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

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INTRODUCTION.

This appendix provides supporting information to recreation and visitor services decisions in the Approved RMP.

KEY RECREATION PLANNING TERMS AND DEFINITIONS.

A. Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA).

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

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

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

A1. SRMA/RMZ Outcome Objective. The outcome objective is a clear, measurable, and agreed-upon guide for decision making and evaluation of management effectiveness. SRMA/RMZ objectives must define the specific recreation opportunities (i.e. activities, experiences and benefits derived from those experiences) which become the focus of R&VS management.

A2. Recreation Outcomes. Recreation outcomes consist of experiences and benefits and are defined as:

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

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

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

A3. Proposed Recreation Setting Characteristics (RSCs). Proposed (or desired) RSCs are a description of the physical, social and operational characteristics that define an RMA's function and condition in the future. The desired RSCs may currently exist and be maintained, or may be a target toward which management of the RMA or RMZ is to be directed that takes years to reach.. Three recreation setting components and their RSCs are considered: a) the physical qualities of nature and the landscape defined by remoteness, naturalness and facilities; b) the social qualities associated with use defined by group size, contacts and evidence of use; and c) the operational conditions to manage recreation use defined by type of access, visitor services and management controls. The BLM establishes these criteria in the land use plan to guide management action and allowable use decisions as well as the identification of site-specific use levels for activities during plan implementation (BLM H-1601-1, Page 13). These are initial allocations unless otherwise stated. Monitoring and evaluation may cause recreation managers to adjust the RSCs over the life of the plan to meet recreation objectives.

B. Extensive Recreation Management Area (ERMA).

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

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

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

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

C. Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions.

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

D. Implementation Decisions Included in this RMP Revision.

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

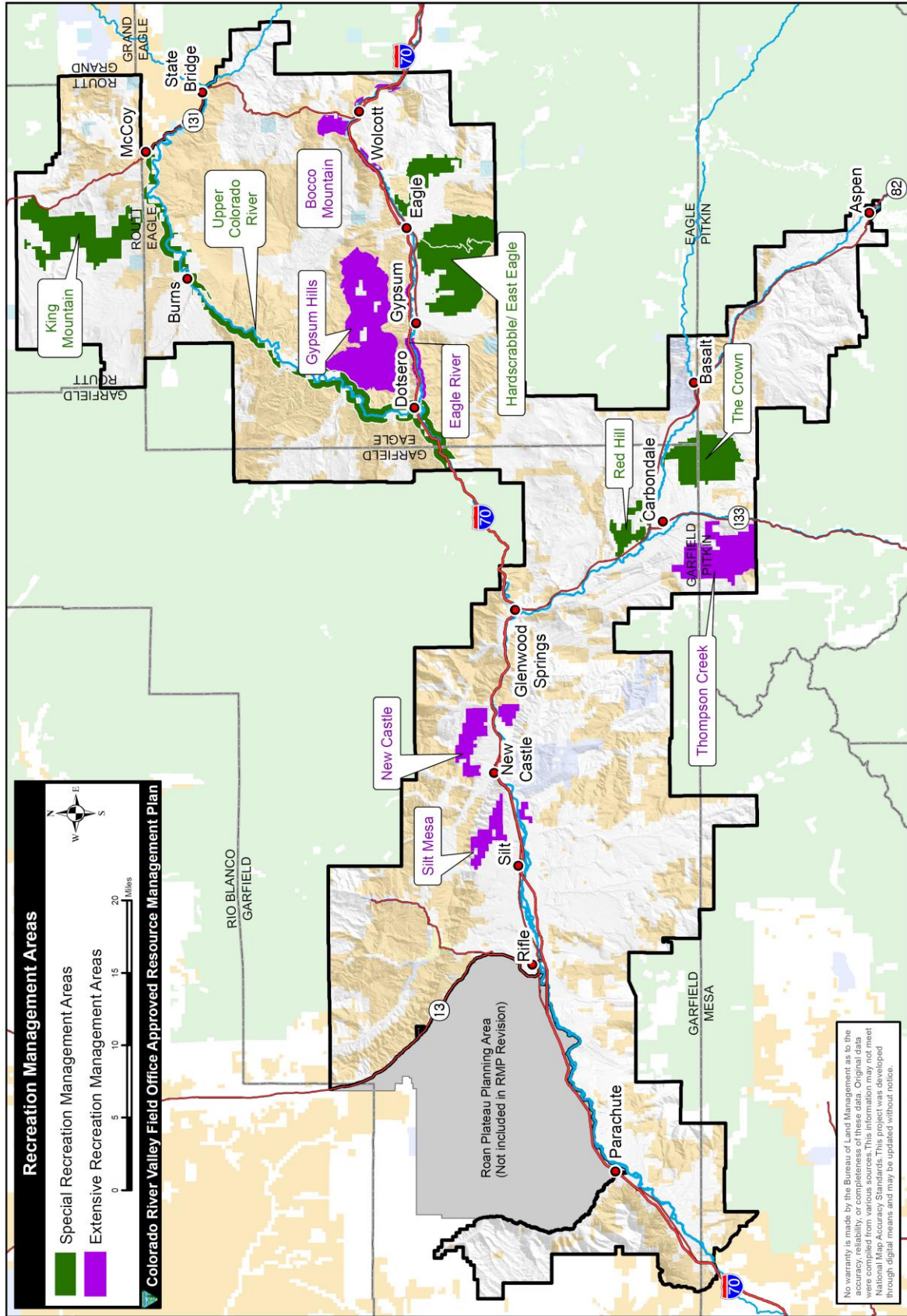
E. Best Management Practices.

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

F. Supplementary Rules (43 CFR 8365.1-6).

Supplementary rules may be established to provide for the protection of persons, property, and public lands and resources. Supplementary rules may be proposed in circumstances where existing regulations are not sufficient to manage resource use conflicts or to protect resources and may also be needed to implement decisions in resource management plans or other planning documents. Supplementary rules are used to support objectives of 43 CFR Subpart 8365, “Rules of Conduct” for the protection of public lands and resources, and for the protection, comfort and well-being of the public in its use of recreation areas, sites and facilities on public lands.

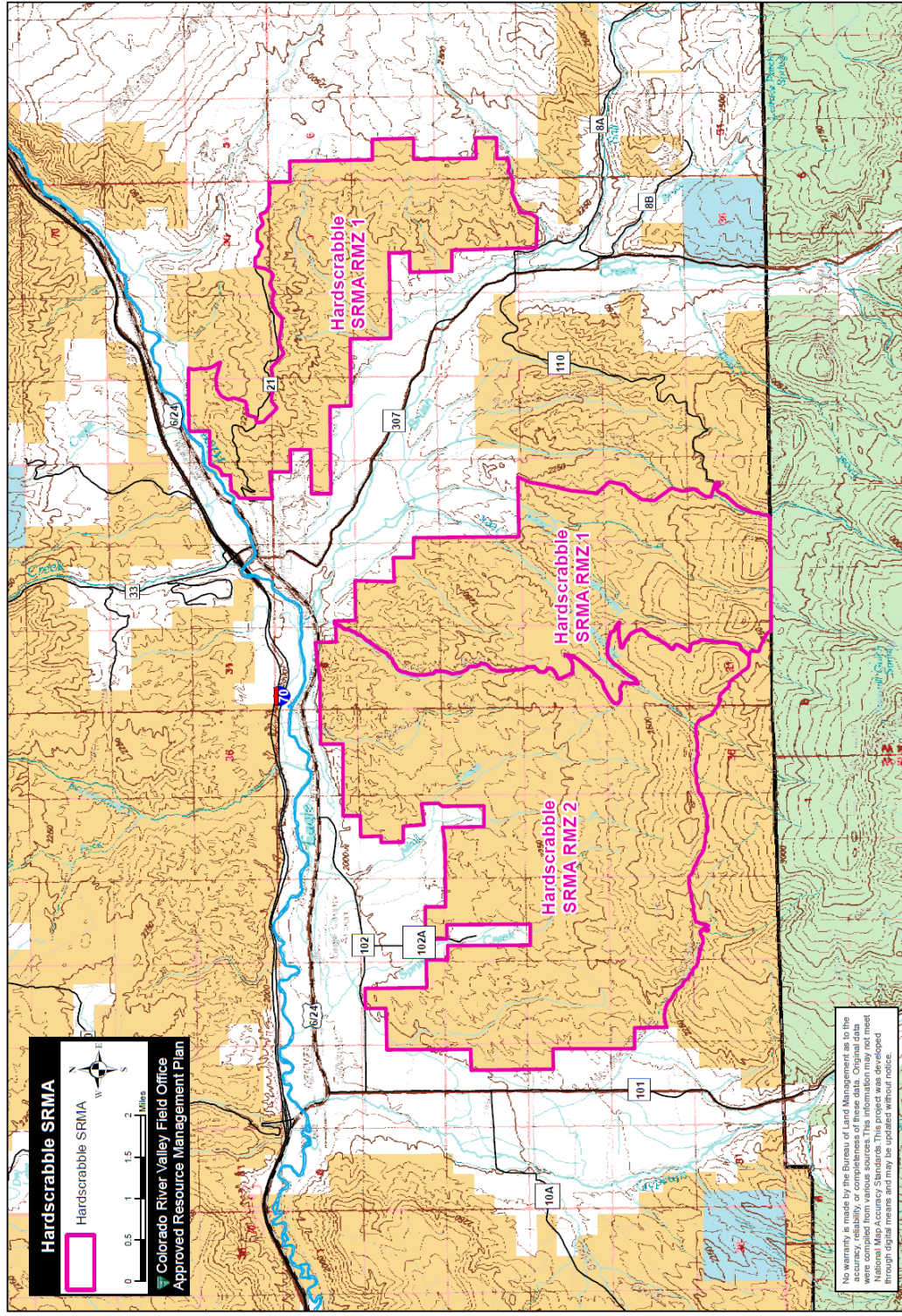
MAP OF RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS



MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORKS FOR SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS

HARDSCRABBLE-EAST EAGLE SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA RECREATION MANAGEMENT ZONE 1

HARDSCRABBLE-EAST EAGLE SRMA - RMZ 1 AREA MAP



HARDSCRABBLE-EAST EAGLE SRMA - RMZ 1
RECREATION OBJECTIVE

REC-OBJ-01a (Hardscrabble-East Eagle SRMA - RMZ 1). Participants in surveys/assessments report an average 4.0 realization (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1 = not at all realized to 5 = totally realized) of the targeted experiences and benefits listed below, five years after the beginning of implementation.

Activities.

- Mountain biking for cross-country (XC) type bikes.
- Hiking.

Experiences.

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

Benefits.

- Personal:
 - Improved physical fitness/ better health maintenance
 - Improved outdoor recreation skills
 - Living a more outdoor-oriented lifestyle.
 - Improved balance of work and play in my life
 - Restored my mind from stress/tension/anxiety
- Community/Social:
 - Heightened sense of satisfaction with our community
 - Lifestyle improvement or maintenance
 - Enlarged sense of community dependency on public lands
 - Greater community involvement in recreation and other land use decisions
- Environmental:
 - Greater community ownership & stewardship of recreation & natural resources.
- Economic:
 - Maintain local tourism revenue
 - Increased desirability as a place to live or retire.

HARDSCRABBLE-EAST EAGLE SRMA - RMZ 1

DESIRED PHYSICAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MATRIX

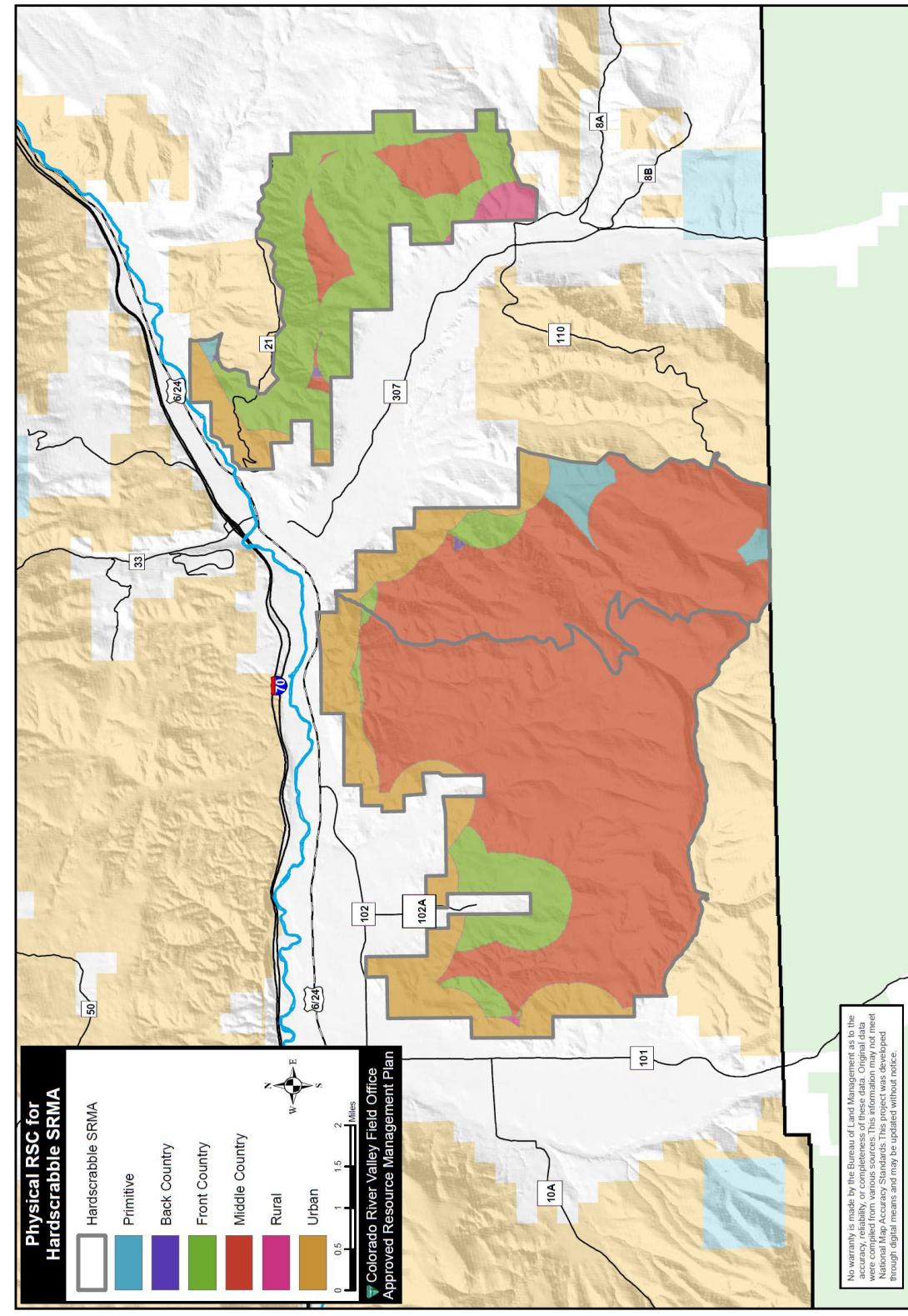
<i>Primitive Classification (400 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (20 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (5,100 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (3,700 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (300 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (1000 acres)*</i>
Remoteness (approx. distance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

*Acres are based on mapping the RSC of remoteness

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs

HARDSCRABBLE-EAST EAGLE SRMA - RMZ 1
DESIRED PHYSICAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MAP



HARDSCRABBLE-EAST EAGLE SRMA - RMZ 1
DESIRED SOCIAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MATRIX

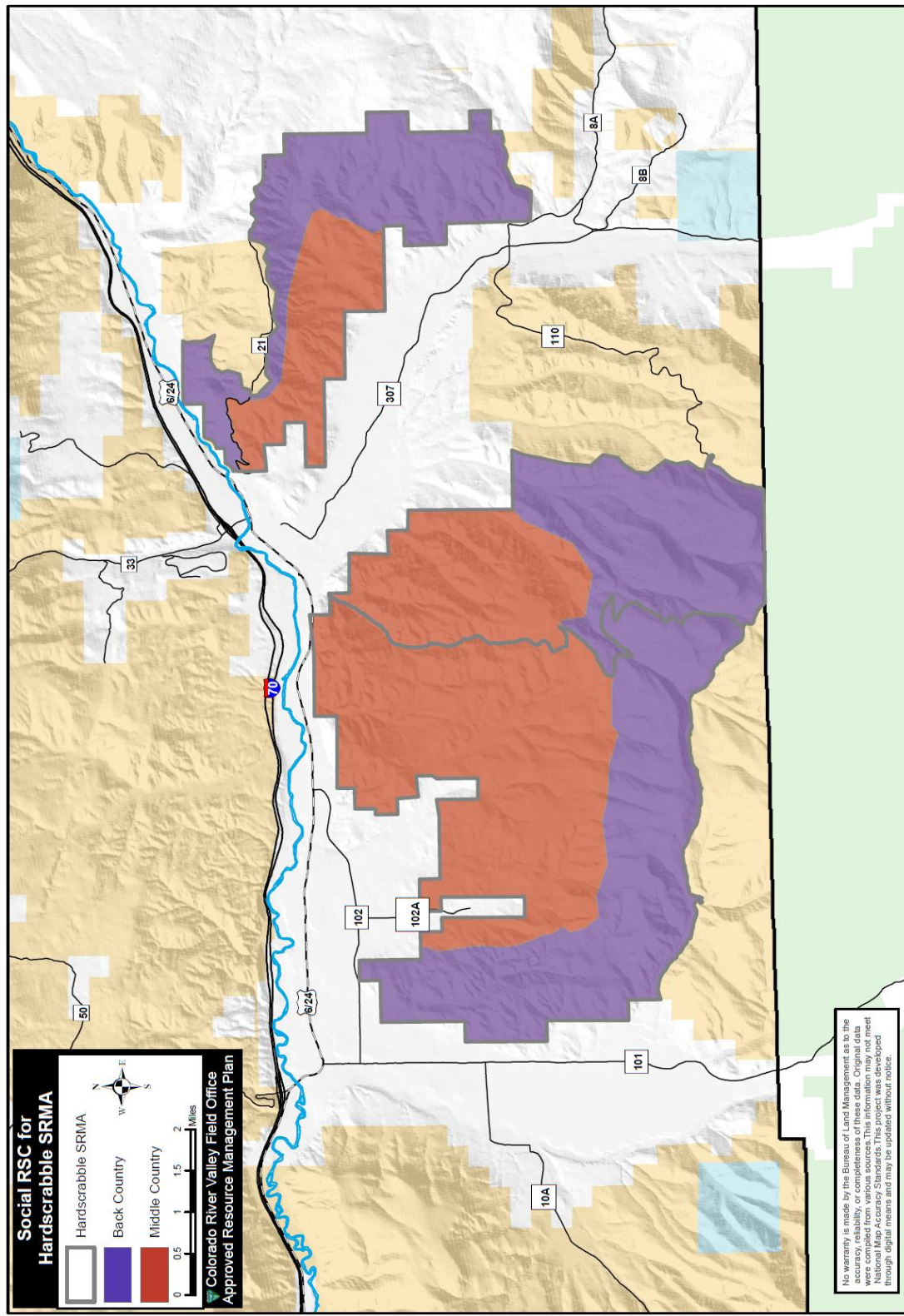
<i>Primitive Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (6,400 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (4,100 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (0 acres)*</i>
Contacts (with other groups) - Participants encounter a primary use season (Mid-April through October) average of up to 15 encounters/day in areas classified as back country and encounter an average of up to 29 encounters/day in areas classified as middle country.					
Six or fewer encounters/day on travel routes.	7-15 encounters/day on travel routes.	16-29 encounters/day on travel routes.	30 or more encounters/day on travel routes.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
Group Size - Away from trailheads, participants encounter a primary use season (Mid-April through October) average of up to 9 people per group in areas classified as back country and up to 12 people per group in areas classified as middle country.					
Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
Evidence of Use - Localized areas of vegetation alteration and compacted/bare soils are found along trails and at trailheads. Inappropriate recreation use is rehabilitated.					
No alteration of the natural terrain. Footprints only observed. Sounds of people rare.	Areas of alteration uncommon. Little surface vegetation wear observed. Sounds of people infrequent.	Small areas of alteration. Surface vegetation showing wear with some bare soils. Sounds of people occasionally heard.	Small areas of alteration prevalent. Surface vegetation gone with compacted soils observed. Sounds of people regularly heard.	A few large areas of alteration. Surface vegetation absent with hardened soils. Sounds of people frequently heard.	Large areas of alteration prevalent. Some erosion. Constantly hear people.

*Acres are based on mapping the RSC of contacts.

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs

HARDSCRABBLE-EAST EAGLE SRMA - RMZ 1 DESIRED SOCIAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MAP



HARDSCRABBLE-EAST EAGLE SRMA - RMZ 1

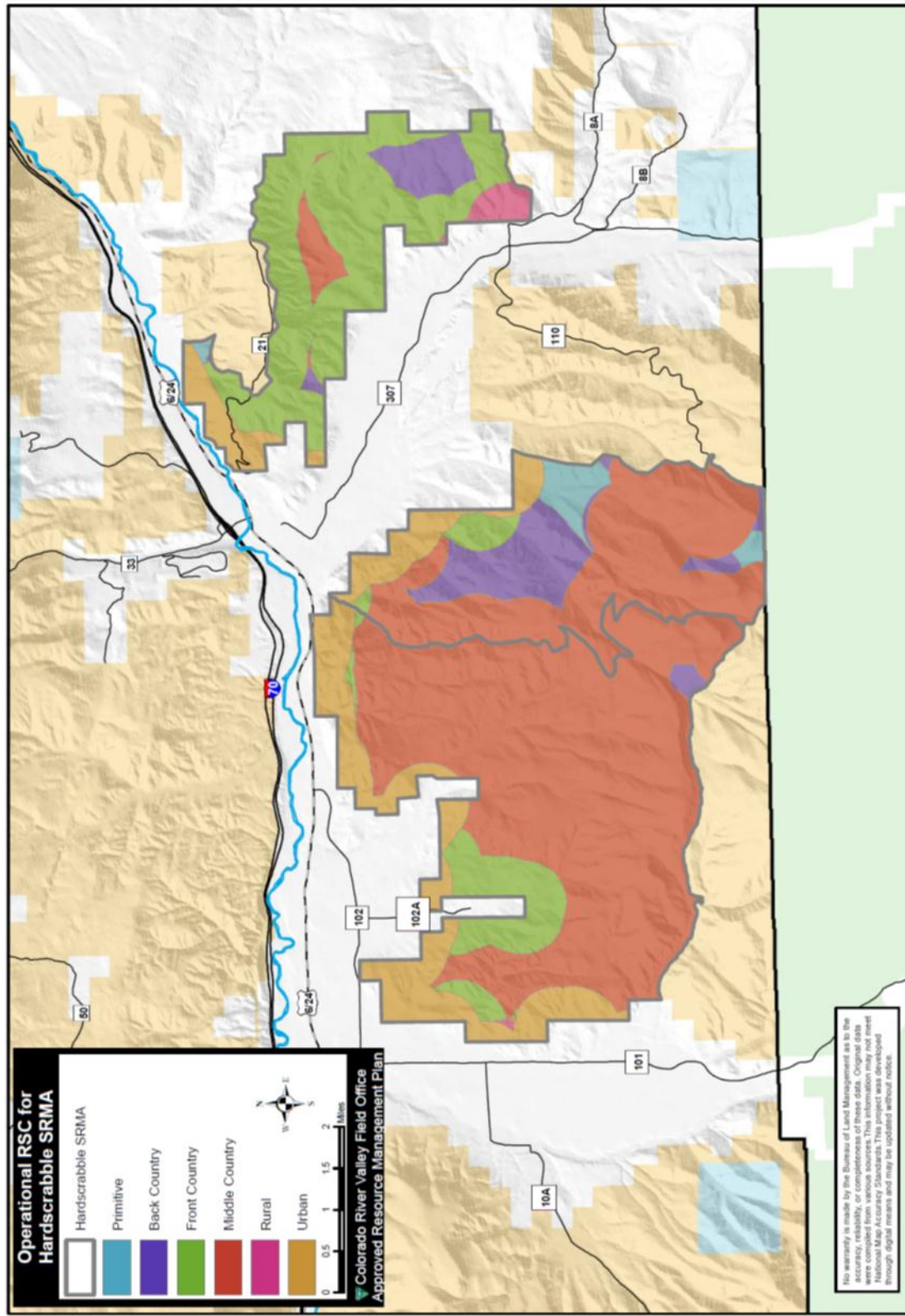
DESIRED OPERATIONAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MATRIX

<i>Primitive Classification (400 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (1,500 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (3,600 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (3,700 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (300 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (1,000 acres)*</i>
Public Access (types of public travel allowed) - Mountain bike use is predominant in the RMZ and motorized use is limited to designated motorized routes. In Hernage Gulch hiking is predominant.					
Foot, horse, and non-motorized float boat travel.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is non-motorized.	Four-wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use.	Two-wheel drive vehicles predominant, but also four wheel drives and non-motorized, mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present.
Visitor Services and information - Informational materials describe the SRMA and recreation opportunities. BLM staff/volunteers are periodically present at recreation sites but occasionally present away from recreation sites.					
No maps or brochures available on-site. Staff rarely present to provide on-site assistance.	Basic maps, staff infrequently present (e.g. seasonally, high use periods) to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps. Staff occasionally present (e.g. most weekends) to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation area & opportunities. Staff periodically present (e.g. weekdays & weekends).	Information materials described to the left. Staff regularly present (e.g. almost daily).	Information materials described to the left. Regularly scheduled on-site outdoor demonstrations and clinics.
Management Controls and Regulations - Adequate but not overly restrictive level of visitor and land use restrictions initially in place to protect RSCs including winter closures for the benefit of wildlife. Restrictions and ethics are posted at trailheads. Directional signage is installed on trails.					
No on-site posting/signing of visitor regulations, interpretive information or ethics. Few use restrictions.	Basic user regulations at key access points. Minimum use restrictions.	Some regulatory and ethics signing. Moderate use restrictions.	Rules, regulations and ethics clearly posted. Use restrictions, limitations and/or closures.	Regulations strict and ethics prominent. Use may be limited by permit, reservation, etc.	Enforcement in addition to rules to reduce conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

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

Existing RSCs	Desired RSCs
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HARDSCRABBLE-EAST EAGLE SRMA - RMZ 1
DESIRED OPERATIONAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MAP



HARDSCRABBLE-EAST EAGLE SRMA - RMZ 1
MANAGEMENT ACTION AND ALLOWABLE USE DECISIONS

REC-MA-01a (Hardscrabble-East Eagle SRMA - RMZ 1). Supporting management action and allowable use decisions include:

Camping Restrictions:

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

Special Recreation Permits:

- The CRVFO would evaluate the need for new SRPs or new uses on existing permits every 5 years.
- SRPs are issued as a discretionary action for activities that:
 - are consistent with resource/program objectives (*e.g., SRPs may not be authorized/amended if desired use levels are meeting or projected to exceed desired levels of RMAs or recreation sites*)
 - are within budgetary/workload constraints (*e.g., If the CRVFO is unable to fulfill or complete all the necessary steps of issuing and managing an SRP, then an SRP may not be issued*)
 - would satisfy a public demand that the applicant can factually demonstrate is not being met (*e.g., SRPs may not be authorized/amended if a similar service is being offered in an area and there is no market research, demand analysis, recreation monitoring, or staff knowledge indicating a public demand exists*)
 - would not cause public health and safety issues or create user conflicts (*e.g., An SRP may not be issued if BLM lands together with projected public use levels are insufficient to accommodate the proposed use*).
- Vending permits are prohibited except for special events.

