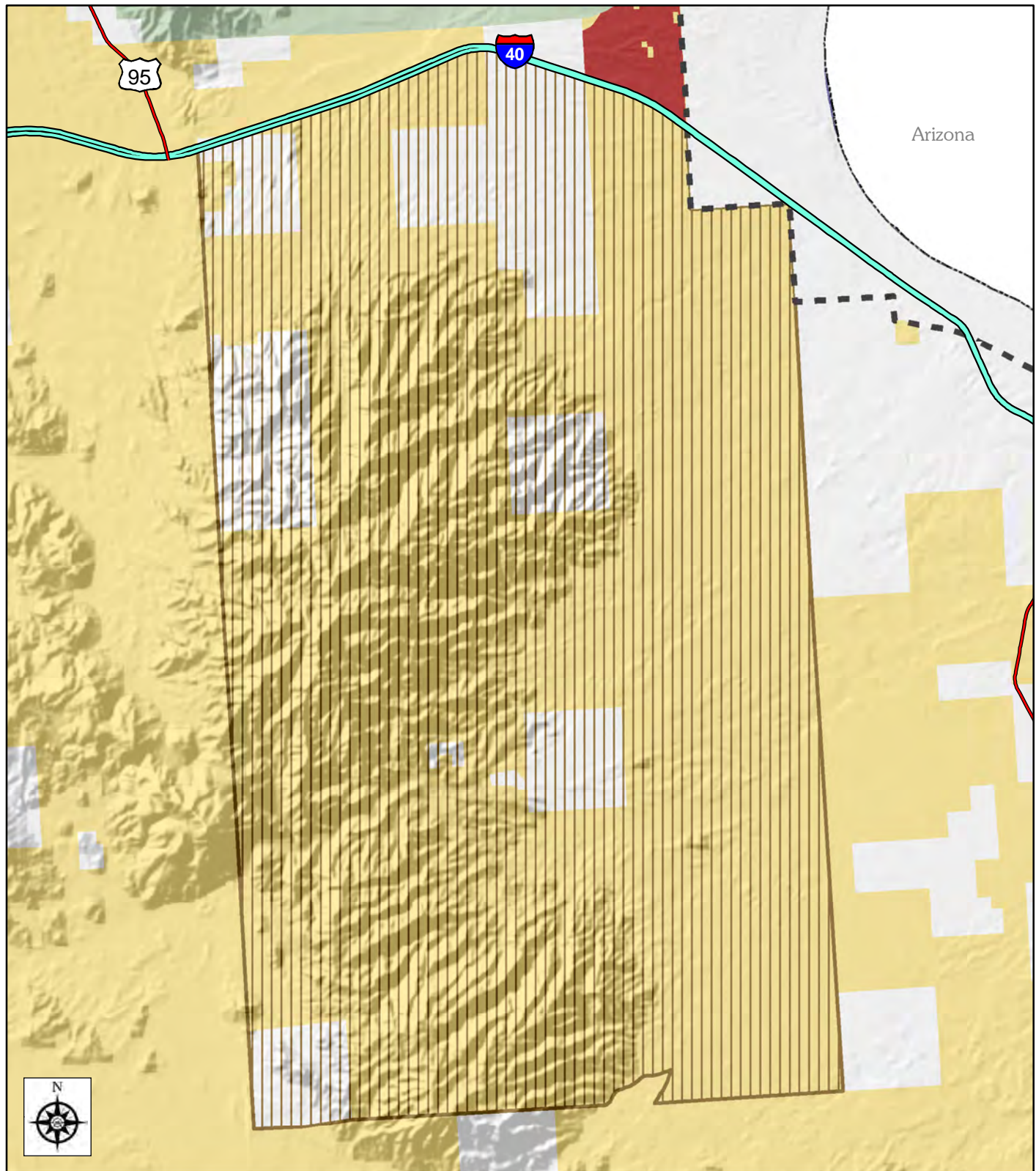
BLM California State Office







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Kilometers

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Miles





-  SRMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA

Renewable Footprint

-  VPL

Land Status

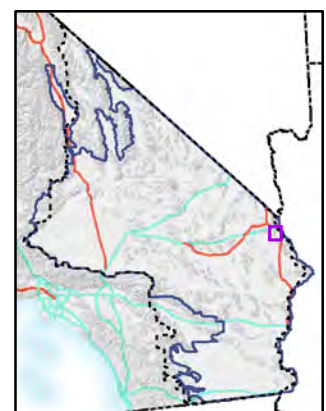
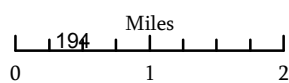
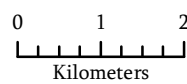
-  Bureau of Land Management

Sacramento Mountains SRMA



7/25/2016

BLM California State Office



South Mojave Amboy Subarea

Castle Mountain Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA)

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Objective Statement: Designate this area as an Extensive Recreation Management Area. Manage for outstanding views and dispersed recreational use. Castle Mountain ERMA is the tear-shaped expanse of BLM lands bordered by the Mojave National Preserve (MNP) at the east, south, and west, and on the north by the California/Nevada state line. From California access passes through the Mojave National Preserve. Traveling south out of Nevada is another option. Equestrian camping and visitation to the old community of Hart are the two major forms of recreation in the area. The historic town site of Hart and several corals are in the area. Higher elevation, existing livestock amenities, and well defined routes have led to an increase in equestrian use.

Activities: Back Country Touring, Equestrians, Hunting, Photography, Star gazing, Camping, Hiking, Permitted commercial and organized events

Experiences: Enjoyment of Horseback Riding

Benefits: Personal: Increased sense of exploration in an area designed to encourage environmental education through non-motorized recreation.

Community/Social: Increases tourism and supports local economy

Environmental: Greater protection for the historical area and a reduction of area vandalism through developed facilities designed to blend naturally into the unique landscape while preventing visitor impacts on the surround habitat.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: South Mojave-Amboy

Refer to the Castle Mountain Area of Critical Concern (ACEC) Special Unit Management Plans for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

Recreation and Visitor Services Program:

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will manage the Castle Mountain Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA) in a manner to ensure quality of dispersed recreation experiences and opportunities;

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within ERMA
28,070

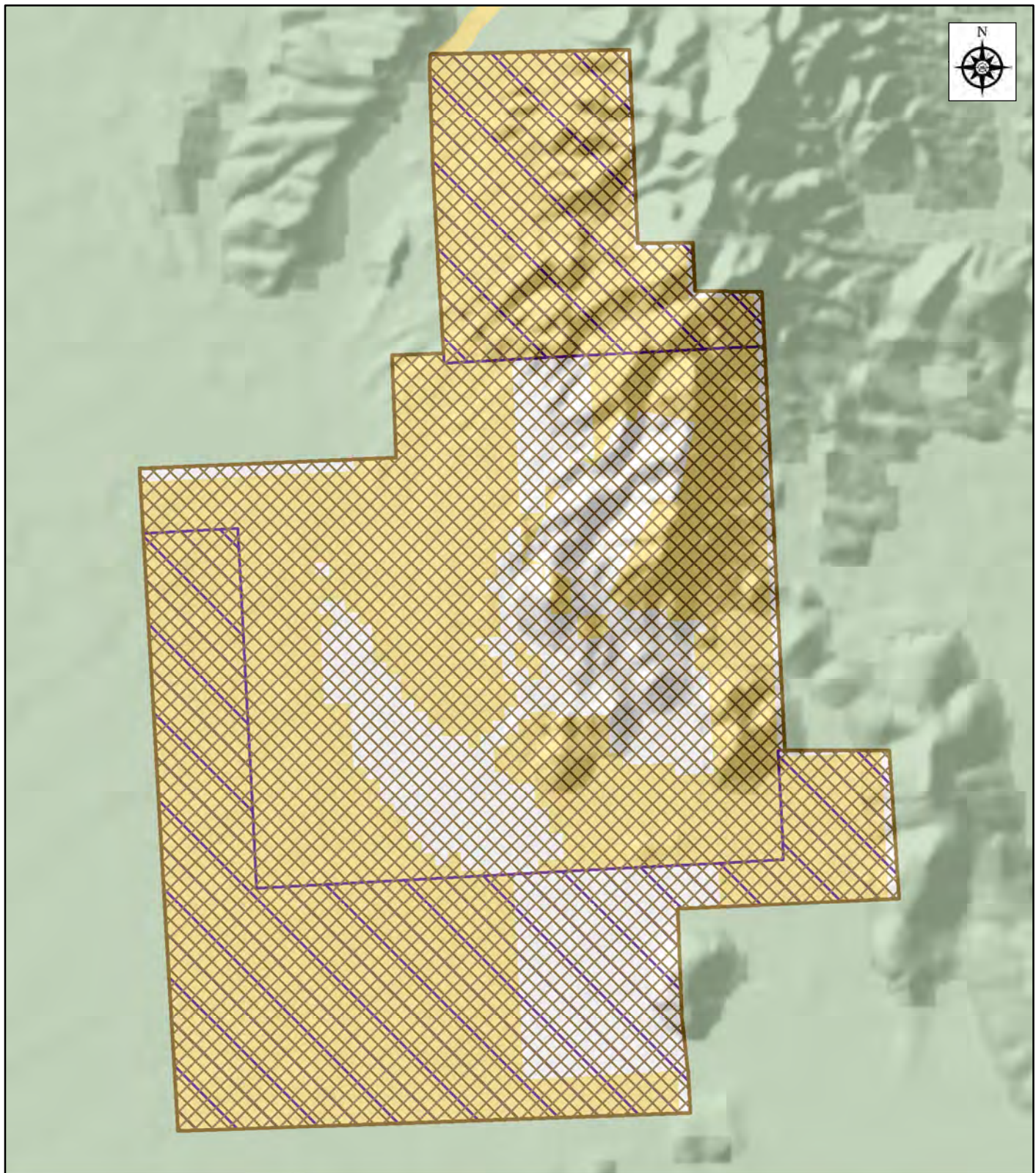
Other Programs:






Visual Resource Management Class II

Wildlife Game Guzzler Program

Implementation Decisions:

1. The Castle Mountain National Monument surrounds the ERMA, manage in accordance as Congressionally designated.
2. Routine maintenance of the Mojave Adventure Trails System shall include installation of routine signs, markers, culverts, ditches, water bars, barriers, gates, or cattle guards on/or adjacent to system roads and trails.
3. Issuance of Special Recreation Permits for day use or overnight use up to 14 consecutive nights; that impact no more than 3 staging area acres; and/or for recreational travel along roads and trails designated open in the land use plan (LUP) or accompanying activity level plans.
4. Establishment of alternate recreation sites in a similar, suitable location would mitigate for any developed recreation sites that renewable energy development would impact.
5. Interpretive developments and materials will be maintained to enhance recreation opportunities and public enjoyment and to create better appreciation of the significance of this historic site.



-  ERMA Boundaries
-  ACEC Boundaries
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA

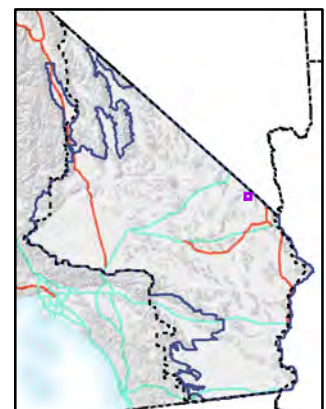
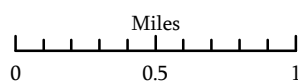
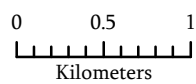
Land Status

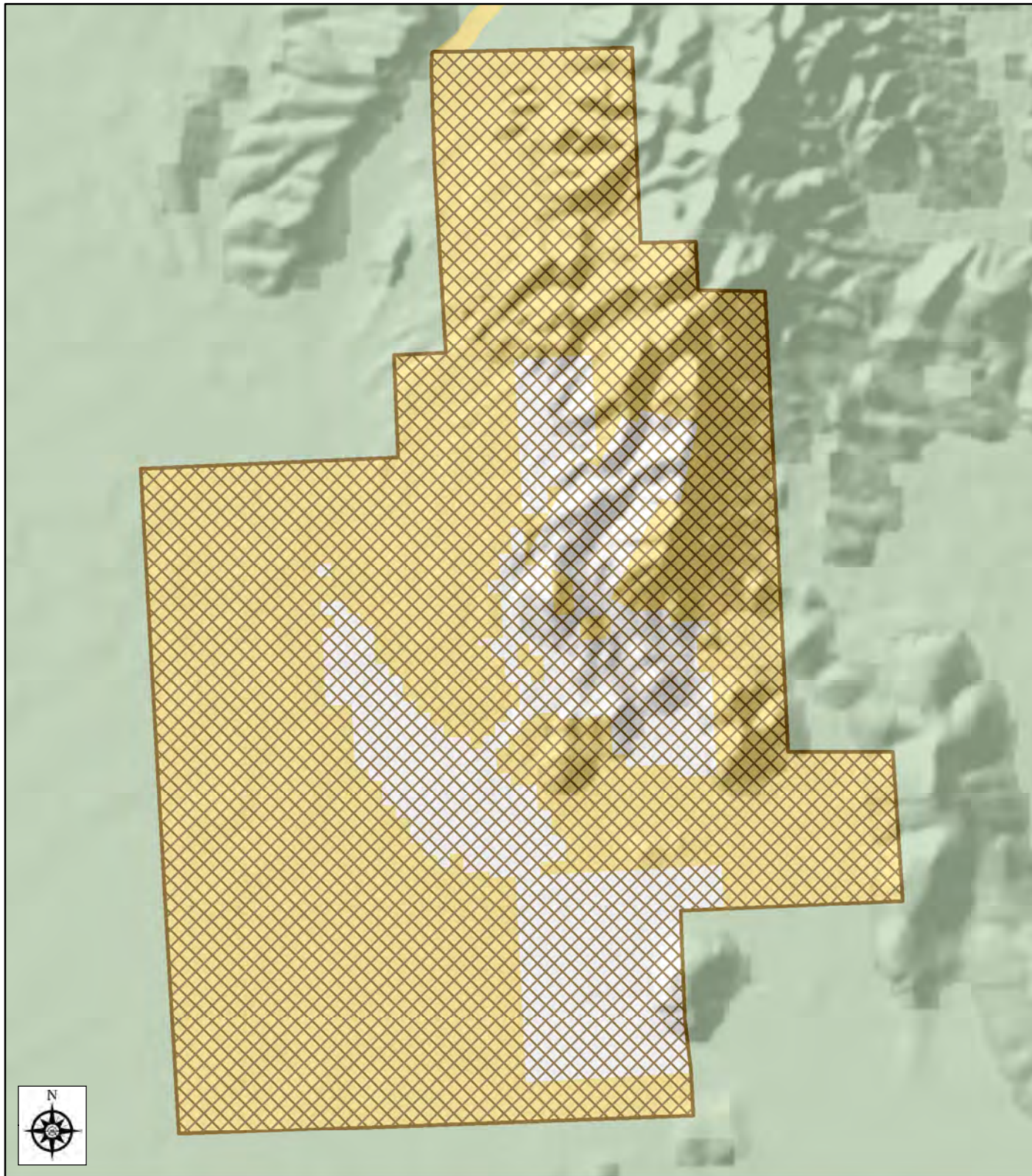
-  Bureau of Land Management





Castle Mountain ERMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

9/13/2016

BLM California State Office





-  ERMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA

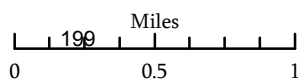
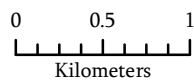
Land Status

-  Bureau of Land Management

Castle Mountain ERMA

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office



Lava Hills Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA)

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Management Objective: Designate this area as an Extensive Recreation Management Area. Manage for outstanding views and dispersed recreational use. Lava Hills ERMA encompasses vast lands that provide the northern viewshed for the National Trail SRMA or Route 66 Corridor. This ERMA also provides the viewshed for the Bristol Mountains and I-40 Corridor.

The ERMA also contains many Mojave Adventure Routes. The Needles Field Office has developed a system of designated trails entitled the Mojave Adventure Routes in regards to the 2002 Northern and Eastern Colorado Desert Coordinated Management Plan item 3.8.7 California Back Country Discovery Trails. These routes are an outstanding network of 4x4 vehicle backcountry touring routes for motorized recreation. These routes were developed for the purpose of traveling to areas not often seen by many people. This network will be shared-use trail system providing recreation opportunities for all persons, including those who use street-legal and non-street legal (Green Sticker) vehicles, hikers, bicyclists, and equestrians. It will also provide a backcountry opportunity for non-traditional trail users such as persons with disabilities, senior citizens, and families with small children.

Primary Activities: Permitted commercial and organized events, Back Country Touring, Camping, Hiking and Rock Collecting

Experiences: Enjoyment of visual resources on landscape

Benefits:

Personal: Reminiscing or feeling a part of history

Community/Social: A fuller understanding of the citizenship

Environmental: Greater sense of ownership and stewardship for the area

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: South Mojave-Amboy

Refer to the Bristol Expansion, Chemehuevi Area of Critical Concern (ACEC) Special Unit Management Plans for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

Recreation and Visitor Services Program:

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the ERMA
79,065

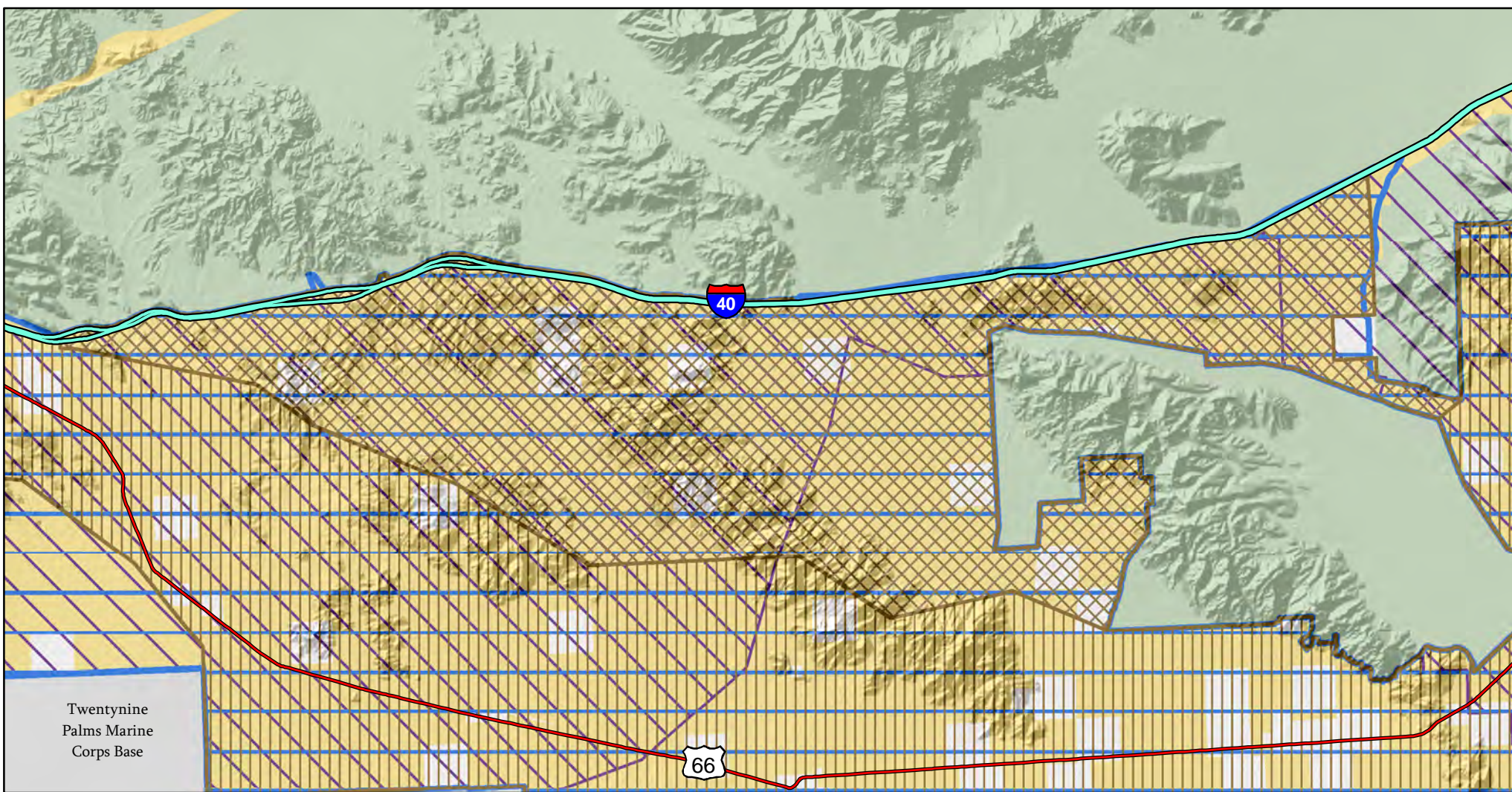
Other Programs:






Visual Resource Management Class II

Wildlife Game Guzzler Program

Implementation Decisions:



1. The Mojave Trails National Monument is within the ERMA, manage in accordance as Congressionally designated.
2. Routine maintenance of the Mojave Adventure Trails System shall occur including installation of routine signs, markers, culverts, ditches, water bars, barriers, gates, or cattle guards on/or adjacent to system roads and trails.
3. Issuance of Special Recreation Permits for day use or overnight use up to 14 consecutive nights; that impact no more than 3 staging area acres; and/or for recreational travel along roads and trails designated open in the land use or accompanying activity level plans.
4. Maintain interpretive developments and material which enhance recreation opportunities and public enjoyment and to better appreciate the significance of this historic site.
5. Any developed recreation sites that would be impacted by renewable energy development would be mitigated through establishment of alternate recreation sites in a similar, suitable location.



