

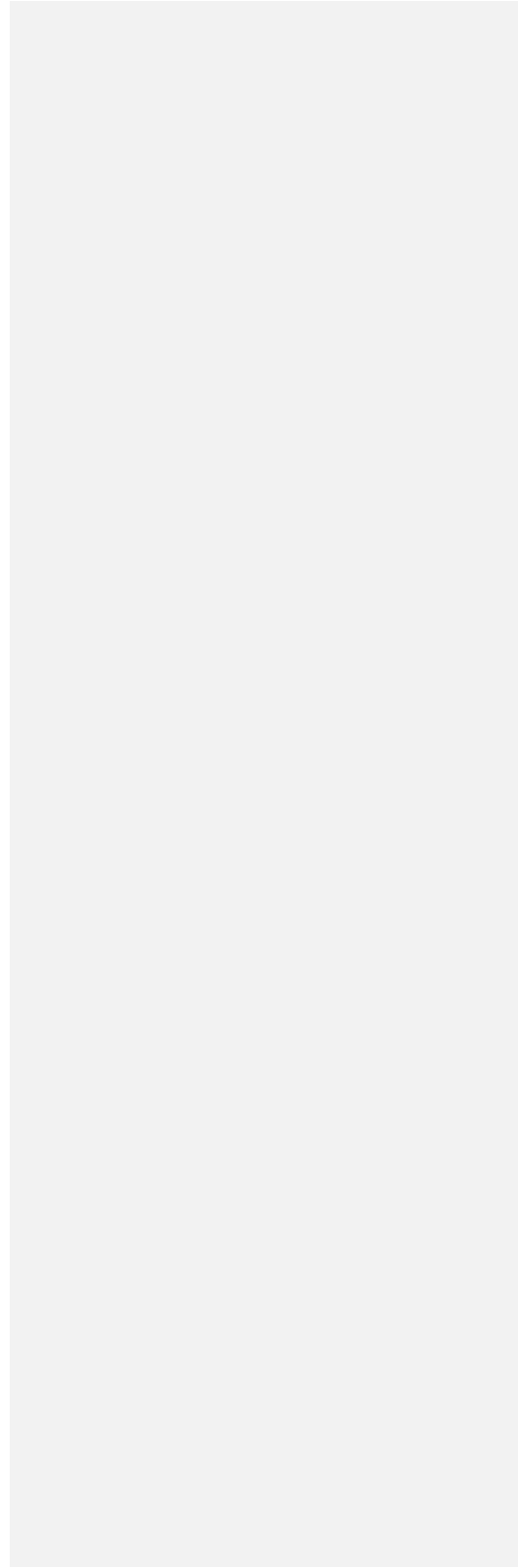
INTERNAL DRAFT

Appendix P

Description of Recreation Management Areas

INTERNAL DRAFT

This page intentionally left blank.



Appendix P. Description of Recreation Management Areas

P.1 INTRODUCTION

This appendix describes the management of Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs) and Extensive Recreation Management Areas (ERMAs) that would be managed under the various alternatives in **Chapter 2, Alternatives**. This appendix was added since the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (Draft EIS) to reflect policies in Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Handbook H-8320-1, Planning for Recreation and Visitor Services (BLM 2014). It was issued in 2014 after the Draft EIS was published. The Draft EIS analysis is unchanged.

Resource Management Areas (RMAs) are defined as land units where recreation and visitor services objectives are recognized as a primary resource management consideration and specific management is required to protect the recreation opportunities. RMAs are classified as either SRMAs or ERMAs, depending on the management focus. The RMA designation is based on recreation demand and issues, recreation setting characteristics, resolution of use/user conflicts, compatibility with other resource uses, and resource protection needs.

Within the recreation program, lands not designated as an SRMA or an ERMA are left undesignated. Recreation is not emphasized on these lands; however, management actions and allowable use decisions may still be necessary to address basic recreation and visitor services and to resource stewardship needs.

P.1.1 Key Recreation Planning Terms and Definitions

Special Recreation Management Areas

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

Management focus. SRMAs are managed to protect and enhance a targeted set of activities, experiences, benefits, and desired recreation setting characteristics. SRMAs may be subdivided into recreation management zones (RMZs) to further delineate specific recreation opportunities. Within SRMAs, recreation and visitor services 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 implement the following:

- Sustain or enhance recreation objectives
- Protect the desired recreation setting characteristics
- Constrain uses, including incompatible recreation activities that are detrimental to meeting recreation or other critical resource objectives (e.g., cultural [resources](#) or threatened and endangered species).

Supporting Information (Rationale for SRMA Designation)

This appendix provides documentation of the rationale for consideration of the SRMA in the planning process and, if selected, designation of the SRMA in the record of decision.

40 *Recreation Outcomes*

41 Recreation outcomes consist of experiences and benefits, defined below.

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

44 *Benefits.* Recreation benefits accrue from having a satisfying recreation experience that leads to an improved
45 condition or maintenance of a desired condition. These accrue from recreation participation; they are both
46 short and long term and are realized on-site and off-site. Benefits are identified in one of four categories, as
47 follows:

- 48 • Personal and individual benefits—Recreation and leisure contributes to personal well-being and
49 human development. It contributes to better physical and mental health for all individuals.
- 50 • Social and community benefits—Recreation contributes to the quality of life within communities by
51 encouraging positive lifestyles choices, building social skills, reducing crime, and fostering a sense of
52 community pride.
- 53 • Economic benefits—Investments in recreation represent an investment in our economies through
54 diversifying them, by attracting new businesses, and by generating employment opportunities.
- 55 • Environmental benefits—Participation in recreation and outdoor education programs can help
56 protect the quality of the environment through improved understanding and stewardship of our
57 natural, cultural, and historic resources.

58 *Proposed Recreation Setting Characteristics*

59 Proposed (or desired) recreation setting characteristics (RSCs) are a description of the physical, social, and
60 operational characteristics that define an RMA's function and condition in the future. The desired RSCs may
61 currently exist and be maintained, or they may be a target toward which management of the RMA or RMZ
62 is to be directed that takes years to reach.

63 Three recreation setting components and their RSCs are considered: the physical qualities of nature and the
64 landscape defined by remoteness, naturalness, and facilities; the social qualities associated with use defined
65 by group size, contacts, and evidence of use; and the operational conditions to manage recreation use defined
66 by type of access, visitor services, and management controls.

67 The BLM establishes these criteria in the land use plan to guide management action and allowable use
68 decisions, as well as to identify site-specific use levels for activities during plan implementation (BLM H-1601-
69 1, p. 13). These are initial allocations unless otherwise stated. Monitoring and evaluation may cause
70 recreation managers to adjust the RSCs over the life of the plan to meet recreation objectives.

71 ***Extensive Recreation Management Areas***

72 *Definition.* ERMA's are administrative units that require specific management consideration in order to address
73 recreation use, demand, or recreation and visitor services investments.

74 *Management focus.* ERMA's are managed to support and sustain their principal recreation activities and the
75 associated qualities and conditions. Management of ERMA's is commensurate with the management of other
76 resources and resource uses.

77 *Requirements.* ERMA's must have measurable objectives. Supporting management actions and allowable use
78 decisions must facilitate visitors' ability to participate in outdoor recreation activities and protect the
79 associated qualities and conditions. Incompatible uses, including some recreation activities, may be restricted
80 or constrained to achieve interdisciplinary objectives.

81 *ERMA Objectives*

82 ERMA objectives must define the recreation activities and the associated qualities and conditions that
83 become the focus for recreation and visitor services management.

84 **P.1.2 Supporting Management Action and Allowable Use Decisions Common to All**
85 **SRMAs and ERMAs**

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

90 The following management actions and allowable uses apply to all SRMAs and ERMAs, unless otherwise
91 noted.

92 **Camping Restrictions**

- 93 • Field Office-wide—In areas open to camping and overnight use, apply a 14-day camping limit on
94 BLM-administered lands. Campers must relocate to a previous campsite in the Planning Area at least
95 a 30-mile radius away and may not return within 30 days.
- 96 • Field Office-wide—No dispersed camping would be allowed within 46 meters (150 feet) of riparian
97 areas or water sources, including streams, rivers, and livestock waters.

98 **Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management**

- 99 • In areas with limited travel designations, allow motorized/mechanized travel up to 25 feet from the
100 centerline of designated motorized/mechanized routes for direct access to dispersed campsites,
101 provided that no resource damage occurs, no new routes are created, and such access is not
102 otherwise prohibited.
- 103 • ~~Prohibit~~ cross-country motorized/mechanized travel for big game retrieval ~~is prohibited~~. ~~Allow~~
104 ~~hand-held, wheeled carts~~ ~~are allowed~~ for the direct retrieval of big game. Excluded are
105 designated wilderness and wilderness study areas (WSAs), where no motorized or mechanized
106 modes of transportation are allowed, with the exception of wheelchairs suitable for indoor use
107 when used by a person with mobility impairment (BLM Manual 6340—Management of Wilderness
108 Areas).