Firearm Use Restriction:

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

Fuels/Fire Management and Vegetation Treatments:

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

Forestry:

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

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to the SRMA.
- The SRMA is retained for long-term management.
- Recommend to the Secretary of the Interior withdrawal of developed recreation sites and SRMAs from mineral entry (close to the mining laws for locatable mineral exploration or development).

Salable Minerals/Mineral Material Disposal:

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

Non-energy Solid Mineral Leasing:

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

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

- Apply stipulation CRVFO-NSO-25 which prohibits surface use, occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in SRMAs.

Visual Resource Management:

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

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel are limited to designated routes).
- The SRMA is closed to motorized and mechanized travel from December 1 to April 15 to protect wintering big game species.

Note: A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use are included in the Approved RMP to the extent practical. The final travel management network of trails would be determined through RMP implementation.

HARDSCRABBLE-EAST EAGLE SRMA - RMZ 1
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Management:

- Reroute trails that that cause natural or cultural resource damage or trespass on private property.
- Construct (estimated 12-15 miles) new single-track mountain bike trails to create loop trails, link existing trails, reduce the amount biking on roads and create trail connections to new access points. Construction of new trails would not be emphasized until the majority of trail reroutes have been completed.
- The management emphasis is on single-track trail riding for cross-country (XC) type bikes. Downhill bikes are primarily intended for high speed descent. Downhill biking

trails would not be constructed.

- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of *designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-adjusting* implementation actions to respond to future recreation issues and the results of monitoring.

Administration:

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

Information and Education:

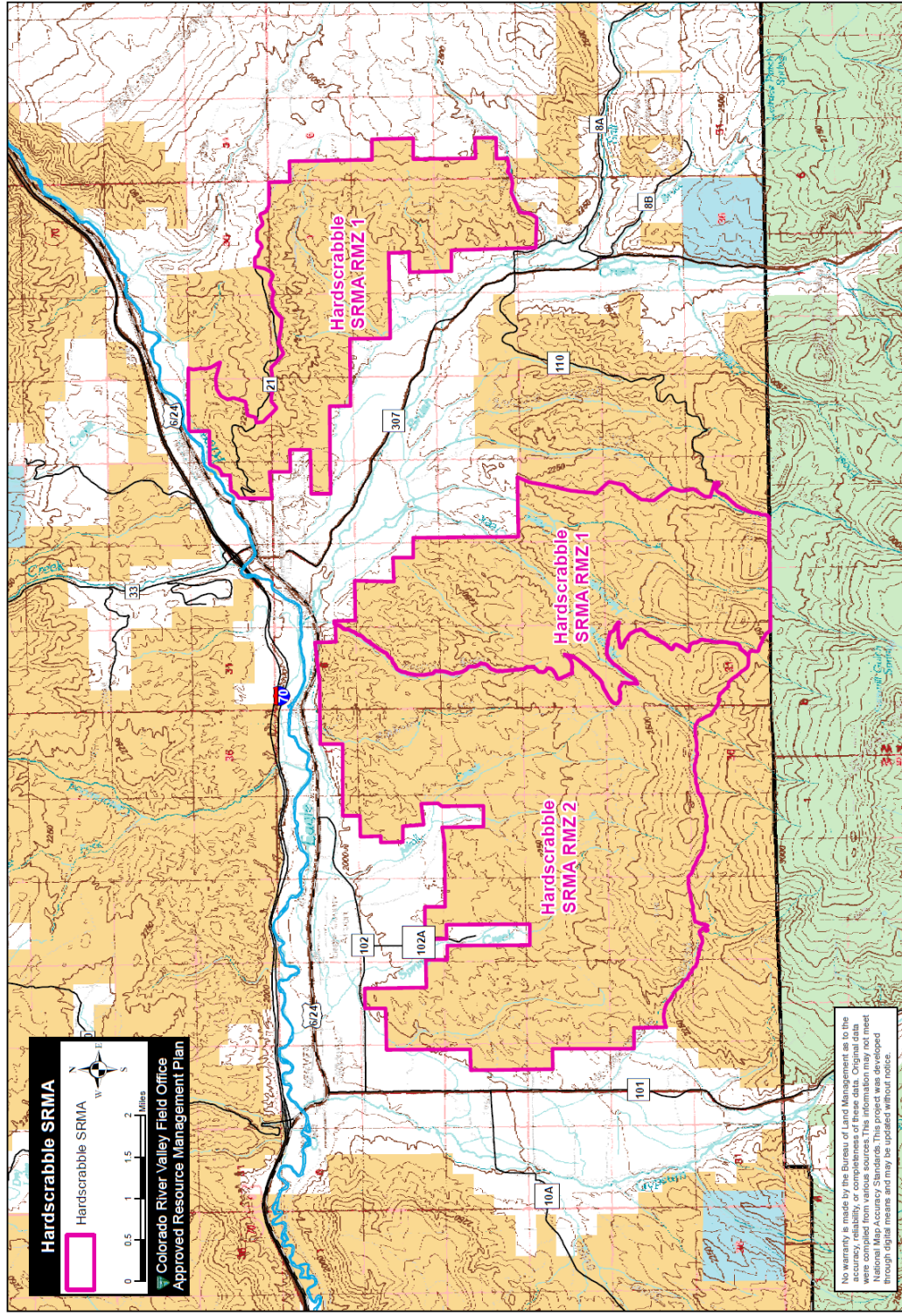
- Create an SRMA brochure/map including information on: targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership and stewardship information; to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place.

Monitoring:

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

HARDSCRABBLE-EAST EAGLE SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA RECREATION MANAGEMENT ZONE 2

HARDSCRABBLE-EAST EAGLE SRMA - RMZ 2 AREA MAP



HARDSCRABBLE-EAST EAGLE SRMA - RMZ 2

RECREATION OBJECTIVE

REC-OBJ-01a (Hardscrabble-East Eagle SRMA - RMZ 2). Participants in surveys/assessments report an average 4.0 realization (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1 = not at all realized to 5 = totally realized) of the targeted experiences and benefits listed below, five years after the beginning of implementation.

Activities.

- Off-highway vehicle riding and driving.

Experiences.

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

Benefits.

- Personal:
 - Living a more outdoor- oriented lifestyle
 - Improved balance of work and play in my life
 - Enhance sense of personal freedom
 - Restored my mind from stress/tension/anxiety
 - Developing stronger ties with my family or friends
- Community/Social:
 - Lifestyle improvement or maintenance
 - Strengthening relationships with family and friends
 - Enlarged sense of community dependency on public lands
 - Greater community involvement in recreation and other land use decisions
- Environmental:
 - Greater community ownership & stewardship of recreation & natural resources.
- Economic:
 - Maintain local tourism revenue
 - Increased desirability as a place to live or retire.

HARDSCRABBLE-EAST EAGLE SRMA - RMZ 2

DESIRED PHYSICAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MATRIX

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

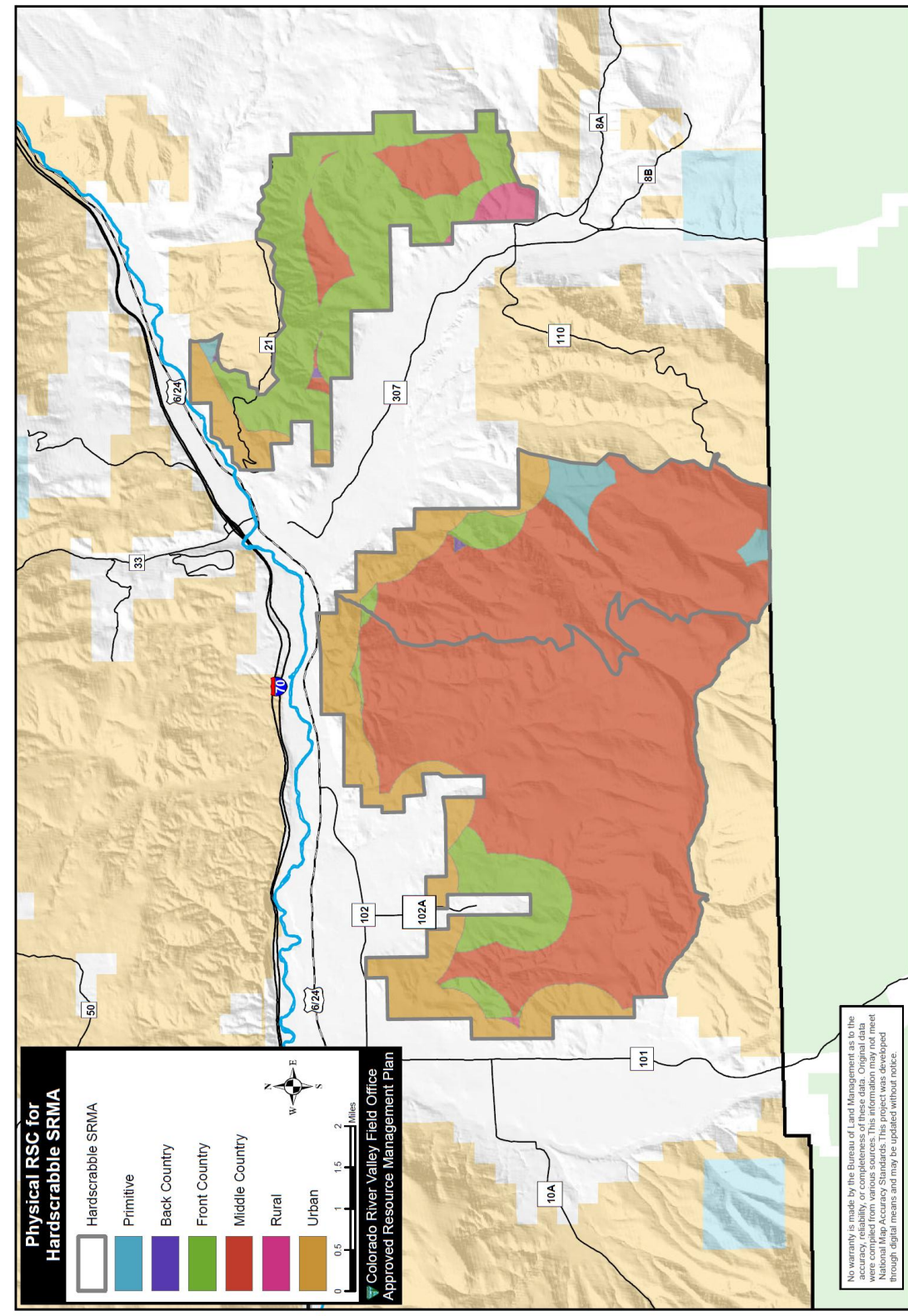
*Acres are based on mapping the RSC of remoteness.

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs

HARDSCRABBLE-EAST EAGLE SRMA - RMZ 2

DESIRED PHYSICAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MAP



HARDSCRABBLE-EAST EAGLE SRMA - RMZ 2
DESIRED SOCIAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MATRIX

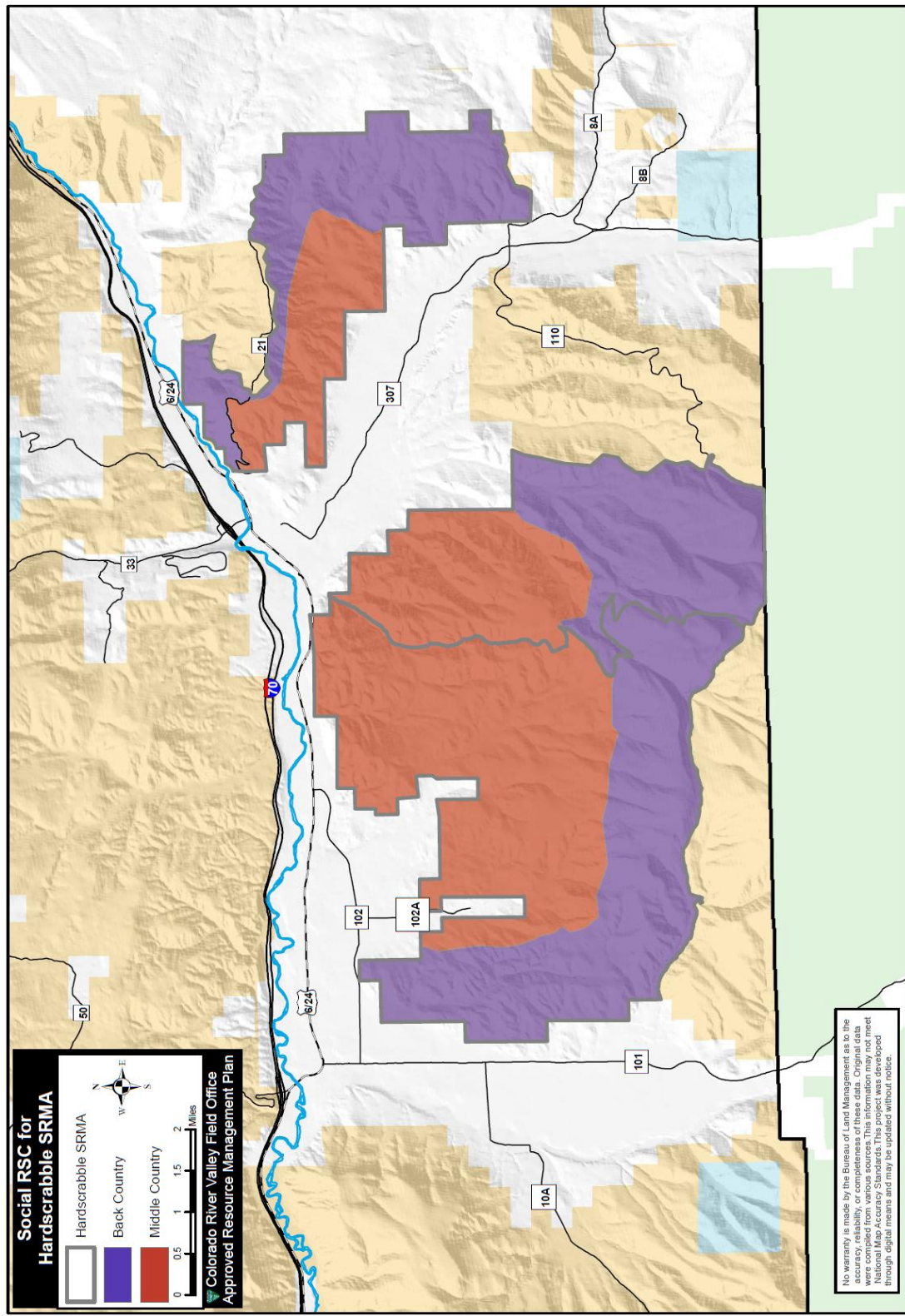
<i>Primitive Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (5,100 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (6,300 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (0 acres)*</i>
Contacts (with other groups) - Participants encounter a primary use season (Mid-April through October) average of up to 15 encounters/day in back country class areas and encounter an average of up to 29 encounters/day within middle country class areas.					
Six or fewer encounters/day on travel routes.	7-15 encounters/day on travel routes.	16-29 encounters/day on travel routes.	30 or more encounters/day on travel routes.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
Group Size - Away from trailheads, participants encounter a primary use season (Mid-April through October) average of up to 9 people per group in areas classified as back country and up to 12 people per group in areas classified as middle country.					
Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
Evidence of Use - Localized areas of vegetation alteration and compacted/bare soils are found near along trails and at trailheads. Inappropriate recreation use is rehabilitated.					
No alteration of the natural terrain. Footprints only observed. Sounds of people rare.	Areas of alteration uncommon. Little surface vegetation wear observed. Sounds of people infrequent.	Small areas of alteration. Surface vegetation showing wear with some bare soils. Sounds of people occasionally heard.	Small areas of alteration prevalent. Surface vegetation gone with compacted soils observed. Sounds of people regularly heard.	A few large areas of alteration. Surface vegetation absent with hardened soils. Sounds of people frequently heard.	Large areas of alteration prevalent. Some erosion. Constantly hear people.

*Acres are based on mapping the RSC of contacts.

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs

HARDSCRABBLE-EAST EAGLE SRMA - RMZ 2 DESIRED SOCIAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MAP



HARDSCRABBLE-EAST EAGLE SRMA - RMZ 2

DESIRED OPERATIONAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MATRIX

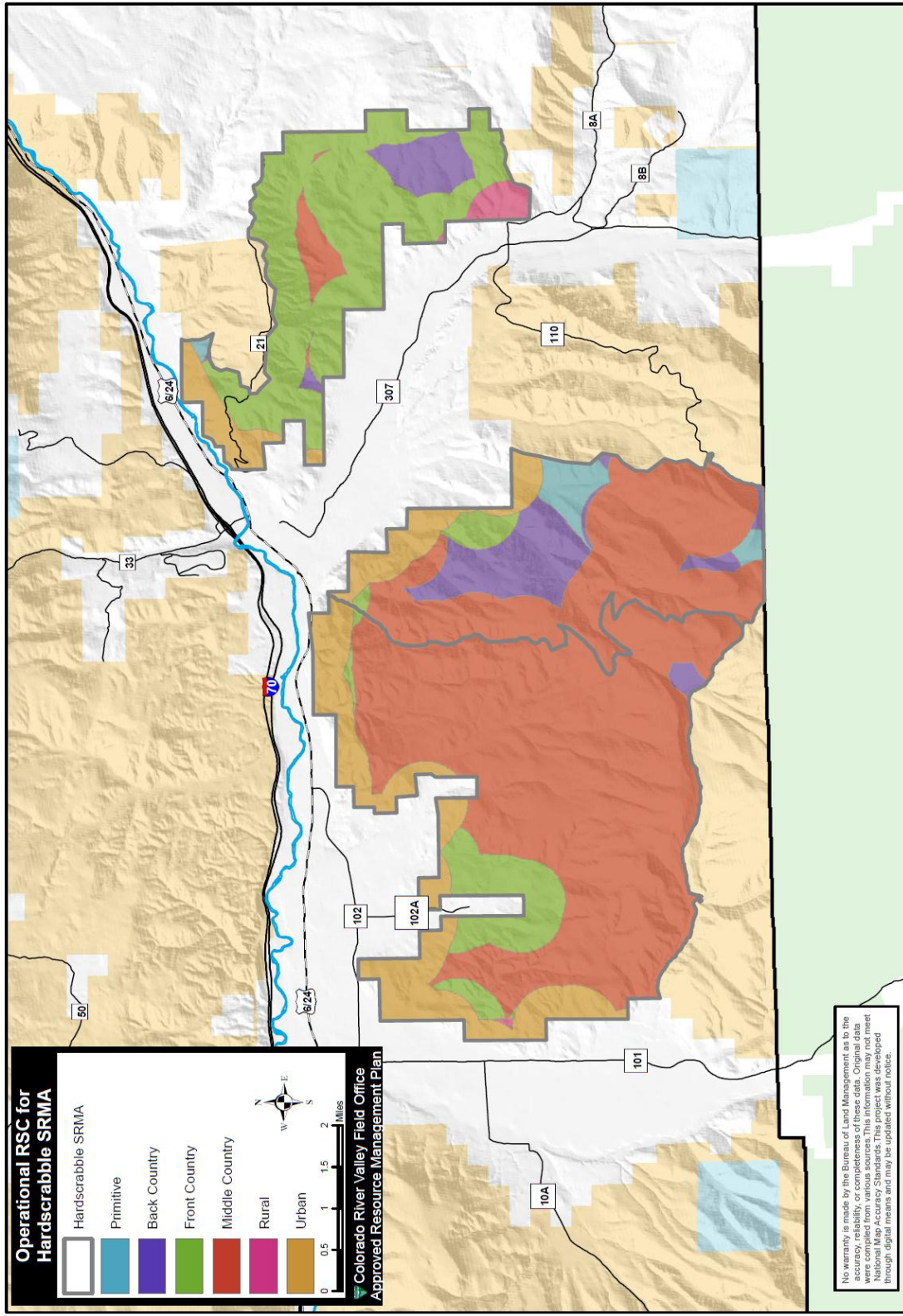
<i>Primitive Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (80 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (8,300 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (1,000 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (10 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (2,000 acres)*</i>
Public Access (types of public travel allowed) - OHV access is maintained throughout the RMZ.					
Foot, horse, and non-motorized float boat travel.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is non-motorized.	Four-wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use.	Two-wheel drive vehicles predominant, but also four wheel drives and non-motorized, mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present.
Visitor Services and Information - Informational materials describe the SRMA and recreation opportunities. BLM staff/volunteers are periodically present at recreation sites but occasionally present away from recreation sites.					
No maps or brochures available on-site. Staff rarely present to provide on-site assistance.	Basic maps, staff infrequently present (e.g. seasonally, high use periods) to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps. Staff occasionally present (e.g. most weekends) to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation area & opportunities. Staff periodically present (e.g. weekdays & weekends).	Information materials described to the left. Staff regularly present (e.g. almost daily).	Information materials described to the left. Regularly scheduled on-site outdoor demonstrations and clinics.
Management Controls and Regulations- Adequate but not overly restrictive level of visitor and land use restrictions initially in place to protect RSCs including winter closures for the benefit of wildlife. Restrictions and ethics are posted at trailheads. Directional signage is installed on trails.					
No on-site posting/signing of visitor regulations, interpretive information or ethics. Few use restrictions.	Basic user regulations at key access points. Minimum use restrictions	Some regulatory and ethics signing. Moderate use restrictions (e.g. camping, human waste).	Rules, regulations and ethics clearly posted. Use restrictions, limitations and/or closures.	Regulations strict and ethics prominent. Use may be limited by permit, reservation, etc.	Enforcement in addition to rules to reduce conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

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

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs

HARDSCRABBLE-EAST EAGLE SRMA - RMZ 2
DESIRED OPERATIONAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MAP



HARDSCRABBLE-EAST EAGLE SRMA - RMZ 2
MANAGEMENT ACTION AND ALLOWABLE USE DECISIONS

REC-MA-01a (Hardscrabble-East Eagle SRMA - RMZ 2). Supporting management action and allowable use decisions include:

Camping Restrictions:

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

Special Recreation Permits:

- The CRVFO would evaluate the need for new SRPs or new uses on existing permits every 5 years.
- SRPs are issued as a discretionary action for activities that:
 - are consistent with resource/program objectives (*e.g., SRPs may not be authorized/amended if desired use levels are meeting or projected to exceed desired levels of RMAs or recreation sites*)
 - are within budgetary/workload constraints (*e.g., If the CRVFO is unable to fulfill or complete all the necessary steps of issuing and managing an SRP, then an SRP may not be issued*)
 - would satisfy a public demand that the applicant can factually demonstrate is not being met (*e.g., SRPs may not be authorized/amended if a similar service is being offered in an area and there is no market research, demand analysis, recreation monitoring, or staff knowledge indicating a public demand exists*)
 - would not cause public health and safety issues or create user conflicts (*e.g., An SRP may not be issued if BLM lands together with projected public use levels are insufficient to accommodate the proposed use*).
- Vending permits are prohibited except for special events.

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in developed recreation sites and along North Hardscrabble Access Road (Spring Creek) within 300 feet from the centerline of said road located in T. 5 S., R 85 W., Track 80, 6th PM.
- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel which is limited to designated routes).

Fuels/Fire Management and Vegetation Treatments:

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

Forestry:

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

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to the SRMA.
- The SRMA is retained for long-term management.
- Recommend to the Secretary of the Interior withdrawal of developed recreation sites and SRMAs from mineral entry (close to the mining laws for locatable mineral exploration or development).