-  ERMA Boundaries
-  SRMA Boundaries
-  ACEC Boundaries
-  CDNCL Boundaries
-  DRECP Boundary

-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA

Land Status

-  Bureau of Land Management
-  Department of Defense

Lava Hills ERMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office



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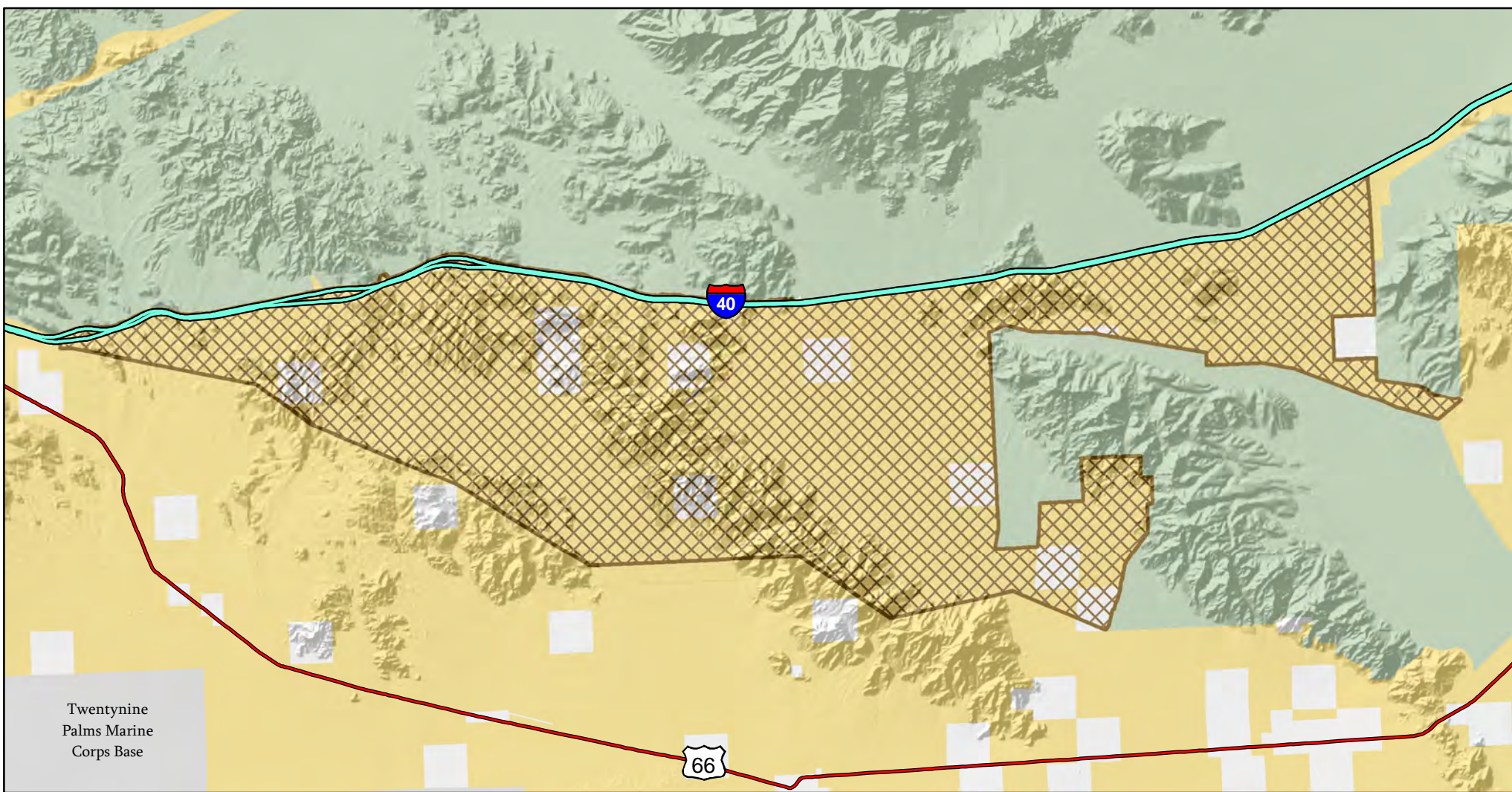






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Kilometers





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Miles





-  ERMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA

Land Status

-  Bureau of Land Management
-  Department of Defense

Lava Hills ERMA

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office



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Kilometers



Miles
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National Trails Viewshed Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Objective Statement: Designate this area as a Special Recreation Management Area. To manage for the outstanding scenic and historic recreational opportunities which are found through back country travel of the Mojave Adventure Trails.

This Special Recreation Management Area is a linear site encompassing the longest unspoiled section of Route 66 (1929), the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Line (1911), the Mojave Trail (1870) and a relatively unknown section of the Old Spanish National Historic Trail (1765). These routes depict the movement of immigration into California for the past 400 year.

In regards to the 2002 Northern and Eastern Colorado Desert Coordinated Management Plan item 3.8.7 California Back Country Discovery Trails. The Needles Field Office has developed a system of designated trails entitled the Mojave Adventure Routes. This routes system is an outstanding network of 4x4 vehicle backcountry touring routes for motorized recreation. This routes system was developed for the purpose of traveling to areas not often seen by many people. This network is a shared-use trail system providing recreation opportunities for all persons, including those who use street-legal and non-street legal (Green Sticker) vehicles, hikers, bicyclists, and equestrians. It will also provide a backcountry opportunity for non-traditional trail users such as persons with disabilities, senior citizens, and families with small children.

As addressed in the California Desert Protection Act, other historic significance included in the area are railroad, mining, ranching, and military training sites of the past. Many of these sites are found within easy walking distance from these historic routes and the Mojave Adventure Routes. In addition several gateways to the Mohave National Preserve (NPS) intersect along this section of Route 66. Amboy road also provides access to Joshua Tree National Park (NPS).

This SRMA transects the Needles Field Office from Ludlow in the west along Route 66 through Amboy, Cadiz, Essex, Goff and Needles on the eastern side of the Field Office. Today, Route 66's primary purpose is to move tourists and back country travelers from one destination to another, offering those driving along Route 66 and Highway 95 an unparalleled panoramic view of natural desert landscape that stretches from ridgeline to ridgeline and is highly valued by local communities, international tourist, and recreationalist.

RMZ: National Trails Viewshed

Objective Statement:To manage and protect Historic Route 66 and the unobstructed scenery of the Mojave Desert viewshed not found anywhere else in Southern California.

Historic Route 66/National Trails Highway (NTH) between Ludlow and Needles exists much as it did in the early 1960s. This route, established and designated in 1926 as Route 66, was later named National Trails Highway after Route 66 was decommissioned and Interstate 40 replaced commuter and industrial traffic. Route 66 originally started out as a dirt road known as the National Trail, used mostly by wagons and the first automobiles. Later, during the Great Depression, Route 66 from Chicago to Los Angeles became a renewed migration route for Americans; businesses moved commerce, the government moved troops, and families journeyed west seeking employment and a better life in California. When Interstate 40 was completed in 1979, the old two-land roadway fell into general disuse and lost its

official U.S. Highway “Route 66” designation. Yet, Route 66 lived on, immortalized in songs, television shows, and movies. Every year, car rallies and motorcycle events are focused on this bygone era of roadside coffee shops and speed traps.

Activities: Road Rallies, Driving for Pleasure, Military Site Visits, National Natural Landmark Visits, Camping, Hiking and Photography

Experiences: Reminisce on Days gone by

Benefits:

Personal: An enjoyment of modern American History

Community/Social: Increased tourism and revenue for the local economy.

Environmental: Protect the cultural, natural and visual resource while providing recreation opportunities.

RMZ: Amboy Crater Lava Field Zone

Objective Statement: The Amboy Crater Lava Field Zone will be managed as an educational and interpretative site which offers outstanding recreational opportunities. The Amboy Crater Lava Fields RMZ will provide a maintained system of hiking trails and facilities in which to view the cinder cone and surrounding lava fields.

In 1969, Amboy Crater and adjunct lava flow, a total of 5,700 acres, were nominated as a National Natural Landmark. In 1993, the cinder cone situated on 679 acres was designated an Area of Critical Environmental Concern. This Special Recreation Management Area would contain the originally nominated 5,700 acres of land plus all public lands between the lava fields and Route 66.

Amboy Crater is a significant geological feature within the Mojave Desert. Adjacent to Historic Route 66 it is a dominant landmark which can be seen for many miles. Standing alone in the desert, this young cinder cone is considered relatively young. In the latter stages of its last eruption, the cone breached one side and extensive lava flows spread out for a considerable distance in all directions. The majority of cinder cones are a solid mass of cinders and lava rock lacking any crater. The presence of a flat crater floor with four nearby coaxial nested cones within the Amboy Crater makes this a most unusual feature. Due to the young age of the cinder cone and the lack of mature soil, plant life is limited, many small mammals and reptiles can be found in small pockets of sand captured within the lava flow. The area not only presents an excellent opportunity for geological studies but also the study of desert flora and fauna on a volcanic landscape and is highly valued by universities within California. Approximately 40-50 thousand visitors come to the site each year.

Primary Activities: Educational Field Trips, Photography, Star Gazing, Camping, Hiking/walking for pleasure, and Picnicking

Experiences: Reliving the Route 66 Experience, Geological Discovery and time spent with family and friends.

Benefits:

Personal: Learning about the unique landscape and local species through interpretation and education outreach at the trailhead.

Community/Social: an awareness of how military and civilian utilize remote desert areas

Environmental: Protection of lava flows and the isolated sand pockets which support the areas vast population of unique species. Facilities which are designed to blend naturally into the harsh landscape while preventing visitation impacts on the surround habitat.

RMZ: Trilobite and Ship Mountains Rock Collecting Area

Objective Statement: Rock hounding sites will be managed for the ease of accessibility to geological specimen sites as well as to areas with primitive car camping opportunities.

The Trilobite and Ship Mountains Rock Collector Areas have been identified within the California Desert Conservation Area Plan as a location where people can go to enjoy rock hounding. Rockhounds as stated in the NECO Plan are those people who casually pick up something that catches their eye and serious collectors who travel around the country to display their discoveries at rock and gem shows. Areas where certain rocks and minerals have historically been collected in the California desert were identified by a consortium of rock hound clubs about 20 years ago.

The Trilobite Rock Collecting area is limited on the number of specimens which can be collected, while the Ship Mountain area is not. The Ship Mountains are popular with both car campers and rockhounds. The Ship Mountain rock collecting area contains nodular masses of beautifully colored and patterned opalite. The combination of pastel colors and the fine quality make this material highly prized by collectors. Some digging into blown sand is necessary to obtain opalite. Rock hounding is increasing in popularity at the Ship Mountain opalite collecting destination.

Activities: Camping, Hiking, Rock hounding and Photography

Experiences: The discovery of new rock collecting opportunities and backcountry areas.

Benefits:

Personal: Learn about the local geology, increased health and fitness.

Community/Social: Increased tourism and revenue for the local economy.

Environmental: Personal interest in the area helps to maintain and monitor the area.

RMZ: Bonanza Springs Day Use Area and Campground

Objective Statement: The Bonanza Springs RMZ will be managed for wildlife viewing and primitive camping and hiking opportunities.

Bonanza Springs is a small oasis 45 miles west of Needles, just north of Route 66 between Essex and Chambless, California. This small spring in the desert makes surrounding uplands inhabitable by wildlife for up to several miles and offers outstanding opportunities for wildlife viewing. There are three picnic

areas with tables and camp fire pits, an informational kiosk, and a nature trail leading to an overlook which provides an elevated point for observing wildlife.

Activities: Wildlife Viewing, Camping, Hiking, Picnicking and Photography

Experiences: Participation in family activities and increased health and fitness

Benefits:

Personal: Learn about the unique environment associated with a desert oasis.

Community/Social: Greater community ownership and stewardship of desert resources

Environment: An area which provides resource education benefits the natural environment

RMZ: Camp Clipper/Camp Essex WWII Historic Site

Objective Statement: Camp Clipper/Camp Essex will be managed as a living museum which focuses on the role the American Deserts have played in training troops during World War II.

Only a handful of the Desert Training Center California – Arizona Maneuver Area Camps are still visible on the desert landscape, and those that do, are visited by hundreds of military families and history enthusiasts each year. Camp Clipper/Camp Essex are two posts in the area, one being the temporary camp and the other a permanent camp. While the outline of the camp is small the site is extremely large spanning 20 miles east.

Activities:

Camping, Hiking, Photography, Star Gazing, Walking for Pleasure, Picnicking, Nature Studies

Experiences:

Historical and Geological Discovery and time spent with family and friends.

Benefits:

Personal: A feeling of pride in the sacrifice that the American military endured to protect our nation.

Community/Social: Increased tourism and revenue for the local economy. Provide ownership in the history of the area.

Environmental: Protect the visual resource by designing facilities which blend naturally into the harsh landscape.

RMZ: Camp Ibis WWII Historic Site

Objective Statement: Camp Ibis will be managed as a living museum which focuses on the role the American Deserts have played in training troops during World War II.

Camp Ibis WWII Historic Site is one of the Desert Training Center California – Arizona Maneuver Area Camps, also known as one of the General Patton WWII Divisional Headquarters. The camp is located in the southern Piute Valley, just north of the Burlington Northern Santa Fe rail line and 20 miles east of the Camp Clipper/Camp Essex. Originally named after the Ibis railroad siding, this historical WWII Camp as well as others, provided U.S. servicemen with desert terrain combat training before being sent to battlefields in North Africa and Western Europe. The roads which were hardened from tanks and military equipment are slowly vanishing with time. A number of them have been washed out from rain events and are naturally being re-vegetated. The rocks, which outlined the roads, trails and walkways, vary in appearance from excellent to invisible. It is suggested that visitors park and walk the old military routes to prevent further erosion to the area.

Activities:

Camping, Hiking, Photography, Star Gazing, Walking for Pleasure, Picnicking, Nature Studies

Experiences:

Historical and Geological Discovery and time spent with family and friends.

Benefits:

Personal: A feeling of pride in the sacrifice that the American military endured to protect our nation.

Community/Social: Increased tourism and revenue for the local economy. Provide ownership in the history of the area.

Environmental: Protect the visual resource by designing facilities which blend naturally into the harsh landscape.

RMZ: Mojave Trail and Boulders Primitive Camp

Objective Statement: To be managed as part of the Mojave Adventure Route System and as a historical route and primitive camp.

Prior to Route 66 immigrants followed old military trails from fort to fort. The Mojave Trail is a section of route which leads from Fort Mojave to Fort Piute. In the middle of this section, another known route, the Old Spanish Trail National Historic Trails, came in from the north bringing pioneers to an intersection in the trail. Just east of this intersection is the Boulders primitive camp site heavily used by both car campers and equestrian trail crews.

Activities:

Educational Field Trips/Nature Studies, Hunting, Camping, and Hiking,

Experiences:

Travel the same route that Early Explorers and Native Americans did and learn about their experiences.

Benefits:

Personal: Increased health and fitness with an overall sense of relaxation and reduced stress.

Community/Social: Increased tourism and revenue for the local economy.

Environmental: Protect the cultural, natural and visual resource while providing recreation opportunities.

Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSC) Description

RMZ: National Trails Viewshed

Physical Components: Middle Country to Rural

Social Components Middle Country to Rural

Operational Components: Middle Country to Rural

RMZ: Amboy Crater Lava Fields

Physical Components: Back Country to Rural

Social Components: Primitive to Urban Classification

Operational Components: Back Country to Urban

RMZ: Ship Mountain /Trilobite Rock Collecting Site

Physical Components: Back to Front Country

Social Components: Back to Front Country

Operational Components: Back to Middle Country

RMZ: Bonanza Springs

Physical Components: Back to Middle Country

Social Components: Back to Middle Country

Operational Components: Middle to Front Country

RMZ: Camp Clipper/Camp Essex WWII Historic Site

Physical Components: Front country to Rural

Social Components: Front Country to Rural

Operational Components: Middle to Front Country

RMZ: Ibis Camp Ibis WWII Historic Site

Physical Components: Front country to Rural

Social Components: Front Country to Rural

Operational Components: Middle to Front Country

RMZ: Mojave Trail and Boulders Primitive Camp

Physical Components: Back to Middle Country

Social Components: Back to Middle Country

Operational Components: Middle to Front Country

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: South Mojave-Amboy

Refer to the Amboy Crater, Bigelow Cholla, Bristol Expansion, Cadiz Valley ACEC, Chemehuevi, Dead Mountains, Marble Mountain Fossil Bed, Patton Military Camps, Piute-Fenner, Piute-Fenner, Great Falls Basin, Mojave Ground Squirrel, Panamints and Argus of Critical Concern (ACEC) Special Unit Management Plans for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

The Mojave Trails National Monument is within the SRMA, manage in accordance as Congressionally designated.

Recreation and Visitor Services Program:

Be managed to provide protection of natural and cultural resources consistent with law, regulation and policy; Provide facility development to enhance recreation opportunities while providing protection to the surrounding wilderness units. Issuance of Special Recreation Permits for day use or overnight use up to 14 consecutive nights; that impact no more than 3 staging area acres; and/or for recreational travel along roads and trails designated open in the land use or accompanying activity level plans. Routine maintenance of the Mojave Adventure Trails System shall occur including installation of routine signs, markers, culverts, ditches, water bars, barriers, gates, or cattle guards on/or adjacent to system roads and trails.

Manage all routes of travel as open, limited or closed, as designated in the Local TTMP.

Manage Visual Resource Classes:

Bannock, Rail line, and the area of Needles – Class IV

CalNev, Goff's Butte, The Route 66 Road – Class III

Mojave Valley, Ibis and Essex WWII Camps, Homer Mountain, Amboy/Route 66 Viewshed – Class II

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the SRMA
417,129

Other Programs: Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Two exceptions to this management action are:

1. Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a “no surface occupancy” restriction; and,
2. If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values.

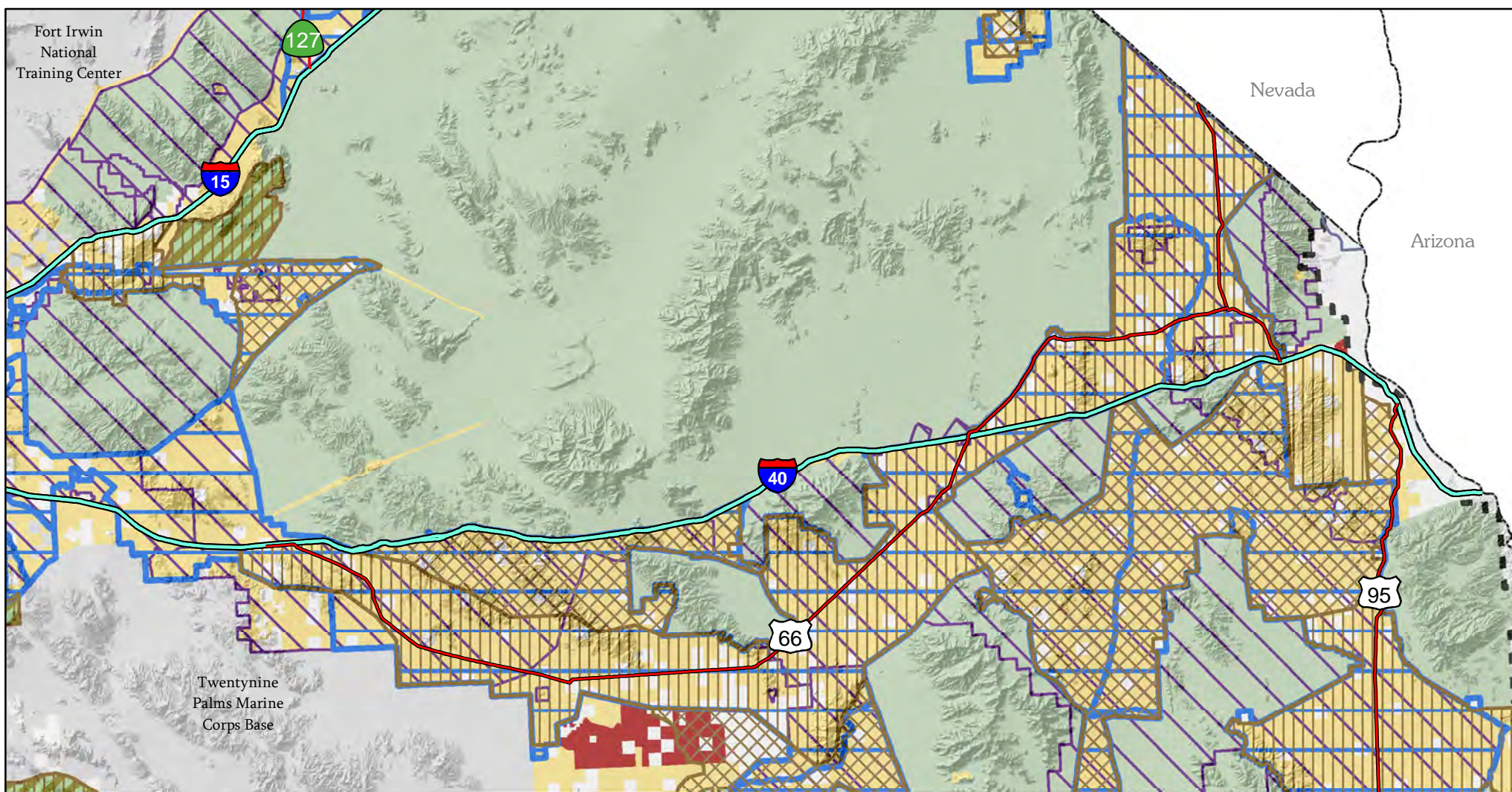
Implementation Decisions: An activity level plan would be developed to identify and designate current and future recreational opportunities, appropriate facilities to provide for and manage the proposed uses, parameters for streamlined Special Recreation Permitting of recreation events, staffing and funding needs, parameters for facility and road/trail maintenance, partnerships, possible recreation fee considerations, and an implementation schedule. Including:








1. Consider Camping RUP program
2. Develop Hiking Trails and Trailheads
3. Pursue Watchable Wildlife Designation

Manage all routes of travel as open, limited, or closed, as designated in the local TTMP.

Mitigation:

1. Maintain through traffic motorized route network connectivity with roads and trails leading into and through the National Trails SRMA.
2. Manage renewable energy development on adjacent and nearby lands to avoid traffic conflicts with visitors & permitted uses.