109 **Forestry and Vegetation Treatments**

- 110 • Unless otherwise noted in the SRMA or ERMA direction below, the BLM would continue to sell
111 permits for harvest of woodland products to the public, consistent with the availability of woodland
112 products and the protection of sensitive resource values. This is in accordance with allowable uses
113 and management actions of the Rio Puerco Field Office (RPFO) forester or designee, including
114 seasonal restrictions on collecting fuelwood, as appropriate, in order to protect resources.

115 **Fluid Leasable Minerals**

- 116 • Unless otherwise noted in the SRMA or ERMA direction below, ~~lease~~ fluid minerals ~~would be lease~~
117 with a controlled surface use (CSU) stipulation in developed recreation sites.

118 **Locatable Minerals**

- 119 • Unless otherwise noted in the SRMA or ERMA direction below, recommend locatable minerals for
120 withdrawal from locatable mineral entry.

121 **Salable Minerals**

- 122 • Unless otherwise noted in the SRMA or ERMA direction below, the area would be open for salable
123 minerals extraction.

124 **Materials Collection**

- 125 • In accordance with 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 8365.1-5—Except on developed
126 recreation sites and areas or where otherwise prohibited and posted, it is permissible to collect
127 from the public lands reasonable amounts of the following for noncommercial purposes:
128 – Commonly available renewable resources, such as flowers, berries, nuts, seeds, cones, and
129 leaves
130 – Nonrenewable resources, such as rocks, mineral specimens, common invertebrate fossils, and
131 semiprecious gemstones
132 – Petrified wood, as provided under 43 CFR 8365.1-5 3622, unless prohibited and posted
133 – Mineral material, as provided under 43 CFR 8365.1-5 3604
134 – Forest products for use in campfires on public lands; collection of other forest products should
135 be in accordance with the provisions of 43 CFR 5500

136 **Special Recreation Permits**

137 Unless otherwise noted in SRMA or ERMA direction below, the BLM would implement the following:

- 138 • Issue special recreation permits (SRPs) as a discretionary action to help meet management
139 objectives, provide opportunities for economic activity, facilitate recreational use of the public lands,
140 control visitor use, protect recreational and natural resources, and provide for the health and safety
141 of visitors; apply cost recovery procedures for issuing SRPs where appropriate
142 • Require all SRPs to contain stipulations appropriate for the type of activity, which may include
143 additional stipulations necessary to protect lands or resources, reduce user conflicts, or minimize
144 health and safety concerns
145 • Allow no competitive mechanized or motorized events in ~~wilderness study areas (WSAs)~~
146 • Limit permitted competitive events to designated primitive roads and trails; modify designated roads
147 and trails as needed under SRPs; this would be preceded by required environmental compliance
148 activities
149 • Determine requirements for solid and human waste disposal on a case-by-case basis

150 **Wildland Fire Management**

- 151 • Unless otherwise noted in the SRMA or ERMA direction below, allow fuels and vegetation
152 treatments within the RMA, provided that the natural character and other recreation values on
153 BLM-administered land are not affected over the long term (5 years) and the management objectives
154 for the commensurate resources within the RMA are considered

155 **P.2 SRMA AND ERMA ORGANIZATION AND LAYOUT**

156 RMAs in the RPFO that fell within the same type of land area were either designated as SRMAs or ERMAs.
157 Each of the following 11 RMAs was named for the common feature of the area: Boca del Oso ERMA,
158 Cimarron Mesa OHV SRMA, Continental Divide National Scenic Trail SRMA, Crest of Montezuma ERMA,
159 Herrera ERMA, Endurance Trails SRMA, Petaca Pinta ERMA, San Juan Basin Badlands ERMA, San Ysidro
160 ERMA, San Ysidro Trials Area SRMA, and White Ridge Bike Trails SRMA. Various supporting management
161 actions and allowable use decisions for areas within ERMAs indicated that RMZs were needed for a more
162 specified management goal.

163 **Table P-1** identifies ERMA and SRMA for each alternative. In such instances where varying levels of
164 management from different resource programs overlap, the stricter management prescriptions would apply.
165 **Maps 2-442-56** through **2-462-59** in **Appendix S** depicts RMA.

INTERNAL DRAFT

Table P-1: Summary of Recreation Management Areas by Alternative

Recreation Management Area (size)	Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C (Draft RMP/EIS Preferred Proposed RMP)	Alternative D	Alternative E (Proposed RMP)
Boca del Oso (106,400 acres)	No designation	ERMA	ERMA	ERMA	No designation
Ancestral Way RMZ	No designation	5,900 acres	5,900 acres	5,900 acres	No designation
Azabache RMZ	No designation	12,900 acres	12,900 acres	12,900 acres	No designation
Cabezon Peak RMZ	No designation	8,200 acres	8,200 acres	8,200 acres	No designation
Cerro RMZ	No designation	12,400 acres	12,400 acres	12,400 acres	No designation
Chamisa WSA RMZ	No designation	14,500 acres	14,500 acres	14,500 acres	No designation
Ignacio Chavez RMZ	No designation	32,200 acres	32,200 acres	32,200 acres	No designation
San Luis Mesa RMZ	No designation	13,300 acres	13,300 acres	13,300 acres	No designation
San Miguel Dome RMZ	No designation	7,000 acres	7,000 acres	7,000 acres	No designation
Cimarron Mesa (18,300 acres)	No designation	SRMA (18,300 acres)	SRMA (18,300 acres)	SRMA (18,300 acres)	SRMA (1,700 acres)
Continental Divide National Scenic Trail (11,000 acres)	No designation	SRMA	SRMA	SRMA	No designation
Crest of Montezuma (900 acres)	No designation	ERMA	ERMA	ERMA	No designation
Herrera (18,400 acres)	No designation	ERMA	ERMA	ERMA	No designation
Bony Canyon RMZ	No designation	1,300 acres	1,300 acres	1,300 acres	No designation
La Mesita RMZ	No designation	5,700 acres	5,700 acres	5,700 acres	No designation
Prospect RMZ	No designation	11,400 acres	11,400 acres	11,400 acres	No designation
Endurance Trails SRMA (17,400 acres)	No designation	SRMA	SRMA	SRMA	SRMA
Petaca Pinta (50,900 acres)	No designation	ERMA	ERMA	ERMA	No designation
Cerro Verde RMZ	No designation	4,600 acres	4,600 acres	4,600 acres	No designation
Pronoun Cave RMZ	No designation	1,100 acres	1,100 acres	1,100 acres	No designation
Sandy Wash RMZ	No designation	18,500 acres	18,500 acres	18,500 acres	No designation
Volcano Hill RMZ	No designation	26,700 acres	26,700 acres	26,700 acres	No designation
San Juan Basin Badlands (53,700 acres)	No designation	ERMA (53,700 acres)	ERMA (53,700 acres)	ERMA (53,700 acres)	ERMA (47,800 acres)
Ceja Pelon RMZ	No designation	5,700 acres	5,700 acres	5,700 acres	5,700 acres
Chijuilla RMZ	No designation	42,100 acres	42,100 acres	42,100 acres	42,100 acres
Torreón Fossil Fauna East and West RMZ	No designation	5,900 acres	5,900 acres	5,900 acres	No designation
San Ysidro (2,500 acres)	No designation	ERMA	ERMA	ERMA	No designation
San Ysidro Trials Area (4,400 acres)	No designation	SRMA	SRMA	SRMA	SRMA
White Ridge Bike Trails (2,800 acres)	No designation	SRMA	SRMA	SRMA	SRMA
Total SRMAs	0	53,900	53,900	53,900	26,300

P. Description of Recreation Management Areas

Recreation Management Area (size)	Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative B	Alternative C (Draft RMP/EIS Preferred Proposed RMP)	Alternative D	Alternative E (Proposed RMP)
Total ERMs	0	232,800	232,800	232,800	47,800

167 [Source: BLM Geographic Information System \(GIS\) 2020](#)

INTERNAL DRAFT

168 **P.3 BOCA DEL OSO ERMA**

169 The Boca del Oso ERMA is located in southwestern Sandoval County and southeastern McKinley County
170 (Figure P-1), in an area of the RPFO with numerous WSAs and areas of critical environmental concern
171 (ACECs). There are eight RMZs that ensure recreation and visitor services are managed in conjunction with
172 other resources and resource uses.

173 The Boca del Oso ERMA is a unique area, composed of high desert and arid landscapes. The features of the
174 area include desert valleys, badlands, and mesa tops with ponderosa forests. Visitors from far and wide visit
175 this ERMA to experience the naturalness and solitude within easy commute from nearby populated areas.
176 Such opportunities as hunting, hiking, horseback riding, and touring by vehicle on the many roads make this
177 an ideal place for many recreational outings.

178 **P.3.1 ERMA Objective and Allowable Use Decisions**

179 ***Boca del Oso ERMA Objective***

180 In the Boca del Oso ERMA the BLM would focus on and promote the protection of wilderness values and
181 dispersed recreational activities, including hiking, hunting, horseback riding, wildlife viewing, cross-country
182 skiing, and other activities.