Salable Minerals/Mineral Material Disposal:

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

Non-energy Solid Mineral Leasing:

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

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

- Apply stipulation CRVFO-NSO-25 which prohibits surface use, occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in SRMAs.

Visual Resource Management:

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

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel, are limited to designated routes).
- The SRMA is closed to motorized and mechanized travel from December 1 to April 15 to protect wintering big game species.

Note: A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use are included in the Approved RMP to the extent practical. The final travel management network of trails would be determined through RMP implementation.

HARDSCRABBLE-EAST EAGLE SRMA - RMZ 2
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Management:

- Reroute trails that that cause natural or cultural resource damage or trespass on private

property.

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

Administration:

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

Information and Education:

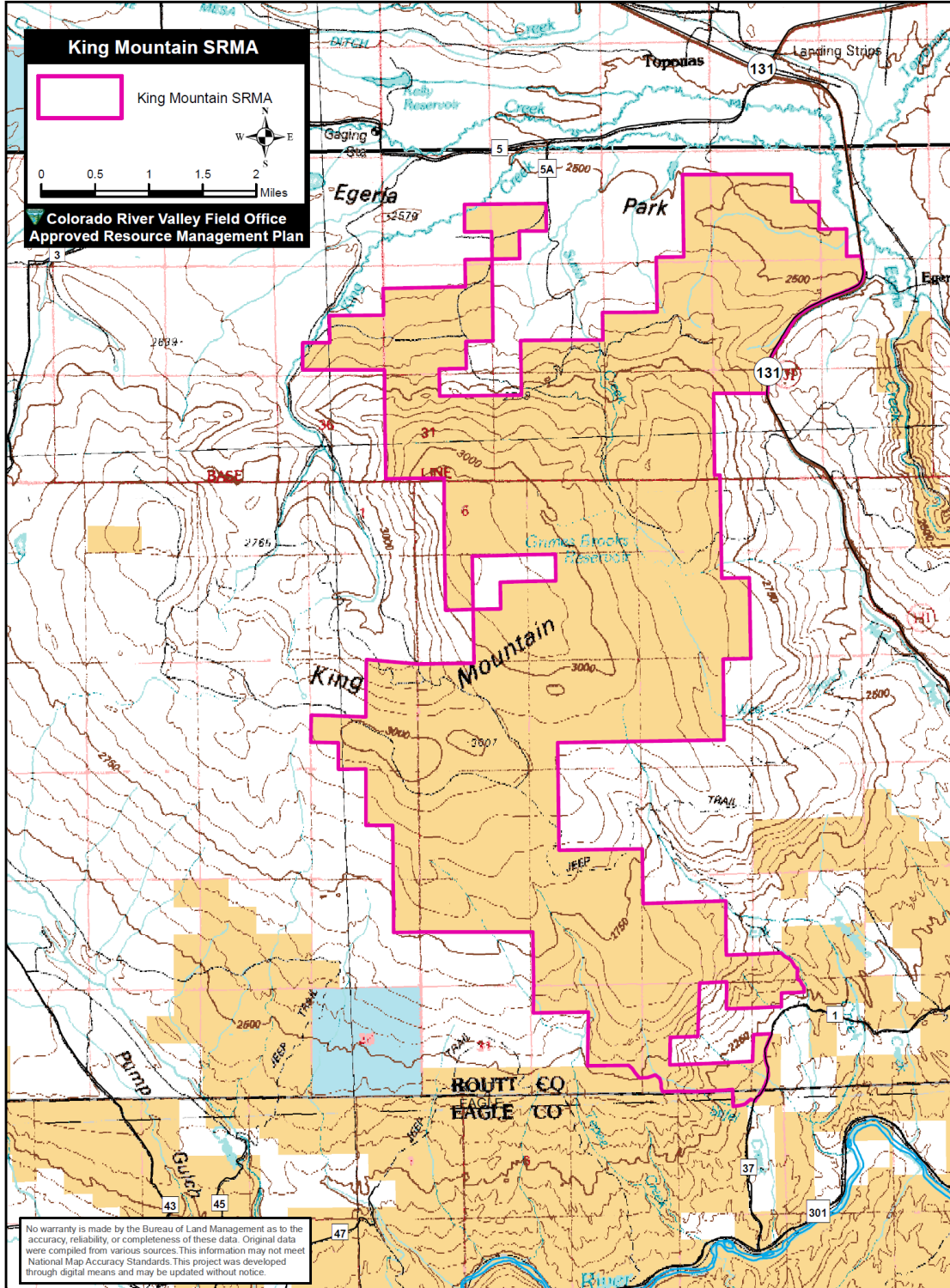
- Create an SRMA brochure/map including information on: targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership and stewardship information; to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place.

Monitoring:

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

KING MOUNTAIN SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

KING MOUNTAIN SRMA AREA MAP



KING MOUNTAIN SRMA
RECREATION OBJECTIVE

REC-OBJ-01b (King Mountain SRMA). Participants in surveys/assessments report an average 4.0 realization (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1 = not at all realized to 5 = totally realized) of the targeted experiences and benefits listed below, five years after the beginning of implementation.

Activities.

- Hunting by horseback (Scouting)
- Viewing wildlife
- Camping.

Experiences.

- Enjoying the area's wildlife, scenery, views & aesthetics
- To experience the natural surroundings
- Enjoying the closeness of family/friends
- For the challenge or sport.

Benefits.

- Personal:
 - Improved opportunity to view wildlife up close
 - Closer relationship with the natural world
 - Greater understanding of the importance of wildlife to my quality of life
 - Developing stronger ties with my family and friends
 - Living a more outdoor-oriented lifestyle
- Community/Social:
 - Strengthen relationships with family and friends
 - Greater household awareness and appreciation of our cultural heritage
- Environmental:
 - Greater protection of fish, wildlife, and plant habitat from growth, development and public use impacts
- Economic:
 - Maintain local tourism revenue.

KING MOUNTAIN SRMA

DESIRED PHYSICAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MATRIX

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

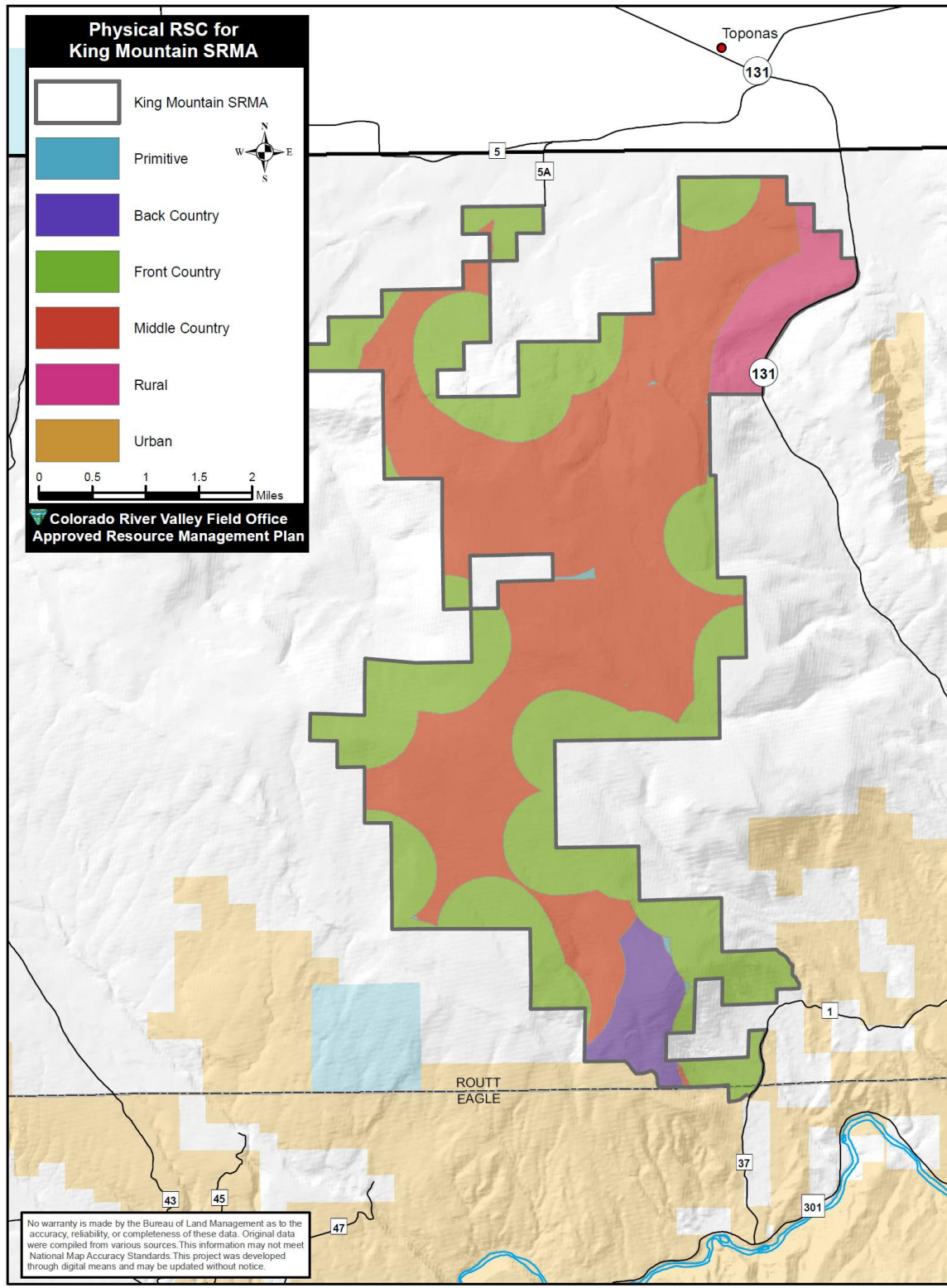
**Acres are based on mapping the RSC of remoteness.*

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs

KING MOUNTAIN SRMA

DESIRED PHYSICAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MAP



KING MOUNTAIN SRMA

DESIRED SOCIAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MATRIX

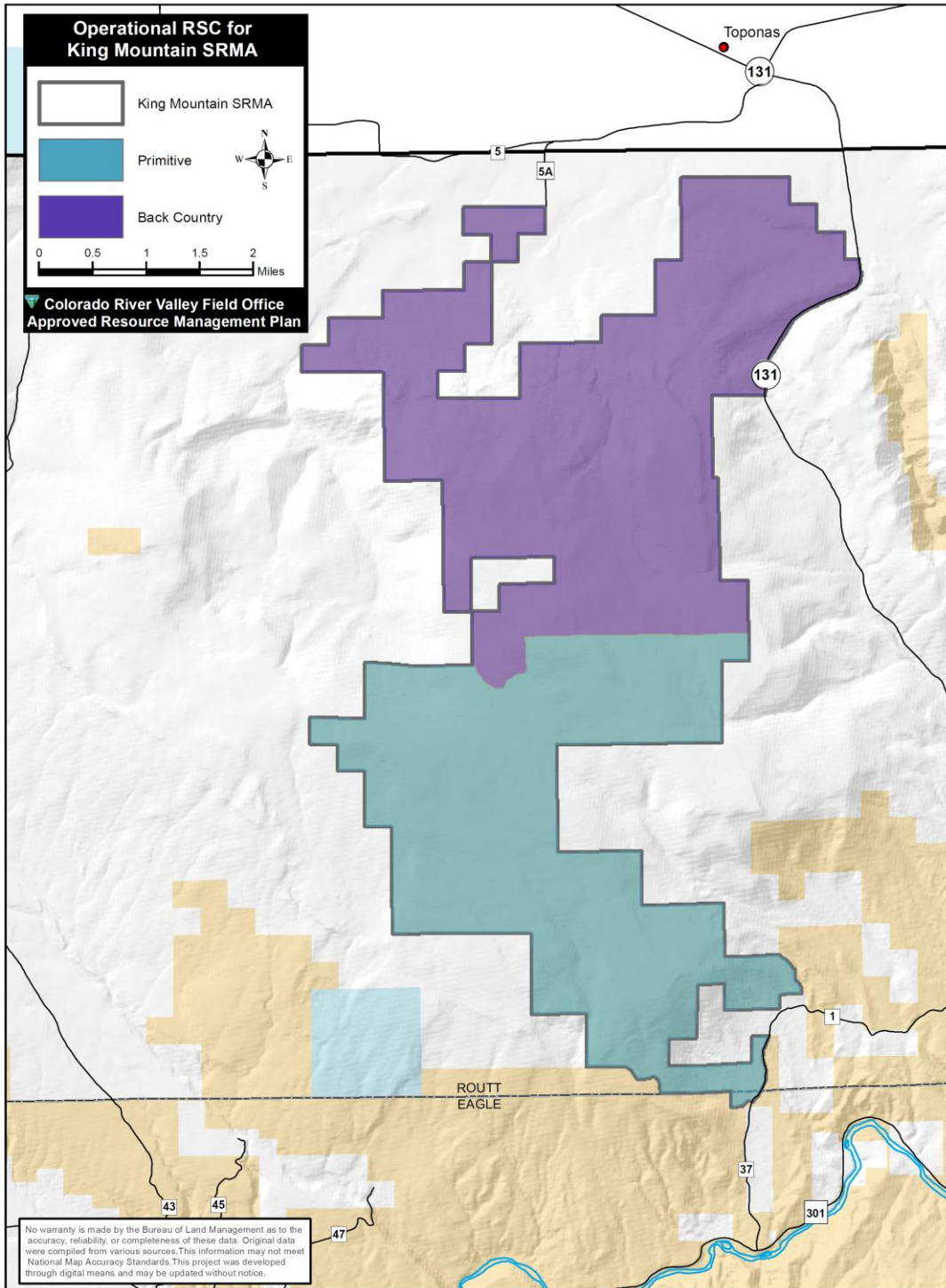
<i>Primitive Classification (5,900 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (7,100 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (0 acres)*</i>
Contacts (with other groups) - Participants encounter a primary use season (August through November) average of up to 6 encounters/day in areas classified as primitive and encounter an average of up to 15 encounters/day in areas classified as middle country.					
Six or fewer encounters/day on travel routes.	7-15 encounters/day on travel routes.	16-29 encounters/ day on travel routes.	30 or more encounters/day on travel routes.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
Group Size - Away from trailheads, participants encounter a primary use season (August through November)average of up to 9 people per group in areas classified as primitive and up to 12 people per group in areas classified as back country.					
Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
Evidence of Use - Small areas of alteration from recreation use. Surface vegetation showing wear with some bare soils at dispersed camping areas and recreation facilities. Sounds of people occasionally heard. Inappropriate recreation use is rehabilitated.					
No alteration of the natural terrain. Footprints only observed. Sounds of people rare.	Areas of alteration uncommon. Little surface vegetation wear observed. Sounds of people infrequent.	Small areas of alteration. Surface vegetation showing wear with some bare soils. Sounds of people occasionally heard.	Small areas of alteration prevalent. Surface vegetation gone with compacted soils observed. Sounds of people regularly heard.	A few large areas of alteration. Surface vegetation absent with hardened soils. Sounds of people frequently heard.	Large areas of alteration prevalent. Some erosion. Constantly hear people.

*Acres are based on mapping the RSC of contacts.

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs

KING MOUNTAIN SRMA DESIRED SOCIAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MAP



KING MOUNTAIN SRMA

DESIRED OPERATIONAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MATRIX

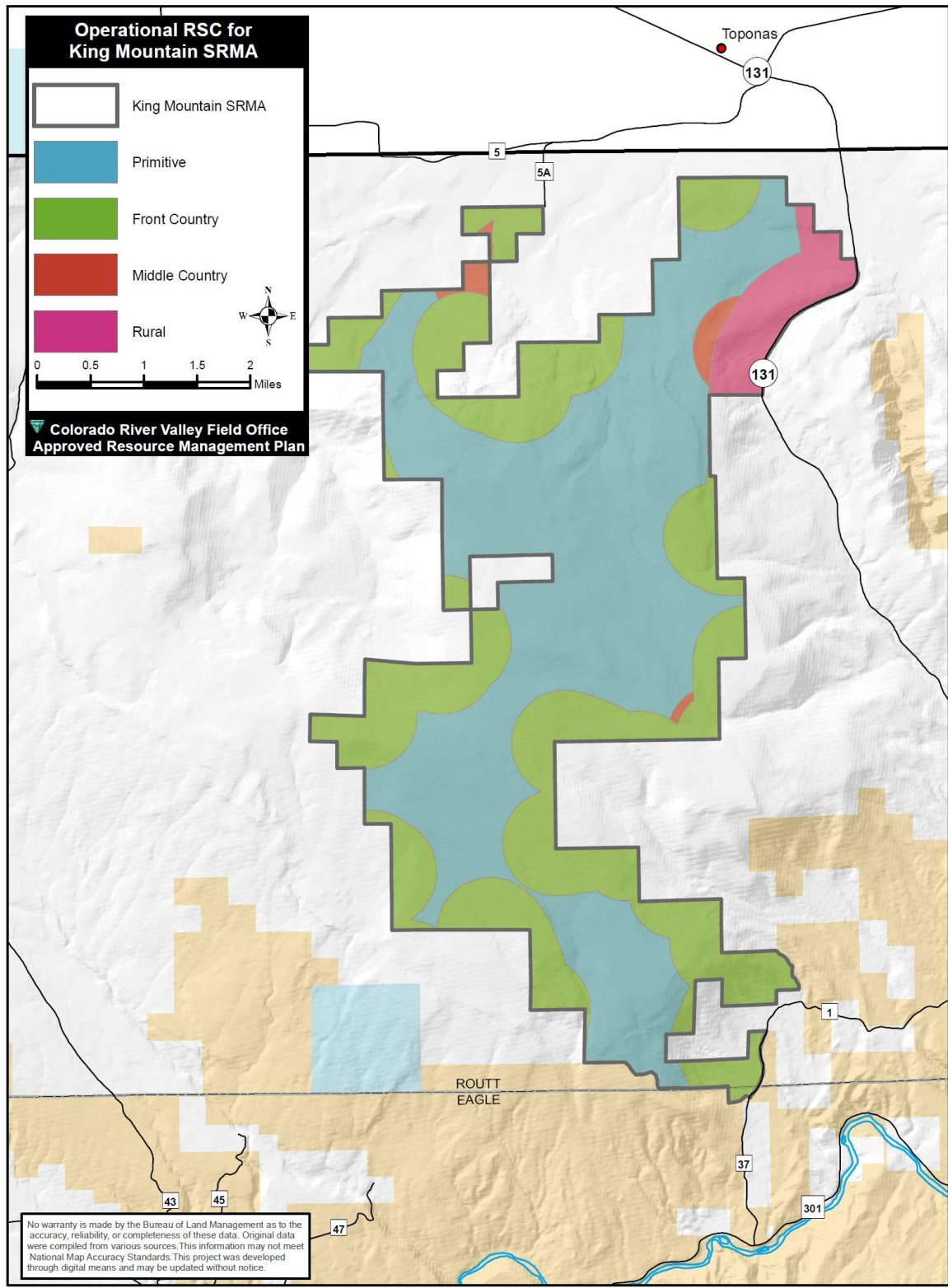
<i>Primitive Classification (7,100 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (200 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (5100 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (600 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (0 acres)*</i>
Public Access (types of public travel allowed) - Away from the few motorized access routes, foot and horse use is predominant within the SRMA. Mechanized use is not permitted. Horse-drawn carts are permitted on designated routes into and around Grimes Brook Reservoir.					
Foot, horse, and non-motorized float boat travel.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is non-motorized.	Four-wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use.	Two-wheel drive vehicles predominant, but also four wheel drives and non-motorized, mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present.
Visitor Services and Information - Area brochure describes the SRMA and recreation opportunities. BLM staff/volunteers are periodically present during the big game hunting seasons then infrequently present.					
No maps or brochures available on-site. Staff rarely present to provide on-site assistance.	Basic maps, staff infrequently present (e.g. seasonally, high use periods) to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps. Staff occasionally present (e.g. most weekends) to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation area & opportunities. Staff periodically present (e.g. weekdays & weekends).	Information materials described to the left. Staff regularly present (e.g. almost daily).	Information materials described to the left. Regularly scheduled on-site outdoor demonstrations and clinics.
Management Controls and Regulations - Adequate but not overly restrictive level of visitor and land use restrictions initially in place to protect RSCs. Rules, regulations and ethics clearly posted at trailheads.					
No on-site posting/signing of visitor regulations, interpretive information or ethics. Few use restrictions.	Basic user regulations at key access points. Minimum use restrictions.	Some regulatory and ethics signing. Moderate use restrictions.	Rules, regulations and ethics clearly posted. Use restrictions, limitations and/or closures.	Regulations strict and ethics prominent. Use may be limited by permit, reservation, etc.	Enforcement in addition to rules to reduce conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

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

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs

KING MOUNTAIN SRMA DESIRED OPERATIONAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MAP



KING MOUNTAIN SRMA
MANAGEMENT ACTION AND ALLOWABLE USE DECISIONS

REC-MA-01b (King Mountain SRMA). Supporting management action and allowable use decisions include:

Camping Restrictions:

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

Special Recreation Permits:

- The CRVFO would evaluate the need for new SRPs or new uses on existing permits every 5 years.
- SRPs are issued as a discretionary action for activities that:
 - are consistent with resource/program objectives (*e.g., SRPs may not be authorized/amended if desired use levels are meeting or projected to exceed desired levels of RMAs or recreation sites*)
 - are within budgetary/workload constraints (*e.g., If the CRVFO is unable to fulfill or complete all the necessary steps of issuing and managing an SRP, then an SRP may not be issued*)
 - would satisfy a public demand that the applicant can factually demonstrate is not being met (*e.g., SRPs may not be authorized/amended if a similar service is being offered in an area and there is no market research, demand analysis, recreation monitoring, or staff knowledge indicating a public demand exists*)
 - would not cause public health and safety issues or create user conflicts (*e.g., An SRP may not be issued if BLM lands together with projected public use levels are insufficient to accommodate the proposed use*).
- Vending permits are prohibited except for special events.

Firearm Use Restriction:

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

Fuels/Fire Management and Vegetation Treatments:

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

Forestry:

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

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to the SRMA.
- The SRMA is retained for long-term management.
- Recommend to the Secretary of the Interior withdrawal of developed recreation sites and SRMAs from mineral entry (close to the mining laws for locatable mineral exploration or development).

Salable Minerals/Mineral Material Disposal:

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

Non-energy Solid Mineral Leasing:

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

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

- Apply stipulation CRVFO-NSO-25 which prohibits surface use, occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in SRMAs.

Visual Resource Management:

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

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel is limited to designated routes).
- Horse-drawn carts are permitted on designated routes into and around Grimes Brook Reservoir.
- Over-snow travel is limited to designated routes

Note: A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use are included in the Approved RMP to the extent practical. The final travel management network of trails would be determined through RMP implementation.

KING MOUNTAIN SRMA
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Management:

- Maintain the existing route system, install minimal signage on trails and construct new trails only to connect to new access points.
- Reroute trails that that cause natural or cultural resource damage or trespass on private property.
- With stakeholder involvement, apply adaptive management (e.g., Limits of Acceptable Change) which focuses on a cycle of *designing-implementing-monitoring-evaluating-*

adjusting implementation actions to respond to future recreation issues and the results of monitoring.

- Allow vegetation treatments within the SRMA provided that the natural character and other recreation values on BLM land are not impacted over the long-term.
- If future monitoring indicates that social RSCs are not being achieved, visitor health and safety issues exist, resource damage is occurring or user conflicts need to be addressed, the CRVFO may implement additional visitor use restrictions for private and commercial recreation use.