-  ERMA Boundaries
-  SRMA Boundaries
-  ACEC Boundaries
-  CDNCL Boundaries
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA

 Open OHV Areas

 Renewable Footprint

 VPL

Land Status

 Bureau of Land Management

 Department of Defense

National Trails SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

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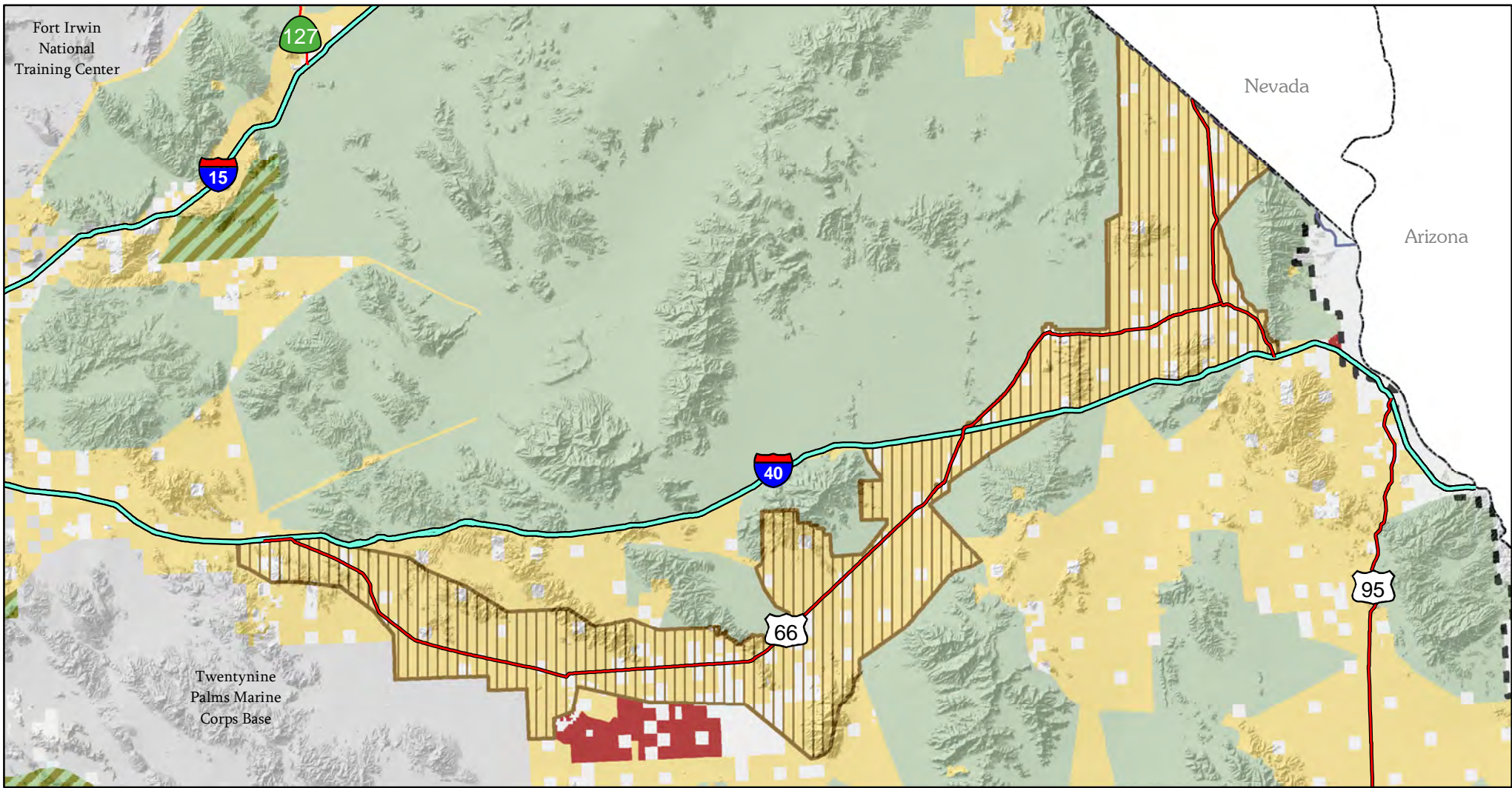









0 4 8
Kilometers



0 4 8
Miles





-  SRMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA
-  Open OHV Areas
- Renewable Footprint**
-  VPL
- Land Status**
-  Bureau of Land Management
-  Department of Defense

National Trails SRMA

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0 4 8
Kilometers



0 4 8
Miles



West Desert and Eastern Slopes Subarea

Desert Discovery Center Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Objective Statement: Designate this area as a Special Recreation Management Area in order to manage the Desert Discovery Center for interpretation, nature education, and an outdoor classroom setting as well as a public space for various public activities and events. Develop extensive facilities and displays.

Activities: The Desert Discovery Center operates through an effective multi-agency partnership where the primary programs are providing nature education through an outdoor classroom program, and public interpretive programs and displays. Additional activities include presentations and special events, scenic viewing, picnicking, rest and relax, exercise, walking, organization and public meetings. This site serves as a city wild lands park for neighboring kids playing chase, tag, hide and seek, catching lizards, flying kites and reading books.

Experiences: This SRMA provides a quiet and natural area in the heart of the city where people can stop to rest, look over the interpretive materials, get out and stretch, and simply to enjoy the panoramic view. Visitors from around the world drop in to see, touch and learn about the Old Woman Meteorite, the 2nd largest in N. America. The openness provides for regular unscripted visits by neighbors and kids, and provides an opportunity for physical exercises a regular basis. This site is being developed to function as an outdoor classroom and provides tangible hands on learning experiences, the programs provide kids opportunities to experience the cultural and natural history through arts, crafts, dance and plays. In addition to local visitors the site provides a break with visitor amenities for interstate 15 travelers, including groups, families and individuals.

Benefits: This SRMA is unique because it provides significant personal benefits to visitors and the local community. This tranquil setting provides brief respite from daily life for neighbors, visitors and workers. The facility provides valuable community benefits through education programs, hands on job skills, confidence building and a second chance at life for volunteers and paid staff; site workers include retirees, disabled workers, students, work to welfare recipients, interns, at risk youth, and first offenders. The outdoor classroom provides significant social and community benefits by instilling an understanding and respect for the land; the resulting curiosity and understanding in youth grows to an appreciation and respect for the surrounding public lands. This results in environmental benefits through compatible land use activities, reduced vandalism, fewer incidence of damage to resources, increased participation in re-cycling, reduced levels of inappropriate dumping, volunteer support, funding, resource projects and reduced vandalism.

Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSC) Description

Physical: This SRMA has qualities of the landscape fitting the Urban Classification. Sitting in the heart of Barstow, this 12 acres site is located on one of the city's main streets, 2 blocks from interstate 15. Site improvements include paved parking, 7,000 sq. ft. visitor center, native desert pond and cactus garden area, large enclosed patio, 11 acre open space with .25 mile nature trail, 6 shade ramadas and picnic tables, landscaping, lighting, interpretive displays, restrooms, kiosk, solar energy panels, administrative office space, complete range of utilities and internet connectivity, plus solar panel power generation. Starting in 2012 the city began an urban trail plan with the DDC and neighboring facilities forming the core components for a planned community multi-modal trail systems.

Social Components: All of the qualities of the social component dictate that the site is Urban in Classification. The site is popular with local school kids in groups up to several hundred. Families on regional and cross country vacations frequently visit; as do a wide range of travelers because of its proximity to the highway. The Old Woman meteorite is on display here and draws a wide range of visitors from across the country and around the globe. The local youth are a target group for outdoor classroom with the intent to develop and grow a sense of respect and stewardship for the surrounding desert landscape. The goal is to grow a sense of ownership by local citizens for the landscape around them; and therefore reduce the potential for vandalism and destructive behaviors harmful to the natural setting. The orientation plaza is growing as a popular site for teens to meet and greet, and the sites proximity to multi-occupancy housing leads to continuous stream of youthful interactions.

Operational Components: This is an inner-city facility with excellent access off Main Street, about 2 blocks from easy off and on to Interstate 15. Walkways connect the site to the adjacent community center, traditional park, playground and tennis courts, and nearby museum. There is a large paved parking area for cars, buses and motorhomes; including handicap parking and cement walkways. Inside the center, a visitor counter is staffed and a wide range of displays are available for browsing. Visitor amenities include restrooms, walkways, water fountains, shade structures, picnic tables, and overlooks. There is an attached courtyard cactus garden and desert pond, both with live native desert species. The pond and an inside fish tank contain native turtles and Mojave River tui chub.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: West Desert and Eastern Slopes

Recreation and Visitor Services: The facility has regular hours of operations during daylight; parking, picnic and outdoor park space are open 24/7. The site operates in partnership with several agencies and organizations contributing various personnel and resources; visitor counter is staffed when the facility is open, typically by volunteers; group tours and outdoor classrooms are by appointment only.

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the SRMA
13

Other Programs: Provide flexibility and growth in the partnership to allow the site to evolve as necessary for the best use to meet dynamic and changing community and agency needs.

Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Three exceptions to this management action are:

1. Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a “no surface occupancy” restriction; and,
2. If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values.

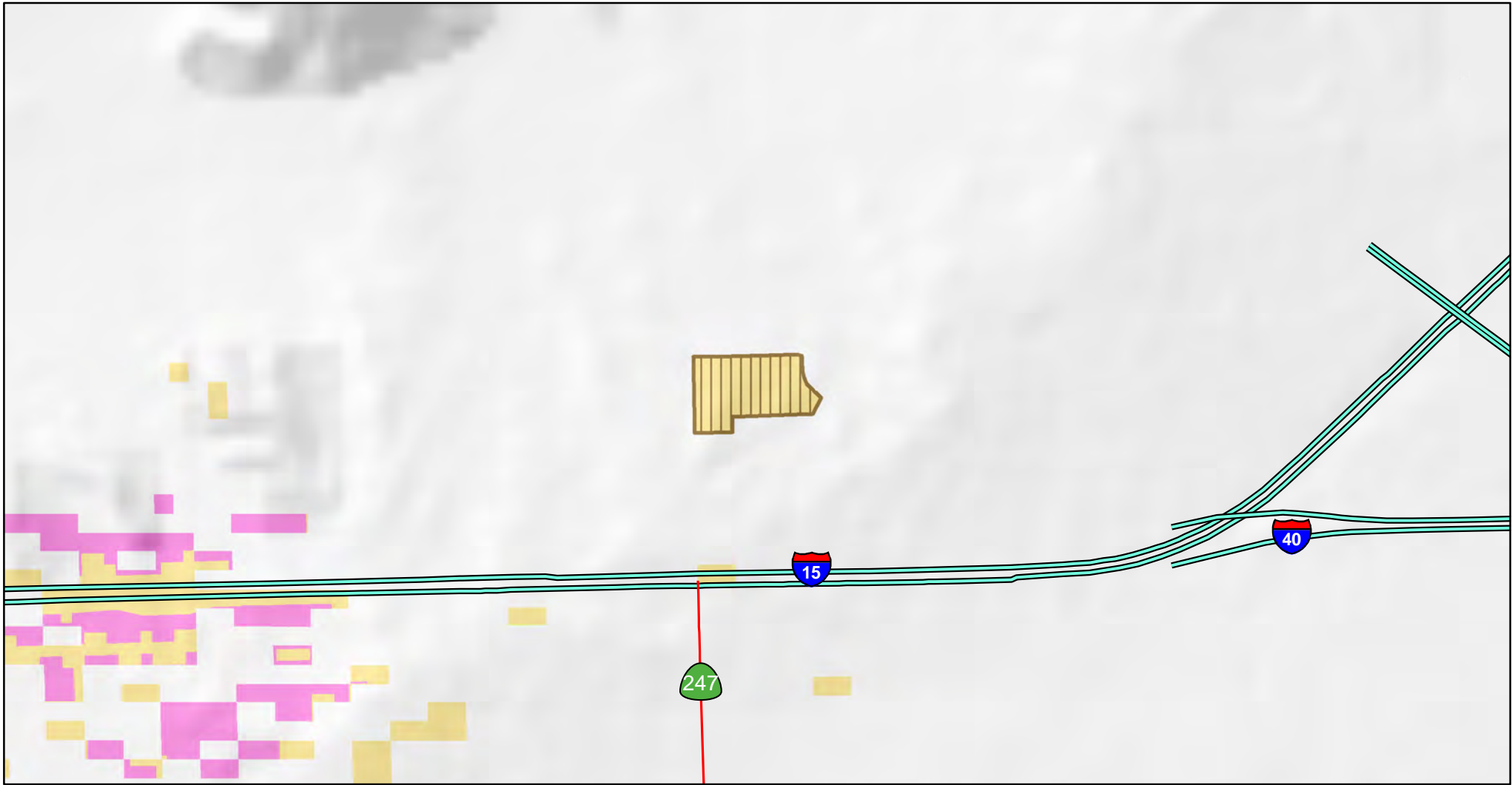
3. Renewable energy for the Desert Discovery Center operations may be allowed.






Implementation Decisions: An activity level plan would be developed to identify and designate current and future recreational opportunities, appropriate facilities to provide for and manage the proposed uses, parameters for streamlined Special Recreation Permitting of recreation events, staffing and funding needs, parameters for facility and road/trail maintenance, partnerships, possible recreation fee considerations, and an implementation schedule.

The plan will address avenues to operate the site in full cooperation among all partners. In the interim, existing approved plans and agreements will continue to share responsibility for managing various elements as agreed. This includes efforts to upgrade facility and incorporate emerging sustainable building design concepts. Partners continue to help with upgrades where possible, and the dual purpose of providing a showcase demonstration facility that interprets through example sustainable technology.

Mitigation:

1. Maintain through traffic motorized route network connectivity with roads and trails leading into and through the Desert Discovery Center SRMA.
2. Manage renewable energy development on adjacent and nearby lands to avoid traffic conflicts with visitors and permitted uses.



-  SRMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
- Renewable Footprint**
-  DFA
- Land Status**
-  Bureau of Land Management

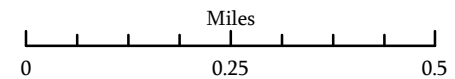
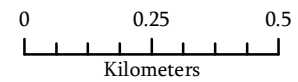
Desert Discovery Center SRMA

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El Mirage Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Objective Statement: Designate this area as a Special Recreation Management Area. Manage the El Mirage SRMA for the unique opportunities for motorized recreation, including continued development of on-site visitor services, as well as the non-motorized opportunities; while providing a safe and healthy environment free from restrictive zoning.

El Mirage dry lakebed along with the surrounding uplands and mountains are located in the Mojave Desert of San Bernardino County. The lake is located about nine miles (14 km) west-northwest of the town of Adelanto and ten miles (16 km) north of Highway 18. The dry lake elevation is at 2,840 foot (870 m), it is approximately 5.12 miles (9.7 km) long and covers 3,187 acres. The lakebed is part of the El Mirage Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Recreation Open Area. Most visitors ride motorcycles, ATVs, RUVs, or tour in four-wheel drive vehicles. A road network is in place and visitors may camp in most sections of El Mirage. The lakebed is used extensively for competitive racing events and commercial filming by permit. El Mirage's unique flat lakebed is a destination for many visitors. There is a high volume of ultra-light, gyro-copter, and remote controlled aircraft activity. For 50 years the Southern California Timing Association has used the lakebed for timed speed runs. There is a variety of flat and rolling hill terrain for the recreation user.

The El Mirage Interpretive Trail East and West offers opportunities to explore and enjoy the foothills that rim the El Mirage Dry Lake OHV area and learn about abandoned mines and safety, Joshua trees, wildlife habitat, and historic 1930's Hess ranch site. This is a designated a National Recreation Trail.

Activities: El Mirage has the greatest variety of activities in any SRMA because of its location and terrain. Activities include aircraft, gyrocopters, hang gliders, ultra-lights, parasails, kite flying, land-sailing, remote controlled aircraft, go carts, remote controlled cars, model rockets, mountain biking, mountain climbing, photography, film industry movie filming, scenic four wheel drive touring, ATV, motorized trail riding, night sky viewing, hiking, camping, organized recreation, interpretive programs, off-road driving, safety training and competitive land speed records.

Experiences: First time public land visitors because of the sites popularity and long history as a recreation area frequent the area, and the terrain provides numerous opportunities for learning new sports. Visitors enjoy learning about the natural, historic and abandoned mine resources through interpretive and educational programs. Here people enjoy the closeness of family and friends and social interaction with other users, group and club events. North of the dry lakebed provides a semi-primitive experience for hiking, scenic and wildlife viewing. The lakebed is often used for experimental vehicle and invention testing.

Benefits: This area provides personal benefits that are tied to personal accomplishment and perseverance in this remote and inhospitable environment. This area contributes to community, social, economic and environmental benefits because it generates tourism in this remote area with few roads and services. This SRMA provides connectivity among areas and trails, in location and time, providing outstanding motorized riding and touring experiences sense of accomplishment by setting new land speed records and other competitive records. Greater community ownership and stewardship of desert resources through outreach programs contribute to a sense of community pride, relevance, and stability; shared sense of purpose among residents, recreationist, visitors, and manufacturers. One of

the largest benefits is unrestricted and easy access to large continuous open space located close to existing urban areas.

This area provides a relatively safe and easy opportunity for legal motorized OHV play and therefore reduces pressure and potential impacts to sensitive areas. The site is also a good setting for filming, testing and developing new products, ideas, goods, services, and inventions. Increased visitation and interest result from action movies filmed at El Mirage, along with revenue for the local residents.

Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSC) Description

Physical Component: The qualities of the physical component in this area fit the Front Country Classification. El Mirage is in the rural countryside and is one hundred miles from the greater Los Angeles area and five miles from the City of Adelanto. The hills and backcountry of this area are remote enough for people to get lost, and the night skies are dark enough for groups to gather for night sky viewing. This site is considered front country and marketed to Southern California riders for day use and multi-day trips. Visitor facilities include visitor center, developed campgrounds, vault toilets, paved and graded dirt access roads, wildlife drinkers, perimeter fence, interpretive trail, signs and kiosk, OHV training site, maintenance shop and yard, and developed campsites. The northern part of the SRMA is outside the open area and provides an outstanding setting for non-motorized activities.

Social Components: The qualities of the social component in this area meet the Rural Classification. The El Mirage SRMA has the greatest amount of social interaction among visitors, between groups, and between visitors and agency personnel. This site is ideal because the large open lakebed has no speed limit or aircraft restrictions which results with the co-mingling of various hobbyists; Including industries such as model rockets, remote controlled aircraft, the film industry, movie stars, the racecar industry, NASA (test w/ground sensors and U2 aircraft) venture start-ups experimenting, military exercises, international artists, and world famous musicians. Most visitors are repeat users. Clubs, families, and companies visit because of its proximity to cities, good access, and history of use.

Operational Components: The operational component conditions in this area meet the Rural Classification. This SRMA is well serviced with good access on a wide paved entry road connected to the county road system. Located two and a half hours northeast of Los Angeles the site is accessed by freeways from most points in Southern California, and private airplanes. Access roads support large, heavy eighteen wheel trucks frequently used by the film industry and for special events. The entire area is fenced to control trespass and ensure permit compliance. A visitor center supports staff providing services on weekends, holidays, and limited weekdays. Law Enforcement Rangers and Country Sheriff Deputies patrol the area; Junior Ranger program, OHV safety, and natural resource presentations are held regularly.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: West Desert and Eastern Slopes

Refer to the Fremont-Kramer Area of Critical Concern (ACEC) Special Unit Management Plans for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

Recreation and Visitor Services: Manage the setting for intensive outdoor recreation, free of restrictive zoning; allow the greatest variety of activities minimizing conflict with recreation visitors.

Manage the lakebed to maintain a smooth surface and provide unobstructed open space; provide sufficient visitor services to ensure visitor health and safety, enforce the laws, and distribute visitor information; provide a minimum infrastructure to provide basic visitor services; consolidate land in public ownership to ensure opportunities and resolve issues. Manage Recreation Fee program, commercial filming in accordance with BLM policy.

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the SRMA
17,166

Other Programs: Continue with agency natural resource multiple use management practices within the area. Allow all types of activities to occur within the area, except those with unacceptable safety concerns or degrade the environment. Allow commercial filming; product testing; research and development; mining; military exercises; recognize all existing rights-of-way; allow new rights-of-way that have no long-term effect on existing uses; recognize national aircraft and vehicle rights-of-way protocol within recreation area.

Manage the designated National El Mirage Interpretive Trail East as a natural, historic and educational resource open for motorized recreation and interpretative opportunities. The trail wraps around the area and into the adjacent hills. Provide education and Interpretation thru social and web based media, brochures, guided tours, signing and kiosks.

Other Programs: Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Two exceptions to this management action are:

1. Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a “no surface occupancy” restriction; and,
2. If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values.

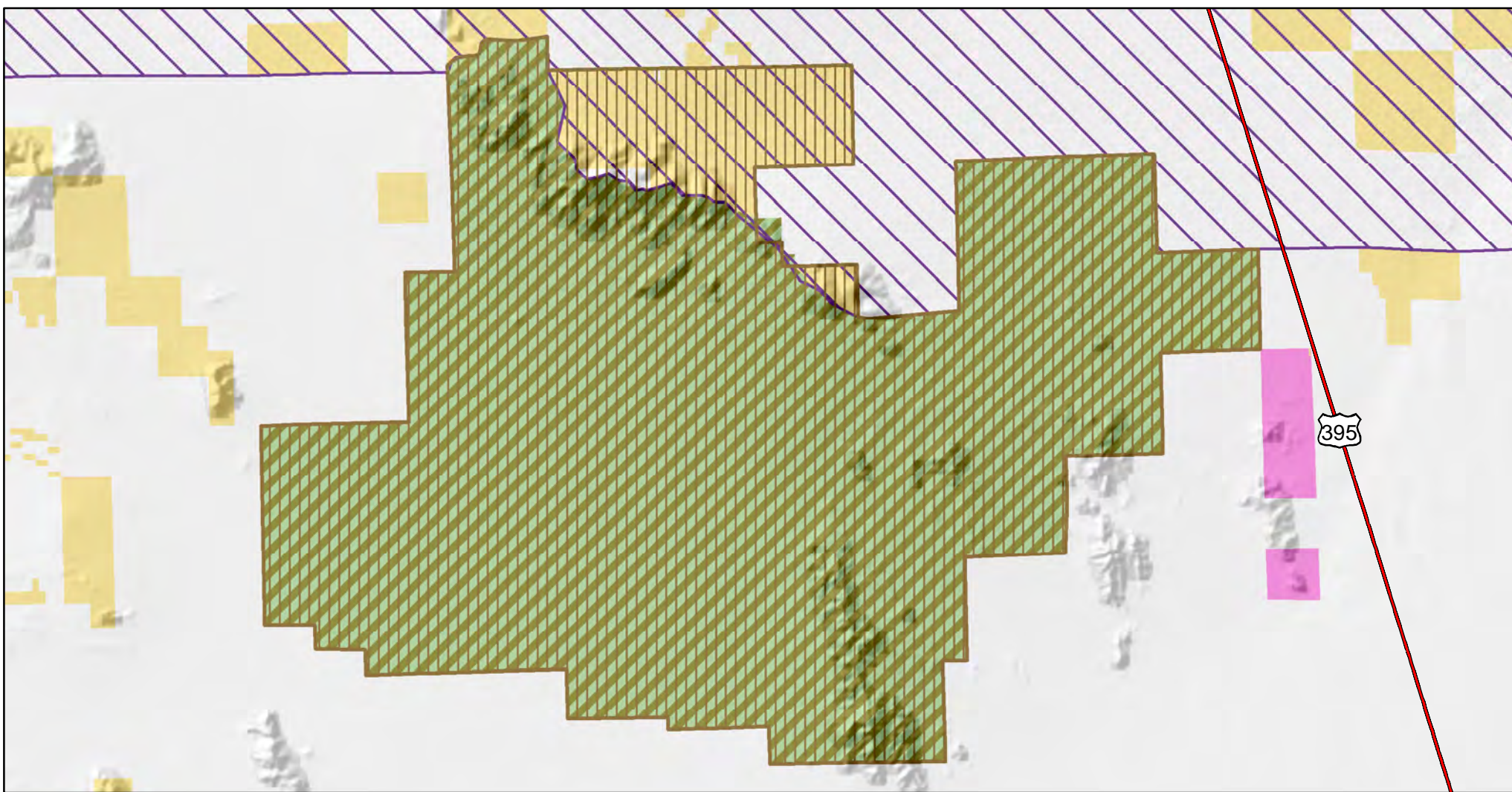
Implementation Decisions: Allow visitors to engage in the activities of their choice at any location on the lakebed, provided they do not interfere with the health and safety of other visitors or damage to the lakebed surface. Close lakebed to aircraft landing and take-off from ½ hour after sunset to ½ hour before sunrise. Allow camping throughout the area except on the lakebed itself, or in facilities; designate sections 14 and 15 for reserved group camping; establish Mountain View Drive as main entry road,. Maintain campsites and vault toilets along primary access roads to distribute visitor use throughout area. Provide interpretation and site-specific protection measures, including the OHV Ambassador Program for the benefit of users, wildlife, historic and cultural resources.