183 ***Boca del Oso ERMA (All RMZs) Allowable Use Decisions***

184 ***Locatable Minerals***

185 Alternative D: [Manage as Open](#) to locatable mineral entry.

186 ***Other Programs***

187 Provide guidance for public awareness on weed-free feed for livestock and pack animals used in the Boca
188 del Oso ERMA.

189 **P.3.2 RMZ Objectives and Allowable Use Decisions**

190 ***Ancestral Way RMZ Objective***

191 The Ancestral Way RMZ would be managed for the continuation of traditional Native American religious
192 uses in a naturally appearing landscape, while providing for hiking and cultural education opportunities.

193 ***Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions***

194 This RMZ would be managed according to the management actions and allowable use decisions outlined in
195 **Section P.1.2**, except for the following differences.

196 ***Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management***

197 Alternative B: ~~Prohibit travel would be closed to~~ motorized use on a portion of the Guadalupe Ruin and
198 Community ACEC. ~~Limit m~~Motorized travel in the remainder of the zone that overlaps ACECs and Big Bead
199 Mesa National Historic Landmark ~~would be limited~~ to existing roads and trails. ~~Allow motorized T~~travel on
200 [existing roads and trails](#) in the remainder of the zone ~~would be open to motorized use on existing roads~~
201 [and trails](#).¹

¹ Draft EIS Chapter 2 stated here that "Travel would be open to motorized use on existing roads/trails with seasonal closures" (emphasis added). This ERMA zone overlaps the Cañon Tapia ACEC, Guadalupe Ruin and Community ACEC, and Big Bead Mesa National Historic Landmark cultural site. Alternative B states that "Motorized travel would be limited to existing roads/trails." A portion overlapping the Guadalupe Ruin and Community ACEC would be closed to motorized use under Alternative C. This ERMA zone management was updated to be consistent with the ACEC management. Accordingly, in the Draft EIS, the BLM analyzed these overlapping acres as closed or limited; therefore, the Draft EIS analysis is unchanged.

202 Alternatives C and D: ~~Prohibit motorized use~~ ~~Travel would be closed to motorized use~~ on 40 acres; ~~limit~~
203 motorized travel in the remainder of the zone ~~would be limited~~ to existing primitive roads and trails.²

204 Site Closure

205 ~~Close the~~The Ancestral Way RMZ ~~would be closed~~ to all recreational activity during the Indian religious
206 ceremonial practices that take place yearly, during the following closure dates: March 1–14, June 20–30,
207 September 15–October 15, and December 15–31.

208 Visual Resource Management

209 Alternative B: Manage the RMZ as visual resource management (VRM) Class II.

210 Alternatives C and D: Manage the RMZ as VRM Class II (400 acres) and Class IV (5,500 acres).

211 **Azabache RMZ Objective**

212 In the Azabache RMZ, manage hiking and horseback riding opportunities ~~would be managed~~ in a naturally
213 appearing landscape, while providing visitor services that support educational and scientific studies of the
214 cultural resources in the area.

215 *Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions*

216 This RMZ would be managed according to the management actions and allowable use decisions outlined in
217 **Section P.1.2**, except for the following differences.

218 Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management

219 Limit OHV travel to existing primitive roads and trails.

220 Restricted Use

221 ~~Allocate the~~ Azabache Station ~~would be allocated~~ to cultural resource scientific use, then to public use after
222 adequate study and site “hardening” activities. The BLM would close the Azabache Station (81 acres) to
223 public use until appropriate hardening activities are completed. It would allow cultural research and scientific
224 use.

225 Visual Resource Management

226 Alternative B: Manage the RMZ as VRM Class II.

227 Alternative C: Manage the RMZ as VRM Class II (400 acres) and Class IV (12,400 acres).

228 Alternative D: Manage the RMZ as VRM Class IV.

229 Other Programs

230 Develop a non-collection permit system for metal detection studies by members of the public.

² Draft EIS Chapter 2 stated here that “Motorized travel would be limited to existing primitive roads/trails with no seasonal closures” (emphasis added). This ERMA zone overlaps the Cañon Tapia ACEC, Guadalupe Ruin and Community ACEC, and Big Bead Mesa National Historic Landmark cultural site. Alternative C states that “Motorized travel would be limited to existing primitive roads/trails.” The portion overlapping the Guadalupe Ruin and Community ACEC would be closed to motorized use under Alternative C. This ERMA zone management was updated to be consistent with the ACEC management. Deleting “with no seasonal closures” does not change on-the-ground management, and effects are the same as those described in the Draft EIS. The BLM analyzed the 40 acres overlapping the Guadalupe Ruin and Community ACEC as closed; therefore, the Draft EIS analysis is unchanged.

231 **Cabezon Peak RMZ Objective**

232 The Cabezon Peak RMZ hiking and climbing opportunities would be managed in conjunction with WSA and
233 ACEC stipulations. This would be done to dually protect for sensitive vegetation, unique geological features,
234 cultural resources, and nonmotorized recreational activities.

235 *Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions*

236 This RMZ would be managed according to the management actions and allowable use decisions outlined in
237 **Section P.1.2**, except for the following differences.

238 Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management

239 Alternative B: Limit motorized travel to authorized use.

240 Alternative C: Open the ~~The~~ cherry-stem route that provides access to the trailhead ~~would be open~~ to
241 motorized vehicles, and the BLM would request regular maintenance by the County.

242 Alternative D: Open the ~~The~~ trailhead ~~would be open~~ to motorized travel. Limit the ~~The~~ remaining zone
243 ~~would be limited~~ to motorized travel by authorized use.

244 Visual Resource Management

245 Alternative B: Manage the RMZ as VRM Class I (8,100 acres) and Class II (100 acres).

246 Alternative C: Manage the RMZ as VRM Class I (8,100 acres) and Class III (100 acres).

247 Alternative D: Manage the RMZ as VRM Class I (8,100 acres) and Class IV (100 acres).

248 **Cerro RMZ Objective**

249 Cerro RMZ recreational activities include hunting, hiking, camping, and other nonmotorized uses managed
250 in conjunction with protecting cultural resources.

251 *Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions*

252 This RMZ would be managed according to the management actions and allowable use decisions outlined in
253 **Section P.1.2**, except for the following differences.

254 Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management

255 Alternatives B and C: Limit m ~~Motorized~~ travel ~~would be limited~~ to existing primitive roads and trails.

256 Alternative D: Same as Alternative B, except that existing roads in the SRMA would be maintained and
257 additional roads would be developed on a case-by-case basis, in conformance with existing laws and
258 regulations.

259 Visual Resource Management

260 Alternative B: Manage the RMZ as VRM Class II.

261 Alternative C: Manage the RMZ as VRM Class II (8,400 acres), Class III (300 acres), and Class IV (3,700
262 acres).

263 Alternative D: Manage the RMZ as VRM Class II (1,100 acres) and Class IV (11,300 acres).

264 **Chamisa WSA RMZ Objective**

265 The Chamisa RMZ would provide solitude and naturalness by being protected as a WSA, while providing a
266 variety of nonmotorized and nonmechanized recreation opportunities, such as cross-country hiking,
267 horseback riding, and hunting.

268 *Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions*
269 This RMZ would be managed according to the management actions and allowable use decisions outlined in
270 **Section P.1.2**, except for the following differences.

271 Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management

272 Alternative B: ~~Limit travel would be limited~~ to nonmotorized travel only.

273 Alternative C: Toro, Ned, and Medio stock tank access roads would remain closed; motorized access would
274 be allowed by permit only. Motorized use on BLM-administered Road 1103 would have a seasonal closure
275 from November 30 through April 15.

276 Alternative D: ~~Limit motorized travel would be limited~~ to existing primitive roads and trails.

277 Visual Resource Management

278 Alternatives B and C: Manage the RMZ as VRM Class I (14,400 acres) and Class II (100 acres).

279 Alternative D: Manage the RMZ as VRM Class I (14,400 acres) and Class IV (100 acres).

280 **Ignacio Chavez RMZ Objective**

281 Ignacio Chavez RMZ would provide solitude and naturalness by being protected as a WSA and ACEC while
282 also providing a variety of nonmotorized and nonmechanized recreation opportunities, such as cross-
283 country hiking, horseback riding, and hunting.

284 *Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions*

285 This RMZ would be managed according to the management actions and allowable use decisions outlined in
286 **Section P.1.2**, except for the following differences.

287 Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management

288 Alternatives B and D: ~~Limit travel would be limited~~ to designated primitive roads and trails, with motorized
289 seasonal closures of BLM-administered Road 1103 from July 1 to September 15 and from November 30 to
290 April 15. Motorized travel would be limited to authorized use during closed periods.

291 Alternative C: Same as Alternative B, except that the Seco, Heifer, and Los Indios stock tank access roads
292 would remain closed; motorized access would be allowed by permit only.

293 Fluid Leasable Minerals

294 ~~Lease fluid minerals would be leased~~ in the RMZ with a no surface occupation (NSO) stipulation.

295 Salable Minerals

296 ~~Close the area would be closed~~ to salable minerals extraction.