Administration:

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

Information and Education:

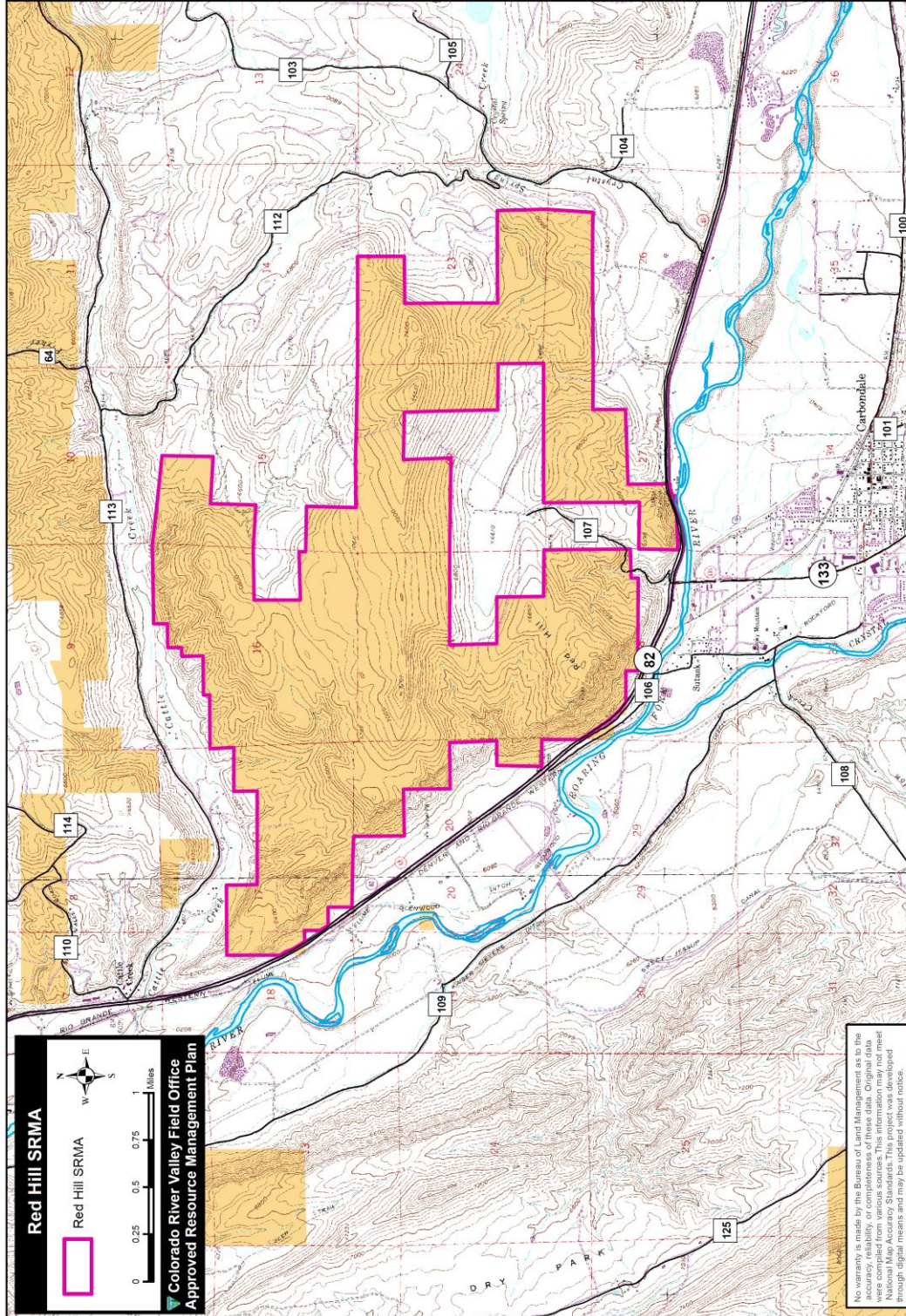
- Create an SRMA brochure/map including information on: targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership and stewardship information; to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place.

Monitoring:

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

RED HILL SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

RED HILL SRMA AREA MAP



RED HILL SRMA
RECREATION OBJECTIVE

REC-OBJ-01c (Red Hill SRMA). Participants in surveys/assessments report an average 4.0 realization (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1 = not at all realized to 5 = totally realized) of the targeted experiences and benefits listed below, five years after the beginning of implementation.

Activities.

- Mountain biking for cross-country (XC) type bikes
- Hiking.

Experiences.

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

Benefits.

- Personal:
 - Improved physical fitness/ better health maintenance
 - Restored mind from stress/tension/anxiety
 - Living a more outdoor-oriented lifestyle
 - Improved balance of work and play in my life
 - Greater awareness of this area as a special place
- Community/Social:
 - Lifestyle improvement or maintenance
 - Enlarged sense of community dependency on public lands
 - Greater community involvement in recreation and other land use decisions
- Environmental:
 - Preservation of the special landscape character of this place
- Economic:
 - Greater value-added local services
 - Increased desirability as a place to live or retire.

RED HILL SRMA

DESIRED PHYSICAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MATRIX

<i>Primitive Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (700 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (1000 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (500 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (860 acres)*</i>
Remoteness (approx. distance from routes) - Current level of remoteness from motorized vehicles is maintained.					
More than ½ mile from either mechanized or motorized trails/routes.	Within ½ mile of mechanized trails/routes.	Within ½ mile of four-wheel drive vehicle, ATV and motorcycles routes. (BLM identified “Primitive Roads” and “Motorized Trails”)	Within ½ mile of low-clearance or passenger vehicle routes (BLM identified “Roads”) (includes unpaved County roads and private land routes).	Within ½ mile of paved/primary roads and highways.	Within ½ mile of streets and roads within municipalities and along highways.
Naturalness (landscape texture form, line, color) - The existing , but varied, level of naturalness is maintained. Any new land uses will have a low level of contrast with the landscape and are not visually obvious from recreation facilities and trails. New ROWs (e.g., communication sites, utilities) are co-located within existing disturbances or at existing sites.					
Undisturbed natural landscape.	Natural landscape with modifications in harmony with surroundings and not visually obvious (e.g., stock ponds, habitat treatments, historic structures).	Character of the natural landscape retained. A few modifications contrast with character of the landscape (e.g., fences, ditches).	Character of the natural landscape partially modified but none overpower natural landscape (e.g., structures, utilities).	Character of the natural landscape considerably modified (i.e., agriculture, residential, airstrips or industrial alterations).	Urbanized developments dominate landscape.
Visitor Facilities - Basic recreation developments at trailheads along with maintained and signed single-track trails within SRMA. Trail connections made to new access points. Designate route segment 8295i to create an additional mountain bike loop trail on the northside.					
No structures. Foot/horse and water trails only.	Trails made mostly of native materials such as log bridges. Structures are rare and isolated.	Maintained and marked trails, rustic trailhead developments.	Basic facilities such as restrooms, trailheads, and interpretive displays.	Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

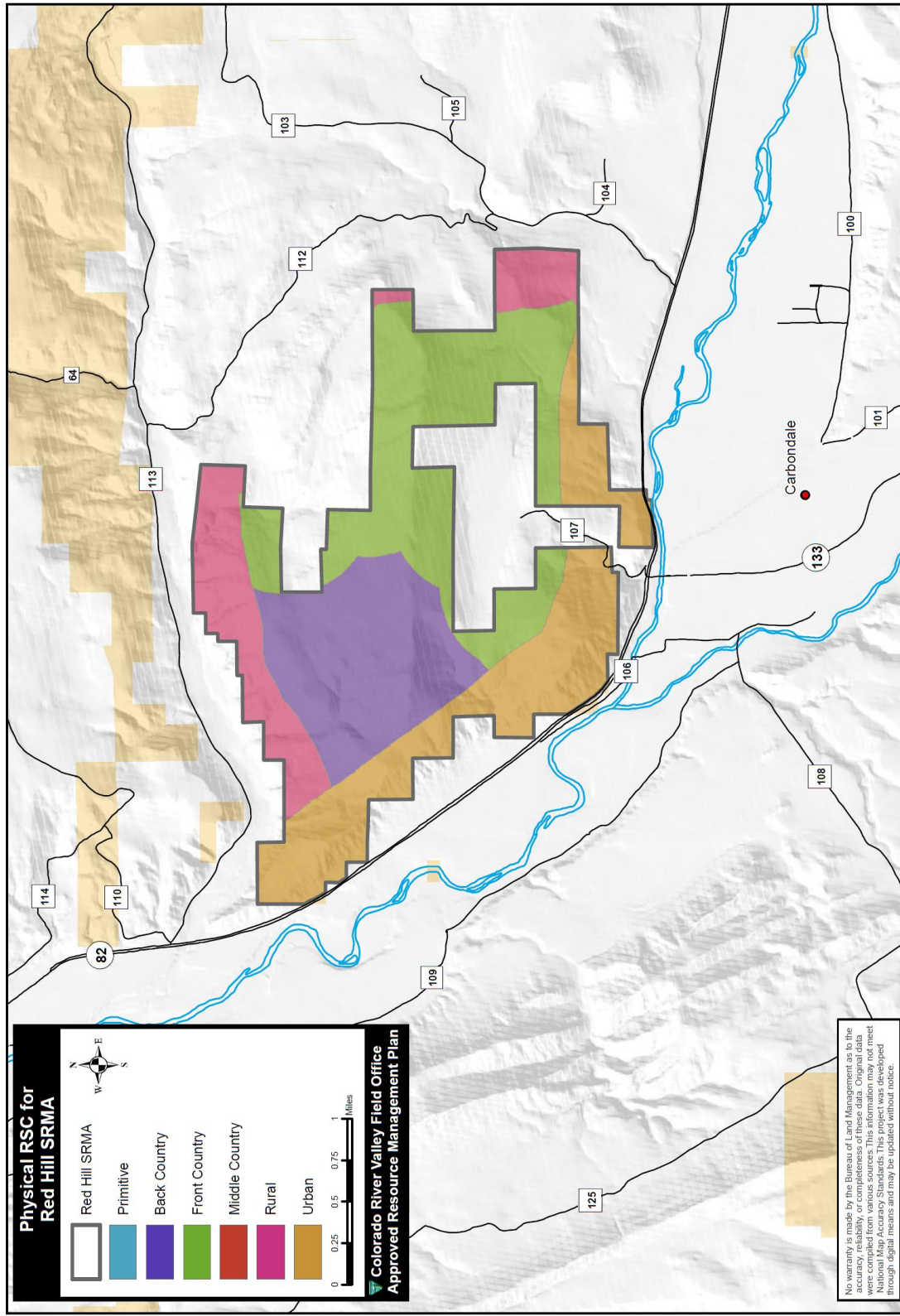
**Acres are based on mapping the RSC of remoteness.*

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs

RED HILL SRMA

DESIRED PHYSICAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MAP



RED HILL SRMA

DESIRED SOCIAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MATRIX

<i>Primitive Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (800 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (1,700 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (500 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (0 acres)*</i>
Contacts (with other groups) - Participants encounter a primary use season (Mid-April through October) average encounters based on mapped classes.					
Six or fewer encounters/day on travel routes.	7-15 encounters/day on travel routes.	16-29 encounters/day on travel routes.	30 or more encounters/day on travel routes.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
Group Size - Participants encounter a primary use season (Mid-April through October) average of up to 6 people per group away from trailheads.					
Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
Evidence of Use - A few small localized areas of vegetation alteration and compacted/bare soils are acceptable. Inappropriate recreation use is rehabilitated					
No alteration of the natural terrain. Footprints only observed. Sounds of people rare.	Areas of alteration uncommon. Little surface vegetation wear observed. Sounds of people infrequent.	Small areas of alteration. Surface vegetation showing wear with some bare soils. Sounds of people occasionally heard.	Small areas of alteration prevalent. Surface vegetation gone with compacted soils observed. Sounds of people regularly heard.	A few large areas of alteration. Surface vegetation absent with hardened soils. Sounds of people frequently heard.	Large areas of alteration prevalent. Some erosion. Constantly hear people.

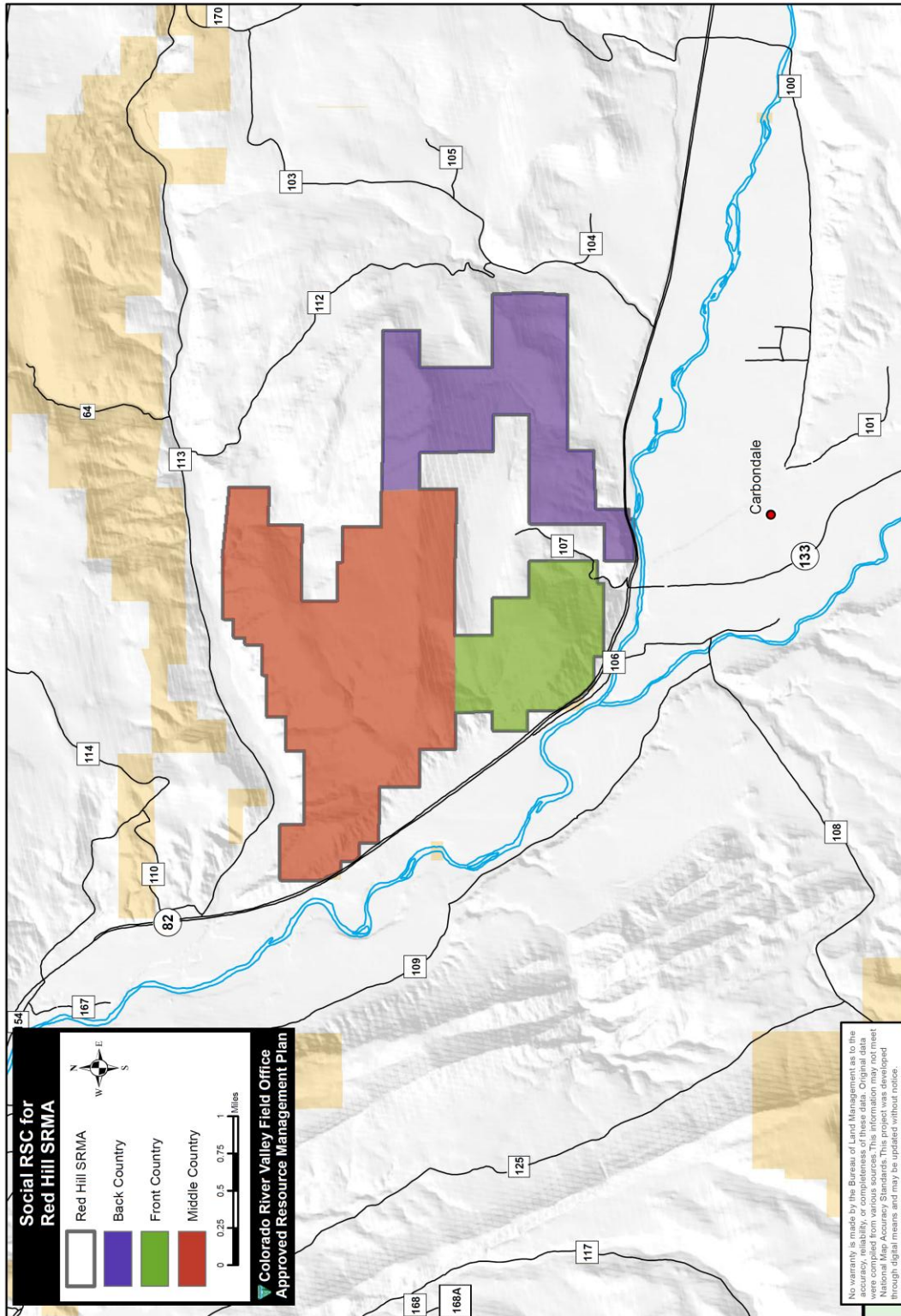
*Acres are based on mapping the RSC of contacts.

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs

RED HILL SRMA

DESIRED SOCIAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MAP



RED HILL SRMA

DESIRED OPERATIONAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MATRIX

<i>Primitive Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (700 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (1000 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (500 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (860 acres)*</i>
Public Access (types of public travel allowed) - Single-track mountain bike trails and use are predominant away from trailheads. Hiking use is focused on the Mushroom Rock area. Trail connections are made to new access points.					
Foot, horse, and non-motorized float boat travel.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is non-motorized.	Four-wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use.	Two-wheel drive vehicles predominant, but also four wheel drives and non-motorized, mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present.
Visitor Services and Information - Information materials describe the SRMA, recreation opportunities, ethics and partnership. BLM staff/volunteers are occasionally present at trailheads and infrequently present within the SRMA. Increases in staffing or funding may allow more staff presence on-site.					
No maps or brochures available on-site. Staff rarely present to provide on-site assistance.	Basic maps, staff infrequently present (e.g. seasonally, high use periods) to provide on-site assistance	Area brochures and maps. Staff occasionally present (e.g. most weekends) to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation area & opportunities. Staff periodically present (e.g. weekdays & weekends).	Information materials described to the left. Staff regularly present (e.g. almost daily).	Information materials described to the left. Regularly scheduled on-site outdoor demonstrations and clinics.
Management Controls and Regulations - Adequate but not overly restrictive level of visitor and land use restrictions initially in place to protect RSCs in addition to winter closures for the benefit of wildlife. Restrictions and ethics are posted at trailheads. Directional signage is installed on trails.					
No on-site posting/signing of visitor regulations, interpretive information or ethics. Few use restrictions.	Basic user regulations at key access points. Minimum use restrictions	Some regulatory and ethics signing. Moderate use restrictions.	Rules, regulations and ethics clearly posted. Use restrictions, limitations and/or closures.	Regulations strict and ethics prominent. Use may be limited by permit, reservation, etc.	Enforcement in addition to rules to reduce conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

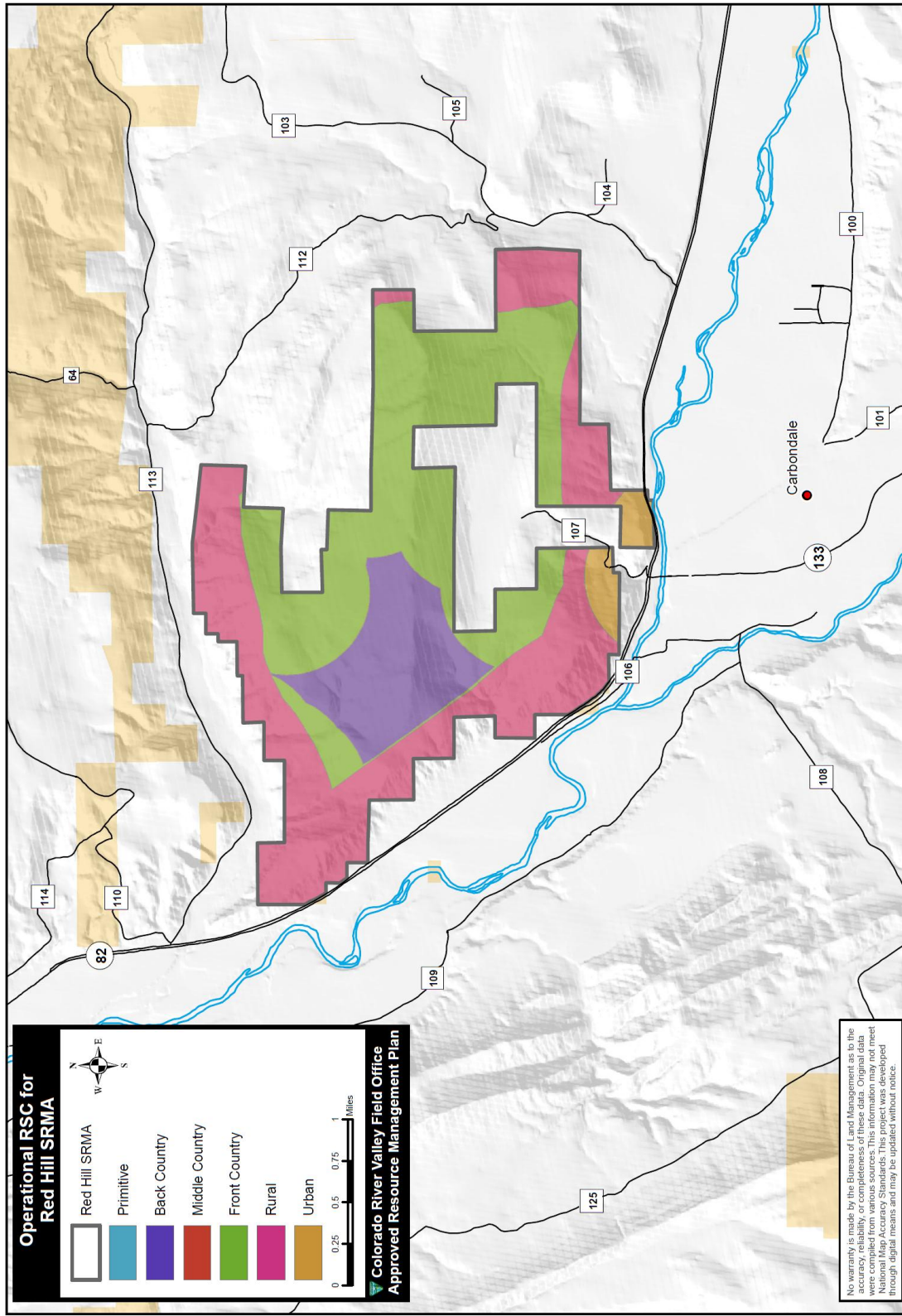
**Acres are based on mapping the RSC of public access.*

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs

RED HILL SRMA

DESIRED OPERATIONAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MAP



RED HILL SRMA
MANAGEMENT ACTION AND ALLOWABLE USE DECISIONS

REC-MA-01c (Red Hill SRMA). Supporting management action and allowable use decisions include:

Camping Restrictions:

- The SRMA is closed to camping and overnight use.

Special Recreation Permits:

- No new SRPs for: competitive events, vending, commercial use, organized group activity/event use, or special area use would be issued.

Firearm Use Restriction:

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

Fuels/Fire Management and Vegetation Treatments:

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

Forestry:

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

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to the SRMA.
- The SRMA is retained for long-term management.
- Recommend to the Secretary of the Interior withdrawal of developed recreation sites and SRMAs from mineral entry (close to the mining laws for locatable mineral exploration or development).

Salable Minerals/Mineral Material Disposal:

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

Non-energy Solid Mineral Leasing:

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

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

- Apply stipulation CRVFO-NSO-25 which prohibits surface use, occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in SRMAs.

Visual Resource Management:

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

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

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

Note: A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use are included in the Approved RMP to the extent practical. The final travel management network of trails would be determined through RMP implementation.

RED HILL SRMA
IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

REC-IMP-01c (Red Hill SRMA). Implementation decisions include:

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- Designate route segment 8295i to create an additional mountain bike loop trail on the northside.
- Make trail connections to new access points.

RED HILL SRMA
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Management:

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

Administration:

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

Information and Education:

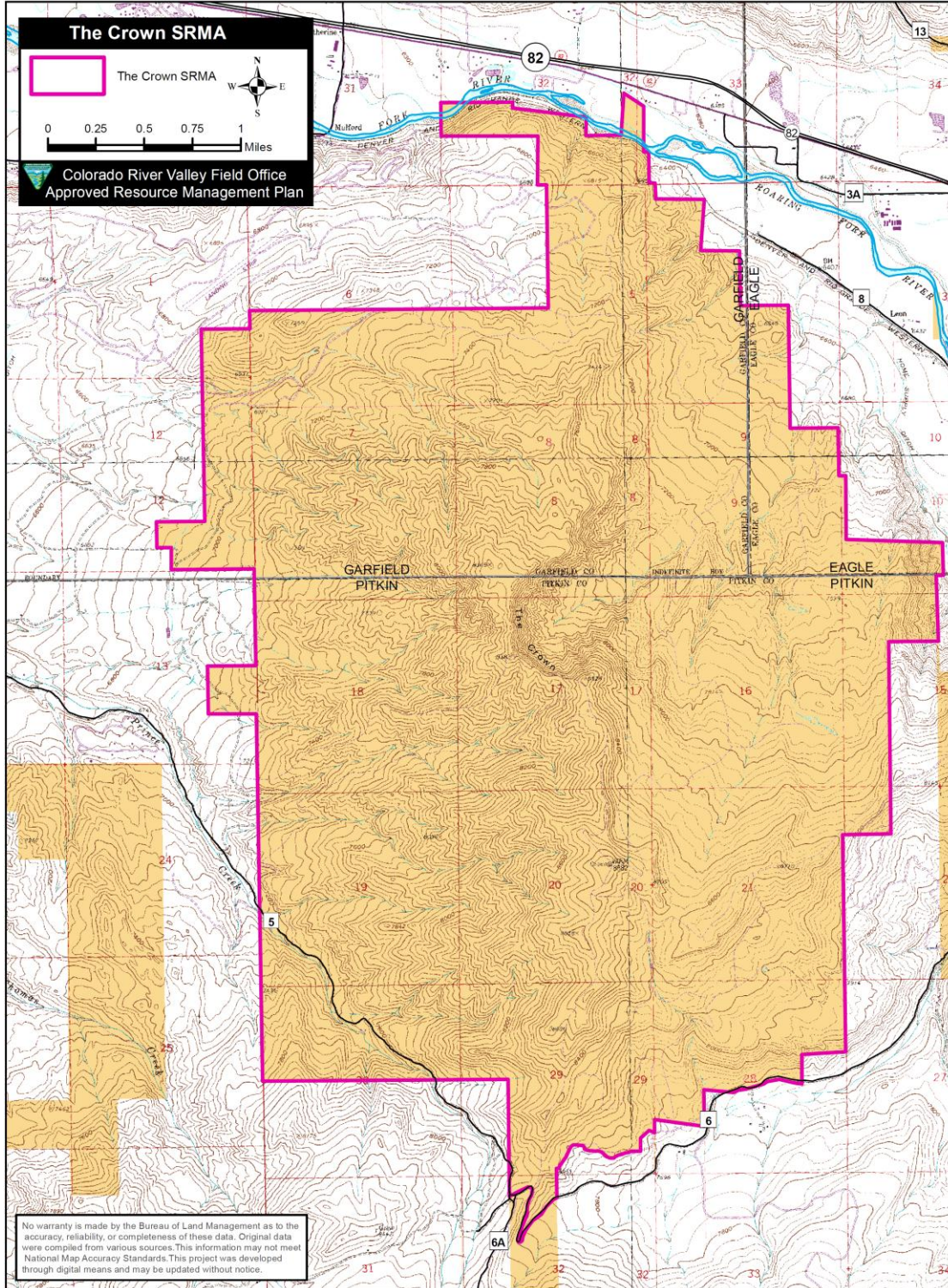
- Continue to provide an SRMA brochure/map including information on: targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership and stewardship information; to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place.
- Work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

Monitoring:

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

THE CROWN SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

THE CROWN SRMA AREA MAP



THE CROWN SRMA
RECREATION OBJECTIVE

REC-OBJ-01d (The Crown SRMA). Participants in surveys/assessments report an average 4.0 realization (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1 = not at all realized to 5 = totally realized) of the targeted experiences and benefits listed below, five years after the beginning of implementation.

Activities.

- Mountain biking for cross-country (XC) type bikes (Note: OHV use will occur on designated motorized routes).