Develop a SRMA activity level plan to identify and designate current and future recreational opportunities, appropriate facilities to provide for and manage the proposed uses, parameters for Special Recreation Permitting of recreation events, staffing and funding needs, parameters for facility and road/trail maintenance, partnerships, recreation fee considerations, and an implementation

schedule. Until the new plan is approved continue to apply the management actions in the El Mirage Management Plan.

Mitigation:

1. Maintain through traffic motorized route network connectivity with roads and trails leading into and through the El Mirage SRMA.
2. Manage renewable energy development on adjacent and nearby lands to avoid traffic conflicts with visitors and permitted uses.



-  SRMA Boundaries
-  ACEC Boundaries
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  Open OHV Areas

Renewable Footprint

 DFA

Land Status

 Bureau of Land Management

El Mirage SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

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BLM California State Office



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0 1 2
Kilometers



0 1 2
Miles





-  SRMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  Open OHV Areas
- Renewable Footprint**
-  DFA
- Land Status**
-  Bureau of Land Management

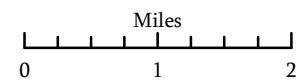
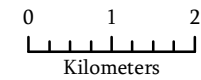
El Mirage SRMA

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BLM California State Office



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El Paso/Rands Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

1. El Paso Mountains
2. Rand Mountains Management Area (RMMA):
3. Desert Tortoise Research Natural Area (DTNA):

For All RMZ's:

Background: The El Paso/Rands SRMA consists of 3 separate Recreation Management Zones (RMZ's) - El Paso Mountains, Rand Mountains Management Area, and Desert Tortoise Research Natural Area. These separate areas provide multiple use recreation opportunities that stretch from the northern side of California City, heading north up through the Desert Tortoise Natural Area, connecting through Rand Mountains Management Area, and ending up on the southern boundary of Inyokern California. From east to west, the El Paso/Rands SRMA is sandwiched between State Highway 14 and U.S. Highway 395. These paved highways provide several ways to access these areas with multiple routes waiting for users to experience all its glorious landscapes and attractions.

Recreational enthusiasts from Southern and Central California especially flock to this area each year between the months of October and May to take a trip back in time to explore the left over remnants of a society's addiction to gold in 1895. One of the main attractions today is the "living" ghost town of Randsburg. It is known as the living ghost town due to the fact that some of the businesses are still open with a small population living in their houses that were built back in its prime. Friends and family that recreate and camp in the local area navigate to Randsburg for lunch while touring the rest of the RMZ's. On the major holiday weekends approximately 2000 users with their off-highway vehicle are dispersed over the town visiting the open businesses and bringing in revenue to the historic town. The town of Randsburg is one of the major mining attractions that off-highway vehicle users come to see, in addition to Burro Schmidt Tunnel, Bonanza Post Office, Last Chance Canyon, Sheep Springs, designated shooting range, rock hounding sites, the historic town of Garlock, trailheads into El Paso Mountains Wilderness, petroglyph areas outdoor activities, as they escape from the pressures of city life.

Objective Statement: The objective is to designate this area as a Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA), along with this SRMA is to be managed as three separate Recreation Management Zones that provides a wide recreational environment focusing on low to high impact levels of multi-use recreation. These areas should be maintained and enhanced keeping the emphasizes on experiencing the old mining camps by the way of designated route network, motorized touring and education, and desert/nature hikes viewing and experiencing the sensitive wildlife that is the center focus inside the Desert Tortoise Natural Area. The goal is to continue to offer a variety of recreational opportunities that maintain the natural character of the landscape and protect sensitive resources and habitats, while encouraging and enhancing the use of outdoor activities that provide and protect the public's pleasure and protects the use for immediate and future generations.

Activities: The primary activities for the El Paso/Rands SRMA are described in each recreation management zone. In the El Paso and Rand Mountains RMZ's shows the primary use being motorized recreation touring, trail riding, off road/tread lightly recreation education, advanced technical routes, four-wheel drive trails, and thrill seeking hill climbs in the Rand Mountains, which only a high skilled motorcycle operator could only use. Continuing with hiking, hunting, exceptional game bird hunting, rock hounding, mountain biking, equestrian rides, wildlife and wild flower viewing, sightseeing,

photography, picnicking, stargazing, and several special recreation permitted activities such as dual sport adventures, equestrian endurance rides, competitive mountain bike races, off-road vehicle education and other special recreation events.

Activities in the Desert Tortoise Research Natural Area (DTRNA) are nature walks, hiking, wildlife viewing, educational outings, habitat studies, and photography are the primary uses. The DTRNA is closed to Motorized and Mechanized forms of travel. Additionally all forms of livestock and pets such as dogs are prohibited from entry to protect the wildlife within the area.

Each year the BLM hosts a National Public Lands Day within the field offices jurisdiction to allow the public to embrace and care for their land honoring their special places in the El Paso Mountains that receive the benefit of public volunteer cleanups. One of the biggest cleanup happened at the Burro Schmidt Camp Site, which allows individuals and organized groups from the local community a chance to come out and give a helping hand to their fragile desert where they live.

Experiences: Overall, this SRMA provides a place for friends and family to stop, camp, rest, and enjoy the interpretive materials along the highways, a place to get out and stretch, and to enjoy the panoramic view on top of the ridge tops of the great outdoors away from major metropolitan areas. However, one of the main enjoyments and appreciations are to go back in time to experience the old historic mining settlements and viewing of sensitive wildlife in their habitat. This brings out one's emotions, empathies, and appreciations for the environment. The feeling of being one with nature and a place where family can bond with the environment. The SRMA provides charitable experiences and opportunities for all to enjoy and to stand in awe over what mother nature can do. These multiple types of recreation no matter if it is motorized recreation, motorized dependent recreation, and/or non-motorized recreation gives those that come to visit their habitat closure of how big and important their world is shared with all wildlife.

Benefits: This SRMA relieves other more sensitive areas from for motorized use and offers OHV use people the chance to get away from cities stress and the pressures of modern urban life. They may seek to reconnect with nature, practice primitive skills, and experience what it means to be human in an essentially wild, natural, and undeveloped setting. Families and friends may seek to spend quality time together undistracted by modern conveniences and indoor pursuits.

Specifically for RMZ # 1: El Paso Mountains

This area found south of Inyokern and southwest of Ridgecrest. OHV enthusiasts have used this area intensively for at least the last 35 years. This area has a limited use land classification, identified for prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, historic mining abandoned communities, and its motorized designated route network. Location is just south of the city of Inyokern and southwest of Ridgecrest, reaching all the way to Red Rock Inyokern Road and Garlock Road. The El Paso Mountains RMZ surrounds El Paso Mountains Wilderness, and joins Red Rock State Park, which allows off highway vehicle connectivity through both areas and to others SRMAs. The main attractions for this area are thriving and frequently visited and used throughout the year. These must-see areas are as follows; Burro Schmidt Tunnel, Bickel Camp (which has a caretaker), petroglyph areas like Sheep Springs and the Historic Bonanza Post Office, Last Chance Canyon Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), designated shooting range, rock hounding sites, the historic town of Garlock, trailheads leading into El Paso Mountains Wilderness, upland game bird hunting areas, and experiencing the historic mining communities.

Specifically for RMZ # 2: Rand Mountains Management Area (RMMA):

This RMZ is located on the south side of the El Paso Mountains and north of California City. OHV enthusiasts have used this area intensively for at least the last 35 years. The numerous roads and trails have made up this popular area for both OHV casual use and foot traffic. The area is popular for hunting upland game birds, camping, photography, wildflower viewing, and rock collecting. This area's land use classification is "limited use" with 129 miles of designated routes, has the RMMA education permit program, all motor vehicle operators must have an authorized operators permit to operate any motor vehicle within permit program area. RMMA has no wilderness within the area, but on the other hand, since this area is desert tortoise habitat (the official California State reptile and is a threatened species) makes this RMZ a Desert Wildlife Management Area (DWMA) and also designated as the Rands Mountains/Fremont Valley ACEC. To help with the protection of the desert tortoise there are only 5 designated places posted where camping is allowed, and all target shooting is prohibited, however, hunting is allowed during upland game bird season with shotguns and/or bow and arrows only.

Specifically for RMZ # 3: Desert Tortoise Research Natural Area (DTNA):

In 1980, the California District Conservation Area Plan designated this as a natural area for sensitive wildlife mainly the desert tortoise. This location is north of California City, east of Cantil, and west of RMMA education permit program area. Designated as a Desert Wildlife Management Area the following species are found in this area; desert tortoise, Mojave ground squirrel, burrowing owl, desert kit fox, golden eagle, prairie falcon, and chukar. For the protection of sensitive wildlife habitat, motor vehicle use, mountain biking, and horseback riding along with hunting is prohibited. Allowable uses include hiking, wildlife viewing, photography, educational outings, and scientific habitat nature studies.

Activities in the Desert Tortoise Research Natural Area (DTRNA) are nature walks, hiking, wildlife viewing, educational outings, habitat studies, and photography are the primary uses. The DTRNA is closed to Motorized and Mechanized forms of travel. Additionally all forms of livestock and pets such as dogs are prohibited from entry to protect the wildlife within the area.

Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSC) Description

RMZ # 1: El Paso Mountains

Physical: Primitive/Back Country to Rural Classifications

Social: Primitive/Back Country to Rural Classifications

Operational: Primitive/Back Country to Rural Classifications

RMZ # 2: Rand Mountains Management Area (Education Permit Program)

Physical: Back/Middle Country to Rural Classifications

Social: Middle /Front Country to Rural Classifications

Operational: Back/Front Country to Rural Classifications

RMZ # 3: Desert Tortoise Natural Area

Physical: Back Country to Front Country Classifications

Social: Primitive to Front Country Classifications

Operational: Primitive to Back Country Classifications

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregions: Basin and Range, Mojave and Silurian Valley, West Desert and Eastern Slopes

Refer to the Eagles Flyway, El Paso to Golden, Fremont-Kramer, Last Chance Canyon, Mojave Ground Squirrel as well as Western Rand Mountains Area of Critical Concern (ACEC) Special Unit Management Plans for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

Recreation and Visitor Services:

RMZ # 1: El Paso Mountains

The El Paso Mountains provides great backcountry camping opportunities, which can be found throughout the El Paso/Rands SRMA. These primitive campsites are located in a wide variety of environments that are widely dispersed, undeveloped and are generally not signed as campsites. Camping is permitted for up to 14 days at any one site, after this time period occupants must relocate to another site at least 25 miles away. Camping is prohibited within 600 feet from any developed water source such as a guzzler or watering trough, so that the water is accessible to wildlife and livestock. When using a motorized vehicle for camping access within a Limited Use Area, limit vehicle parking and camping to no more than 300 feet from an established road.

Target Shooting: is allowed in the El Paso Mountain RMZ only as per Bureau of Land Management California policy CFR 8365.1-5 (a) (1) & (2).

Special Recreation Permits are authorized for special recreational uses of the public lands. They are issued as a means to manage organized events, protect natural and cultural resources, and provide a mechanism to accommodate commercial recreation. Authorized by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, there are five types of uses for which these permits are required: commercial, competitive, vending, individual or group use in special areas, and organized group activity and event use.

RMZ # 2: Rand Mountains Management Area

The Rand Mountains Management Area provides 5 designated camping areas and multiple recreation opportunities which can be found throughout the El Paso/Rands SRMA. These designated campsites are widely dispersed and undeveloped. Camping is permitted for up to 14 days at any one site, after this time period you must relocate to another site at least 25 miles away.

Target shooting is not allowed in the Rand Mountains Recreation Management Zone. No person may discharge a firearm at any time except shotguns and then only for the lawful taking of upland game birds in the upland and mountainous portions of the RMZ.

Special Recreation Permits are authorized for special recreational uses of the public lands. They are issued as a means to manage organized events, protect natural and cultural resources, and provide a mechanism to accommodate commercial recreation. Authorized by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, there are five types of uses for which these permits are required: commercial, competitive, vending, individual or group use in special areas, and organized group activity and event use.

RMZ # 3: Desert Tortoise Natural Area

Upon completion of the California Desert Conservation Area Plan, the BLM designated the DTNA as an ACEC, one of 73 such units within the California Desert. The ACEC designation process includes protective management. Such protection is to be provided on a continuing, priority basis as specified in section 202 (c) (3) of the FLPMA. The special management requirements as specified in the CDCA Plan became effective upon designation of the DTNA as an ACEC in 1980. An ACEC includes only public lands and does not include privately owned land. The CDCA Plan (1980) summarized the values and management requirements as follows:

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregions: Basin and Range, West Desert and Eastern Slopes

Refer to the Mojave Ground Squirrel, El Paso to Golden, Eagles Flyway, Last Chance Canyon, Desert Tortoise Research Natural Area, Fremont-Kramer, Jawbone/Butterbret, Area of Critical Concern (ACEC) Special Unit Management Plans for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

1. Permit nature to determine population levels and dynamics.
2. Eliminate or control vehicle use, grazing, mining, and dumping.
3. Acquire private inholdings.

Activities in the Desert Tortoise Research Natural Area (DTRNA) are nature walks, hiking, wildlife viewing, educational outings, habitat studies, and photography are the primary uses. The DTRNA is closed to Motorized and Mechanized forms of travel. Additionally all forms of livestock and pets such as dogs are prohibited from entry to protect the wildlife within the area.

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the SRMA
177,254

Other Programs: Continue natural resource multiple use management practices within the area. Allow all types of activities to occur within the area, except those with unacceptable safety concerns or degrade the environment. Develop recreation sites are withdrawn from mineral entry

Manage all routes of travel as open, limited or closed, as designated in the Local TTMP.

Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Two exceptions to this management action are:

1. Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a “no surface occupancy” restriction; and,

2. If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values.

Implementation Decisions: An activity level plan would be developed to identify and designate current and future recreational opportunities, appropriate facilities to provide for and manage the proposed uses, parameters for streamlined Special Recreation Permitting of recreation events, staffing and funding needs, parameters for facility and road/trail maintenance, partnerships, possible recreation fee considerations, and an implementation schedule.

1. Complete perimeter fencing.
2. Rehabilitate disturbed areas.
3. Implement a natural history program.

RMZ # 1: El Paso Mountains

1. Limit vehicles to open designated routes and prevent user-created routes from developing.
2. Restore closed routes, unauthorized vehicle play areas, and unauthorized hill climbs.
3. Prohibit target shooting in sensitive areas and in areas where people typically congregate in large numbers to park or camp.
4. Increase regular ranger patrols to enforce compliance with fire restrictions, camping limits, and vehicle use on the designated route system.
5. Improve visitor services (maps, brochures, and kiosks), maintain signs, restoration sites, and continue to work with community volunteers to clean-up parking, trail head, and camping areas on a regular basis.

RMZ # 2: Rand Mountains Management Area

1. Limit vehicles to open designated routes and prevent new user-created routes from developing.
2. Educate users about the Rand Mountains Management Area Education and Permit Program and enforce that all motor vehicle operators are in possession of this permit.
3. Continue with compliance monitoring and locate and fix any fence cuts on a regular schedule.
4. Restore closed routes, unauthorized denuded areas, and unauthorized hill climbs.
5. Continue to allow hunting of upland game birds when in season with shotguns only.
6. Prohibit target shooting.
7. Increase regular ranger patrols to enforce compliance with fire restrictions, camping limits, and vehicle use on the designated route system.
8. Improve visitor services (maps, brochures, and kiosks), maintain signs, restoration sites, and continue to work with community volunteers to clean-up parking, trail head, and camping areas on a regular basis.

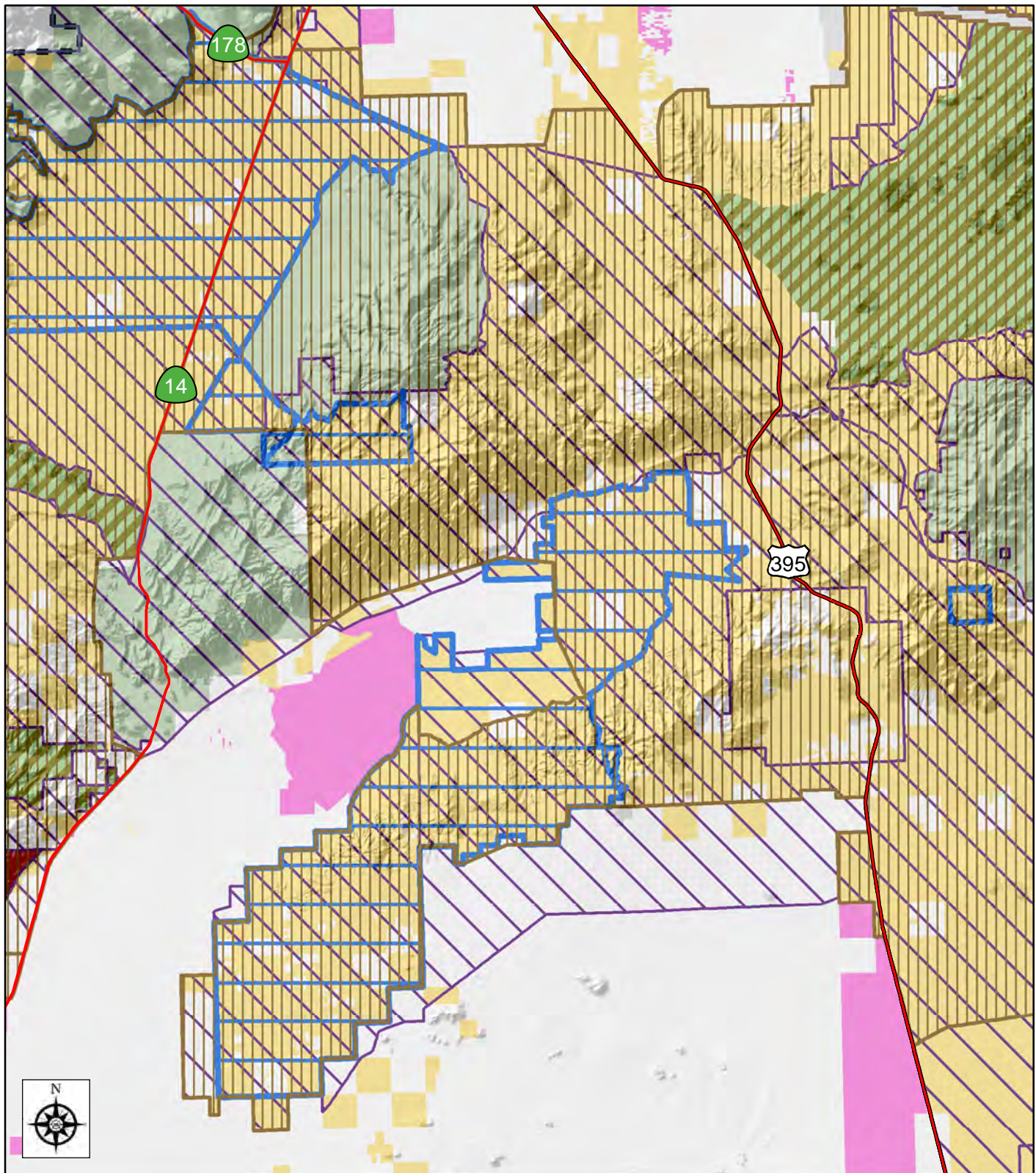
RMZ # 3: Desert Tortoise Natural Area

1. Continue working with the Desert Tortoise Preserve Committee that helps to oversee and takes care of the property.
2. Ensure that shooting stays prohibited within this RMZ
3. Increase regular ranger patrols to ensure off-highway vehicles do not ride within the area. Vehicle use is prohibited in the DTNA.

4. Improve visitor services (maps, brochures, and kiosks), maintain signs, restoration sites, and continue to work with community volunteers to clean-up parking, trail head, and other areas on a regular basis.
5. Ensure that people do not harass the desert tortoise and educate and enforce that collecting wild tortoises is prohibited by California and Federal laws.
6. Enforce that dogs are prohibited within this RMZ.
7. Educate visitors that plants must not be picked or damaged.
8. Minimize impacts to desert tortoise; provide resource protection for public lands adjacent to the DTNA; acquire inholdings if needed; fence or cover open mine shafts.

Mitigation:

1. Maintain through traffic motorized route network connectivity with roads and trails leading into and through the El Paso/Rands SRMA.
2. Manage renewable energy development on adjacent and nearby lands to avoid traffic conflicts with visitors & permitted uses.