297 Visual Resource Management

298 Alternatives B and D: Manage the RMZ as VRM Class I (32,000 acres) and Class II (200 acres).

299 Alternative C: Manage the RMZ as VRM Class I (32,000 acres), Class II (100 acres), and Class IV (100 acres).

300 **San Luis Mesa RMZ Objective**

301 San Luis Mesa RMZ would allow for such recreational uses as bird viewing, hiking, and other nonmotorized
302 recreation, in conjunction with protecting raptor nesting areas, as described in the ACEC designation.

303 *Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions*

304 This RMZ would be managed according to the management actions and allowable use decisions outlined in
305 **Section P.1.2**, except for the following differences.

306 Travel and Transportation Alternatives B and C: Limit mMotorized travel ~~would be limited~~ to existing
307 primitive roads and trails.

308 Alternative D: Same as Alternative B, except new primitive roads for special events would be considered on
309 a case-by-case basis.

310 Visual Resource Management

311 Alternative B: Manage the RMZ as VRM Class II.

312 Alternative C: Manage the RMZ as VRM Class III (12,500 acres) and Class IV (800 acres).

313 Alternative D: Manage the RMZ as VRM Class IV.

314 **San Miguel Dome RMZ Objective**

315 San Miguel Dome RMZ would allow for such recreational uses as hiking and other nonmotorized recreation,
316 in conjunction with protecting ACEC qualities, such as crypto-biotic crust.

317 *Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions*

318 This RMZ would be managed according to the management actions and allowable use decisions outlined in
319 **Section P.1.2**, except for the following differences.

320 Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management

321 Alternatives B and D: Allow mMotorized travel ~~would be allowed~~ with permit only.

322 Alternative C: Limit mMotorized travel ~~would be limited~~ to existing primitive roads and trails.

323 Visual Resource Management

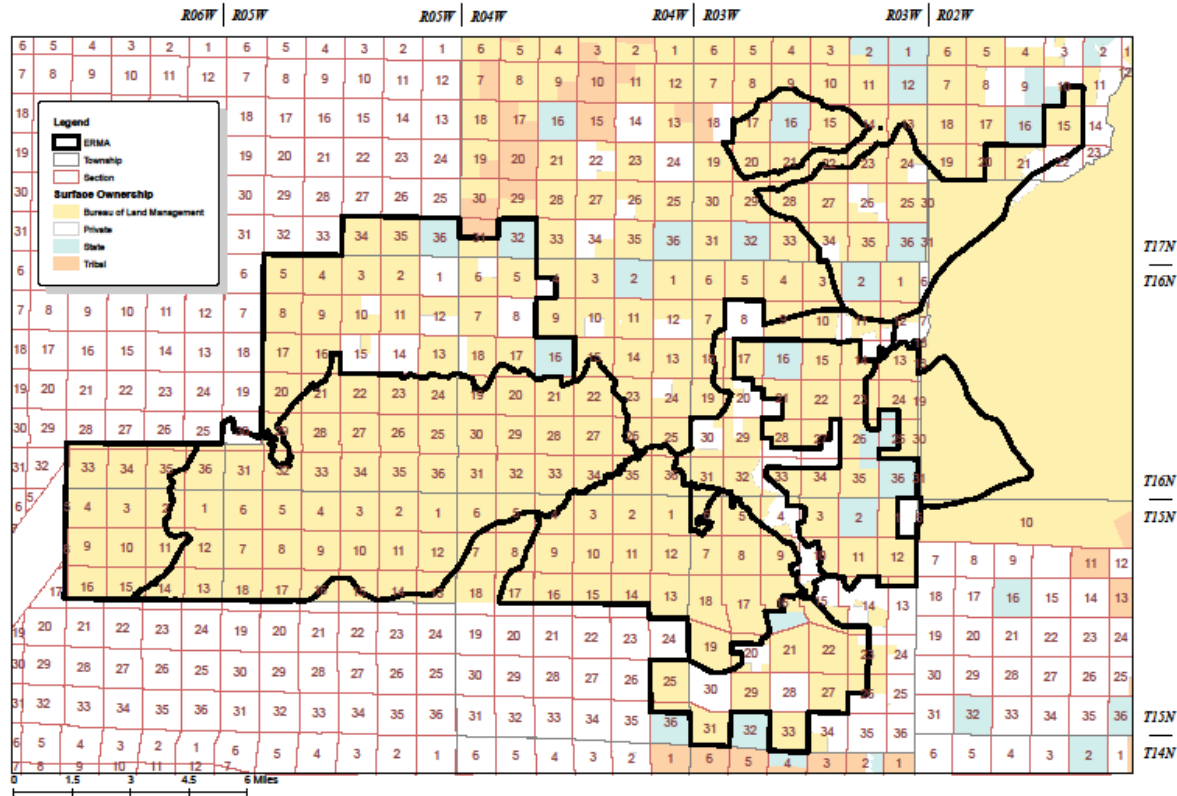
324 Alternative B: Manage the RMZ as VRM Class II.

325 Alternative C: Manage the RMZ as VRM Class IV.

326 Alternative D: Manage the RMZ as VRM Class III.

327

Figure P-1: Boca del Oso ERMA



Produced by the Rio Puerco Field Office for the Resource Management Plan Revision. No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data, or for purposes not intended by BLM. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information may be updated without notification.



Boca del Oso ERMA

328

329 **P.4 CIMARRON MESA OHV SRMA**

330 Cimarron Mesa OHV SRMA (Figure P-2) would be managed as an open off-highway vehicle (OHV) area.

331 **P.4.1 SRMA Outcome Objective**

Activities	Experiences	Personal benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OHV use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enjoying risk-taking adventure Developing skills and abilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved outdoor recreation skills

332

333 **P.4.2 Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions**

334 Cimarron Mesa OHV SRMA would be managed according to the management actions and allowable use
 335 decisions outlined in Section P.1.2, except for the following differences.

336 **Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management**

337 [Alternative B: Close the 7,300 acres of the SRMA with wilderness characteristics to motorized and](#)
 338 [mechanized travel. Limit the remainder of the SRMA to existing primitive roads and trails.](#)

339 [Alternatives C and D: Allow cross-country OHV use and play.](#) ~~The SRMA would be open to cross-country~~
 340 ~~OHV use and play.~~

341 **Visual Resource Management**

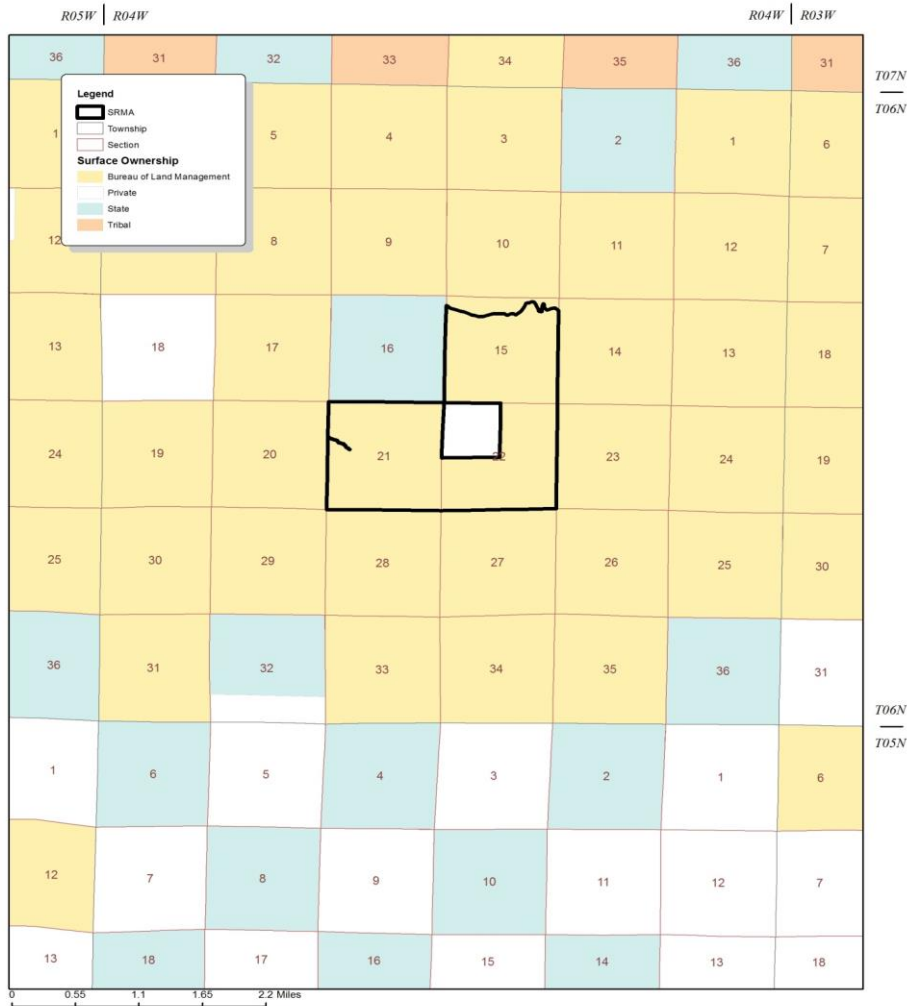
342 Alternative B: Manage the SRMA as VRM Class II.