Experiences.

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

Benefits.

- Personal:
 - Improved physical fitness/ better health maintenance
 - Improved outdoor recreation skills
 - Living a more outdoor-oriented lifestyle
 - Improved balance of work and play in my life
 - Restored my mind from stress/tension/anxiety
- Community/Social:
 - Lifestyle improvement or maintenance
 - Enlarged sense of community dependency on public lands
 - Greater community involvement in recreation and other land use decisions
- Economic:
 - Increased desirability as a place to live or retire
 - Greater value-added local services.

THE CROWN SRMA

DESIRED PHYSICAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MATRIX

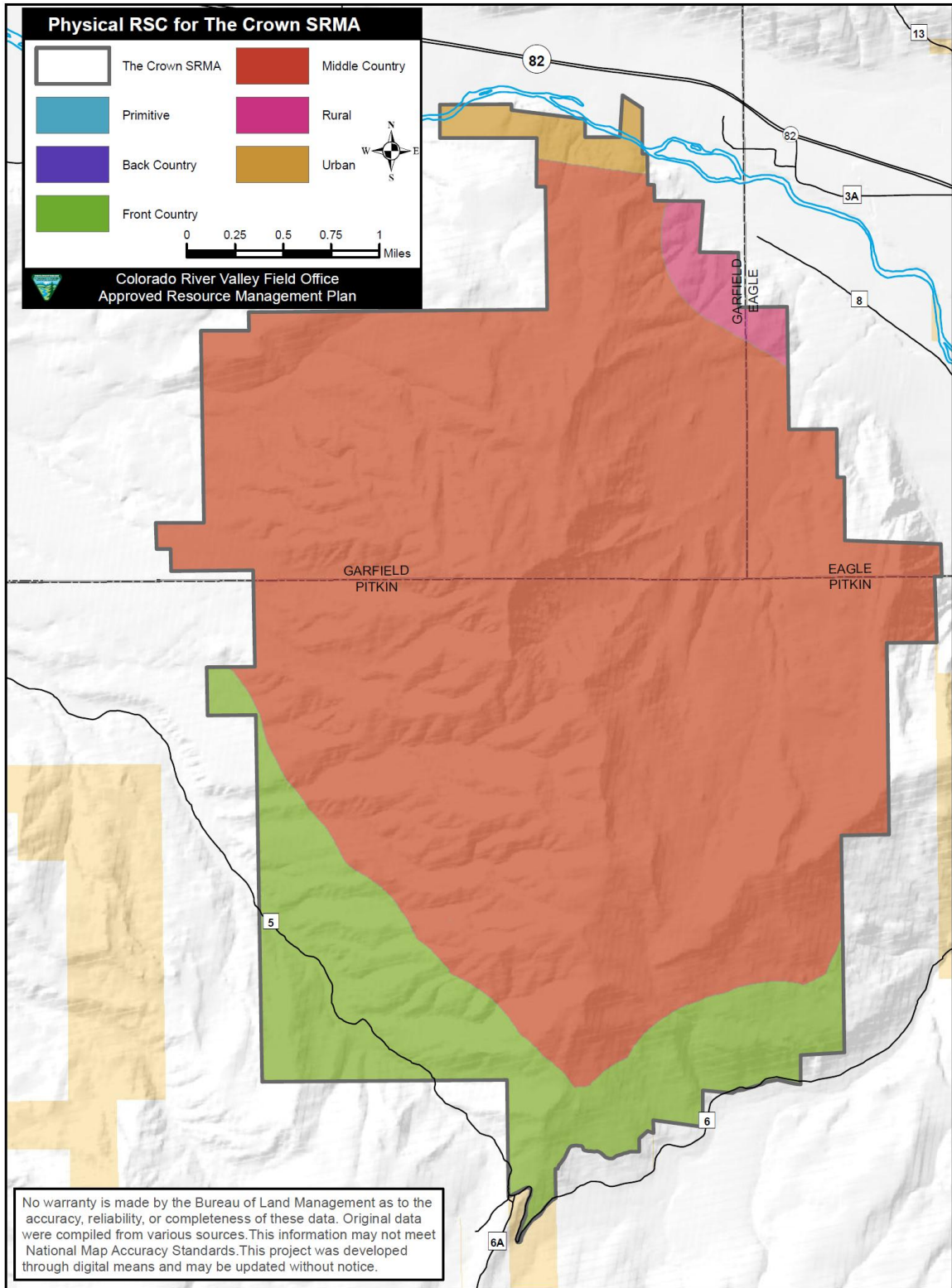
<i>Primitive Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (7,300 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (1,450 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (150 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (140 acres)*</i>
<p>Remoteness (approx. distance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

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

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs

THE CROWN SRMA DESIRED PHYSICAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MAP



THE CROWN SRMA
DESIRED SOCIAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MATRIX

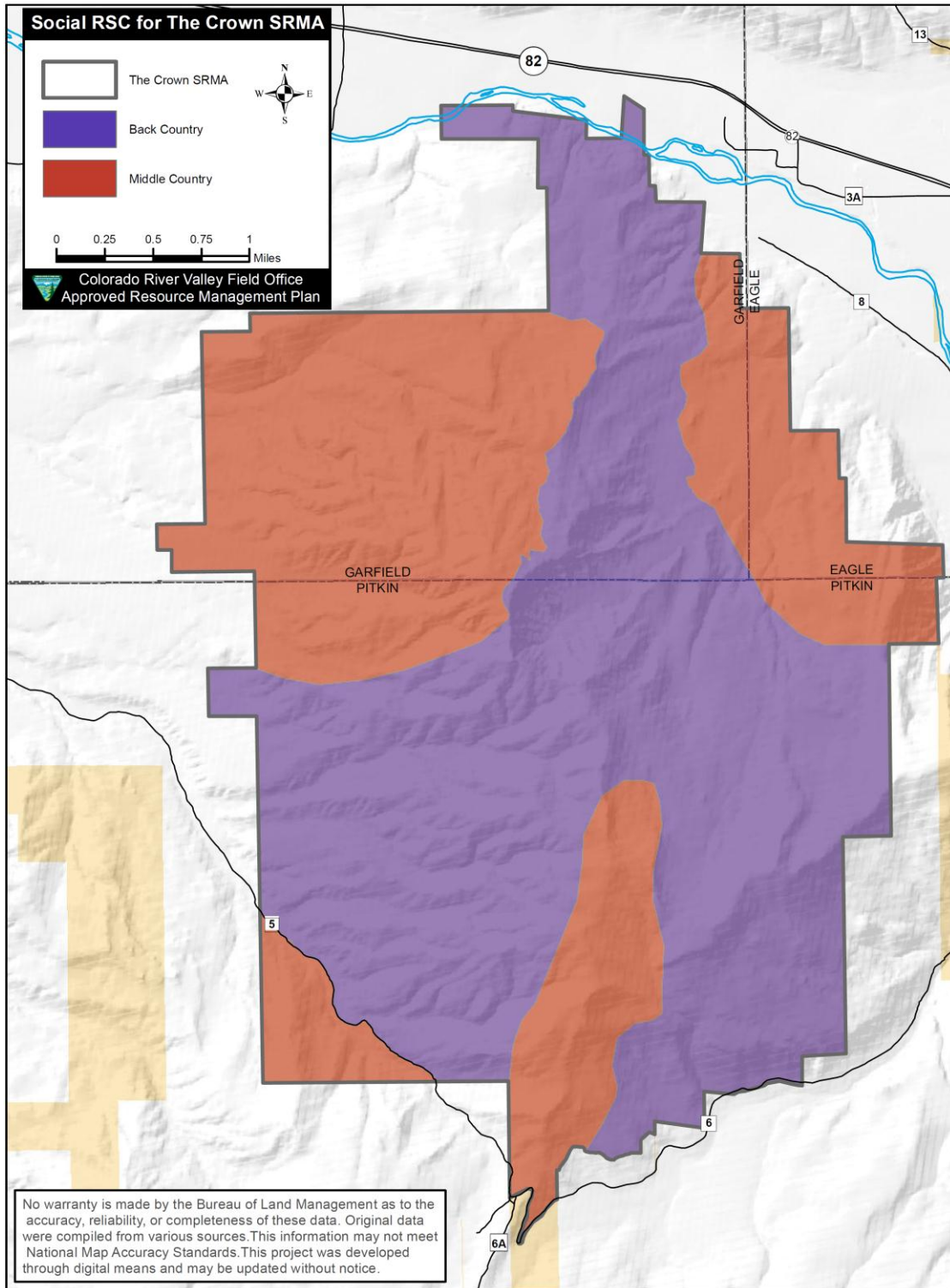
<i>Primitive Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (5,300 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (3,700 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (0 acres)*</i>
Contacts (with other groups) - Participants encounter a primary use season (Mid-April through October) average of up to 15 encounters/day in areas classified as back country and an average of up to 29 encounters/day within areas classified as middle country.					
Six or fewer encounters/day on travel routes.	7-15 encounters/day on travel routes.	16-29 encounters/ day on travel routes.	30 or more encounters/day on travel routes.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
Group Size - Participants encounter a primary use season (Mid-April through October) average of up to 6 people per group away from trailheads					
Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group.	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
Evidence of Use - Localized areas of vegetation alteration and wear are found near along trails, at trailheads and at campsites. Evidence of others decrease away from motorized routes and access points. Inappropriate recreation use is rehabilitated.					
No alteration of the natural terrain. Footprints only observed. Sounds of people rare.	Areas of alteration uncommon. Little surface vegetation wear observed. Sounds of people infrequent.	Small areas of alteration. Surface vegetation showing wear with some bare soils. Sounds of people occasionally heard.	Small areas of alteration prevalent. Surface vegetation gone with compacted soils observed. Sounds of people regularly heard.	A few large areas of alteration. Surface vegetation absent with hardened soils. Sounds of people frequently heard.	Large areas of alteration prevalent. Some erosion. Constantly hear people.

*Acres are based on mapping the RSC of contacts.

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs

THE CROWN SRMA DESIRED SOCIAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MAP



THE CROWN SRMA

DESIRED OPERATIONAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MATRIX

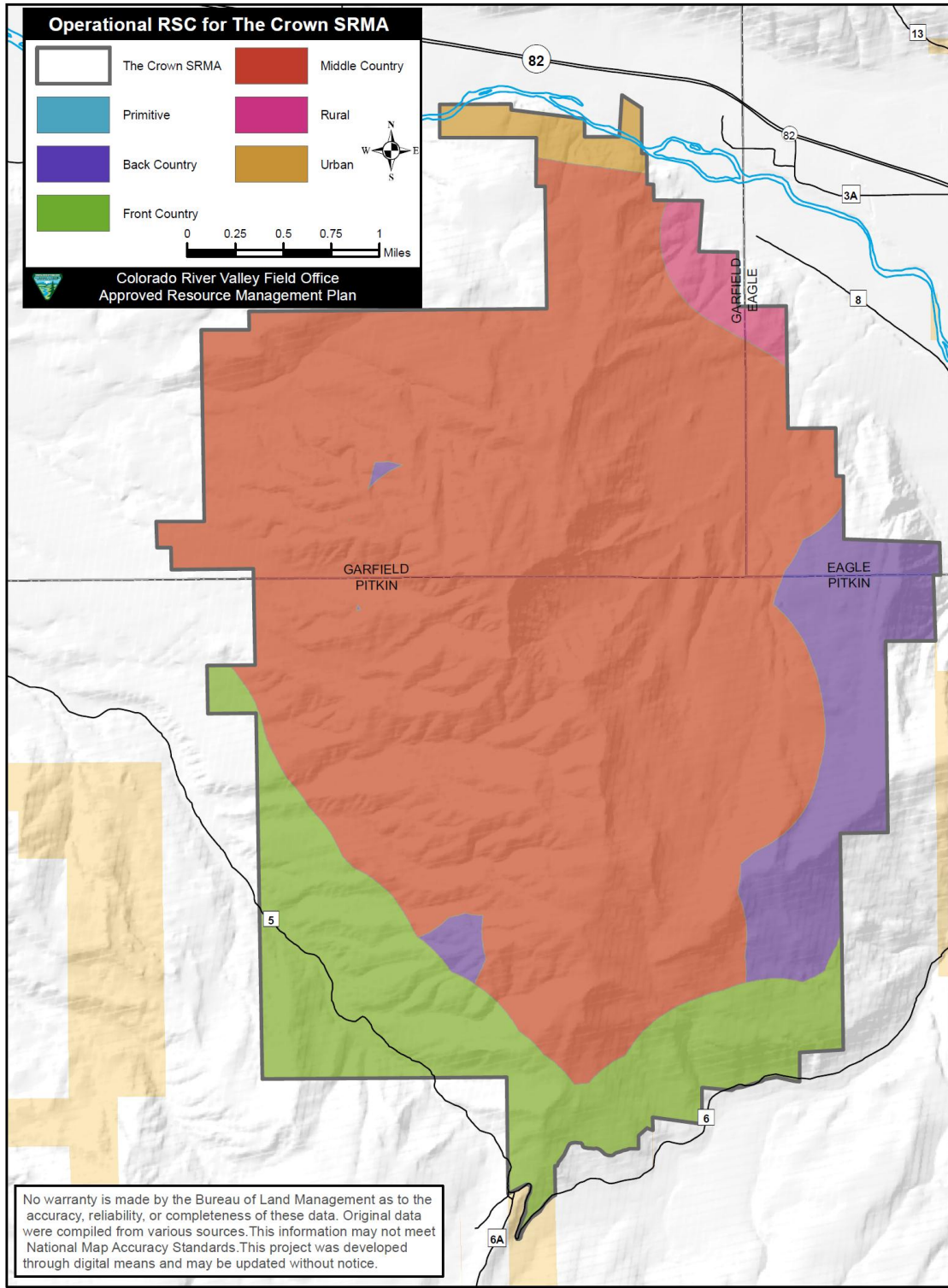
<i>Primitive Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (800 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (6,500 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (1,450 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (150 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (140 acres)*</i>
Public Access (types of public travel allowed) - Mountain bike use is predominant within the SRMA but the area is generally accessible to motorized use on designated motorized routes.					
Foot, horse, and non-motorized float boat travel.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is non-motorized.	Four-wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use.	Two-wheel drive vehicles predominant, but also four wheel drives and non-motorized, mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present.
Visitor Services and Information - Information materials describe the SRMA and recreation opportunities. BLM staff/volunteers are periodically present at recreation sites but occasionally present away from recreation sites.					
No maps or brochures available on-site. Staff rarely present to provide on-site assistance.	Basic maps, staff infrequently present (e.g. seasonally, high use periods) to provide on-site assistance.	Area brochures and maps. Staff occasionally present (e.g. most weekends) to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation area & opportunities. Staff periodically present (e.g. weekdays & weekends).	Information materials described to the left. Staff regularly present (e.g. almost daily).	Information materials described to the left. Regularly scheduled on-site outdoor demonstrations and clinics.
Management Controls and Regulations - Adequate but not overly restrictive level of visitor and land use restrictions initially in place to protect RSCs including winter closures for the benefit of wildlife. Restrictions and ethics are posted at trailheads. Directional signage is installed on trails.					
No on-site posting/signing of visitor regulations, interpretive information or ethics. Few use restrictions.	Basic user regulations at key access points. Minimum use restrictions.	Some regulatory and ethics signing. Moderate use restrictions.	Rules, regulations and ethics clearly posted. Use restrictions, limitations and/or closures.	Regulations strict and ethics prominent. Use may be limited by permit, reservation, etc.	Enforcement in addition to rules to reduce conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.

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

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs

THE CROWN SRMA
DESIRED OPERATIONAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MAP



THE CROWN SRMA
MANAGEMENT ACTION AND ALLOWABLE USE DECISIONS

REC-MA-01d (The Crown SRMA). Supporting management action and allowable use decisions include:

Camping Restrictions:

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

Special Recreation Permits:

- The CRVFO would evaluate the need for new SRPs or new uses on existing permits every 5 years.
- SRPs are issued as a discretionary action for activities that:
 - are consistent with resource/program objectives (*e.g., SRPs may not be authorized/amended if desired use levels are meeting or projected to exceed desired levels of RMAs or recreation sites*)
 - are within budgetary/workload constraints (*e.g., If the CRVFO is unable to fulfill or complete all the necessary steps of issuing and managing an SRP, then an SRP may not be issued*)
 - would satisfy a public demand that the applicant can factually demonstrate is not being met (*e.g., SRPs may not be authorized/amended if a similar service is being offered in an area and there is no market research, demand analysis, recreation monitoring, or staff knowledge indicating a public demand exists*)
 - would not cause public health and safety issues or create user conflicts (*e.g., An SRP may not be issued if BLM lands together with projected public use levels are insufficient to accommodate the proposed use*).
- Vending permits are prohibited except for special events.

Firearm Use Restriction:

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

Fuels/Fire Management and Vegetation Treatments:

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

Forestry:

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

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to the SRMA.
- The SRMA is retained for long-term management.
- Recommend to the Secretary of the Interior withdrawal of developed recreation sites and SRMAs from mineral entry (close to the mining laws for locatable mineral exploration or development).

Salable Minerals/Mineral Material Disposal:

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

Non-energy Solid Mineral Leasing:

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

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

- Apply stipulation CRVFO-NSO-25 which prohibits surface use, occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in SRMAs.

Visual Resource Management (VRM):

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

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel is limited to designated routes).
- Over-snow travel is prohibited.
- The SRMA is closed to motorized and mechanized travel from December 1 to April 15 to protect wintering big game species.

Note: A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use are included in the Approved RMP to the extent practical. The final travel management network of trails would be determined through RMP implementation.

**THE CROWN SRMA
IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS**

REC-IMP-01d (The Crown SRMA). Implementation decisions include:

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- Miles of motorized routes, excepting re-routes, within the SRMA will not increase beyond the baseline of designated routes.

THE CROWN SRMA
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Management:

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

Administration:

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

Information and Education:

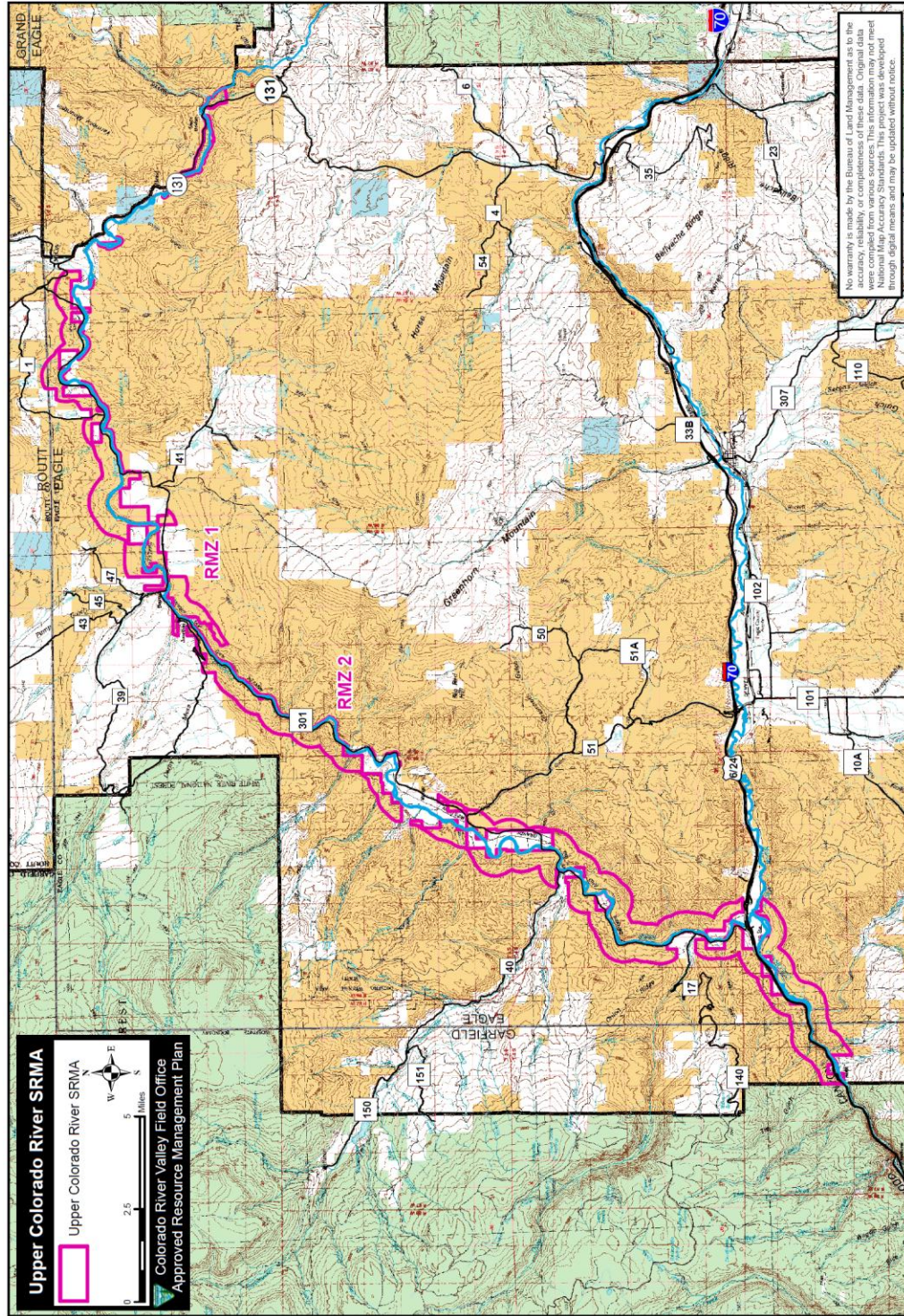
- Create an SRMA brochure/map including information on: targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership and stewardship information; to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place.
- Market the area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

Monitoring:

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

UPPER COLORADO RIVER SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA RECREATION MANAGEMENT ZONE 1

UPPER COLORADO RIVER SRMA - RMZ 1 AREA MAP



UPPER COLORADO RIVER SRMA - RMZ 1
RECREATION OBJECTIVE

REC-OBJ-01e (Upper Colorado River SRMA - RMZ 1 - State Bridge to Pinball Recreation Site). Participants in surveys/assessments report an average 4.0 realization (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1 = not at all realized to 5 = totally realized) of the targeted experiences and benefits listed below, five years after the beginning of implementation.

Activities.

- Trout fishing
- Float boating.

Experiences.

- Enjoying closeness to family/friends
- Enjoying the area's wildlife, scenery, views and aesthetics
- Escaping everyday responsibilities for a while
- Developing your skills and abilities
- To escape crowds of people.

Benefits.

- Personal:
 - Developing stronger ties with my family or friends
 - Greater awareness of this area as a special place
 - Improved balance of work and play in my life
 - Improved outdoor recreation skills
 - Renewed human spirit
- Community/Social:
 - Strengthening relationships with family and friends
 - Lifestyle improvement or maintenance
 - Greater community involvement in recreation and other land use decisions
- Environmental:
 - Greater community ownership & stewardship of recreation & natural resources
 - Preservation of the special landscape character of this place
 - Greater protection of fish, wildlife, and plant habitat from growth, development and public use impacts
- Economic:
 - Generates employment
 - Maintain tourism revenue.

UPPER COLORADO RIVER SRMA - RMZ 1

DESIRED PHYSICAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MATRIX

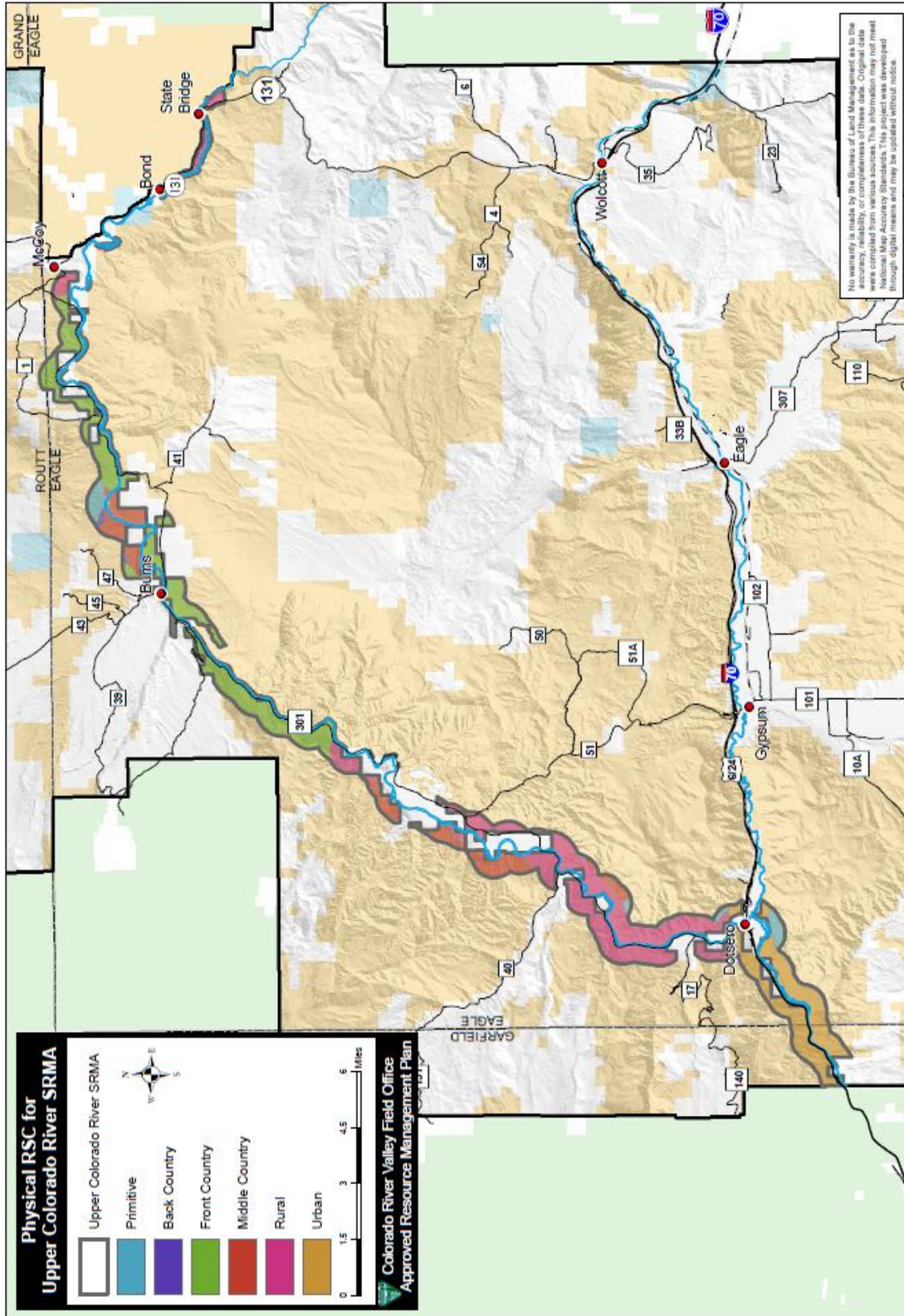
<i>Primitive Classification (270 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (75 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (800 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (2,400 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (700 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (0 acres)*</i>
Remoteness (approx. distance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

*Acres are based on mapping the RSC of remoteness.