- SRMA Boundaries
- ACEC Boundaries
- CDNCL Boundaries
- DRECP Boundary
- CDCA Boundary
- LLPA
- Open OHV Areas

Renewable Footprint

- DFA
- VPL

Land Status

- Bureau of Land Management
- Department of Defense

El Paso/Rand SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office

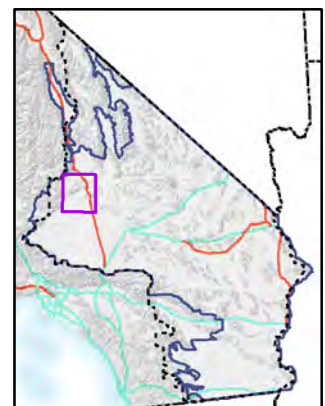


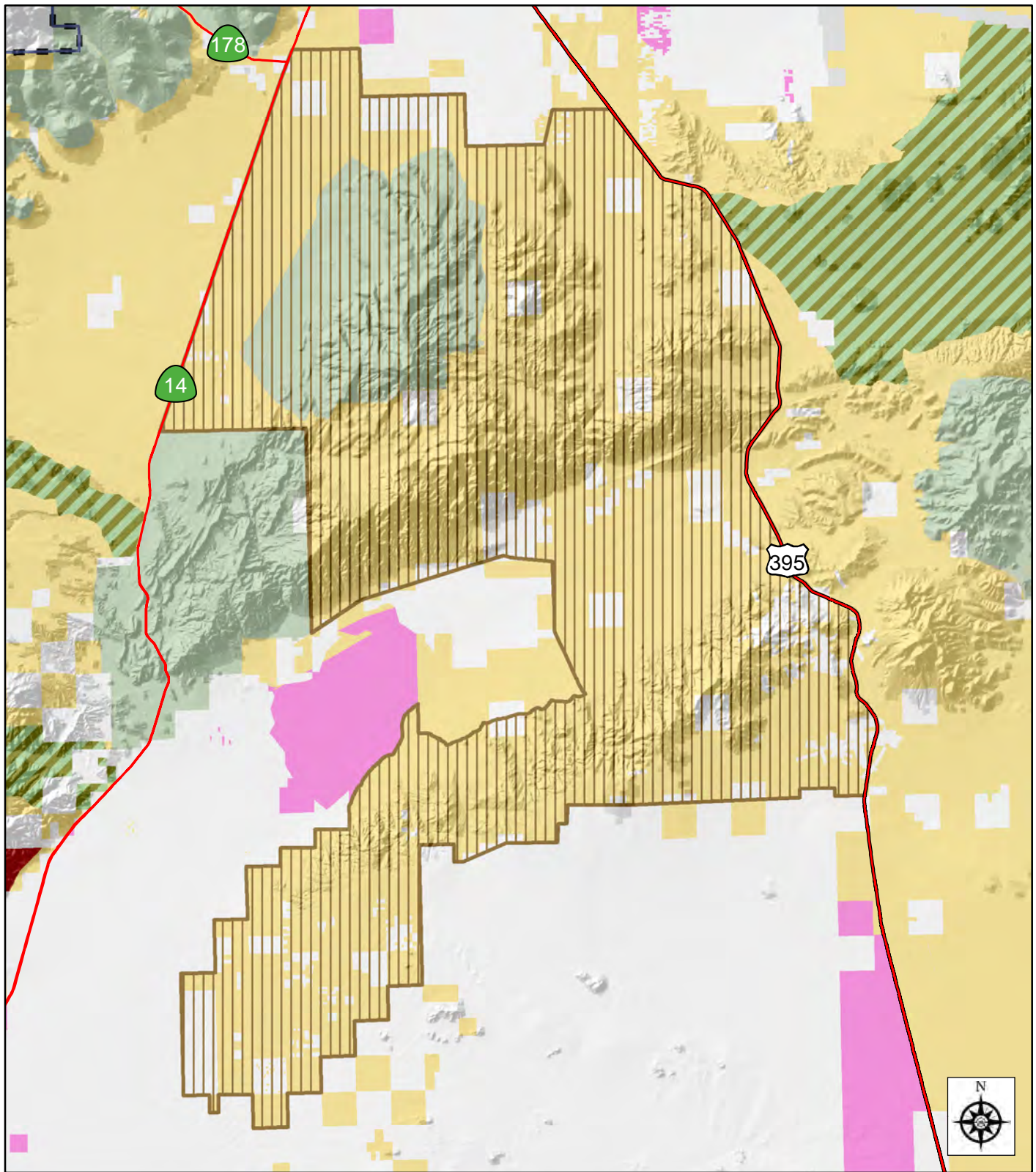
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Kilometers

Miles

0 2 4
233







-  SRMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA
-  Open OHV Areas

Renewable Footprint

-  DFA
-  VPL

Land Status

-  Bureau of Land Management
-  Department of Defense

El Paso/Rand SRMA

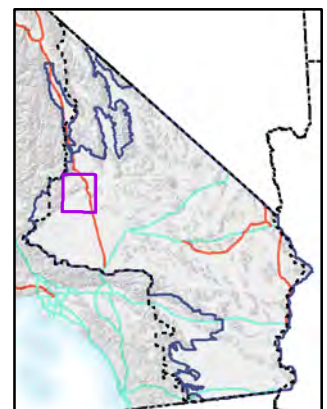
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BLM California State Office



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Kilometers

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Miles
234



Jawbone Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

RMZ List with distinctive uses and Overview

1. Jawbone Off-Highway Vehicle Open Area RMZ offers motorized cross-country travel and play riding with extreme thrill seeking hill climbs, and big clear open areas for camping and/or staging for recreation vehicles. The special recreation permits approved annually in this area are dual sport events and off-road education safety training. Area also known for permitted motion picture filming and photography.
2. Dove Springs Off-Highway Vehicle Open Area RMZ offers motorized cross-country travel and play riding, semi-extreme thrill seeking hill climbs, and big open area camping and/or staging areas for recreation vehicles. The special recreation permits approved annually in this area are dual sport events and off-road education safety training. Area also known for permitted motion picture filming and photography

Background: The Jawbone SRMA provides multiple recreational opportunities on limited use and intensive use lands with wilderness located towards the west. The Jawbone Butterbrecht ACEC is within this SRMA. In 1982, the ACEC was established to “protect and enhance wildlife and Native American values on public land.” In addition, this SRMA has two separate off-highway vehicle open areas, Jawbone Canyon Off-Highway Vehicle Open Area and Dove Springs Off-Highway Vehicle Open Area, is subdivided into Recreation Management Zones (RMZ). Recreational enthusiasts from Southern and Central California come out to delight in a variety of outdoor activities, as they escape from the pressures of city life.

Objective Statement: The objective is to designate this area as a Special Recreation Management Area and continue in the direction of the California District Conservation Area (CDCA) Plan to protect and conserve the value of the environment and enhance multiple use recreation for all future generations. In addition, to protect and improve wildlife species and habitats, Native American, and other natural and cultural resources, while allowing appropriate land uses.

As a designated management area, the protection for the land and for future generations regarding recreational use is outlined in the CDCA plan is to be done by managing the impacts from non-motorized recreation, motorized dependent recreation, and motorized recreation, while protecting and conserving wildlife’s critical habitat and guarding the cultural resources value. This is what makes this area such a special place for all generations to come.

Activities: The primary activities that access these areas are by non-motorized recreationists, motorized dependent recreationists, and motorized recreationists. Starting with activities accessed by non-motorized and motorized dependent recreation which if required use motor vehicles are off-road driving, four-wheel drive touring, wildlife and flower viewing, photography, camping, jogging, hiking, hunting, backpacking, stargazing, desert rescue training, Boy Scout POW WOWs and geo-caching. Other activities that involve motorized recreation are

classified as motorized off-road vehicle use. This type of recreation may use a combination of the above activities associated with their preferred recreation like play riding, dual sport rides, and four-wheel drive explorations, which use the designated route network and/or in the open areas cross-country travel. The special recreation permits approved annually in this area are dual sport events and off-road education safety training. In addition, there are a few filming permits in this area for TV commercials and big-screen motion pictures.

Both SRMA/RMZ's activities are showing a diverse recreational environment extending from low to high impact recreation, from the trail rider to the thrill seeker riding up Jawbone Canyons extremely steep hill climbs written about in the next paragraph. Both motorized and non-motorized means of travel exists along designated routes that have access to a network of other large SRMA networks.

Experiences Limited Use: This SRMA provides a wide variety of opportunities to multiply the outdoor recreation experience with friends and families by setting off for any of these opportunities such as off-road vehicle tours, some motorcycle single track mainly in the southern side of the Jawbone OHV Open Area, equestrian rides, and/or simply walking or hiking for exercise. While touring the area friends and families can experience and teach their children about the expansive Joshua tree woodlands that are home to hundreds of bird species, from the noisy cactus wrens to the showy, melodious Scott's orioles. There are several riparian areas to visit while on tour such as Sage and Butterbrecht Canyons, which are perfect places to see thousands of neo-tropical migrants in late April and early May. Then experience Butterbrecht Springs, which is designated as a Globally Important Bird Area. After experiencing Butterbrecht Springs, the family can travel along the designated route system to many other Springs in the area and stop by Robber's Roost in the northern part of the SRMA to see a marvelous nesting area for raptors, and maybe on the way one will locate a desert tortoise that lives in this area. This raptor sanctuary is closed to human entry from February 1 to July 1. Several families of burrowing owls can be observed throughout the SRMA. Great-horned owls, long-eared owls, golden eagles, kit foxes, badgers, bobcats, and Mohave ground squirrels are some of the many other fascinating wildlife species to look for. Last, this SRMA allows access to the Pacific Crest Trails several trailheads along the ridge of the Scodie Mountains (See Pacific Crest Trail SRMA worksheet and National Scenic and Historic trails CMAs for additional guidance).

Experiences RMZ Open Areas: These RMZs within the SRMA provide a wide variety of places and features to multiple outdoor recreation experiences, but with a few specifically added off-highway vehicle facilities and opportunities. Starting with turning off Highway 14 on Jawbone Canyon Road is the Jawbone Canyon Off-Highway Vehicle Open Area. Here friends and families can start by visiting the Jawbone Station Visitor Center (JSVC) to look over interpretive materials, buy books and maps, visit Bob the tortoise in his free roaming enclosure, explore the displays inside, and learn about desert safety and the desert ecosystems. Many visitors bring friends and families out to annual events in April and October, such as volunteer trash clean-ups on Moose Anderson Days and/or come out for the OHV Safety Awareness Day or on any other days of the year to ask questions to the visitor services staff about the area. The (JSVC) is

staffed and open to the public 7 days a week 365 days a year. After a station visit, visitors can travel along the designated routes, exploring cherry stem canyons that lead to trail heads. They can visit the desert springs to watch wildlife, get out and stretch, and simply enjoy the panoramic view of the great outdoors away from the big city. This area offers an extreme enjoyment for all of those that come out to see the brilliance of nature while recreating.

Benefits: The individual value is to escape the development of metropolitan areas by enjoying the freedom found in the Mojave Desert. This gives one a sense of peace and solitude to one's everyday life by recreating and experiencing the splendor of the natural world.

The individual value is to escape the developmental areas and go out to enjoy the beautiful environment that gives peace to everyday life. The local community benefits by having an extended back yard where they can enjoy a hike, take a bike ride, walk their dog(s), or just enjoy the amazing view that the area offers. Families and friends use these unique areas to get away from their everyday normal life to delight in a sense of remoteness and enjoy quality time with each other.

For the economic side, the Jawbone Store, Jawbone Off-Road Vehicle Rentals, Jawbone Station Visitor Center, and the local businesses in California City and Mojave gain from the visitation that this area brings to them throughout each year. The off-highway vehicle open areas bring numerous groups from the off-road communities and some commercial filming communities for lodging, food, gas, and supplies.

The benefit of the SRMA's open areas are for sensitive environments and other surrounding areas by absorbing human impact away from areas like the nearby California's Red Rock State Park, wilderness, desert wildlife management areas, and areas restricted to off-highway vehicle use by allowing the public a place to come and recreate legally on off-highway vehicles. By having this SRMA/RMZ, we will relieve the pressures on undeveloped and protected public lands by allowing the public to exercise their recreational preferences. Another benefit this SRMA provides is a significant economic benefit to rural communities that depend on tourism & outdoor recreation. The area provides outstanding environment benefits with a tremendous amount of endemic and special status wildlife and plant species.

Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSC) Description

Physical Components: The Jawbone SRMA has characteristics of middle country, front country, and rural classifications. For the remoteness matching the middle and front country classifications, this SRMA starts at Pine Tree Canyon just South of Jawbone Canyon off-highway vehicle open area and stretches along Highway 14 to Highway 178 making it very accessible for the public and most access routes are accessible to two-wheel drive vehicles right off both highways. There also is the Jawbone Canyon County road, which starts off Highway 14 and runs through the Jawbone Canyon open area. This road ends up merging with Kelso Valley Road, which delineates the West side of this SRMA. This area's natural landscape is retained with only a few modifications, Los Angeles aqueduct and powerline roads run north to south through the area making access roads to dispersed campsites. The natural landscape of this

area is tied to the Scodie Mountains as a backdrop with desert vegetation in the foreground such as Joshua trees and creosote bushes. The Jawbone Station Visitor Center is a facility in the Jawbone off-road vehicle open area and just off of Highway 14. This facility is 8,000-square-foot complex to distribute maps, books, and get friendly advice in its newly expanded educational wing which houses interpretive displays, along with a multi-purpose room for onsite audio visual programs and presentations. Additionally, a 6,000-square-foot work-center building gives staff and volunteers from the Friends of Jawbone a base from which to maintain, manage, and enhance recreational opportunities and resources on public lands. And finally, the completion of a shade ramada enables the public to rest and enjoy the stunning view of the El Paso Mountains and surrounding desert in comfort.

Social Components: The social components of these areas relate to both a middle country in the summer and front country classification between October and May each year. People on regional and cross-country vacations frequently visit, as do a wide range of travelers because of the proximity to the highway and being the center point between southern and central California. The unique and spectacular scenery of the Jawbone SRMA draws a wide range of visitors from across the country and around the globe. This area continues to be used in motion picture movies, television shows, and commercials. Both open areas and some of the limited use lands have been used for small and large special recreation events such as dual sport and four-wheel drive education and training; the open areas allows visitors from all over to have gatherings for family and friends.

Operational Components: The Jawbone SRMA operational components vary from backcountry, middle country, and front country classification. In order to access the area most of the routes, four-wheel drive is recommended, however, two-wheel drive can drive most of the access roads along with recreational vehicles and trailers. The operational components located in this SRMA can be broken up starting with backcountry, middle country, and front country classification in order. Backcountry classification location is on the westside of the Scodie Mountain Ridge and travels west to Kelso Valley. For the areas on the eastside of the Scodie Mountain Ridge running to Highway 14 is middle country and front country. Highway 14 can be accessed by all type of visitors whether they are traveling in a vehicle or just on foot. All of the areas are equipped with signs, kiosks, and interpretive panels that include maps, information, and regulations about public lands. The Jawbone Station Visitor Center and both open areas have vaulted toilet facilities. The Jawbone Off-Highway Vehicle Open Area has a total of 4 toilets and Dove Springs Off-Highway Vehicle Open Area has a total of 4 toilets also.

Visitor amenities are rich, consisting mostly of Jawbone Station Visitor Center, Jawbone Store, and close by is the Red Rock Canyon State Park's Visitor Center. There are also interpretive kiosks and brochures, established parking areas and trailheads, user-created campsites, and visitor overlooks.

Management controls are well established notifying all users of the rules, regulations, and laws are clearly posted on information kiosk.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: West Desert and Eastern Slopes

Refer to the Jawbone/Butterbredt, Kelso Creek Monkeyflower, Mojave Ground Squirrel ACECs WSA Areas of Critical Concern (ACEC) Special Unit Management Plans for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the SRMA
126,735

Recreation and Visitor Services Program: Great backcountry, middle country, and front country camping opportunities can be found throughout the Jawbone SRMA. These primitive/user created campsites are located in a wide variety of environments that are widely dispersed, undeveloped and are generally not signed as campsites. Camping is permitted for up to 14 days at any one site, after this time you must relocate to another site at least 25 miles away. Camping is prohibited within 600 feet of any developed water source such as a guzzler or watering trough so that the water is accessible to wildlife and livestock. When using a motorized vehicle for camping access within a Limited Use Area, limit parking and vehicle based camping to no more than 300 feet from an established road; and within an Open Area, such as the Dove Springs, there is no distance from route restrictions.

Special Recreation Permits are authorized for specific recreational uses of the public lands. They are issued as a means to manage visitor use, protect natural and cultural resources, and provide a mechanism to accommodate commercial recreational uses. Authorized by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, there are five types of uses for which these permits are required; commercial, competitive, vending, individual or group use in special areas, and organized group activity and event use.

Other Programs: Continue with agency natural resource multiple use management practices within the area. Allow all types of activities to occur within the area, except those with unacceptable safety concerns or degrade the environment. Develop recreation sites are withdrawn from mineral entry. Manage all routes of travel as open, limited or closed, as designated in the Local TTMP.

Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Two exceptions to this management action are:

1. Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a “no surface occupancy” restriction; and,

2. If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values.

Manage for VRM Class II and VRM Class III. A VRM Class II rating as proposed for most of the area outside of the transmission corridor. This area extends west up the alluvial fans and up the canyons and foothills to the wilderness boundary. The objective of VRM Class II is to retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change should be low. Management activities can be seen, but should not attract attention. A VRM Class III has been proposed for the area within the transmission corridor extending east down to the highways. The objective of VRM Class III is to partially retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change should be moderate. Management activities may attract attention but should not dominate the view.

Implementation Decisions: An activity level plan would be developed to identify and designate current and future recreational opportunities, appropriate facilities to provide for and manage the proposed uses, parameters for streamlined Special Recreation Permitting of recreation events, staffing and funding needs, parameters for facility and road/trail maintenance, partnerships, possible recreation fee considerations, and an implementation schedule.

Jawbone Station Visitor Center (JSVC) holds special OHV outreach/volunteer /work events such as Moose Anderson Days. Where the public can help with projects such as repairing and maintaining trail tread, maintaining informational kiosks, producing interpretive materials, installing regulatory signs and route/trail markers, providing trash collection, maintaining management area fence lines along with barriers to prevent damage to sensitive areas and the areas that are off limits to motorized vehicles.

RC_SRMA_JAWBONE (Limited Use Lands)

1. Limit vehicles to designated routes marked with brown numbered posts and prevent new user-created routes from developing. Conduct environmental reviews to review proposed new trails/routes for designation when it is beneficial to the resource and/or route network.
2. Restore closed routes, unauthorized vehicle play areas, and unauthorized hill climbs.
3. Prohibit target shooting in sensitive areas and in areas where people typically congregate in large numbers to park or camp, i.e., (on major holiday weekends around open areas and along LADWP utility roads shooting could be hazardous during these times).
4. In accordance to funding, increase regular ranger patrols to enforce compliance with fire restrictions, camping limits, and vehicle use on the designated route network.
5. Improve visitor services such as facilities, visitor outreach, maps, brochures, and kiosks, maintain management signs, restoration sites, and continue to work with community

volunteers/ friend groups to help maintain this area. This will include general clean-ups, outline parking areas, establish trailheads, and camping areas on a regular basis.

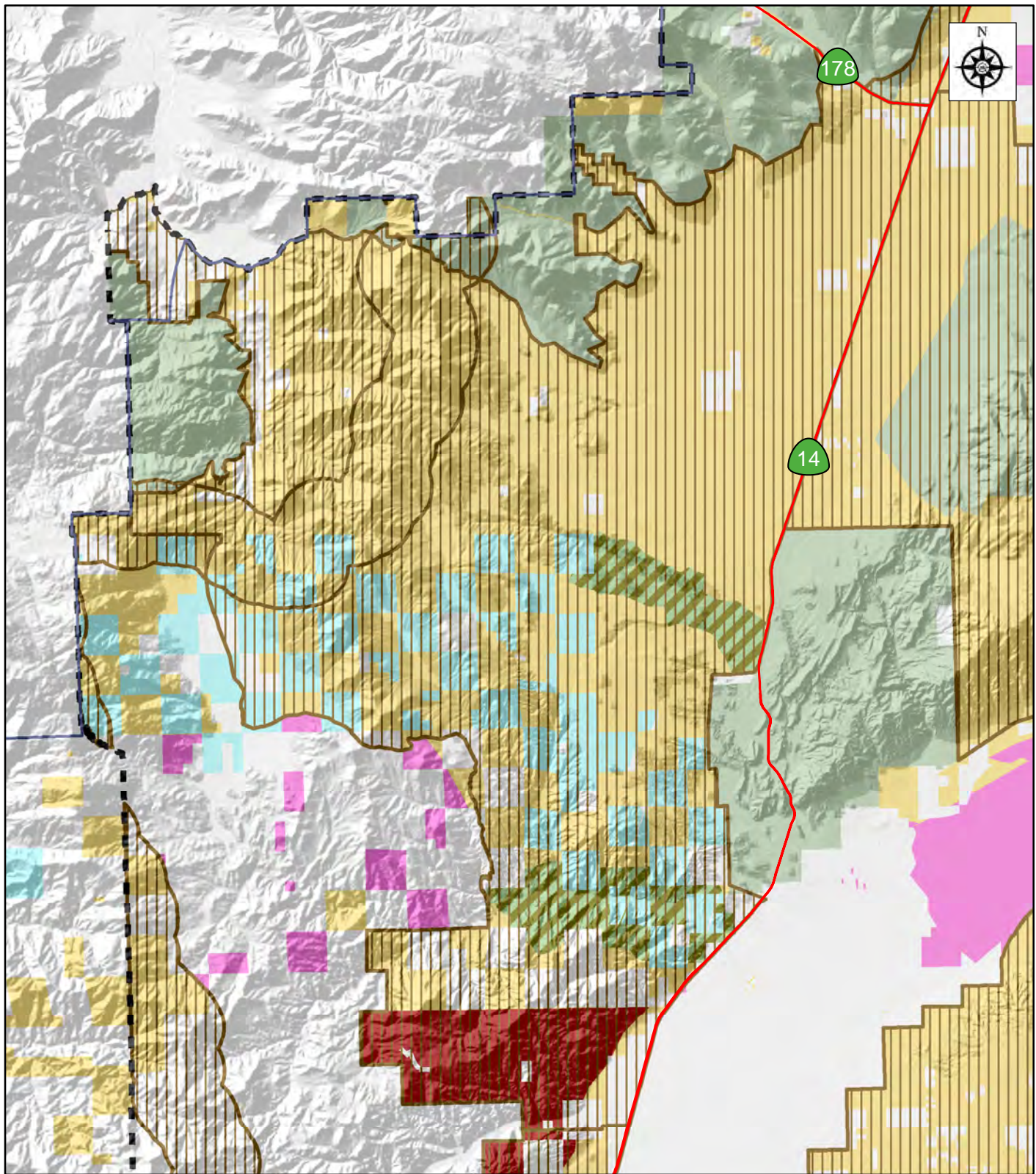
Recreation Management Zones (OPEN AREAS)

(Jawbone Canyon and Dove Springs Off-Highway Vehicle Open Areas)

1. Prohibit target shooting in sensitive areas where people typically congregate in large numbers to park or camp during OHV major holiday weekends, i.e., (On major holiday weekends, in and around open areas and along LADWP Roads).
2. Improve visitor services such as facilities, visitor outreach, maps, brochures, and kiosks, maintain management signs, restoration sites, and continue to work with community volunteers/ friend groups to help maintain this area. This will include general clean-ups, outline parking areas, establish trailheads, and camping areas on a regular basis.
3. Enhance and maintain primitive campsites and OHV staging/off-loading areas.