343 Alternatives C and D: Manage the SRMA as VRM Class IV.

344 [Alternative E: Manage the SRMA as VRM Class III.](#)

345

Figure P-2: Cimarron Mesa OHV SRMA



Produced by the Rio Puerco Field Office for the Resource Management Plan Revision. No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data, or for purposes not intended by BLM. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information may be updated without notification.



Cimarron Mesa OHV SRMA

346

347 **P.4.3 Desired Physical, Social, and Operational Recreation Setting Characteristics**

Primitive Classification	Backcountry Classification	Middle Country Classification	Front Country Classification	Rural Classification	Urban Classification
Remoteness (approximate 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 SRMAs and ERMAs.					
More than ½ mile of either mechanized or motorized trails/routes	Within ½ mile of mechanized trails/routes	Within ½ mile of four-wheel drive vehicle, all-terrain vehicle (ATV), and motorcycle 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 in 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 and utilities) are collocated within existing disturbances.					
Undisturbed natural landscape	Natural landscape, with modifications in harmony with surroundings and not visually obvious (e.g., stock ponds, habitat treatments, and historic structures)	Character of the natural landscape retained; a few modifications contrast with character of the landscape (e.g., fences and ditches)	Character of the natural landscape partially modified but none overpower natural landscape (e.g., structures and utilities)	Character of the natural landscape considerably modified by agriculture, residences, airstrips, or industrial alterations	Urbanized developments dominate landscape
Visitor facilities —Single-track trail systems are expanded, maintained, rerouted, and signed. Basic recreation facilities with basic visitor amenities occur at trailheads. Camping is within designated campsites.					
No structures; Foot/horse and water trails only	Trails made mostly of native materials, such as logs 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 laundries, restaurants, and grocery stores
Contacts (average of other groups) —A season average of up to 8 encounters per day.					
Fewer than 6 encounters per day on travel routes	7–15 encounters per day on travel routes	16–29 encounters per day on travel routes	30 or more encounters per day on travel routes	People seem to be generally everywhere	Busy place, with other people constantly in view
Group size (average, other than your own) —Participants encounter a season average of up to 6 people per group.					
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

Primitive Classification	Backcountry Classification	Middle Country Classification	Front Country Classification	Rural Classification	Urban Classification
Evidence of use —Localized areas of vegetation alteration and wear are found near or along trails, at trailheads, and at campsites. Evidence of use decreases away from motorized routes and access points. Areas of inappropriate recreation use are 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
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 routes.					
Foot, horse, and nonmotorized float boat travel	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized uses, but all are nonmotorized	Four-wheel drives, ATVs, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to nonmotorized, mechanized use	Two-wheel drive vehicles predominant, but also four-wheel drives and nonmotorized, 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 at recreation sites but are 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 and during 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 and opportunities; staff periodically present (e.g., weekdays and weekends)	Information materials describe recreation area and opportunities; staff regularly present (e.g., almost daily)	Information materials describe recreation area and opportunities; regularly scheduled on-site outdoor demonstrations and clinics
Management controls and regulations —A moderate degree of visitor and land use restrictions in place, 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.

349 **P.5 CONTINENTAL DIVIDE NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL SRMA**

350 The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail was designated by the United States Congress. It traverses the
 351 Planning Area for approximately 135 miles; approximately 50 miles are located on BLM-administered lands
 352 or easements. The majority of the trail is absent tread and instead is marked across the landscape by posts
 353 and rock cairns. The nature of the trail means that travelers walk on live vegetation on many portions of it.
 354 The setting is a primitive, natural appearing route.

355 Use of the trail is light but is increasing closest to access points near towns. Portions of the trail are not to
 356 be ridden on horses or mountain bikes where the trail climbs steep slopes. Mechanized travel is prohibited
 357 within designated wilderness areas and WSAs unless the trail falls on designated roads. Water is very
 358 limited along its route.

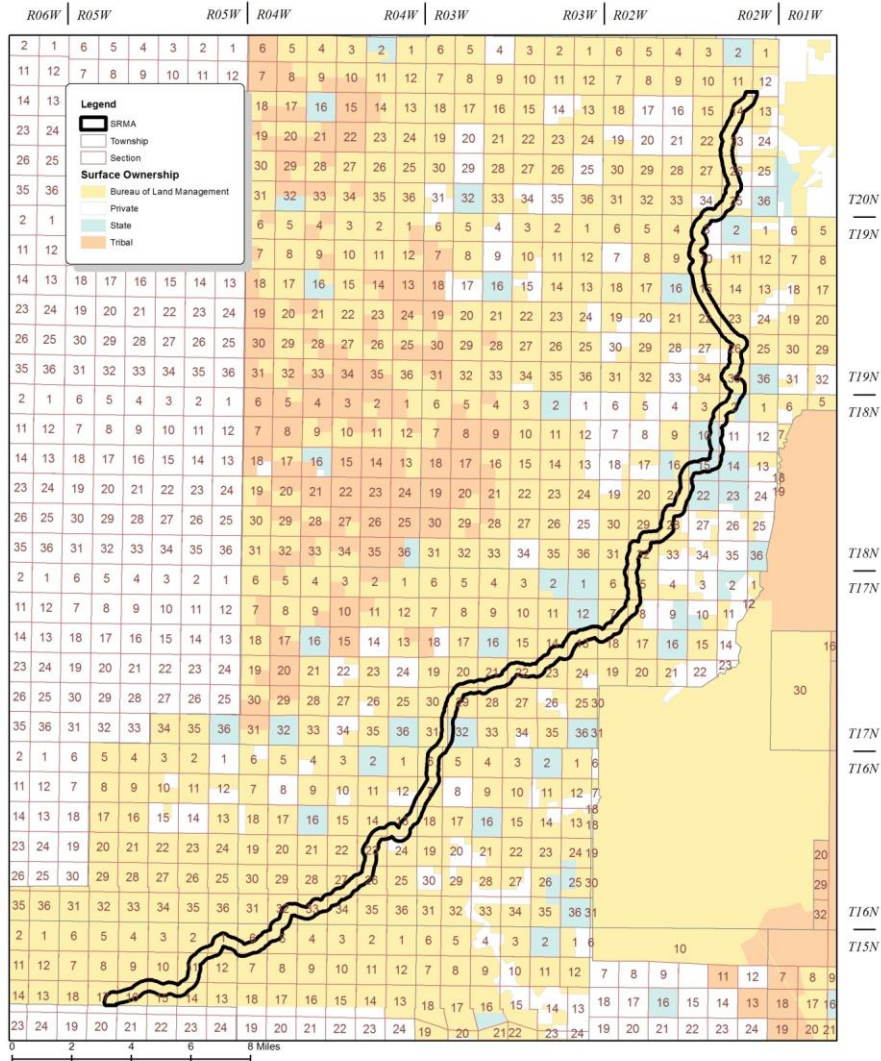
359 The trail is permanently located except for two areas where it is not commensurate with its purposes. Those
 360 areas are the vicinity of the town of Cuba and the area south of Grants, where the trail is located on the
 361 shoulder of paved highways. The purpose of the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail is to connect
 362 people and communities to it by providing scenic, high-quality, primitive hiking and horseback riding
 363 experiences, while preserving its significant natural, historic, and cultural resources. The Continental Divide
 364 National Scenic Trail SRMA is depicted in **Figure P-3**.

365 **P.5.1 SRMA Outcome Objective**

Activities	Experiences	Benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scenic enjoyment • Long- and short-distance hiking • Equestrian riding • Mountain biking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feeling good about how natural resources are being managed • Savoring the total sensory (sight, sound, and smell) experience of a natural landscape • Feeling good about solitude, isolation, and independence • Enjoying strenuous physical exercise 	<p><u>Personal:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closer relationship with the natural world • Restored mind and body from physical activity • Greater self-reliance • Improved outdoor recreation skills <p><u>Community/Social:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lifestyle improvement or maintenance <p><u>Environmental:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased maintenance of distinctive recreation setting character • Greater protection of wildlife and plant habitat from growth, development, and public use impacts • Greater protection of area historic structures and archaeological sites

366

Figure P-3: Continental Divide National Scenic Trail SRMA



Produced by the Rio Puerco Field Office for the Resource Management Plan Revision. No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data, or for purposes not intended by BLM. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information may be updated without notification.

Continental Divide National Scenic Trail SRMA

369 **P.5.2 Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions**

370 The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail SRMA would be managed according to the management actions
371 and allowable use decisions outlined in **Section P.1.2**, except for the following differences.

372 **Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management**

373 Alternative B: ~~Close the~~The SRMA ~~would be closed~~ to motorized and mechanized travel.

374 Alternatives C and D: ~~Limit m~~Motorized and mechanized travel ~~would be limited~~ to designated roads and
375 trails.

376 **Forestry and Vegetation Treatments**

377 ~~Avoid f~~Forest product removal ~~would be avoided~~.

378 **Fluid Leasable Minerals**

379 ~~Lease f~~Fluid minerals ~~would be leased~~ with an NSO stipulation.