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs

UPPER COLORADO RIVER SRMA - RMZ 1
DESIRED PHYSICAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MAP



UPPER COLORADO RIVER SRMA - RMZ 1
DESIRED SOCIAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MATRIX

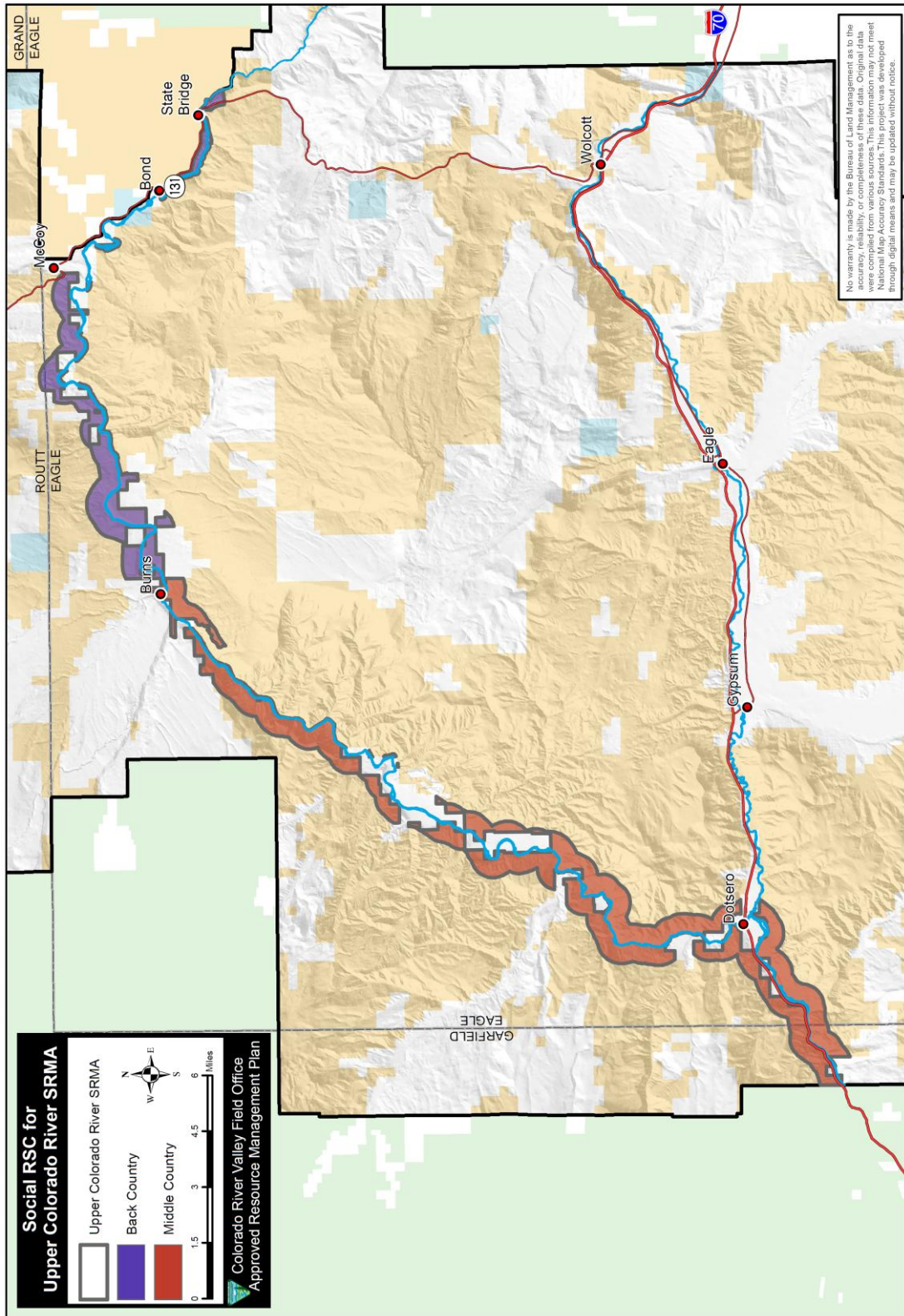
<i>Primitive Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (4,200 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (0 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (0 acres)*</i>
Contacts (with other groups) - Participants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

*Acres are based on mapping the RSC of contacts.

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs

UPPER COLORADO RIVER SRMA - RMZ 1
DESIRED SOCIAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MAP



UPPER COLORADO RIVER SRMA - RMZ 1

DESIRED OPERATIONAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MATRIX

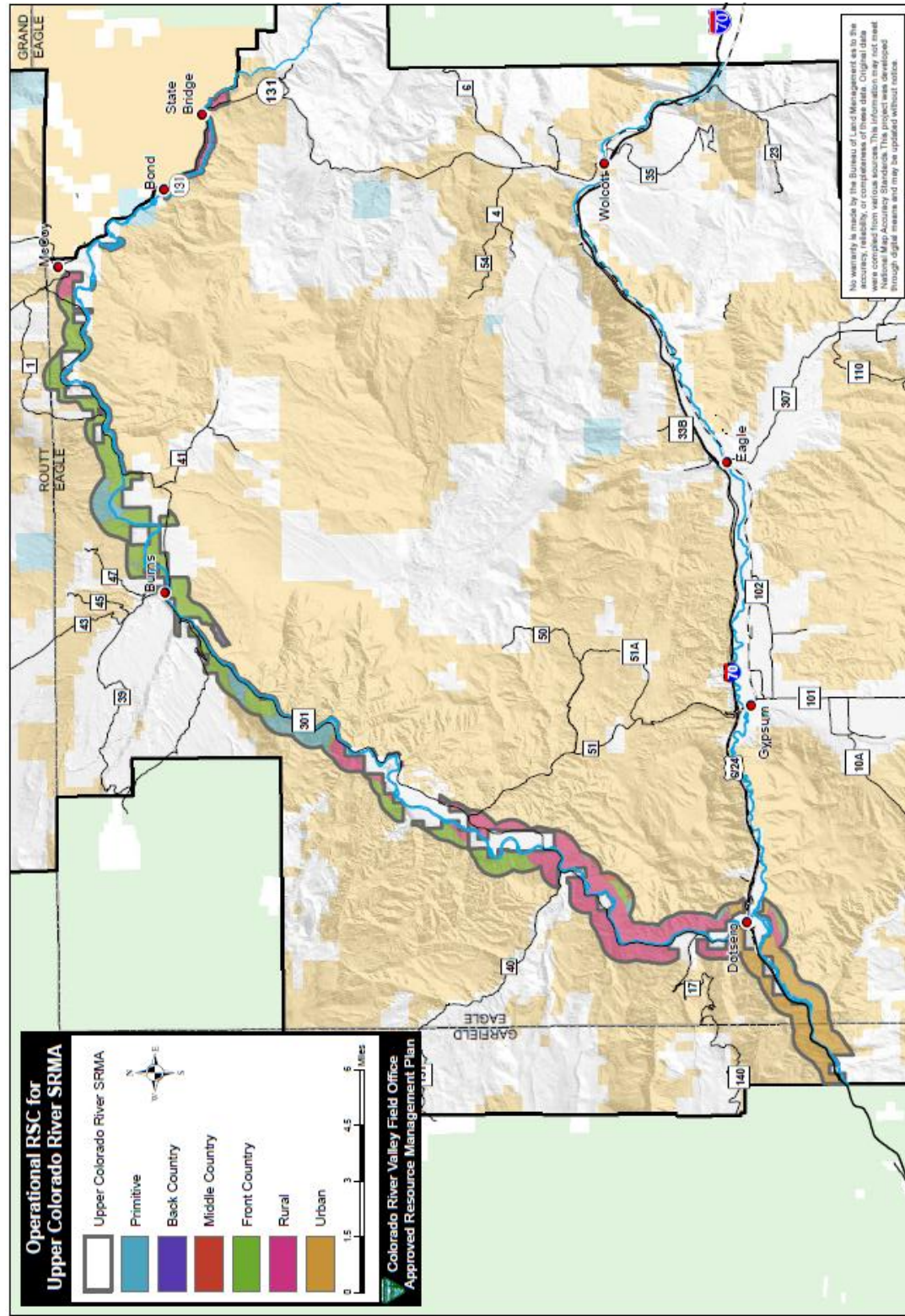
<i>Primitive Classification (270 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (75 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (800 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (2,400 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (700 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (0 acres)*</i>
Public Access (types of public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

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

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs

UPPER COLORADO RIVER SRMA - RMZ 1 DESIRED OPERATIONAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MAP



UPPER COLORADO RIVER SRMA - RMZ 1
MANAGEMENT ACTION AND ALLOWABLE USE DECISIONS

REC-MA-01e (Upper Colorado River SRMA - RMZ 1). Supporting management action and allowable use decisions include:

Camping Restrictions:

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

Special Recreation Permits:

- The CRVFO would evaluate the need for new SRPs or new uses on existing permits every 5 years.
- SRPs are issued as a discretionary action for activities that:
 - are consistent with resource/program objectives (*e.g., SRPs may not be authorized/amended if desired use levels are meeting or projected to exceed desired levels of RMAs or recreation sites*)
 - are within budgetary/workload constraints (*e.g., If the CRVFO is unable to fulfill or complete all the necessary steps of issuing and managing an SRP, then an SRP may not be issued*)
 - would satisfy a public demand that the applicant can factually demonstrate is not being met (*e.g., SRPs may not be authorized/amended if a similar service is being offered in an area and there is no market research, demand analysis, recreation monitoring, or staff knowledge indicating a public demand exists*)
 - would not cause public health and safety issues or create user conflicts (*e.g., An SRP may not be issued if BLM lands together with projected public use levels are insufficient to accommodate the proposed use*).
- Vending permits are prohibited except for river shuttle services and during special events.

Firearm Use Restriction:

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

Fuels/Fire Management and Vegetation Treatments:

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

Forestry:

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

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to the SRMA.
- The SRMA is retained for long-term management.
- Recommend to the Secretary of the Interior withdrawal of developed recreation sites and SRMAs from mineral entry (close to the mining laws for locatable mineral exploration or development).

Fluid Mineral Leasing:

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

Salable Minerals/Mineral Material Disposal:

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

Non-energy Solid Mineral Leasing:

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

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

- Apply stipulation CRVFO-NSO-25 which prohibits surface use, occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in SRMAs.

Visual Resource Management (VRM):

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

Wild and Scenic Rivers:

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

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel is limited to designated routes).
- Over-snow travel is prohibited in portions of the SRMA
- Portions of the SRMA are closed to motorized and mechanized travel from December 1 to April 15 to protect wintering big game species.

Note: A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use are included in the Approved RMP to the extent practical. The final travel management network of trails would be determined through RMP implementation.

UPPER COLORADO RIVER SRMA - RMZ 1
IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

REC-IMP-01e (Upper Colorado River SRMA - RMZ 1). Implementation decisions include:

Group Size Limitations:

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

Camping Regulations:

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

UPPER COLORADO RIVER SRMA - RMZ 1
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Management:

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

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access are granted on a case-by-case basis.
- To achieve the recreation objective, reduce conflicts and protect resources, SRP availability will be based on not contributing to overcrowding at BLM recreation sites.

Information and Education:

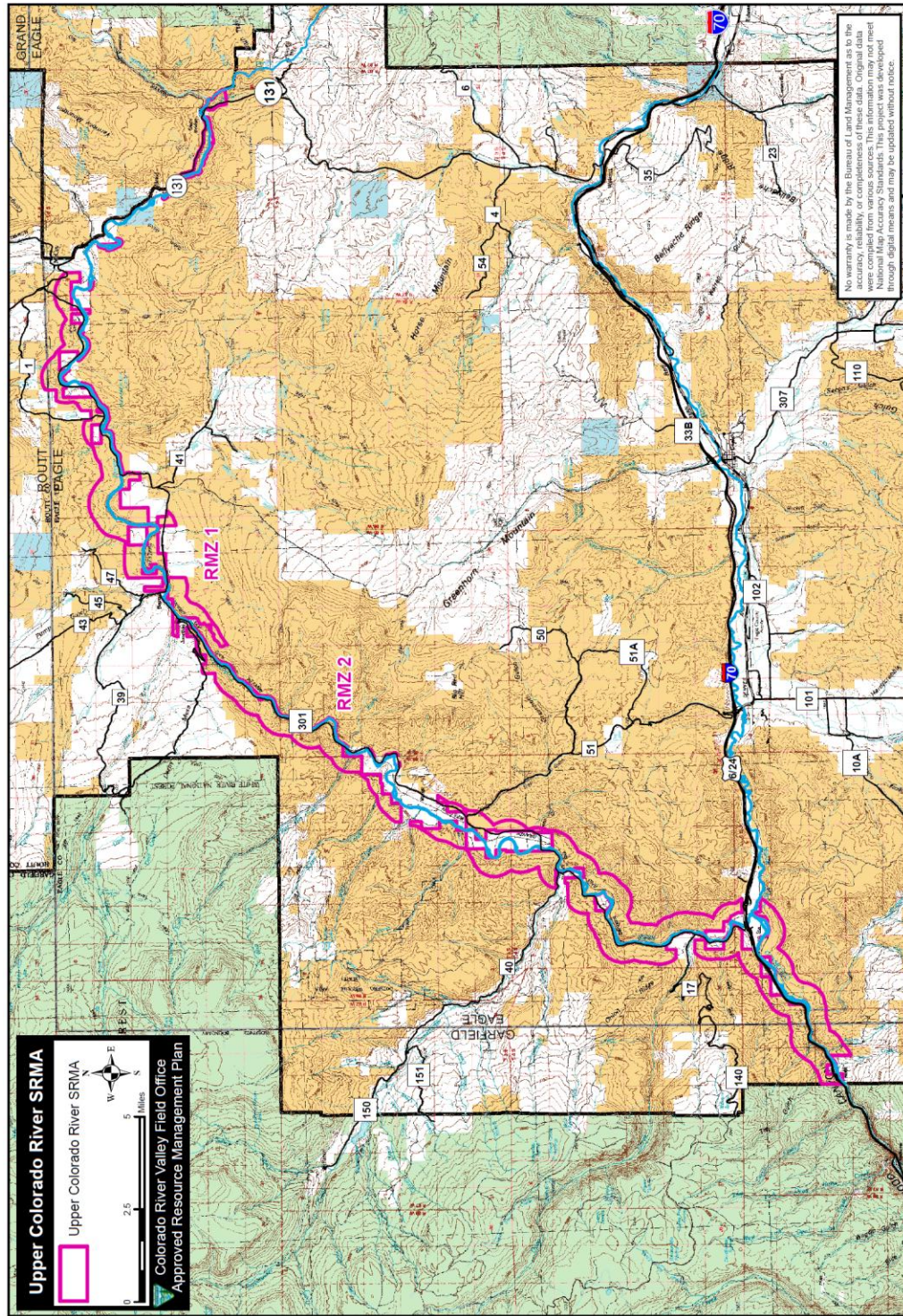
- Continue to provide an SRMA brochure/map including information on: targeted outcomes, RSCs, estimated times, ethics, wildlife protection, private-public land ownership and stewardship information; to help preserve the recreation opportunities and the special landscape character of this place.
- Market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

Monitoring:

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

UPPER COLORADO RIVER SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA RECREATION MANAGEMENT ZONE 2

UPPER COLORADO RIVER SRMA - RMZ 2 AREA MAP



UPPER COLORADO RIVER SRMA - RMZ 2
RECREATION OBJECTIVE

REC-OBJ-01e (Upper Colorado River SRMA - RMZ 2 - Pinball Recreation Site to Glenwood Canyon). Participants in surveys/assessments report an average 4.0 realization (4.0 on a probability scale where: 1 = not at all realized to 5 = totally realized) of the targeted experiences and benefits listed below, five years after the beginning of implementation.

Activities.

- Float boating
- Tubing.

Experiences.

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

Benefits.

- Personal:
 - Developing stronger ties with my family or friends
 - Restored my mind from stress/tension/anxiety
 - Improved balance of work and play in my life
- Community/Social:
 - Strengthening relationships with family and friends
 - Lifestyle improvement or maintenance
 - Greater community involvement in recreation and other land use decisions
- Environmental:
 - Greater community ownership & stewardship of recreation & natural resources
- Economic:
 - Generates employment
 - Maintain tourism revenue.

UPPER COLORADO RIVER SRMA - RMZ 2

DESIRED PHYSICAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MATRIX

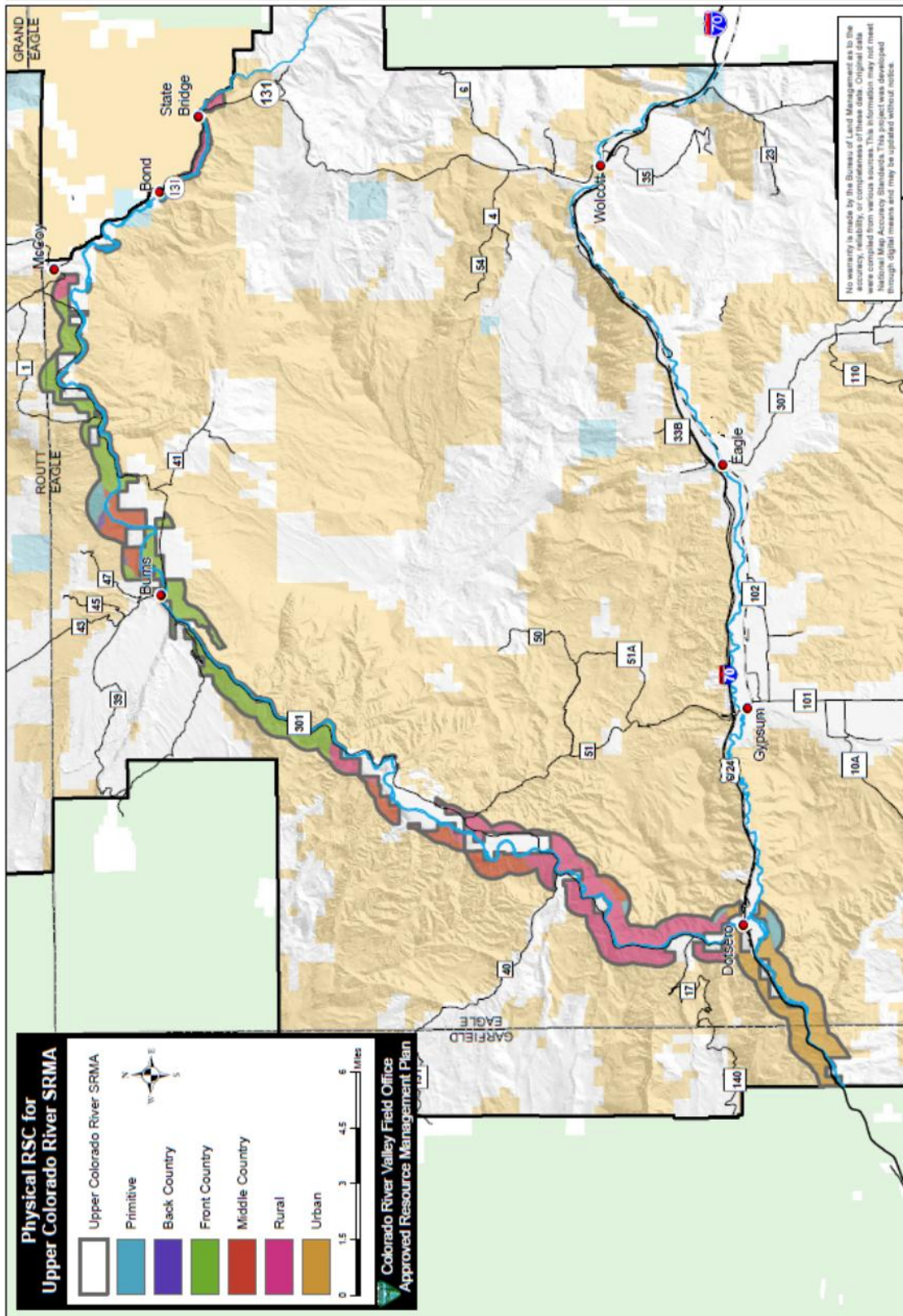
<i>Primitive Classification (575 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (25 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (1,250 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (2,300 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (4,600 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (2,700 acres)*</i>
Remoteness (approx.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

*Acres are based on mapping the RSC of remoteness.

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs

UPPER COLORADO RIVER SRMA - RMZ 2
DESIRED PHYSICAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MAP



UPPER COLORADO RIVER SRMA - RMZ 2
DESIRED SOCIAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MATRIX

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

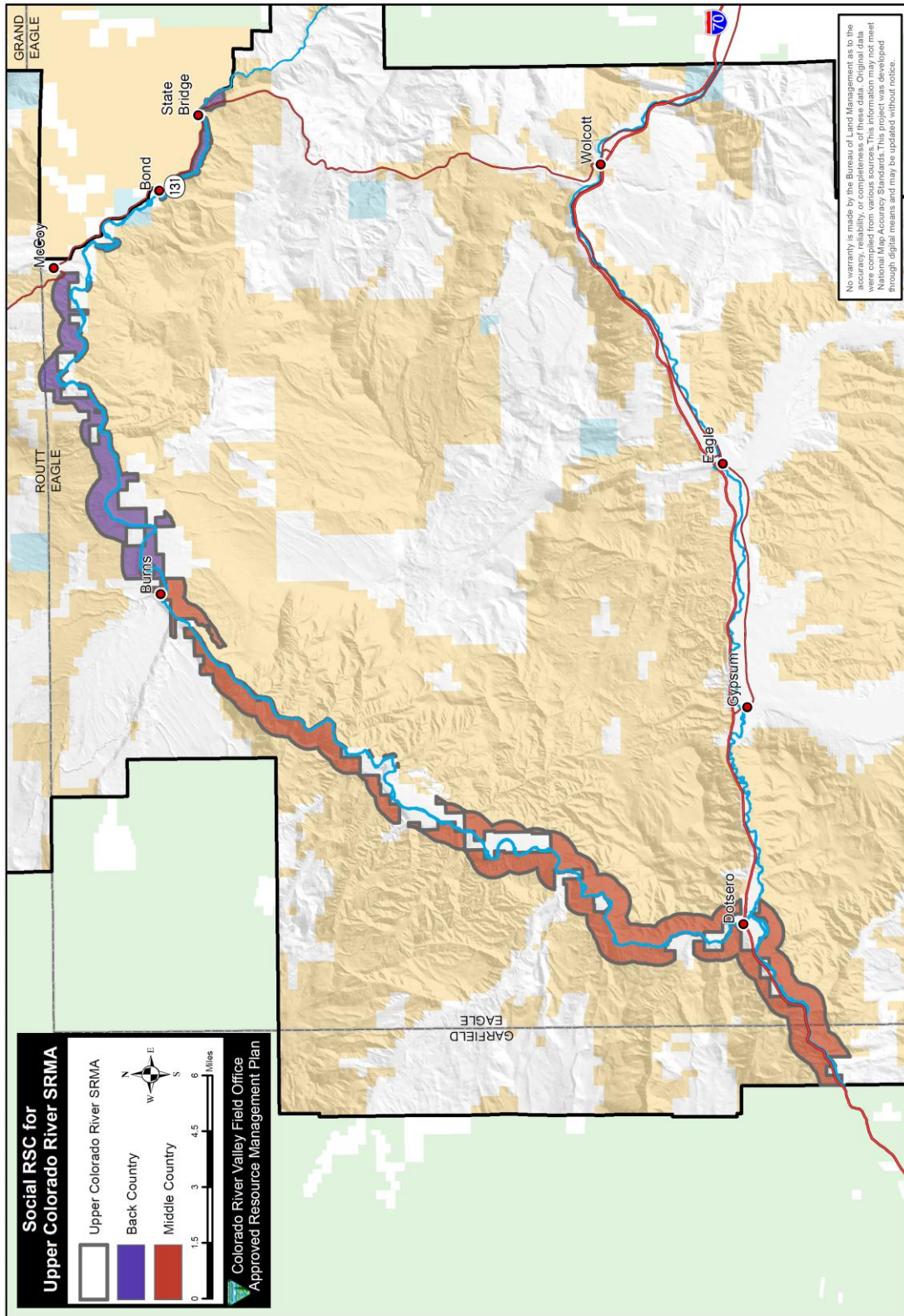
*Acres are based on mapping the RSC of contacts.