Mitigation:

1. Maintain through traffic motorized route network connectivity with roads and trails leading into and through the Jawbone SRMA.
2. Manage renewable energy development on adjacent and nearby lands to avoid traffic conflicts with visitors & permitted uses.



- SRMA Boundaries
- ACEC Boundaries
- Wildlife Allocation Boundaries
- CDNCL Boundaries
- DRECP Boundary
- CDCA Boundary
- LLPA
- Open OHV Areas

Renewable Footprint

- DFA
- VPL

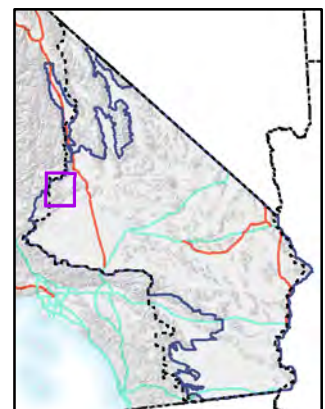
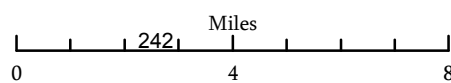
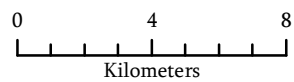
Land Status

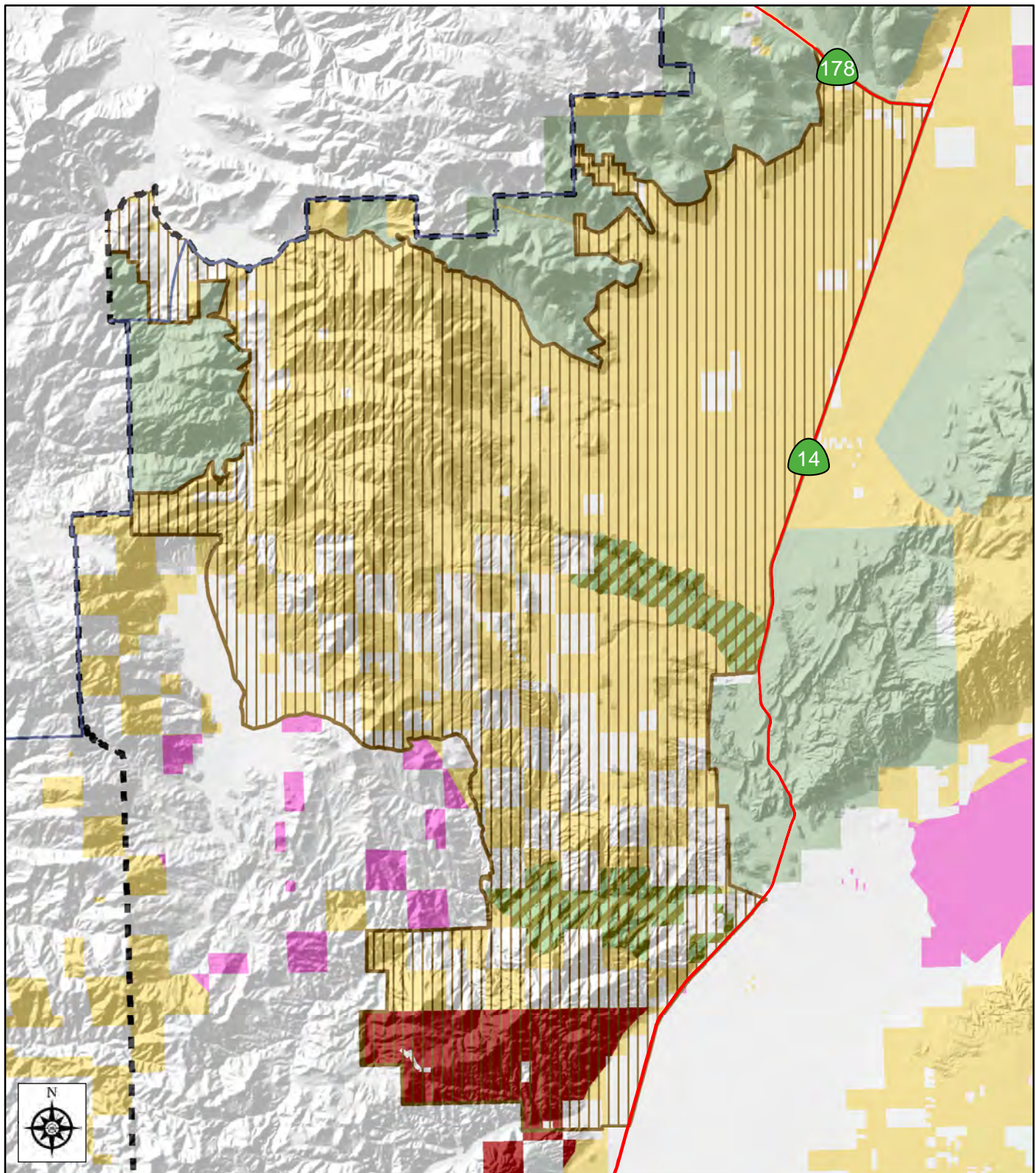
- Bureau of Land Management
- CA State Parks OHV Recreation Parcels









Jawbone SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

8/1/2016

BLM California State Office





-  SRMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA
-  Open OHV Areas
- Renewable Footprint**
-  DFA
-  VPL
- Land Status**
-  Bureau of Land Management

Jawbone SRMA

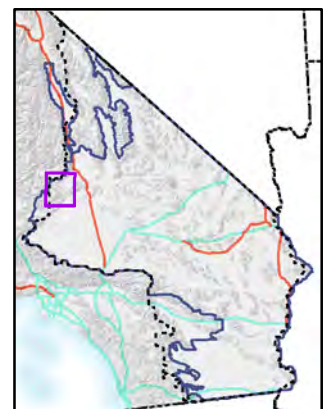
7/25/2016

BLM California State Office



0 2 4
Kilometers

0 2 4
Miles
243



Middle Knob Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Objective Statement The objective is to designate this area as a Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA). This SRMA focuses on recreational, special habits, biological, and cultural resources. The goal is to offer recreational opportunities that maintain the natural character of the landscape and protect sensitive resources, while encouraging a variety of outdoor activities that provide pleasure to the user.

Activities: The primary activities for the Middle Knob SRMA are vehicle touring, single track motorcycle touring, site seeing, camping, hunting, target shooting, hiking and backpacking, domestic sheep and cattle grazing, utility corridor maintenance, communication site maintenance, wind energy, and mineral exploration. The area provides access to trailheads, including the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (See also National Scenic and Historic Trails).

Experiences: This SRMA provides a place to stop and rest, a place to get out and stretch, and to simply enjoy the panoramic view of the great outdoors away from the big city.

Benefits: The individual value is to escape the developmental areas and go out to enjoy the beautiful environment that gives peace to everyday life. Families and friends use these unique areas to get away from their everyday normal life and enjoy the option to have a sense of remoteness and enjoy quality time with each other.

For the economic side, the businesses along Highway 14, gain from the visitation that this area brings to them each year.

Within this SRMA is the Middle Knob ACEC that was designated due to its significant biological resources, which includes several sensitive species, include the Kern buckwheat, flax-live monardelle, and various raptors. Managing this area for low impact recreation will relieve the pressure on undeveloped and protected public lands. This SRMA provides significant economic benefits to rural communities that depend on tourism & outdoor recreation.

Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSC) Description

Physical Components: The Middle Knob SRMA is located approximately 40 miles southwest of Ridgecrest, is defined by Highway 14 on the east; Highway 58 on the south; the CDCA boundary on the west; and the Jawbone Butterbrecht ACEC on the north. Numerous landowners own the private lands. The SRMA has characteristics of both rural and urban country classifications.

Social Components: The social components of these areas relate to both a rural and urban country classification. Families on regional and cross country vacations frequently visit, as do a wide range of travelers because of the proximity to the highway.

Operational Components: The Middle Knob SRMA operational components vary from rural to an urban country classification. The areas located in this SRMA can be accessed by all type of visitors whether they are traveling in a four-wheel drive vehicle or just on foot.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: West Desert and Eastern Slopes

Refer to the Middle Knob Areas of Critical Concern (ACEC) Special Unit Management plans for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the SRMA
24,490

Recreation and Visitor Services Program: Great backcountry camping opportunities can be found throughout the Middle Knob SRMA. These primitive campsites are located in a wide variety of environments that are widely dispersed, undeveloped and are generally not signed as campsites. Camping is permitted for up to 14 days at any one site, after this time period you must relocate to another site at least 25 miles away; camping is prohibited within 600 feet of any developed water source such as a guzzler or watering trough so that the water is accessible to wildlife and livestock; when using a motorized vehicle for camping access within a Limited Use Area, limit your parking and vehicle based camping to no more than 300 feet from an established road; and within an Open Area, there is no distance from route restrictions.

Apply the standards of the PCT SRMA where it overlaps the Middle Knob SRMA.

Allow for shooting under BLM regulations such as CFR 8365.1-5 (a) (1) & (2). Persons have the permission of the Bureau of Land Management to possess and use firearms, including lawfully registered assault weapons, on BLM-administered public lands, except when prohibited by other applicable laws and regulations.

Special Recreation Permits are authorized for specific recreational uses of the public lands. They are issued as a means to manage visitor use, protect natural and cultural resources, and provide a mechanism to accommodate commercial recreational uses. Authorized by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, there are five types of uses for which these permits are required: commercial, competitive, vending, individual or group use in special areas, and organized group activity and event use.

Other Programs: Continue with agency natural resource multiple use management practices within the area. Allow all types of activities to occur within the area, except those with unacceptable safety concerns or degrade the environment.

Manage all routes of travel as open, limited or closed, as designated in the WEMO TTMP.

Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Two exceptions to this management action are:

1. Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a “no surface occupancy” restriction; and,
2. If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values.

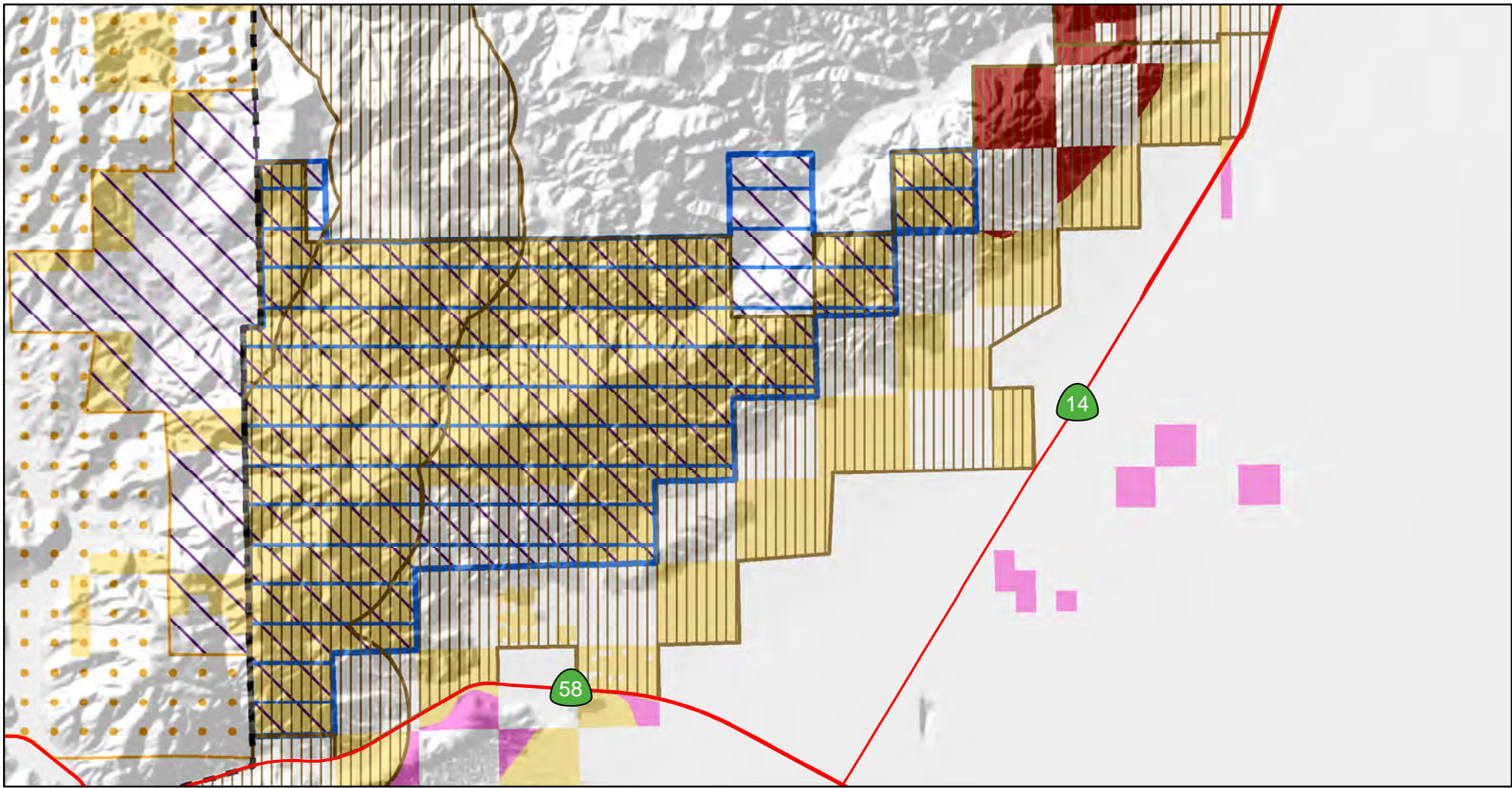
Implementation Decisions:

1. Limited use areas- Limit vehicles to open designated routes and prevent new user created routes from developing and due to existing routes reevaluate to designate more single track routes in this area.
2. Restore closed routes, unauthorized vehicle play area, and unauthorized hill climbs.
3. Prohibit target shooting in sensitive areas and in areas where people typically congregate in large number to park or camp.
4. Increase regular ranger patrols to enforce compliance with fire restrictions, camping limits, and vehicle use on the designated route system.
5. Improve visitor series (maps, brochures, and kiosks), maintain signs, restoration sites, and continue to work with community volunteers to clean-up parking, trail head, and camping areas on a regular basis.

An activity level plan would be developed to identify and designate current and future recreational opportunities, appropriate facilities to provide for and manage the proposed uses, parameters for streamlined Special Recreation Permitting of recreation events, staffing and funding needs, parameters for facility and road/trail maintenance, partnerships, possible recreation fee considerations, and an implementation schedule.

Mitigation:

1. Maintain through traffic motorized route network connectivity with roads and trails leading into and through the Middle Knob SRMA.
2. Manage renewable energy development on adjacent and nearby lands to avoid traffic conflicts with visitors & permitted uses.



- SRMA Boundaries
- ACEC Boundaries
- Wildlife Allocation Boundaries
- CDNCL Boundaries
- DRECP Boundary
- CDCA Boundary

Renewable Footprint

- DFA
- VPL

Land Status

- Bureau of Land Management

Middle Knob SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office



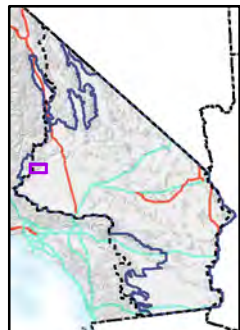
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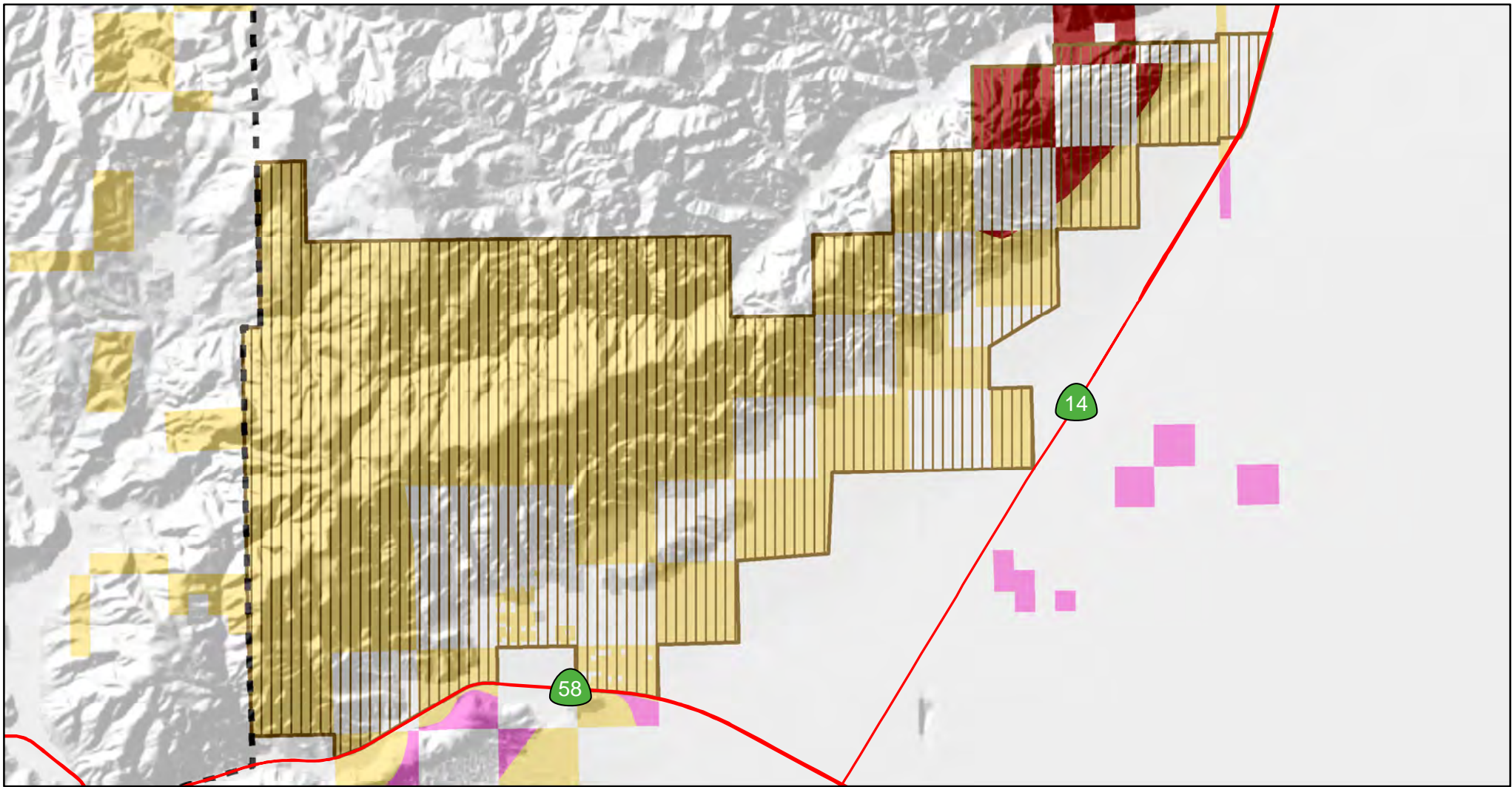








0 1 2
Kilometers



0 1 2
Miles





-  SRMA
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
- Renewable Footprint**
-  DFA
-  VPL
- Land Status**
-  Bureau of Land Management

Middle Knob SRMA

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office



248



0 1 2
Kilometers



0 1 2
Miles



Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail

Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)

The 2,650-mile Pacific Crest Trail (PCT) was designated as a National Scenic Trail by Congress in 1968 from Mexico to Canada. The BLM manages 180-miles of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, a component of the National Landscape Conservation System, primarily in the south half of the state. This trail boasts some of the greatest elevation changes in the National Scenic Trail System and is popular with thousands of hiker and equestrian users. Visitation ranges from a few hours to several weeks.

On segments managed by the Ridgecrest Field Office, the Pacific Crest Trail crosses four designated wildernesses - the Bright Star, Kiavah, Owens Peak, and Domelands. Elevations on the trail range from 4,000 feet in the south at Tylerhorse Canyon to 7,600 feet in the north at Bear Mountain.

Note: This SRMA has been established in addition to the Trail Management Corridor under the BLM 6250 manual.

Mojave Desert Segment

The southern portion of the PCT covers 18 miles from Tylerhorse Canyon near of SR 138 north to the intersection of Cameron Road and the Tehachapi-Willow Springs Road. This section of the trail is dominated by Pinyon-juniper woodland plant community with several large electricity generating wind turbines adjacent to the trail.

Cameron Ridge Segment

From the Mojave Desert, a seven mile trail segment continues from the intersection of Cameron Road and the Tehachapi-Willow Springs Road, north to the Cameron Road Overpass at SR 58. After descending the switchbacks to Cameron Road, the route follows the road for 1.1 miles, and then crosses over State Highway 58. Scenery along the trail is characteristic of the Mojave Desert with Joshua trees and several large electricity generating wind turbines adjacent to the trail. This trail segment traverses private land with a 30 foot wide trail easement.

Cache Peak Segment

A 33.5 mile trail segment from the Cameron Road Overpass on SR 58 (approximately 10.0 miles east of Tehachapi, CA), heads north to the boundary of the Sequoia National Forest in the Piute Mountains. Water is available at Golden Oaks Springs, 16.0 miles north of SR 58. Semi-desert chaparral in the south changes to oak woodland, grey pine, pinyon-juniper woodland, and Jeffrey pine. Sections of this segment cross private land with a 30 foot wide trail easement.

Dove Springs Segments

A 20 mile segment of the PCT heads north from Piute Mountain Road at Landers Meadow in the Sequoia National Forest, to Bird Spring Pass in the Scodie Mountains. Mojave Desert, Joshua tree and pinyon juniper woodland dominate this section of the trail.

Owens Peak Bakersfield Zone

This 41 mile section is from SH 178 at Walker Pass north to the Sequoia National Forest boundary. Water is no longer available at the Walker Pass Trailhead/Campground (Highway 178). An alternate water source is from a nearby spring development located 0.1 mile west on Highway 178, in the bottom of the drainage by the 30 mph sign. Toilet, parking, fire grates, hitching racks and corrals are available.

Chimney Creek Campground - A well with potable water should be running from April through September. Visitors must bring their own water when the well is off. Toilets, parking and fire grates are available.

Fox Mill Spring - There is no longer any water at Fox Mill Spring.

Spanish Needles Creek - There are small springs and streams in the Spanish Needles area.

Description: Elevations range from 5,300 feet at Walker Pass to 7,600 feet on Bear Mountain; rugged terrain with frequent rockslides and talus slopes, pinyon juniper woodland; white fir and Jeffrey pine.