380 **Locatable Minerals**

381 The SRMA would be open to locatable mineral entry.

382 **Salable Minerals**

383 Alternative B: ~~Close the~~The SRMA ~~would be closed~~ to salable minerals extraction.

384 **Special Recreation Permits**

385 Alternative B: ~~Do not grant~~ SRPs ~~would not be granted~~ for Continental Divide National Scenic Trail activities.

386 **Visual Resource Management**

387 Alternative B: Manage the SRMA as VRM Class I (4,400 acres) and Class II (6,600 acres).

388 Alternative C: Manage the SRMA as VRM Class I (4,400 acres), Class II (800 acres), Class III (2,000 acres),
389 and Class IV (3,800 acres).

390 Alternative D: Manage the SRMA as VRM Class I (4,400 acres), Class II (200 acres), and Class IV (6,400
391 acres).

392 **P.5.3 Desired Physical, Social, and Operational Recreation Setting Characteristics**

Primitive Classification	Backcountry Classification	Middle Country Classification	Front Country Classification	Rural Classification	Urban Classification
Remoteness (approximate 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 SRMAs and ERMAs.					
More than 1,000 feet from either mechanized or motorized trails/routes	Within 1,000 feet of mechanized trails/route	Within ½ mile of four-wheel drive vehicle, ATV, and motorcycle routes (BLM-identified “Primitive Roads” and “Motorized Trails”)	Within 1,000 feet of low-clearance or passenger vehicle routes (BLM-identified “Roads”) (includes unpaved County roads and private land routes)	Within 1,000 feet of paved/primary roads and highways	Within 1,000 feet of streets and roads in 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., for communication sites and utilities) are collocated within existing disturbances.					
Undisturbed natural landscape	Natural landscape, with modifications in harmony with surroundings and not visually obvious (e.g., stock ponds, habitat treatments, and historic structures)	Character of the natural landscape retained; a few modifications contrast with character of the landscape (e.g. fences and ditches)	Character of the natural landscape partially modified but does not overpower natural landscape (e.g., structures and utilities)	Character of the natural landscape considerably modified (e.g., agriculture, residential, airstrips, or industrial alterations)	Urbanized developments dominate landscape
Visitor facilities —Single-track trail systems are expanded, maintained, rerouted, and signed. Basic recreation facilities, with basic visitor amenities, occur at trailheads. Camping is within designated campsites.					
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 laundries, restaurants, and grocery stores
Contacts (average of other groups) —A season average of up to 8 encounters per day.					
Fewer than 6 encounters per day on travel routes	7–15 encounters per day on travel routes	16–29 encounters per day on travel routes	30 or more encounters per day on travel routes	People seem to be generally everywhere	Busy place, with other people constantly in view
Group size (average, other than your own) —Participants encounter a season average of up to 6 people per group.					
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

Primitive Classification	Backcountry Classification	Middle Country Classification	Front Country Classification	Rural Classification	Urban Classification
Evidence of use —Localized areas of vegetation alteration and wear are found near or along trails, at trailheads, and at campsites. Evidence of others decreases away from motorized routes and access points. Areas of inappropriate recreation use are 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
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 nonmotorized float boat travel	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all are nonmotorized	Four-wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to nonmotorized, mechanized use	Two-wheel drive vehicles predominant, but also four-wheel drives and nonmotorized, 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 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 and during 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 and opportunities; staff periodically present (e.g., weekdays and weekends)	Information materials describe recreation area and opportunities; staff present almost daily	Information materials describe recreation area and opportunities; regularly scheduled on-site outdoor demonstrations and clinics
Management controls and regulations —A moderate degree of visitor and land use restrictions in place, 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 such instruments as permits and reservations	Enforcement in addition to rules to reduce conflicts, hazards, and resource damage

394 **P.6 CREST OF MONTEZUMA ERMA**

395 The Crest of Montezuma ERMA is located in southeastern Sandoval County north of the Sandia Ranger
396 District of the Cibola National Forest and east of the San Antonio de las Huertas Land Grant and the village
397 of Placitas.

398 The Crest of Montezuma ERMA is composed of ponderosa and juniper forest. Visitors to this ERMA
399 experience the naturalness and solitude within easy commute from nearby populated areas.

400 **P.6.1 ERMA Objective**

401 Assess the recreational potential and coordinate effort with surrounding high-density communities and
402 applicable agencies.

403 Recreational opportunities include hunting, hiking, and horseback riding, while managing in conjunction with
404 forestry and wildlife protection.

405 **P.6.2 Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions**

406 The Crest of Montezuma ERMA (**Figure P-4**) would be managed according to the management actions and
407 allowable use decisions outlined in **Section P.1.2**.

408 **Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management**

409 Alternative B: Closed ~~the ERMA~~ to motorized travel, except for authorized use. Open ~~the SRMA~~ to primitive
410 nonmotorized travel.

411 Alternatives C and D: ~~Limit m~~Motorized travel ~~would be limited~~ to existing roads and trails for permitted
412 use. Open ~~the ERMA~~ to primitive nonmotorized travel.

413 **Locatable Minerals**

414 Alternative D: ~~Open the~~The area ~~would be open~~ to locatable mineral entry.

415 **Salable Minerals**

416 Alternatives B and C: ~~Close the~~The area ~~would be closed~~ to salable minerals extraction.

417 **Visual Resource Management**

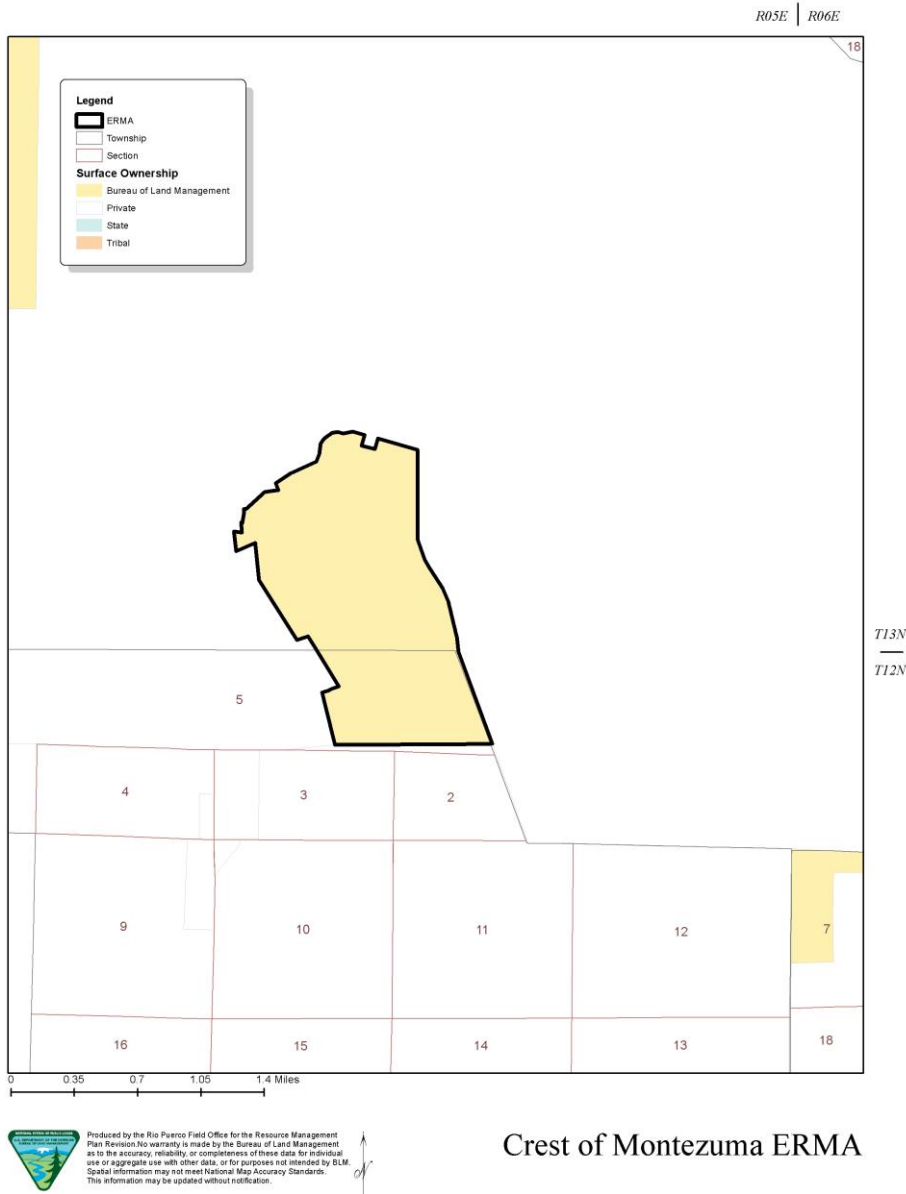
418 Alternative B: Manage the ERMA as VRM Class II.

419 Alternatives C and D: Manage the ERMA as VRM Class IV.

420

421

Figure P-4: Crest of Montezuma ERMA



422

423 **P.7 HERRERA ERMA**

424 The Herrera ERMA is located west of Albuquerque and north of Interstate 40 (**Figure P-5**). There are
425 three RMZs within the Herrera Recreation Area: Bony Canyon, La Mesita, and Prospect.