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs

UPPER COLORADO RIVER SRMA - RMZ 2

DESIRED SOCIAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MAP



UPPER COLORADO RIVER SRMA - RMZ 2

DESIRED OPERATIONAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MATRIX

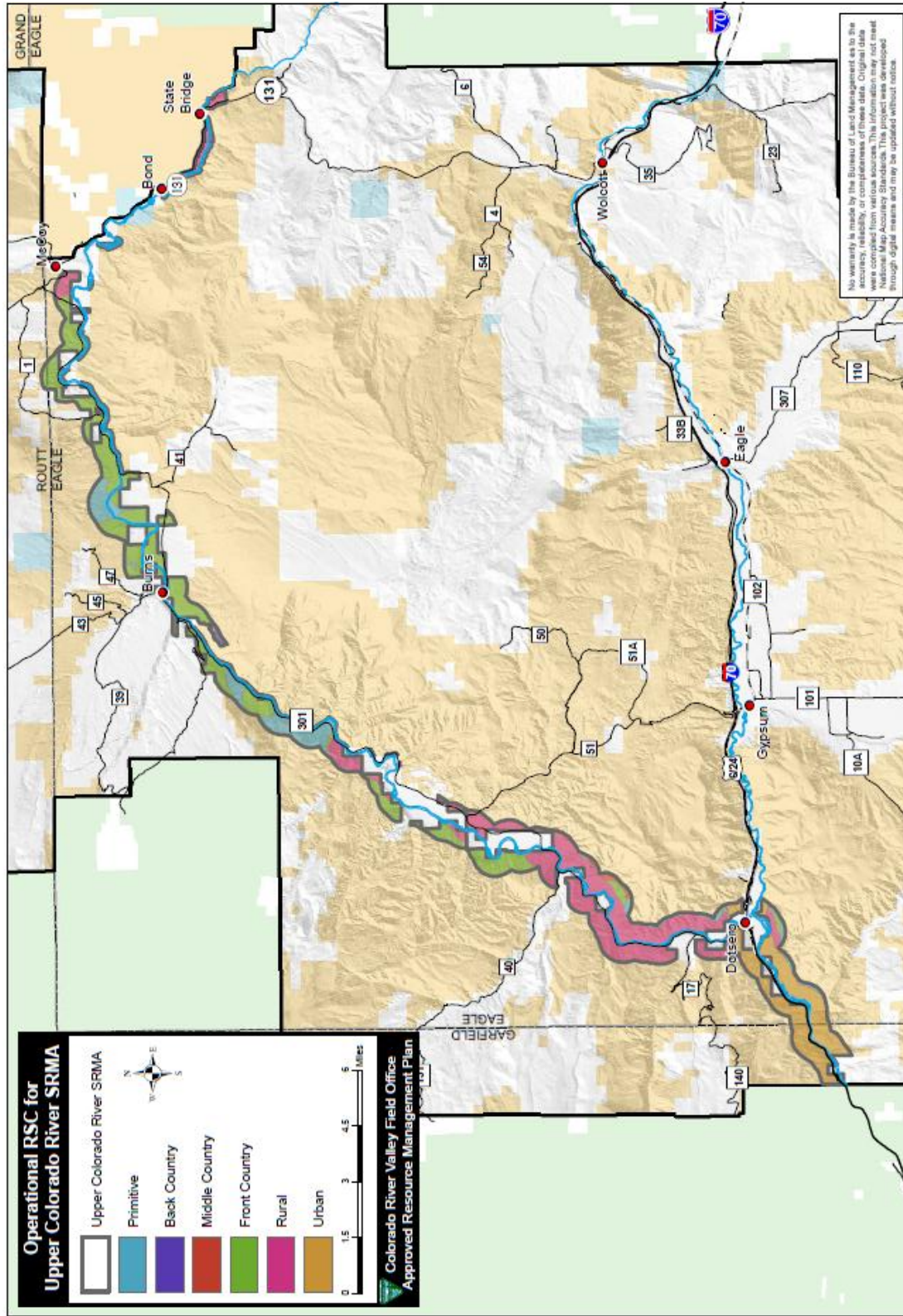
<i>Primitive Classification (575 acres)*</i>	<i>Back Country Classification (25 acres)*</i>	<i>Middle Country Classification (1,250 acres)*</i>	<i>Front Country Classification (2,300 acres)*</i>	<i>Rural Classification (4,600 acres)*</i>	<i>Urban Classification (2,700 acres)*</i>
Public Access (types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

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

Existing RSCs

Desired RSCs

UPPER COLORADO RIVER SRMA - RMZ 2
DESIRED OPERATIONAL RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MAP



UPPER COLORADO RIVER SRMA - RMZ 2
MANAGEMENT ACTION AND ALLOWABLE USE DECISIONS

REC-MA-01e (Upper Colorado River SRMA - RMZ 2). Supporting management action and allowable use decisions include:

Camping Restrictions:

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

Special Recreation Permits:

- The CRVFO would evaluate the need for new SRPs or new uses on existing permits every 5 years.
- SRPs are issued as a discretionary action for activities that:
 - are consistent with resource/program objectives (*e.g., SRPs may not be authorized/amended if desired use levels are meeting or projected to exceed desired levels of RMAs or recreation sites*)
 - are within budgetary/workload constraints (*e.g., If the CRVFO is unable to fulfill or complete all the necessary steps of issuing and managing an SRP, then an SRP may not be issued*)
 - would satisfy a public demand that the applicant can factually demonstrate is not being met (*e.g., SRPs may not be authorized/amended if a similar service is being offered in an area and there is no market research, demand analysis, recreation monitoring, or staff knowledge indicating a public demand exists*)
 - would not cause public health and safety issues or create user conflicts (*e.g., An SRP may not be issued if BLM lands together with projected public use levels are insufficient to accommodate the proposed use*).
- Vending permits are prohibited except for river shuttle services and during special events.

Firearm Use Restriction:

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

Fuels/Fire Management and Vegetation Treatments:

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

Forestry:

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

Lands and Realty:

- ROW avoidance areas are applied to the SRMA.
- The SRMA is retained for long-term management.
- Recommend to the Secretary of the Interior withdrawal of developed recreation sites and SRMAs from mineral entry (close to the mining laws for locatable mineral exploration or development).

Leasing:

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

Salable Minerals/Mineral Material Disposal:

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

Non-energy Solid Mineral Leasing:

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

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

- Apply stipulation CRVFO-NSO-25 which prohibits surface use, occupancy and surface-disturbing activities in SRMAs.

Visual Resource Management (VRM):

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

Wild and Scenic Rivers:

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

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel is limited to designated routes).
- Over-snow travel is prohibited in portions of the SRMA
- Portions of the SRMA are closed to motorized and mechanized travel from December 1 to April 15 to protect wintering big game species.

Note: A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use are included in the Approved RMP to the extent practical. The final travel management network of trails would be determined through RMP implementation.

UPPER COLORADO RIVER SRMA - RMZ 2
IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

REC-IMP-01e (Upper Colorado River SRMA - RMZ 2). Implementation decisions include:

Developed Facilities:

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

Group Size Limitations:

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

Camping Regulations:

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

UPPER COLORADO RIVER SRMA - RMZ 2
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Management:

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

Administration:

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

Information and Education:

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

the mass market.

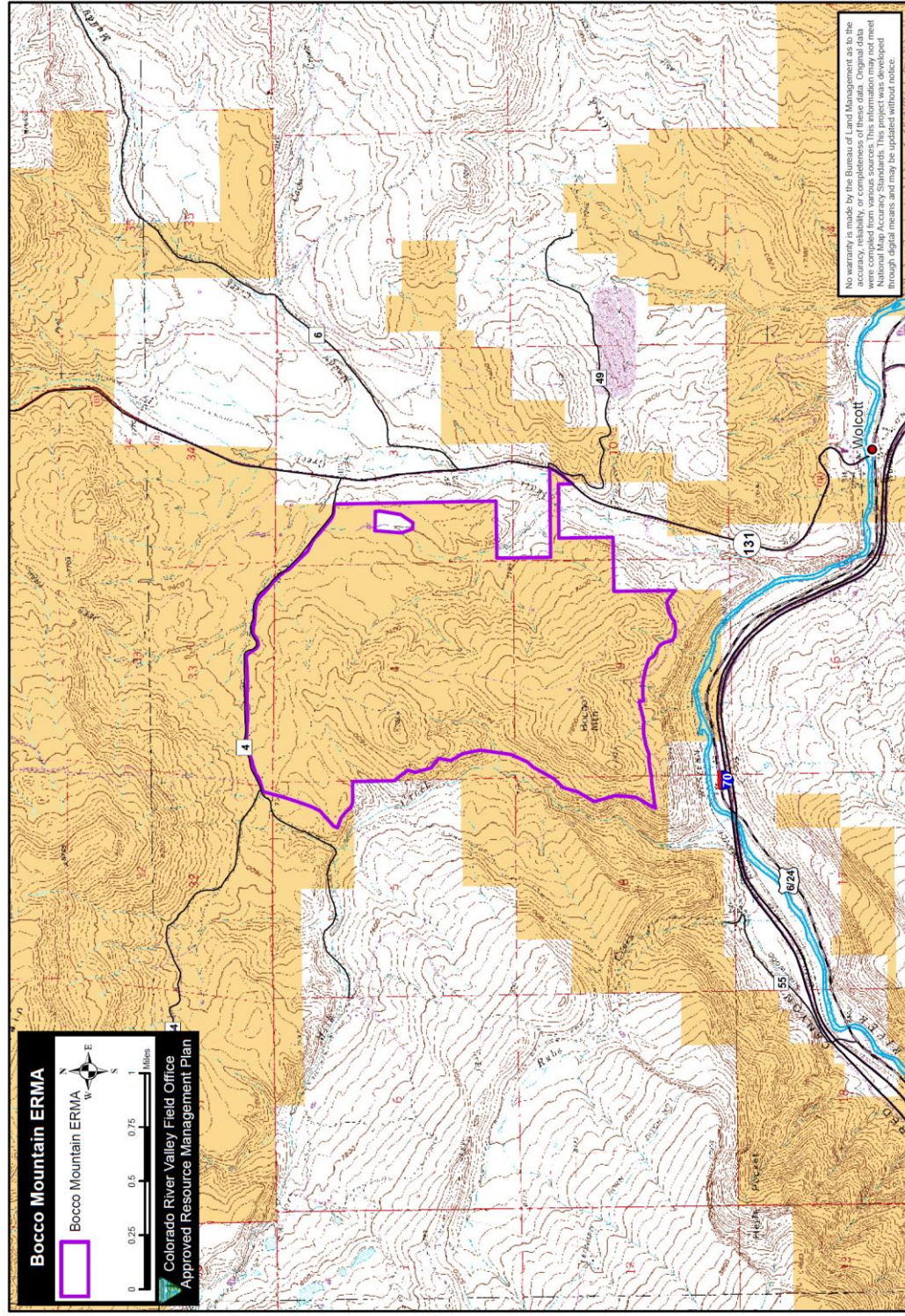
Monitoring:

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

MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORKS FOR EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS

BOCCO MOUNTAIN EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

BOCCO MOUNTAIN ERMA AREA MAP



BOCCO MOUNTAIN ERMA
RECREATION OBJECTIVE

REC-OBJ-03a (Bocco Mountain ERMA). In the Bocco Mountain ERMA, the R&VS focus on motorized single track recreation activities and visitor services maintains the existing recreation setting characteristics that support participation in motorsports while commensurately protecting cultural resources and winter wildlife habitat.

BOCCO MOUNTAIN ERMA
MANAGEMENT ACTION AND ALLOWABLE USE DECISIONS

REC-MA-03a (Bocco Mountain ERMA). Supporting management action and allowable use decisions include:

Camping Restrictions:

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

Special Recreation Permits:

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

Firearm Use Restriction:

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

Forestry:

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

Fuels/Fire Management and Vegetation Treatments:

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

Lands and Realty:

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

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

- Apply stipulation CRVFO-CSU-11 which constrains: surface use, occupancy, and surface disturbing activities in ERMAs.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel is limited to designated routes).
- Over-snow travel is prohibited.
- The ERMA is closed to motorized and mechanized travel from December 1 to April 15 to protect wintering big game species.
- Miles of routes within the ERMA will not increase beyond the baseline of designated routes. Routes are only rerouted to protect natural or cultural resources.

Note: A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use are included in the Approved RMP to the extent practical. The final travel management network of trails would be determined through RMP implementation.

**BOCCO MOUNTAIN ERMA
IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS**

REC-IMP-03a (Bocco Mountain ERMA). Implementation decisions include:

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- Miles of routes within the ERMA will not increase beyond the baseline of designated routes. In addition, routes are only rerouted to protect natural or cultural resources.

**BOCCO MOUNTAIN ERMA
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**

Management:

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

Administration:

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

Information and Education:

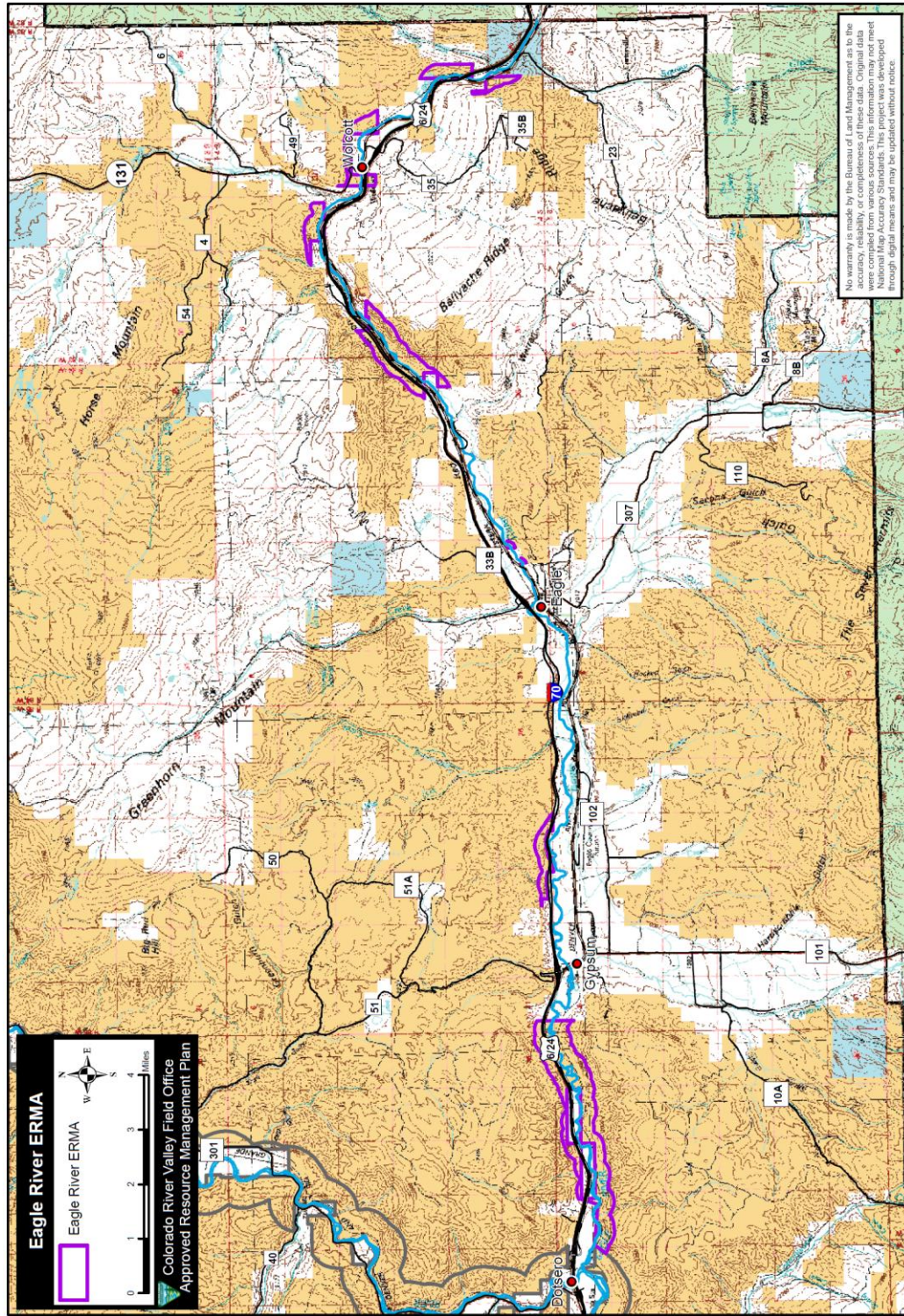
- Provide visitor services and information (e.g., visitor brochures/maps, web-based materials, directional and informational signage, facilities, on-the-ground staff presence) sufficient to maintain activity participation, achieve ERMA objectives and reach resource stewardship goals.

Monitoring:

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

EAGLE RIVER EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

EAGLE RIVER ERMA AREA MAP



EAGLE RIVER ERMA
RECREATION OBJECTIVE

REC-OBJ-03b (Eagle River ERMA). In the Eagle River ERMA, the R&VS focus on maintaining the existing facilities/access, preserving the undeveloped riverfront parcels in an otherwise urban landscape and providing information that supports participation in float-boating, fishing and day-use activities.

EAGLE RIVER ERMA
MANAGEMENT ACTION AND ALLOWABLE USE DECISIONS

REC-MA-03b (Eagle River ERMA). Supporting management action and allowable use decisions include:

Camping Restrictions:

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

Special Recreation Permits:

- The CRVFO would evaluate the need for new SRPs or new uses on existing permits every 5 years.
- SRPs are issued as a discretionary action for activities that:
 - are consistent with resource/program objectives (*e.g., SRPs may not be authorized/amended if desired use levels are meeting or projected to exceed desired levels of RMAs or recreation sites*)
 - are within budgetary/workload constraints (*e.g., If the CRVFO is unable to fulfill or complete all the necessary steps of issuing and managing an SRP, then an SRP may not be issued*)
 - would satisfy a public demand that the applicant can factually demonstrate is not being met (*e.g., SRPs may not be authorized/amended if a similar service is being offered in an area and there is no market research, demand analysis, recreation monitoring, or staff knowledge indicating a public demand exists*)
 - would not cause public health and safety issues or create user conflicts (*e.g., An SRP may not be issued if BLM lands together with projected public use levels are insufficient to accommodate the proposed use*).
- Vending permits are prohibited except for special events.

Firearm Use Restriction:

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

Fuels/Fire Management and Vegetation Treatments:

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

Forestry:

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

Lands and Realty:

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

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

- Apply stipulation CRVFO-CSU-11 which constrains: surface use, occupancy, and surface disturbing activities in ERMAs.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel is limited to designated routes).
- Over-snow travel is prohibited on portions of the ERMA.

Note: A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use are included in the Approved RMP to the extent practical. The final travel management network of trails would be determined through RMP implementation.

EAGLE RIVER ERMA
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Management:

- Construct new routes on an interdisciplinary-basis in concert with other resources/resource programs. The focus of new routes should be to: form loop routes, link existing routes, create route connections to new access points and reduce conflicts (e.g., recreation, trespass on private property, resource).
- Downhill bikes are primarily intended for high speed descent. Downhill biking trails would not be constructed.
- Develop new recreation developments (e.g., trails, trailheads, restrooms) to effectively address recreation activity demand created by growing communities and recreation-tourism if: 1) the proposal is consistent with interdisciplinary land use plan objectives;

and 2) sufficient funding and long-term management commitments are secured from managing partners.

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

Administration:

- Administrative use authorizations for motorized access are granted on a case-by-case basis.
- To achieve the recreation objective, reduce conflicts and protect resources, SRP availability will be based on not contributing to overcrowding at BLM recreation sites.

Information and Education:

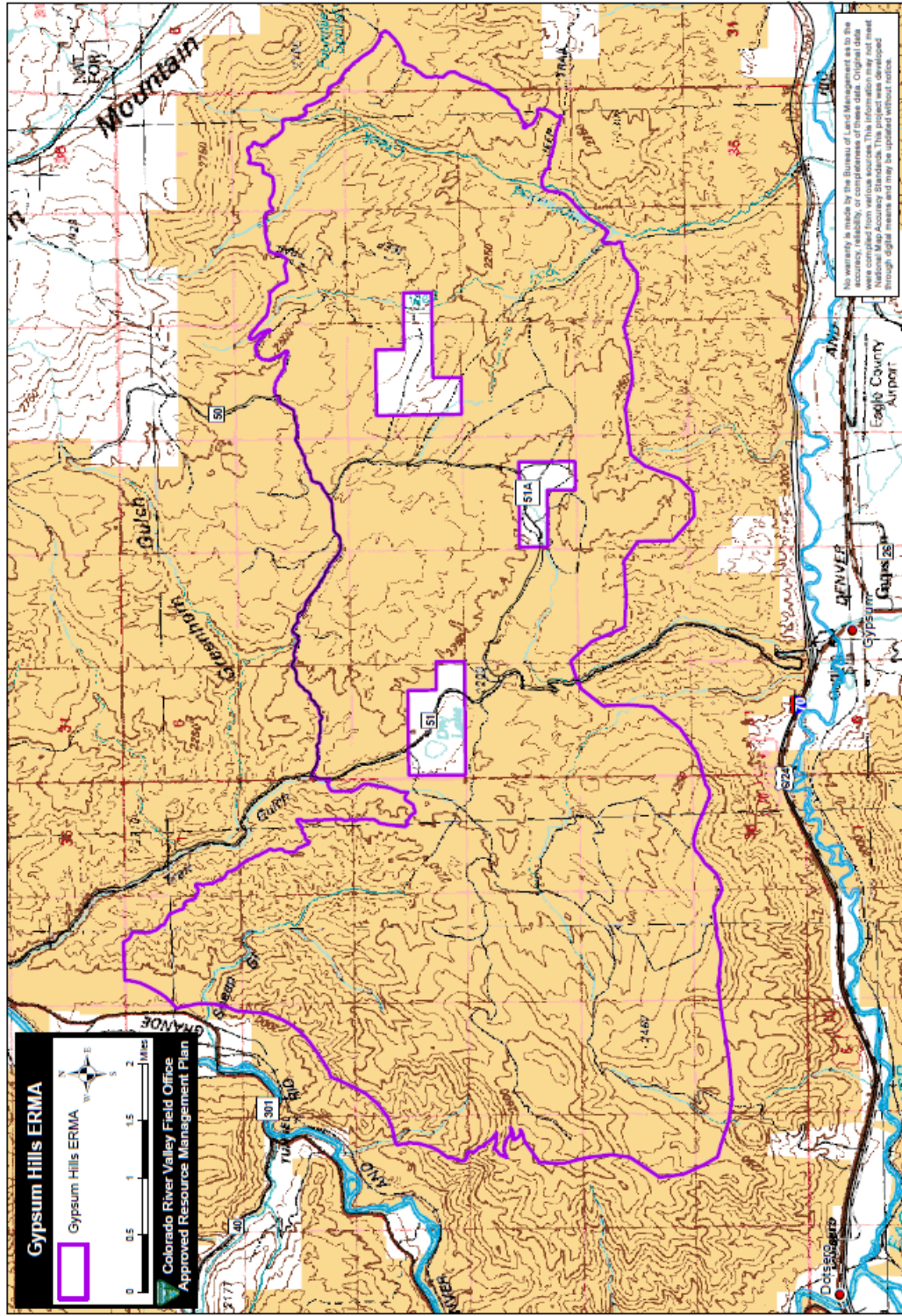
- Work with local chambers of commerce, tourism groups and businesses to provide definitive recreation information (i.e, accurate recreation information, user ethics, and use/user expectations) as opposed to promotional marketing.
- Provide visitor services and information (e.g., visitor brochures/maps,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

Monitoring:

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

GYPSUM HILLS EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

GYPSUM HILLS ERMA AREA MAP



GYPSUM HILLS ERMA
RECREATION OBJECTIVE

REC-OBJ-03c (Gypsum Hills ERMA). In the Gypsum Hills ERMA, the R&VS focus on interdisciplinary travel management and visitor services maintains the existing landscape and supports participation in a variety of established recreation activities (e.g., motorsports, rock crawling, mountain biking for cross-country (XC) type bikes., hiking, hunting and scenic driving) commensurately with other land uses and protecting winter wildlife habitat.

MANAGEMENT ACTION AND ALLOWABLE USE DECISIONS

REC-MA-03c (Gypsum Hills ERMA). Supporting management action and allowable use decisions include:

Camping Restrictions:

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

Special Recreation Permits:

- The CRVFO would evaluate the need for new SRPs or new uses on existing permits every 5 years.
- SRPs are issued as a discretionary action for activities that:
 - are consistent with resource/program objectives (*e.g., SRPs may not be authorized/amended if desired use levels are meeting or projected to exceed desired levels of RMAs or recreation sites*)
 - are within budgetary/workload constraints (*e.g., If the CRVFO is unable to fulfill or complete all the necessary steps of issuing and managing an SRP, then an SRP may not be issued*)
 - would satisfy a public demand that the applicant can factually demonstrate is not being met (*e.g., SRPs may not be authorized/amended if a similar service is being offered in an area and there is no market research, demand analysis, recreation monitoring, or staff knowledge indicating a public demand exists*)
 - would not cause public health and safety issues or create user conflicts (*e.g., An SRP may not be issued if BLM lands together with projected public use levels are insufficient to accommodate the proposed use*).
- Vending permits are prohibited except for special events.