Deep Creek Zone:

North of Highway 173 and east of San Bernardino National Forest. The Pacific Crest Trail (PCT) follows the creek from the Lake Arrowhead area to the Mojave River Forks Dam for 16 miles the trail crosses Deep Creek twice on elevated bridges and is managed by the San Bernardino National Forest. . Sections of this segment cross private land with a 30 foot wide trail easement

Whitewater Zone:

This segment is approximately a 20 mile segment. The PCT traverses the San Gorgonio Wilderness in a north-south direction. Whitewater Preserve, a Wildlands Conservancy managed site located near the southern end of the wilderness, provides a key entrance point to both the wilderness and the PCT. This Segment also traverses the Sand to Snow National Monument and the Sand to Snow SRMA.

Forbes Saddle:

This segment is approximately a 5 mile segment. The PCT traverses the East end of the San Jacinto Wilderness and is south of Caliente Indian Reservation. This segment also traverses the West side of the Santa Rosa-San Jacinto Mountains National Monument.

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Objective Statement: The objective is to designate this area as a Special Recreation Management Area.

Activities: Primitive camping, equestrian use, hiking (esp. Pacific Crest Trail National Scenic Trail), photography, scenic viewing, wildlife watching, hunting

Experiences: Enjoying the closeness of friends and family; increased independence/autonomy; experiencing solitude; developing backcountry skills and abilities; escaping urban areas; enjoying the scenic quality of the natural landscapes

Benefits:

Personal: Escape stress of urban environment; exercise, greater self-reliance; improved outdoor skills; feeling of being more connected to the land, both physically and spiritually; enjoyment of nature and fresh air.

Community/Social: Greater freedom from urban living

Economic: Positive contribution to local economies (Ridgecrest, Tehachapi)

Environmental: Increased awareness and protection of natural landscapes reduced negative human impacts such as litter, vandalism, and unauthorized OHV trail use.

Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSC) Description

Physical Components: Located within driving distance of Los Angeles and San Diego the PCT is both easily accessible and remote at the same time.

Remoteness: Rural

Naturalness: Front Country

Visitor Facilities: Rural

Social Components Three hundred hikers annually attempt to cover the full length of the PCT, and thousands of other hikers and equestrians travel segments of the trail in day hikes or weekend trips.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: Basin and Range, Coachella Valley, Pinto Lucerne Valley and Eastern Slopes, West Desert and Eastern Slopes

Refer to the Granite Mountain Corridor, Jawbone/Butterbrecht, Kelso Creek Monkeyflower, Middle Knob, Sierra Cyns Migratory Bird, Tehachapi Linkage, Whitewater Canyon Area of Critical Concern (ACEC) Special Unit Management Plans for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

When the PCT SRMA overlaps other SRMA's, manage in accordance with the PCT SRMA.

The Santa Rosa National Monument is within the SRMA, manage in accordance as Congressionally designated.

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the SRMA
61,877

Continue to manage the PCT to provide protection of natural and cultural resources consistent with law, regulation and policy; continue existing partnerships with allied stakeholders, non-government organizations, local landowners and groups to reduce motorized trespass on and across the PCT.

Continue to monitor trail and resource conditions on and around the trail, and actively pursue opportunities for land restoration, facilitate and cooperate in efforts to keep the PCT well maintained, and adequately signed to prevent trespass and to allow trail users to easily locate the trail. Articulate and maintain focus on the experiential and other values for the PCT that are laid out in the National Trails System Act, and PCT plan.

Continue with agency natural resource multiple use management practices within the area. Allow all types of activities to occur within the area, except those with unacceptable safety concerns or degrade the environment. Develop recreation sites are withdrawn from mineral entry

Manage all routes of travel as open, limited or closed, as designated in the Local TTMP.

Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Two exceptions to this management action are:

1. Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a “no surface occupancy” restriction; and,
2. If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values.

Wind energy development currently exists in the SRMA. Re-powering of existing wind energy facilities will be considered if the re-powering development remains within the existing wind energy right-of-way boundary and would reduce the overall environmental impacts of the wind energy facility.

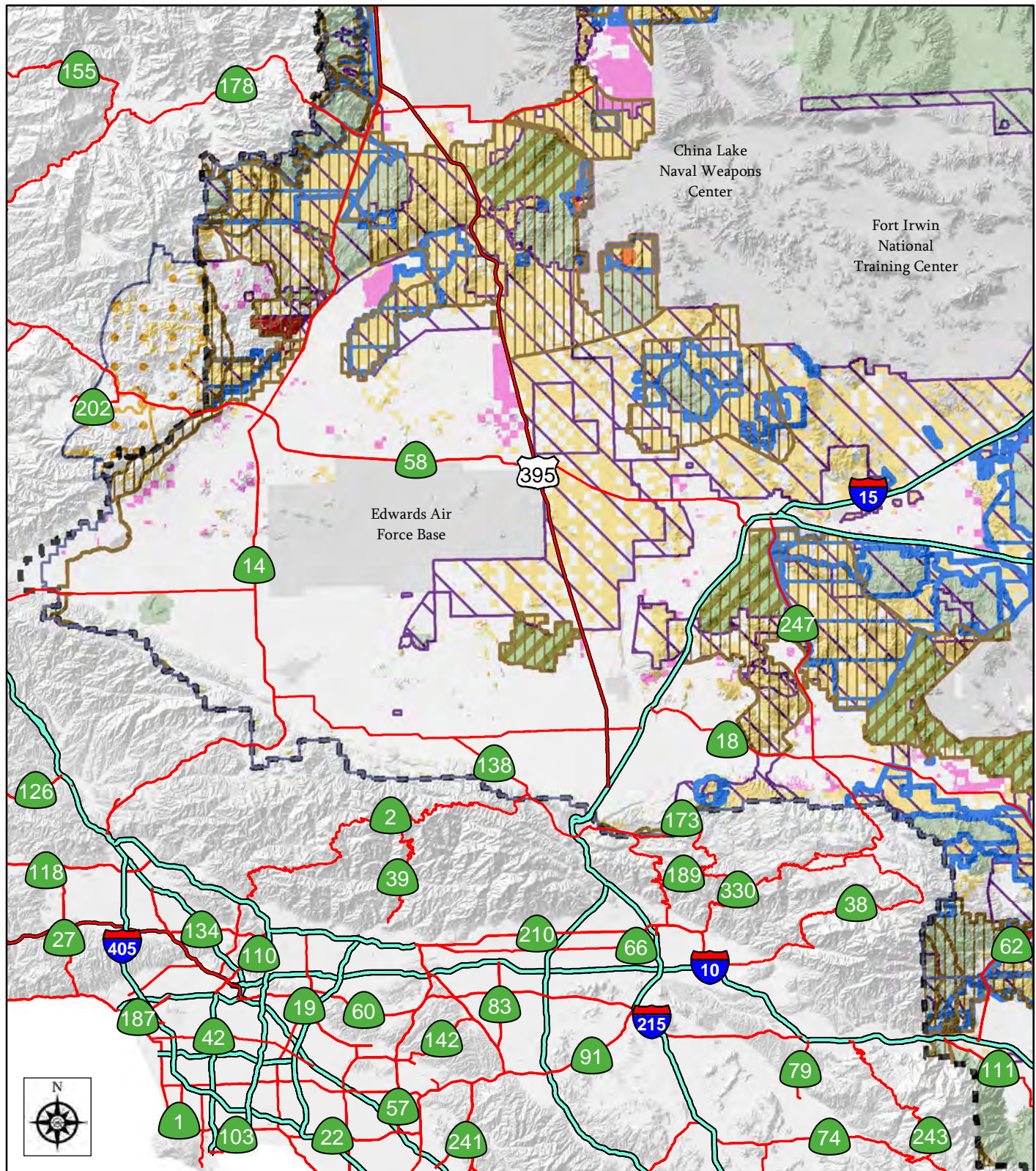
Implementation Decisions: An activity level plan would be developed to identify and designate current and future recreational opportunities, appropriate facilities to provide for and manage the proposed uses, parameters for streamlined Special Recreation Permitting of recreation events, staffing and funding needs, parameters for facility and road/trail maintenance, partnerships, possible recreation fee considerations, and an implementation schedule.

Maintain a long-term focus on law enforcement support, including other educational and law enforcement tools.

Continue existing relationships with US Forest Service;; Pacific Crest Trail Association; Friends of Jawbone; California State Parks OHV Division; Kern County Sherriff’s Office and citizen groups to cooperatively continue monitoring, Law Enforcement patrol, and development of improved signing, and other measures to reduce motorized trespass on the PCT.

Foster development of a stakeholder group to develop a more effective set of measures to conduct educational outreach and provide factual information on the importance, and protected status of the PCT.

Continue to participate and coordinate with the Pacific Crest Trail Association and other volunteer groups to perform trail signing, brushing, water control structures, and other facilities to improve the condition, sustainability, and utility of the trail, and developments to provide water to trails users.



- SRMA Boundaries
- ACEC Boundaries
- Wildlife Allocation Boundaries
- CDNCL Boundaries
- NDAA China Lake Expansion
- DRECP Boundary
- CDCA Boundary
- LLPA
- Open OHV Areas
- Renewable Footprint**
 - DFA
 - VPL
- Land Status**
 - Bureau of Land Management
 - Department of Defense

Pacific Crest Trail SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office

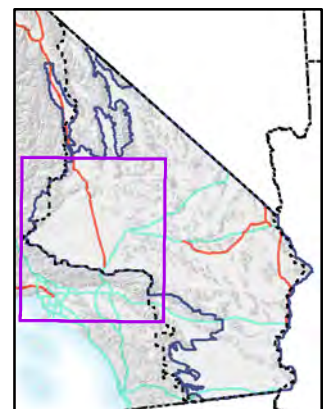


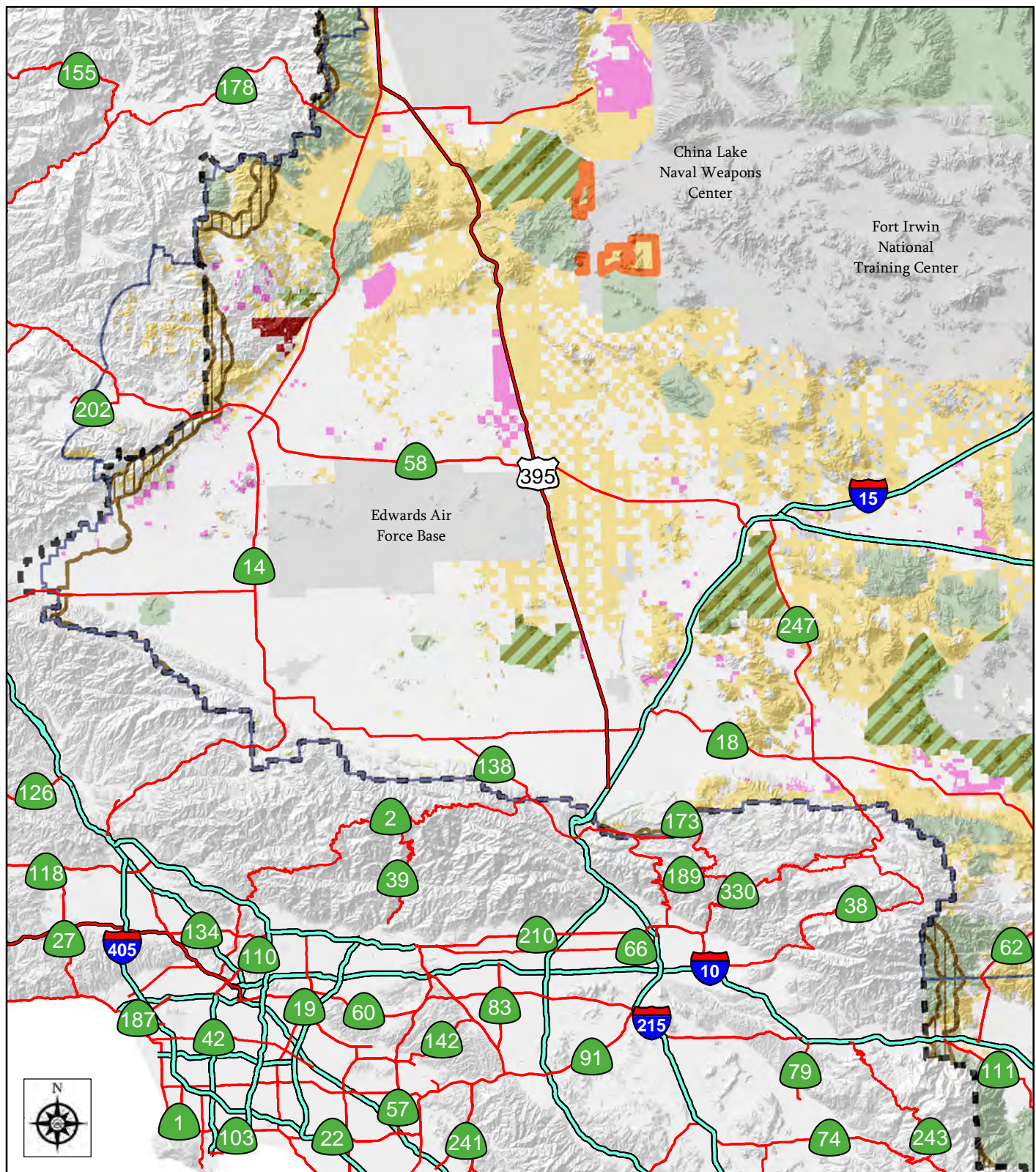
0 4 8

Kilometers

254 Miles

0 4 8





- SRMA
- NDAA China Lake Expansion
- DRECP Boundary
- CDCA Boundary
- LLPA
- Open OHV Areas
- Renewable Footprint**
 - DFA
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 - Bureau of Land Management
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Pacific Crest Trail SRMA

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office

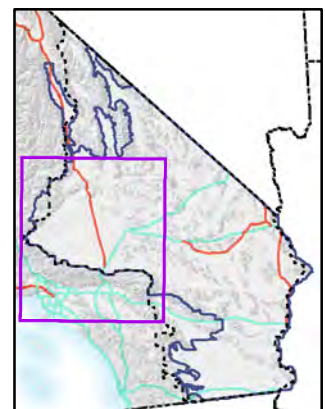


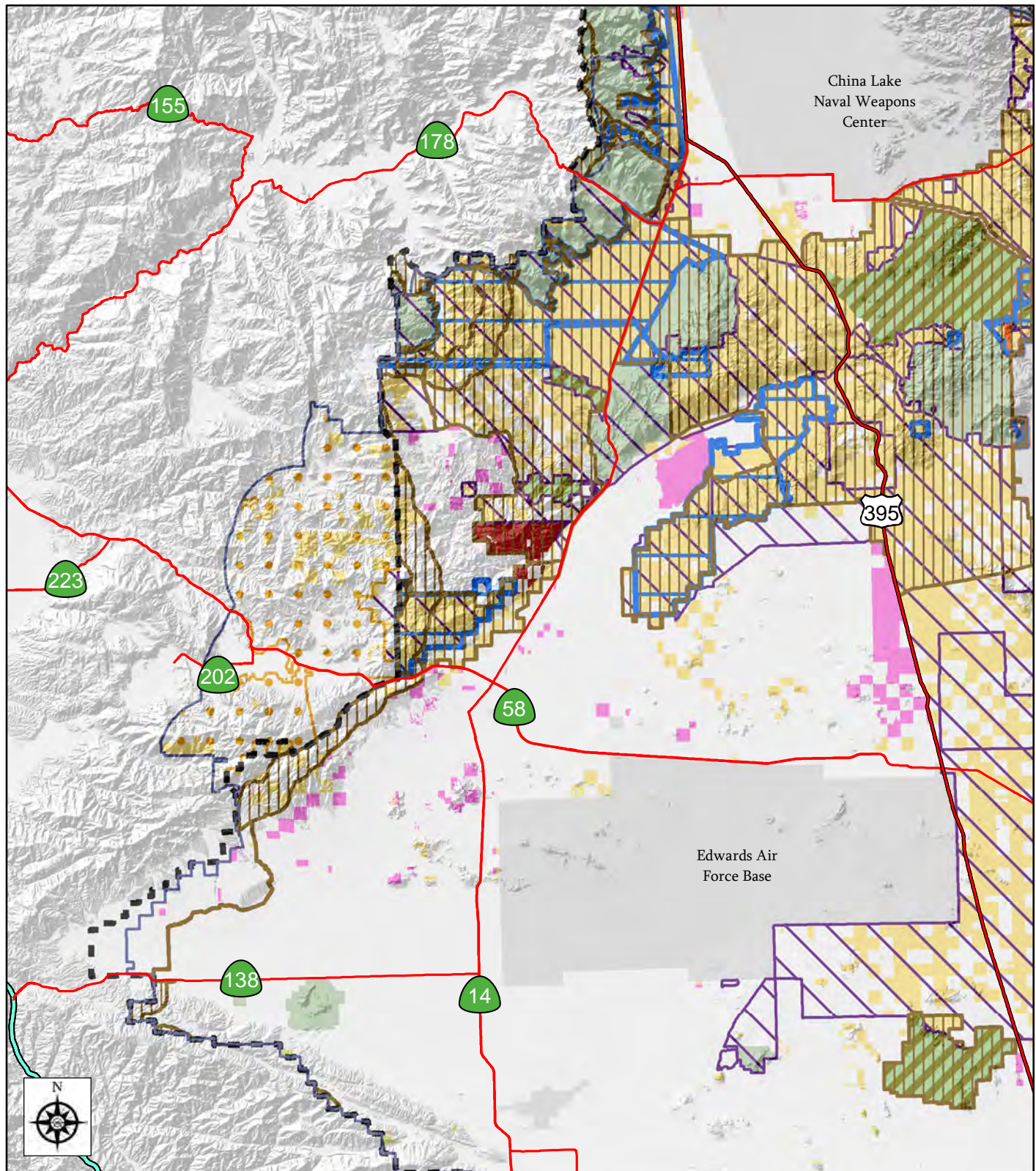
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Kilometers

Miles

0 8 16





- SRMA Boundaries
- ACEC Boundaries
- Wildlife Allocation Boundaries
- CDNCL Boundaries
- NDAA China Lake Expansion
- DRECP Boundary
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- Open OHV Areas
- Renewable Footprint**
 - DFA
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Pacific Crest Trail SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office



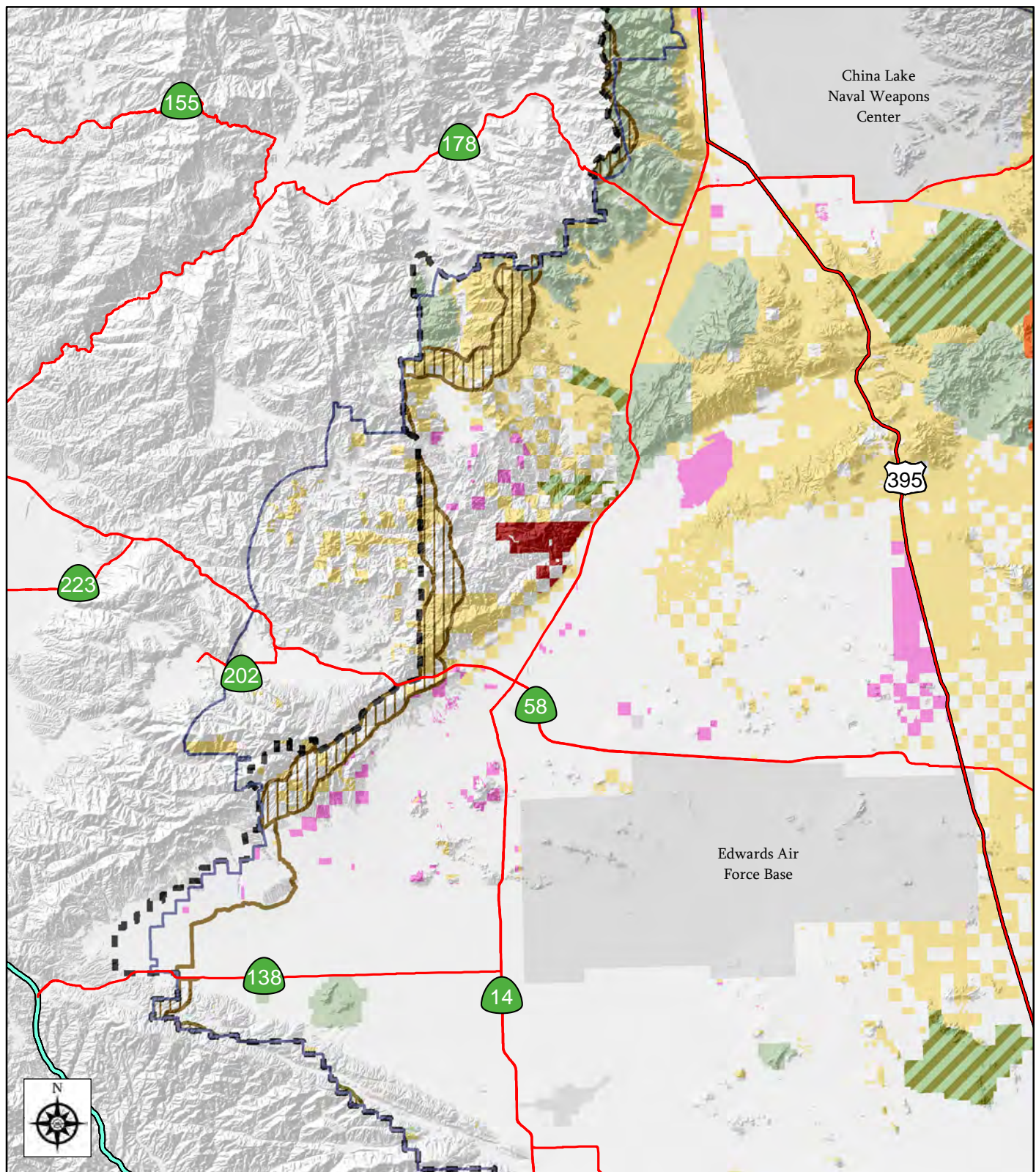
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Kilometers

Miles

0 4 8





-  SRMA
-  NDAA China Lake Expansion
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA
-  Open OHV Areas
- Renewable Footprint**
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-  VPL
- Land Status**
-  Bureau of Land Management
-  Department of Defense