426 Herrera ERMA is a unique area, composed of high desert and arid landscapes. The features of the area
427 include desert valleys, badlands, and even mesa tops. Visitors visit this ERMA to experience the naturalness
428 and solitude within close commute of nearby populated areas. Recreational opportunities include hunting,
429 hiking, permitted OHV use on existing routes, and paleontological studies.

430 **P.7.1 ERMA Objective and Allowable Use Decisions**

431 **Herrera ERMA Objective**

432 Management of the Herrera ERMA would focus on OHV (dune buggy, dirt bike, all-terrain vehicles, utility
433 vehicles, etc.) use and paleontological interpretation and study.

434 **Herrera ERMA (All RMZs) Allowable Use Decisions**

435 *Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management*

436 Stipulate permitting requirements for dune buggy events. Designate dune buggy events and motorized vehicle
437 routes. Provide public outreach to educate motorized users of restrictions and permitting requirements for
438 competitive events.

439 *Locatable Minerals*

440 Alternative D: Open [the ERMA](#) to locatable mineral entry.

441 *Visual Resource Management*

442 Alternative B: Manage the ERMA as VRM Class III.

443 Alternatives C and D: Manage the ERMA as VRM Class IV.

444 **P.7.2 RMZ Objectives and Allowable Use Decisions**

445 **Bony Canyon RMZ Objective**

446 Bony Canyon RMZ would allow for recreational uses such as paleontological education, hiking, and other
447 nonmotorized recreation.

448 *Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions*

449 This RMZ would be managed according to the management actions and allowable use decisions outlined in
450 **Section P.1.2**, except for the following differences.

451 Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management

452 Alternatives B and C: Manage this This zone ~~would be managed~~ as nonmotorized, except for authorized of
453 permitted motorized use, as described in **Chapter 2**, Alternatives.

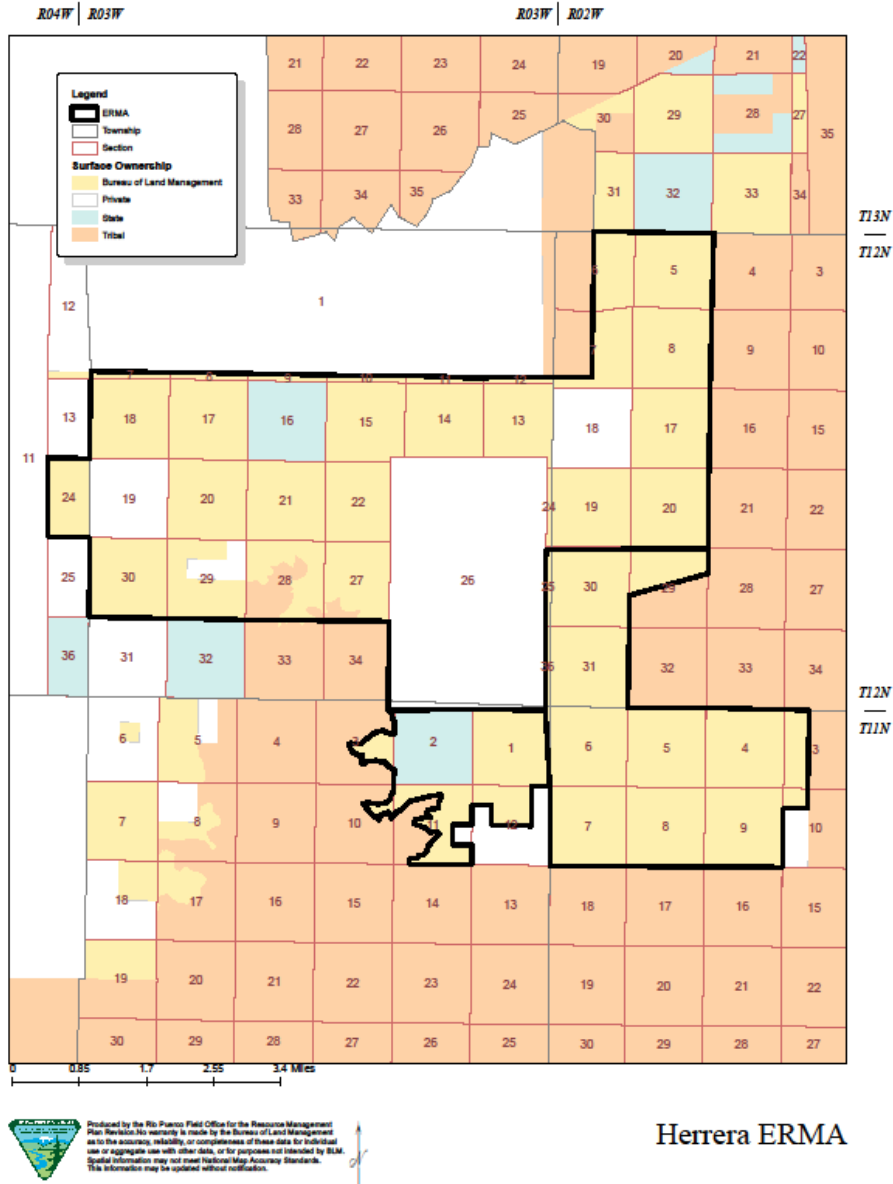
454 Alternative D: Limit m Motorized use ~~would be limited~~ to existing primitive roads and trails.

455 **La Mesita RMZ and Prospect RMZ Objective**

456 *Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions*

457 These RMZs would be managed according to the management actions and allowable use decisions outlined
458 in **Section P.1.2**, except for the following differences.

Figure P-5: Herrera ERMA



461 Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management
 462 Alternatives B, C, and D: ~~Limit~~~~The BLM would limit~~ motorized vehicles to existing routes and ~~would work~~
 463 toward maintaining existing routes; ~~and~~ consider developing additional routes for motorized use in the future
 464 through the travel planning process.

465 **P.8 ENDURANCE TRAILS SRMA**

466 The OHV trails for the Endurance Trails SRMA (A, B, and C) are located in the northwest corner of the
 467 RPFO, in an area with mesas and scenic badlands. Permitted motorcycle race events rotate on a yearly basis
 468 and each course sees use once every 3 years. The Endurance Trails SRMA is depicted in **Figure P-6**.

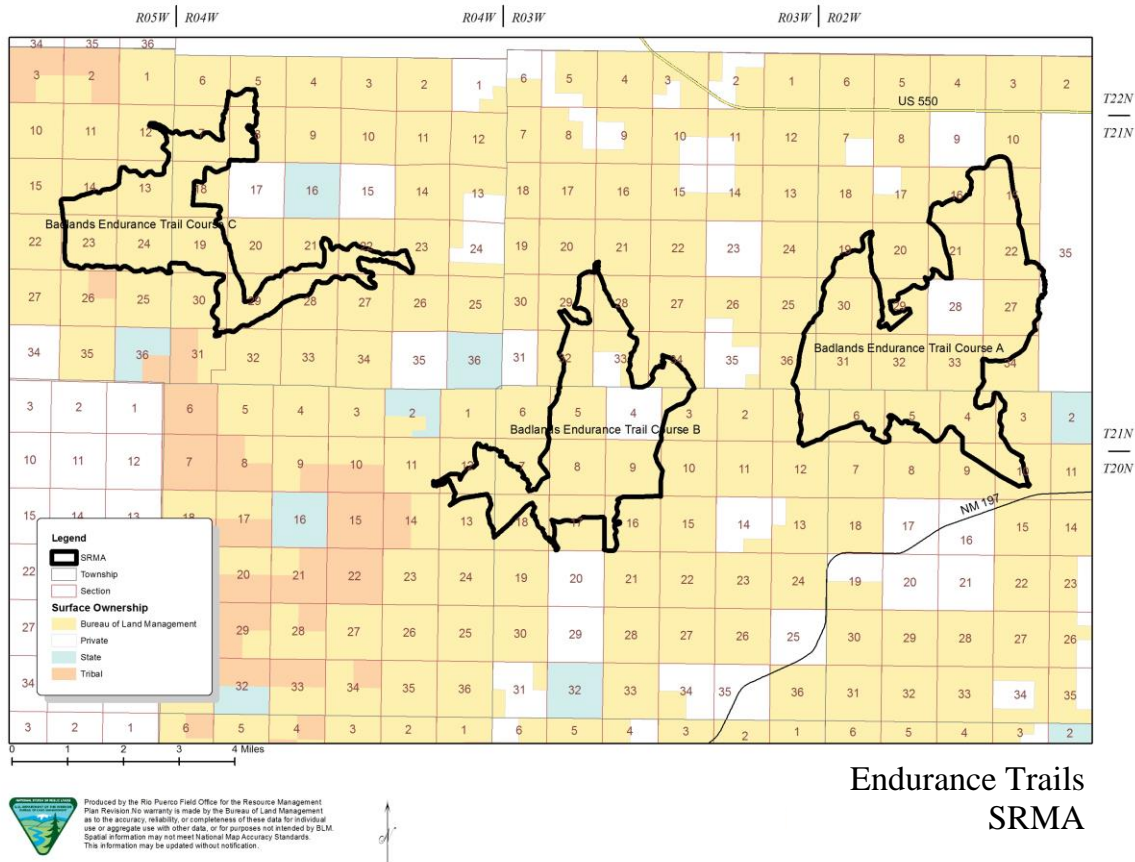
469 **P.8.1 SRMA Outcome Objective**

Activities	Experiences	Benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permitted OHV events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning more about this specific area • Relishing group affiliation and togetherness • Enjoying strenuous physical exercise • Testing endurance • Enjoying risk-taking adventure • Talking to others about equipment • Enjoying participation in group outdoor events 	<p><u>Personal:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restored mind and body from physical activity • Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment with others • Greater understanding of the importance of recreation and tourism in our community <p><u>Community/Social:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enlarged sense of community dependency on public lands • Improved community integration • Lifestyle improvement or maintenance <p><u>Economic:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of community's distinctive recreation/tourism market niche or character <p><u>Environmental:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater community ownership and stewardship of park, recreation, and natural resources