Firearm Use Restriction:

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

Fuels/Fire Management and Vegetation Treatments:

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

Forestry:

- The ERMA is open to timber harvest, firewood cutting and special forest product harvest that can be implemented without affecting the recreation objective.

Lands and Realty:

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

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

- Apply stipulation CRVFO-CSU-11 which constrains: surface use, occupancy, and surface disturbing activities in ERMAs.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel is limited to designated routes).
- Over-snow travel is prohibited on portions of the ERMA.

Note: A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use are included in the Approved RMP to the extent practical. The final travel management network of trails would be determined through RMP implementation.

GYPSUM HILLS ERMA
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Management:

- Consider designating separate trails for different uses when safety and recreation conflicts become an issue.
- Construct new routes on an interdisciplinary-basis in concert with other resources/resource programs. The focus of new routes should be to: form loop routes, link existing routes, create route connections to new access points, construct new motorized single track loops (estimated 14-18 miles), and reduce conflicts (e.g., recreation, trespass on private property, resource).
- Develop new recreation developments (e.g., trails, trailheads, restrooms) to effectively address recreation activity demand created by growing communities and recreation-tourism if: 1) the proposal is consistent with interdisciplinary land use plan objectives; and 2) sufficient funding and long-term management commitments are secured from managing partners.

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

Administration:

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

Information and Education:

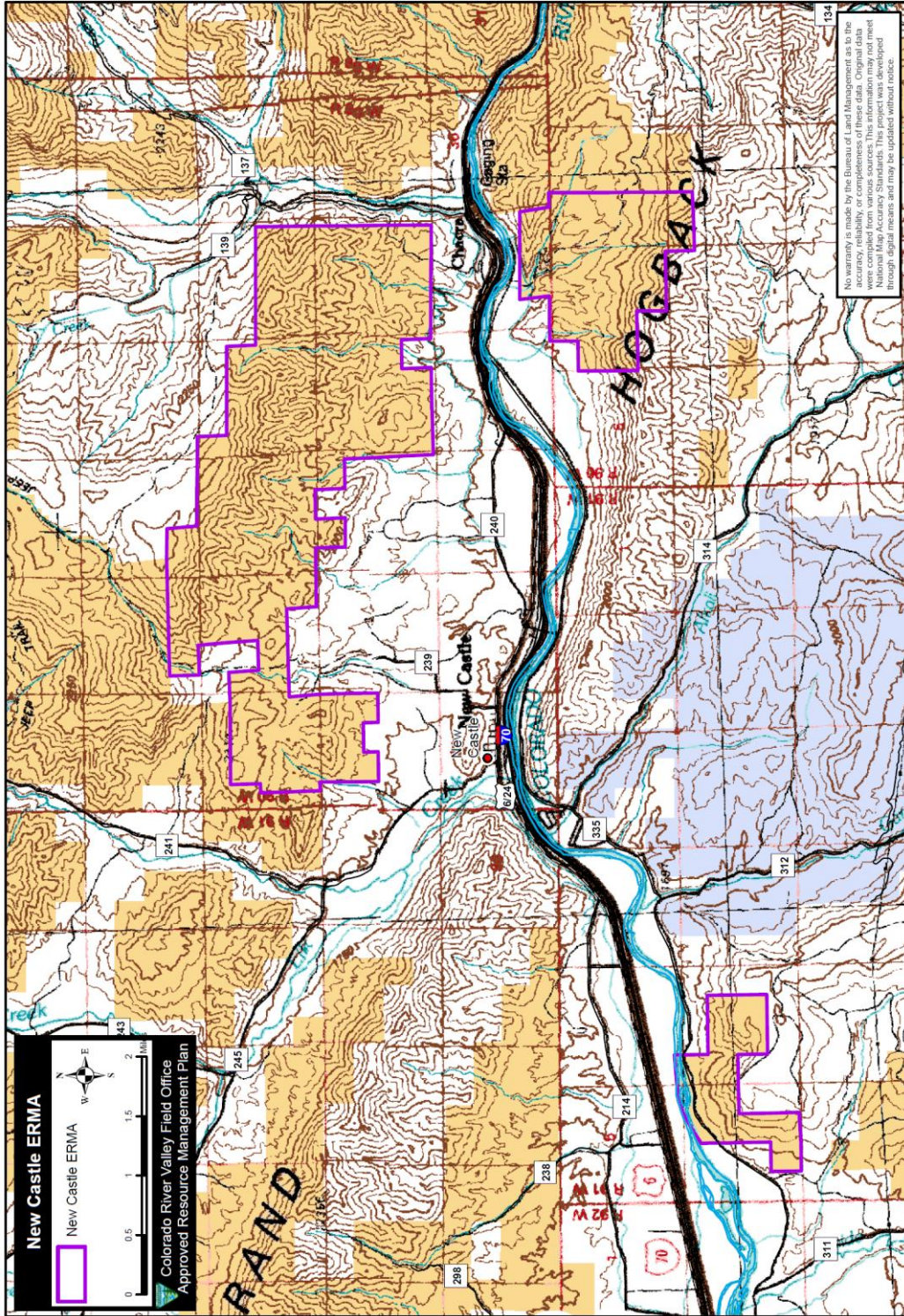
- Work with local chambers of commerce, tourism groups clubs, and businesses to provide definitive recreation information (i.e, accurate recreation information, user ethics, and use/user expectations) as opposed to promotional marketing.
- Provide visitor services and information (e.g., visitor brochures/maps,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

Monitoring:

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

NEW CASTLE EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA

NEW CASTLE ERMA AREA MAP



NEW CASTLE ERMA
RECREATION OBJECTIVE

REC-Obj-03d (New Castle ERMA). In the New Castle ERMA, cooperative management with the Town of New Castle and partners maintains adjacent BLM lands as open space which supports participation in a variety of day-use, non-motorized recreation activities (e.g., mountain biking for cross-country (XC) type bikes, walking/hiking and river-related) commensurately with other land uses.

NEW CASTLE ERMA
MANAGEMENT ACTION AND ALLOWABLE USE DECISIONS

REC-MA-03d (New Castle ERMA). Supporting management action and allowable use decisions include:

Camping Restrictions:

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

Special Recreation Permits:

- The CRVFO would evaluate the need for new SRPs or new uses on existing permits every 5 years.
- SRPs are issued as a discretionary action for activities that:
 - are consistent with resource/program objectives (*e.g., SRPs may not be authorized/amended if desired use levels are meeting or projected to exceed desired levels of RMAs or recreation sites*)
 - are within budgetary/workload constraints (*e.g., If the CRVFO is unable to fulfill or complete all the necessary steps of issuing and managing an SRP, then an SRP may not be issued*)
 - would satisfy a public demand that the applicant can factually demonstrate is not being met (*e.g., SRPs may not be authorized/amended if a similar service is being offered in an area and there is no market research, demand analysis, recreation monitoring, or staff knowledge indicating a public demand exists*)
 - would not cause public health and safety issues or create user conflicts (*e.g., An SRP may not be issued if BLM lands together with projected public use levels are insufficient to accommodate the proposed use*).
- Vending permits are prohibited except for special events.

Firearm Use Restriction:

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

Fuels/Fire Management and Vegetation Treatments:

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

Forestry:

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

Lands and Realty:

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

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

- Apply stipulation CRVFO-CSU-11 which constrains: surface use, occupancy, and surface disturbing activities in ERMAs.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel is limited to designated routes).
- Over-snow travel is prohibited north of New Castle.
- The ERMA, north of New Castle, is closed to motorized and mechanized travel from December 1 to April 15 to protect wintering big game species.

Note: A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use are included in the Approved RMP to the extent practical. The final travel management network of trails would be determined through RMP implementation.

NEW CASTLE ERMA
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Management:

- Construct new non-motorized routes on an interdisciplinary-basis in concert with other resources/resource programs. The focus of new routes should be to: reduce the amount biking on roads, form loop routes, link existing routes, create route connections to new access points and reduce conflicts (e.g., recreation, trespass on private property, resource).
- Downhill bikes are primarily intended for high speed descent. Downhill biking trails would not be constructed.

- Develop new recreation developments (e.g., trails, trailheads, restrooms) to effectively address recreation activity demand created by growing communities and recreation-tourism if: 1) the proposal is consistent with interdisciplinary land use plan objectives; and 2) sufficient funding and long-term management commitments are secured from managing partners.
- If future monitoring indicates visitor health and safety issues exist, resource damage is occurring or user conflicts need to be addressed, the CRVFO may implement additional visitor use restrictions for private and commercial recreation use.
- BLM funding (sometimes substantial when circumstances require it) and staff would be directed toward effectively addressing visitor health and safety, use/user conflict and resource protection issues created by recreation activities.

Administration:

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

Information and Education:

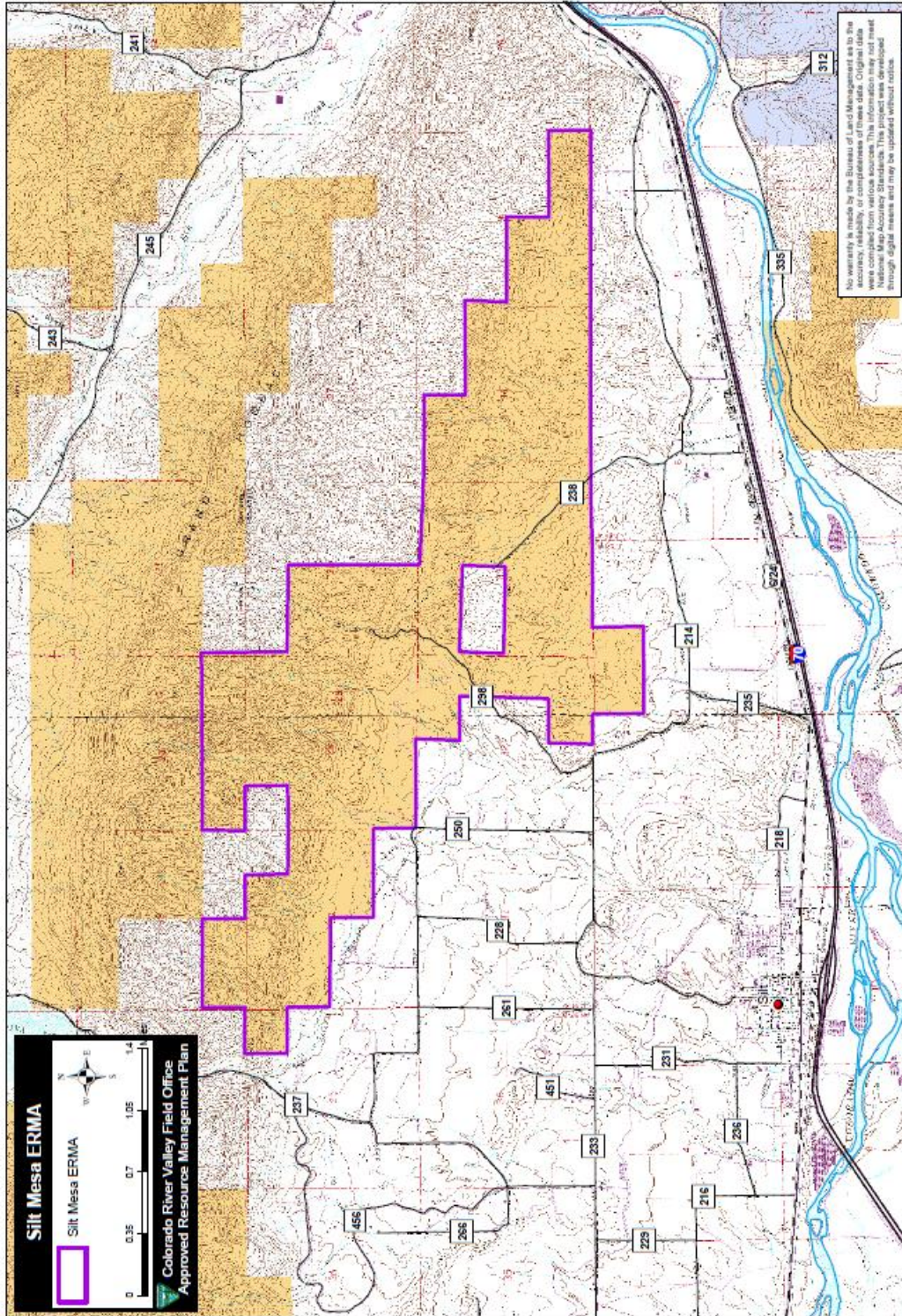
- Work with local chambers of commerce, tourism groups and businesses to provide definitive recreation information (i.e, accurate recreation information, user ethics, and use/user expectations) as opposed to promotional marketing.
- Provide visitor services and information (e.g., visitor brochures/maps,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

Monitoring:

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

SILT MESA EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS

SILT MESA ERMA AREA MAP



SILT MESA ERMA
RECREATION OBJECTIVE

REC-OBJ-03e (Silt Mesa ERMA). In the Silt Mesa ERMA, cooperative management with the Town of Silt maintains close-to-town BLM lands as open space which supports participation in a variety of day-use motorized and non-motorized recreation activities (e.g., motorsports, rock crawling, mountain biking for cross-country (XC) type bikes, hiking, and horseback riding) commensurately with other land uses.

SILT MESA ERMA
MANAGEMENT ACTION AND ALLOWABLE USE DECISIONS

REC-MA-03e (Silt Mesa ERMA). Supporting management action and allowable use decisions include:

Camping Restrictions:

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

Special Recreation Permits:

- The CRVFO would evaluate the need for new SRPs or new uses on existing permits every 5 years.
- SRPs are issued as a discretionary action for activities that:
 - are consistent with resource/program objectives (*e.g., SRPs may not be authorized/amended if desired use levels are meeting or projected to exceed desired levels of RMAs or recreation sites*)
 - are within budgetary/workload constraints (*e.g., If the CRVFO is unable to fulfill or complete all the necessary steps of issuing and managing an SRP, then an SRP may not be issued*)
 - would satisfy a public demand that the applicant can factually demonstrate is not being met (*e.g., SRPs may not be authorized/amended if a similar service is being offered in an area and there is no market research, demand analysis, recreation monitoring, or staff knowledge indicating a public demand exists*)
 - would not cause public health and safety issues or create user conflicts (*e.g., An SRP may not be issued if BLM lands together with projected public use levels are insufficient to accommodate the proposed use*).
- Vending permits are prohibited except for special events.

Firearm Use Restriction:

- The discharge of firearms for recreational target shooting is prohibited in (1) portions of the Silt Mesa ERMA (BLM lands south of the crest of the Grand Hogback mountain in (T. 5 S., R. 91 W.; SW1/4 SW1/4 Sec 28; SW1/4 Sec 29; S1/2 SE1/4 Sec 29; NE1/4 SE1/4 Sec 29; N1/2 SE1/4 Sec30; N1/2 NE1/4 Sec 32; S1/2 Sec 33; S1/2 NE1/4 Sec 33; NW1/4 NW1/4 Sec 33) and (2) developed recreation sites.

Fuels/Fire Management and Vegetation Treatments:

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

Forestry:

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

Lands and Realty:

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

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

- Apply stipulation CRVFO-CSU-11 which constrains: surface use, occupancy, and surface disturbing activities in ERMAs.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The area is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel is limited to designated routes).

Note: A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use are included in the Approved RMP to the extent practical. The final travel management network of trails would be determined through RMP implementation.

SILT MESA ERMA
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Management:

- Construct new routes on an interdisciplinary-basis in concert with other resources/resource programs. The focus of new routes should be to:, form loop routes, link existing routes, create route connections to new access points and reduce conflicts (e.g., recreation, trespass on private property, resource).
- Downhill bikes are primarily intended for high speed descent. Downhill biking trails would not be constructed.
- Consider designating separate trails for different uses when safety conflicts become an issue.

- Develop new recreation developments (e.g., trails, trailheads, restrooms) to effectively address recreation activity demand created by growing communities and recreation-tourism if: 1) the proposal is consistent with interdisciplinary land use plan objectives; and 2) sufficient funding and long-term management commitments are secured from managing partners.
- If future monitoring indicates visitor health and safety issues exist, resource damage is occurring or user conflicts need to be addressed, the CRVFO may implement additional visitor use restrictions for private and commercial recreation use.
- BLM funding (sometimes substantial when circumstances require it) and staff would be directed toward effectively addressing visitor health and safety, use/user conflict and resource protection issues created by recreation activities.

Administration:

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

Information and Education:

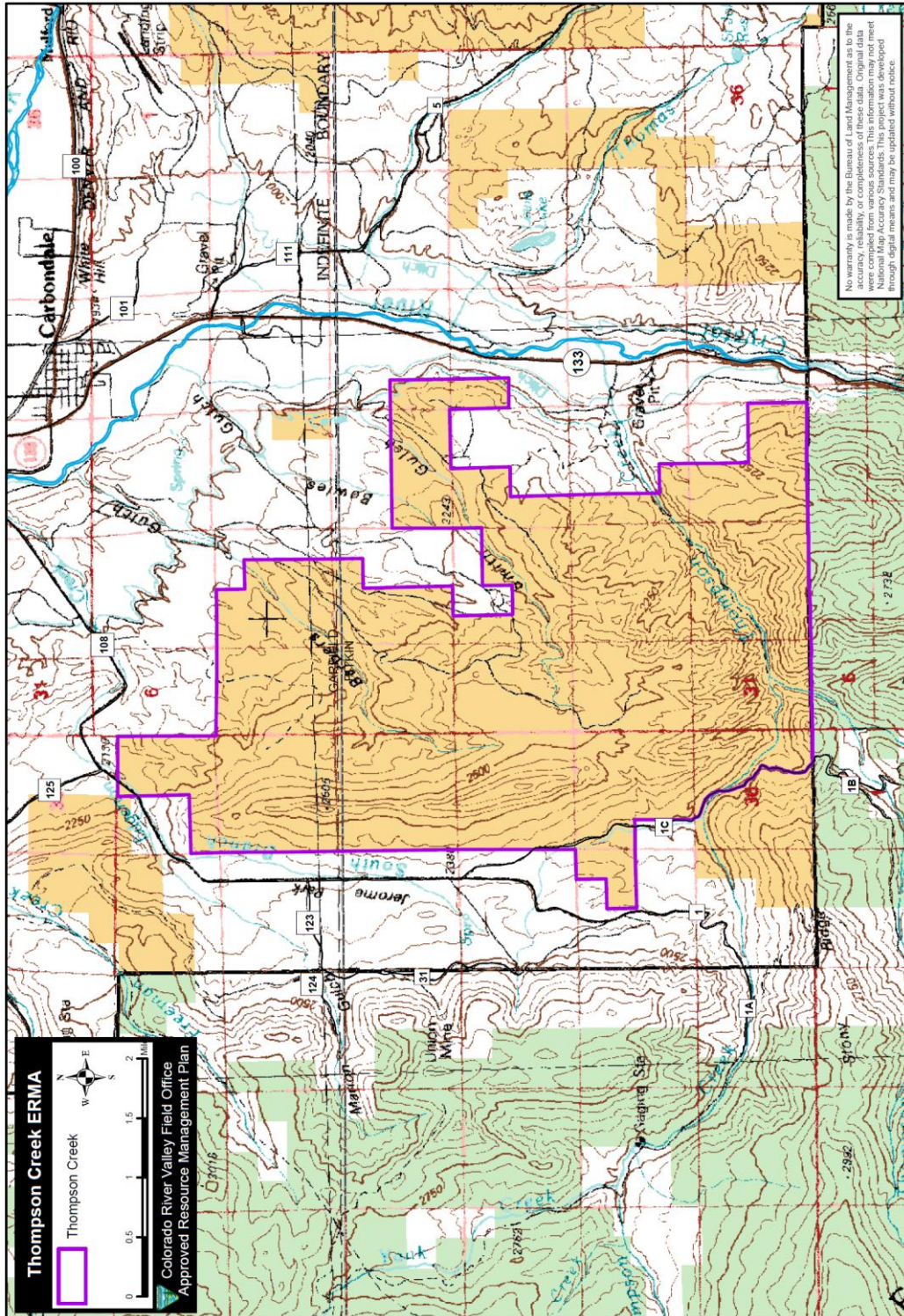
- Work with local chambers of commerce, tourism groups and businesses to provide definitive recreation information (i.e, accurate recreation information, user ethics, and use/user expectations) as opposed to promotional marketing.
- Provide visitor services and information (e.g., visitor brochures/maps,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

Monitoring:

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

THOMPSON CREEK EXTENSIVE RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREAS

THOMPSON CREEK ERMA AREA MAP



THOMPSON CREEK ERMA
RECREATION OBJECTIVE

REC-OBJ-03f (Thompson Creek ERMA). In the Thompson Creek ERMA, the R&VS focus on interdisciplinary travel management and visitor services maintains a naturally-appearing landscape that supports participation in a variety of existing recreation activities (e.g., mountain biking for cross-country (XC) type bikes, sport climbing, hiking, horseback riding and motorized access for hunting) while commensurately protecting wilderness characteristics and Thompson Creek ACEC values.

THOMPSON CREEK ERMA
MANAGEMENT ACTION AND ALLOWABLE USE DECISIONS

REC-MA-03f (Thompson Creek ERMA). Supporting management action and allowable use decisions include:

Camping Restrictions:

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

Special Recreation Permits:

- The CRVFO would evaluate the need for new SRPs or new uses on existing permits every 5 years.
- No new special recreation permits for competitive events, vending, group use, special area use, or new commercial special recreation permits would be issued unless they are necessary for helping people realize the primitive and unconfined recreational values (e.g., upland outfitting service).
- SRPs are issued as a discretionary action for activities that:
 - are consistent with resource/program objectives (*e.g., SRPs may not be authorized/amended if desired use levels are meeting or projected to exceed desired levels of RMAs or recreation sites*)
 - are within budgetary/workload constraints (*e.g., If the CRVFO is unable to fulfill or complete all the necessary steps of issuing and managing an SRP, then an SRP may not be issued*)
 - would satisfy a public demand that the applicant can factually demonstrate is not being met (*e.g., SRPs may not be authorized/amended if a similar service is being offered in an area and there is no market research, demand analysis, recreation monitoring, or staff knowledge indicating a public demand exists*)

- would not cause public health and safety issues or create user conflicts (e.g., An SRP may not be issued if BLM lands together with projected public use levels are insufficient to accommodate the proposed use).
- When existing commercial SRPs are renewed, the terms and conditions of the SRP would be modified as necessary to comply with the Management and Setting Prescriptions for Lands Managed to Protect Wilderness Characteristics.

Firearm Use Restriction:

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

Fuels/Fire Management and Vegetation Treatments:

- Allow fuels/vegetation treatments within the ERMA provided that the natural character and other recreation values on BLM land are not impacted over the long-term (5 years) and the treatment is compliant with the Management and Setting Prescriptions for Lands Managed to Protect Wilderness Characteristics.

Forestry:

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

Lands and Realty:

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

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

- Apply stipulation CRVFO-CSU-11 which constrains: surface use, occupancy, and surface disturbing activities in ERMAs.

Wilderness Characteristics:

- Recreation use and management would comply with Management and Setting Prescriptions for Lands Managed to Protect Wilderness Characteristics (Appendix C) intended to protect the values associated with wilderness character along with primitive and unconfined recreation opportunities.

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The Thompson Creek ACEC is closed to motorized and mechanized use. Outside of the ACEC the ERMA is classified as limited to designated routes (All modes and types of over-land public travel, except foot and horse travel is limited to designated routes).
- Over-snow travel is prohibited.
- The ERMA is closed to motorized and mechanized travel from December 1 to April 15 to protect wintering big game species.

Note: A site-specific travel network of roads and trails available for public use and any limitations placed on that use are included in the Approved RMP to the extent practical.

The final travel management network of trails would be determined through RMP implementation.

THOMPSON CREEK ERMA
IMPLEMENTATION DECISIONS

REC-IMP-03f (Thompson Creek ERMA). Implementation decisions include:

Climbing:

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

Special Recreation Permits:

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

Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management:

- The construction of new permanent or temporary roads would not be allowed in lands managed to protect wilderness characteristics.
- Within the Thompson Creek area: 1) routes 103, 102, and 72 (The Lorax Trail) would be designated as open to mechanized travel; 2) routes 22932, 8275, and 8275B would be designated as open to motorized travel.

THOMPSON CREEK ERMA
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Management:

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

Administration:

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

Information and Education:

- The BLM would employ the principles of Leave No Trace to minimize the impact of climbing, including the removal of ropes and slings from permanent fixed anchors.
- The community and local businesses would not post information about the area on the web or other media outlets.
- Work with local chambers of commerce, tourism groups and businesses to provide definitive recreation information (i.e, accurate recreation information, user ethics, and use/user expectations) as opposed to promotional marketing.
- Provide visitor services and information (e.g., visitor brochures/maps, web-based materials, directional and informational signage, facilities, on-the-ground staff presence) sufficient to maintain activity participation, achieve ERMA objectives and reach resource stewardship goals.

Monitoring:

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