Pacific Crest Trail SRMA

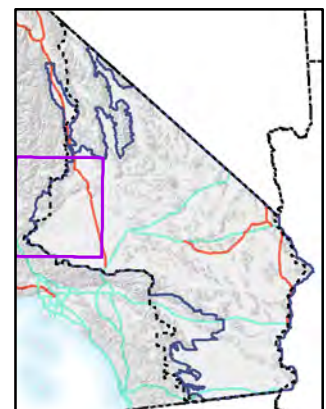
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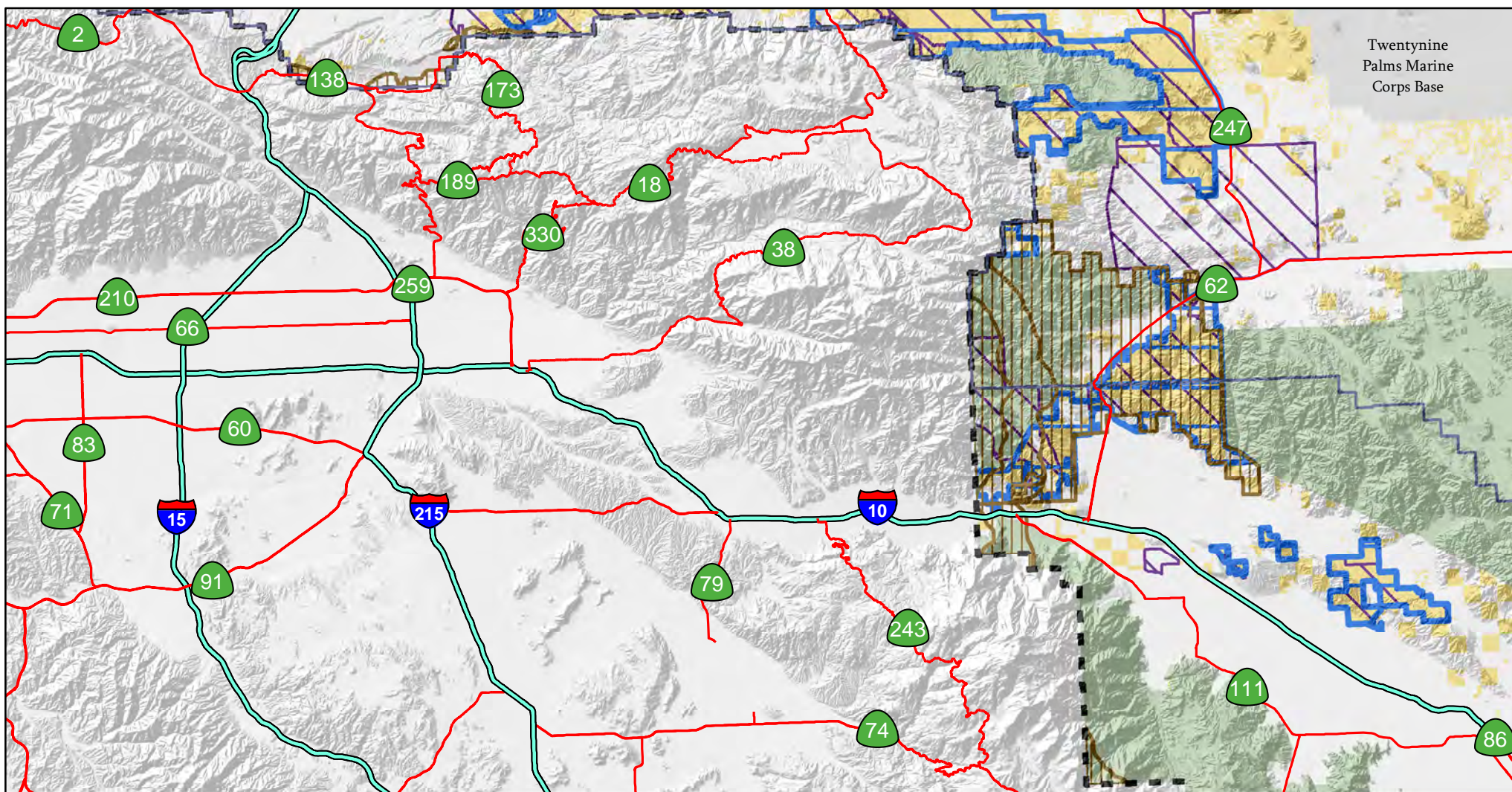
BLM California State Office










0 4 8
Kilometers

0 8 16
Miles







Twentynine
Palms Marine
Corps Base

-  SRMA Boundaries
-  ACEC Boundaries
-  CDNCL Boundaries
-  DRECP Boundary
-  CDCA Boundary
-  LLPA
-  Open OHV Areas

Renewable Footprint

-  DFA

Land Status

-  Bureau of Land Management
-  Department of Defense

Pacific Crest Trail SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

8/1/2016

BLM California State Office



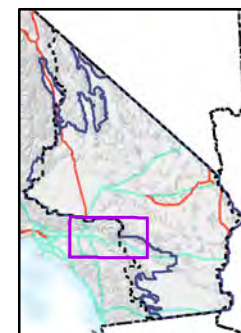
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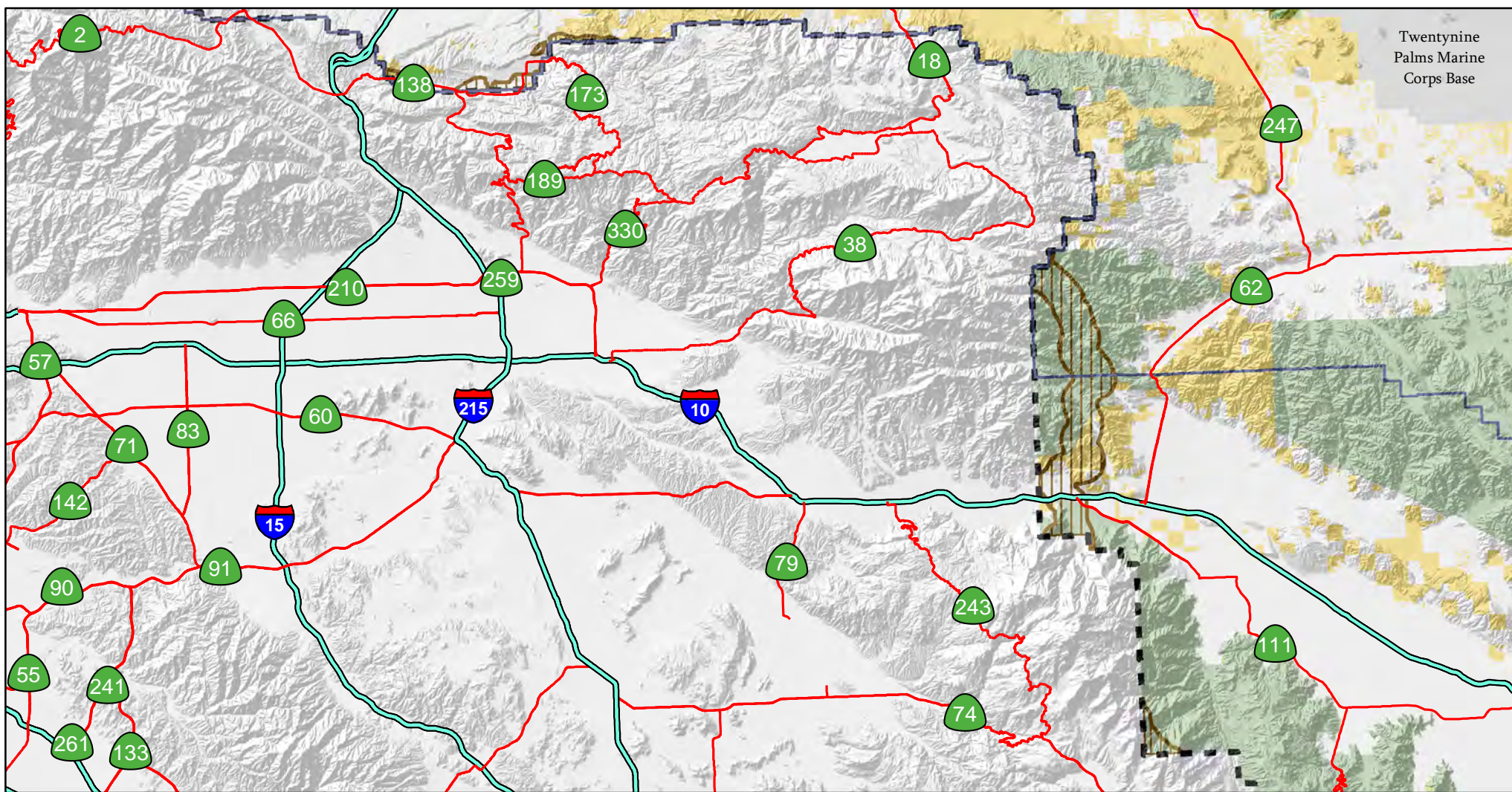


0 4 8
Kilometers



0 4 8
Miles





- Proposed SRMA
- DRECP Boundary
- CDCA Boundary
- LLPA
- Open OHV Areas
- Renewable Footprint**
- DFA
- Land Status**
- Bureau of Land Management
- Department of Defense

Pacific Crest Trail SRMA

7/25/2016

BLM California State Office



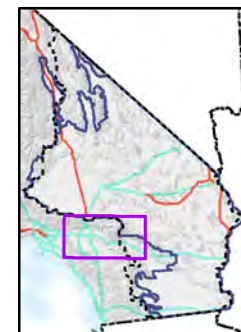
259



0 4 8
Kilometers



0 4 8
Miles



Superior/Rainbow Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)

RMA/Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) Objective(s) Decisions

Activities: Designate this area as a Special Recreation Management Area. The Superior/Rainbow SRMA has recreation opportunities in this very scenic area rich in paleontological values and geologic wonders. Targeted activities include scenic touring, camping, hiking, equestrian riding, mountain biking, OHV trail riding, educational and scientific study, photography, picnicking, geo-caching and celestial observation.

Experiences: Visitors fall into two main categories because of this areas location. First are the locals and travelers who come out here to enjoy a quiet peaceful desert experience in a scenic area with visitor support facilities, this includes individuals, families, groups of friends and clubs. The second group is school groups and organizations here to explore and study the areas geology and paleontology, and while they enjoy camping here they would do so wherever the resource is located they are studying. A growing trend is camping and gatherings by small groups of soldiers from nearby Ft. Irwin.

Benefits: Most experiences are tied to group events here, and these include personal exploration of nature, bonding, exploration of self-endurance, and enjoyment of scenic views. This area provides community educational benefits because there are ancient fossils found here, excellent visual examples of geologic formations, and outstanding scenic views. These features tie us to the landscape and our past; this area provides good fodder for contemplating our relationship with each other, nature. Significant benefits come from people visiting this area and learning about our natural world. This area is commonly studied and used as an outdoor classroom because of the excellent examples and good accommodations here. The studies and learning that occur here contribute to our society because we are better able to understand, and therefore plan, build and live by the rules of nature.

Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSC) Description

Physical Components: This area has qualities of the landscape fitting the *Front Country Classification*. This area is about 8 miles north of Barstow in central San Bernardino County. The central feature of this area is an east west trending escarpment that rises above the Barstow bajada with a relief over a thousand feet. In and along this escarpment are the Owl Canyon Campground and the Rainbow Basin scenic driving loop. Within this escarpment are exposed excellent examples of geologic features such as anticlines and inclines, and paleontological resources including numerous types of fossils. Visitor facilities include roads, signs, kiosks, developed campground with vault toilets and picnic facilities, horse corral, 2 mile hiking trail and scenic loop.

Social Components: This area has the social component qualities of the *Middle Country Classification*. The campground is popular with several local and regional groups of all types that visit periodically, including friends, equestrian, schools, family and work. This is a popular camping site because of this areas notoriety for its scenic beauty and fossil history. The site is popular with groups from the Barstow area because of its proximity; likewise personnel stationed at Ft. Irwin often camp here because it provides a good outdoor escape and is between the base and city.

Operational Components: This area has the operational component conditions of the *Middle Country Classification*. There is fair access into the area on a few different county maintained dirt roads. This is a limited use area and vehicle use is limited to county roads and BLM open routes. There are a few basic directional, traffic and interpretive signs in the area to manage visitor use. BLM visitor services staff,

law enforcement Rangers, and County Sheriff Deputies routinely patrol here checking on visitor and facility status.

Management Actions and Allowable Uses

National Conservation Lands Ecoregion: Mojave and Silurian Valley, West Desert and Eastern Slopes.

Refer to the Black Mountain, Coolgardie Mesa, Harper Dry Lake, Rainbow Basin/Owl Canyon, Superior-Cronese Areas of Critical Concern (ACEC) Special Unit Management Plans for detailed objectives, allocations, and management direction.

Recreation and Visitor Services Program: Protect and preserve significant natural values; the fossil beds, geological formations, wildlife, scenic qualities and vegetation types. Promote and enhance public recreation, education, and interpretation of these values. Provide visitor services to enhance public enjoyment and safety in the area. Continue education and research opportunities with universities, colleges and museums; continue to operate campground and equestrian group camp. Manage all routes of travel as open, limited or closed, as designated in the Local TTMP.

Acres on BLM Lands:

BLM Acres within the SRMA
115,460

Other Programs: Consolidate land ownership by acquiring land with important resource values.

Renewable energy development is not an allowable use in SRMAs due to the incompatibility with the values of the SRMA. Two exceptions to this management action are:

1. Geothermal development is an allowable use if a geothermal-only DFA overlays the SRMA designation and complies with a “no surface occupancy” restriction; and,
2. If DRECP variance land designation overlays the SRMA, renewable energy may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if the proposed project is found to be compatible with the specific SRMA values.

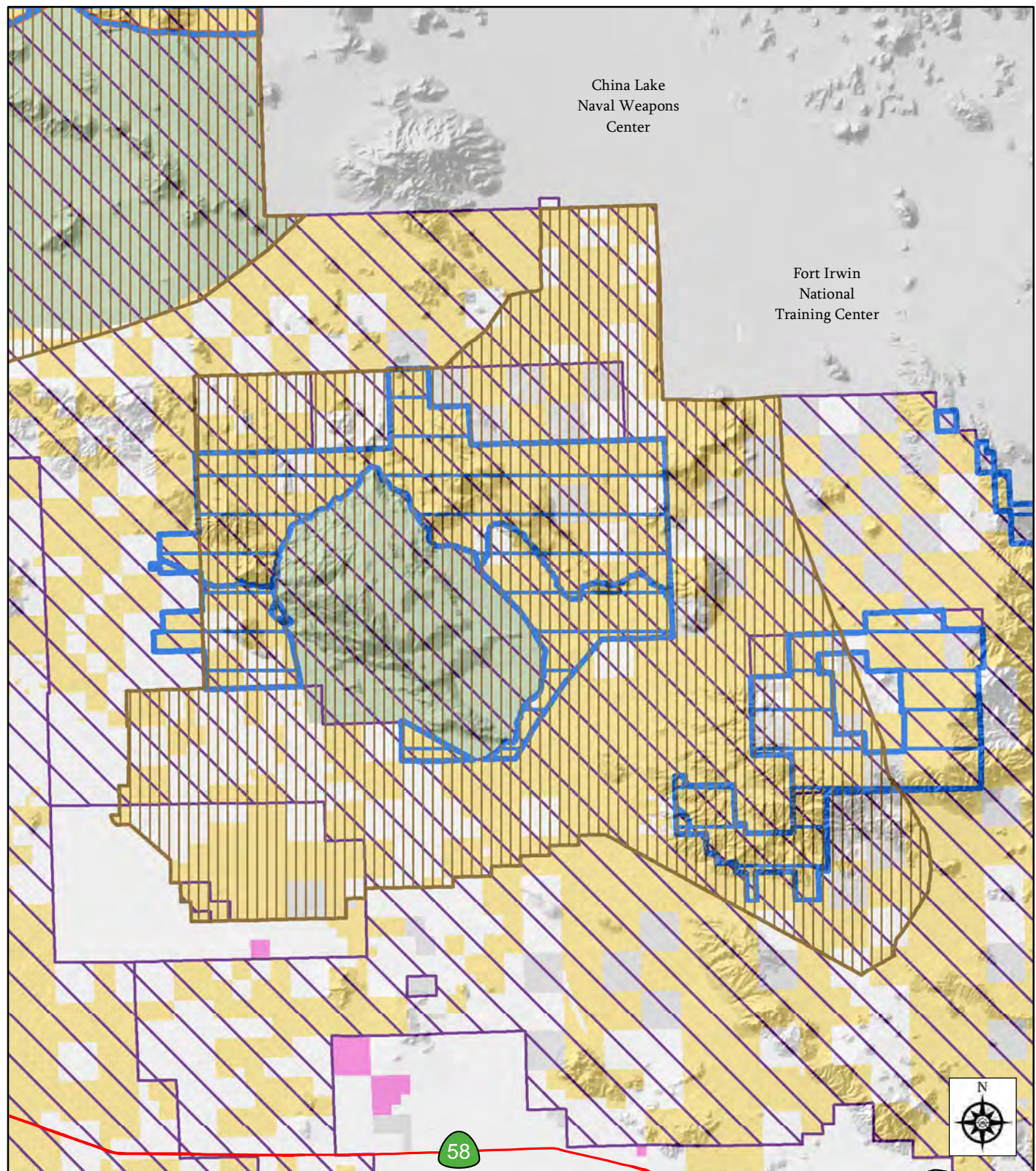
Implementation Decisions: Designate Owl, Coon, and Fossil Canyons as hiking trails and continue their closure to motorized vehicle use. Continue Rainbow Basin Scenic Drive as a one-way road and establish two interpretive hiking trails along its route, designate route as a Back Country By-way. Staging of off-highway vehicles is not allowed in the area; close the area to shooting; continue information, interpretive and directional signing; develop an area brochure.

An activity level plan would be developed to identify and designate current and future recreational opportunities, appropriate facilities to provide for and manage the proposed uses, parameters for streamlined Special Recreation Permitting of recreation events, staffing and funding needs, parameters

for facility and road/trail maintenance, partnerships, possible recreation fee considerations, and an implementation schedule.

Mitigation:

1. Maintain through traffic motorized route network connectivity with roads and trails leading into and through the Superior/Rainbow SRMA.
2. Manage renewable energy development on adjacent and nearby lands to avoid traffic conflicts with visitors and permitted uses



- SRMA Boundaries
- ACEC Boundaries
- CDNCL Boundaries
- NDAA China Lake Expansion
- DRECP Boundary
- CDCA Boundary
- LLPA
- Renewable Footprint**
- DFA
- Land Status**
- Bureau of Land Management
- Department of Defense

Superior/Rainbow SRMA and Surrounding BLM Designations

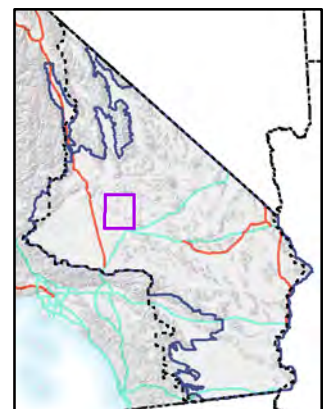
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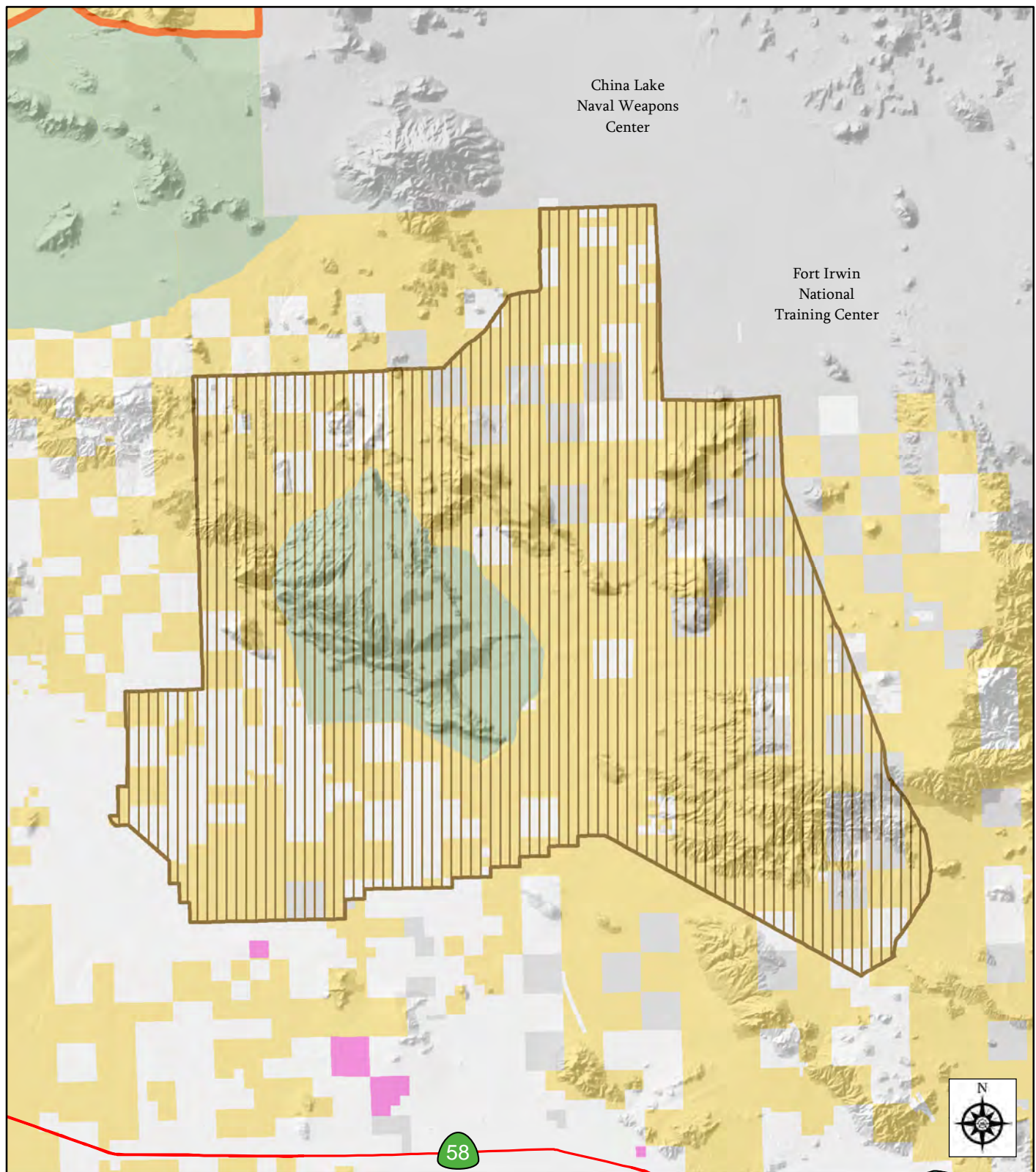
BLM California State Office



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Miles





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Superior/Rainbow SRMA



7/25/2016

BLM California State Office



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