470

471

Figure P-6: Endurance Trails SRMA



Endurance Trails
SRMA

472

473 **P.8.2 Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions**

474 The Endurance Trails SRMA would be managed according to the management actions and allowable use
475 decisions outlined in **Section P.1.2**, except for the following differences.

476 **Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management**

477 Alternative B: ~~Do not consider. No~~ new trails ~~would be considered.~~

478 Alternatives C ~~and D, and E~~: ~~Consider n~~New trails ~~would be considered~~ on a case-by-case basis.

479 **Visual Resource Management**

480 Alternative B: Manage the SRMA as VRM Class II (700 acres) and Class IV (16,700 acres).

481 Alternatives C ~~and D, and E~~: Manage the SRMA as VRM Class IV.

INTERNAL DRAFT

482 **P.8.3 Desired Physical, Social, and Operational Recreation Setting Characteristics**

Primitive Classification	Backcountry Classification	Middle Country Classification	Front Country Classification	Rural Classification	Urban Classification
Remoteness (approximate 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 of mechanized routes throughout the SRMAs and ERMAs.					
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 motorcycle 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, and 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., for communication site and utilities) are collocated within existing disturbances.					
Undisturbed natural landscape	Natural landscape, with modifications in harmony with surroundings and not visually obvious (e.g., stock ponds, habitat treatments, and historic structures)	Character of the natural landscape retained; a few modifications contrast with character of the landscape (e.g., fences and ditches)	Character of the natural landscape partially modified, but none overpower natural landscape (e.g., structures and 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, rerouted, and signed. Basic recreation facilities, with basic visitor amenities at trailheads. Camping is within designated campsites.					
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 laundries, restaurants, and grocery stores
Contacts (average of other groups)—A season average of up to 8 encounters per event per day.					
Fewer than 6 encounters per day on travel routes (daily during non-event time)	7–15 encounters per day on travel routes	16–29 encounters per day on travel routes	30 or more encounters per day on travel routes	People seem to be generally everywhere (only during permitted events)	Busy place, with other people constantly in view
Group size (average, other than your own)—Participants encounter a season average of up to 6 people per group.					
Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group (no events)	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 (during events)

Primitive Classification	Backcountry Classification	Middle Country Classification	Front Country Classification	Rural Classification	Urban Classification
Evidence of use —Localized areas of vegetation alteration and wear are found near or along trails, at trailheads, and at campsites. Evidence of others decreases away from motorized routes and access points. Areas of inappropriate recreation use are 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 (no events)	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 (events)	Large areas of alteration prevalent; some erosion; constantly hear people
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 routes.					
Foot, horse, and nonmotorized float boat travel.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all are nonmotorized	Four-wheel drives, ATVs, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to nonmotorized, mechanized use	Two-wheel drive vehicles predominant, but also four-wheel drives and nonmotorized, 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 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 (no event)	Basic maps, staff infrequently present (e.g., during seasonal 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 and opportunities; staff periodically present (e.g., weekdays and weekends) (event time)	Information materials describe recreation area and opportunities; staff regularly present (e.g., almost daily)	Information materials describe recreation area and opportunities; regularly scheduled on-site outdoor demonstrations and clinic
Management controls and regulations —A moderate degree of visitor and land use restrictions in place, 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 (no event)	Basic user regulations at key access points; minimum use restrictions (event time)	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 such instruments as permits or reservations	Enforcement, in addition to rules, to reduce conflicts, hazards, and resource damage

484 **P.9 PETACA PINTA ERMA**

485 The Petaca Pinta ERMA is in a remote area southwest of Los Lunas and Belen, New Mexico (**Figure P-7**).
486 There are four RMZs in the Petaca Pinta area: Cerro Verde, Pronoun Cave, Sandy Wash, and Volcano Hill.

487 This ERMA provides a variety of opportunities, such as hiking, hunting, and wildlife viewing, while also being
488 managed for WSA characteristics of solitude and naturalness.

489 **P.9.1 ERMA Objective and Allowable Use Decisions**

490 ***Petaca Pinta ERMA Objective***

491 Promote the dispersed recreational activities in the Petaca Pinta ERMA to include hiking, wildlife viewing,
492 and off-highway vehicle use in non-restricted areas.

493 ***Petaca Pinta ERMA (All RMZs) Allowable Use Decisions***

494 ***Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management***

495 Unless otherwise restricted by management actions identified by specific resource or special designation,
496 the standard limitation will be “limited to designated routes” (i.e., restricted by implementation-level
497 decisions to the use of specific roads, primitive roads, trails, and other identified routes). Where no route-
498 specific decisions exist at the time the RMP decisions are made, the designation of an “OHV Limited Area”
499 will limit all OHV use to the same manner and degree occurring at the time of the designation in the RMP.
500 The OHV Limited Area designation will prohibit any new surface disturbance, such as cross-country travel,
501 unless subsequently authorized through another implementation-level decision. After the RMP decision has
502 been issued, the field office will need to determine the specific type of limitations that will apply to the areas
503 with OHV Limited Area designations.

504 ***Locatable Minerals***

505 Alternative D: Open [the ERMA](#) to locatable mineral entry.

506 **P.9.2 RMZ Objectives and Allowable Use Decisions³**

507 ***Cerro Verde RMZ Objective***

508 Cerro Verde RMZ would provide for hiking and geology education, managed commensurately for geology,
509 wildlife, and, under Alternatives B and C, ACEC preservation (as described in the ACEC section of **Chapter**
510 **2**).

511 ***Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions***

512 This RMZ would be managed according to the management actions and allowable use decisions outlined in
513 **Section P.1.2**, except for the following differences.

³ Draft EIS Chapter 2 included an additional zone, the Cimarron Mesa zone, in this ERMA (in Alternatives B, C, and D). However, according to BLM policy (Handbook H-8320-1, Planning for Recreation and Visitor Services) that was issued in 2014 after the Draft EIS was published, this zone was changed to an SRMA in the Final EIS according to clarifying definitions for SRMAs. The management prescriptions of the ERMA zone in the Draft EIS and the SRMA in the Final EIS are the same; therefore, on-the-ground management and effects are the same as those described in the Draft EIS. The Draft EIS analysis is unchanged.

514 Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management

515 Alternative B: ~~Limit m~~Motorized travel ~~would be limited~~ to authorized use.⁴

516 Alternatives C and D: ~~Limit m~~Motorized travel ~~would be limited~~ to existing primitive roads and trails.

517 Visual Resource Management

518 Alternative B: Manage the SRMA (all RMZs) as VRM Class II.

519 Alternative C: Manage the RMZ as VRM Class II.

520 Alternative D: Manage the RMZ as VRM Class IV.

521 **Pronoun Cave RMZ Objective**

522 Pronoun Cave RMZ offers hiking and other nonmotorized recreation, commensurate with geology, wildlife,
523 and, under Alternatives B and C, ACEC preservation (as described in the ACEC section of **Chapter 2**),
524 while allowing geology and wildlife education.

525 *Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions*

526 This RMZ would be managed according to the actions and allowable use decisions outlined in **Section**
527 **P.I.2**, except for the following differences.

528 Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management

529 Alternative B: ~~Close the~~The ACEC ~~would be closed~~ to all travel, except for authorized use.

530 Alternatives C and D: ~~Limit m~~Motorized travel ~~would be limited~~ to designated primitive roads and trails.

531 Site Closure

532 The cave complex would be by permit only. Caves would be closed to abide by 43 CFR 2932.26, and access
533 would be determined through a special recreation permit process. A permitting process is necessary to
534 prevent the spread of white-nose bat syndrome.

535 Visual Resource Management

536 Alternative B: Manage the SRMA (all RMZs) as VRM Class II.

537 Alternative C: Manage the RMZ as VRM Class II (600 acres) and Class IV (500 acres).

538 Alternative D: Manage the RMZ as VRM Class III (600 acres) and Class IV (500 acres).

539 **Sandy Wash RMZ Objective**

540 Sandy Wash ERMA would provide for recreation, such as hiking, wildlife viewing, and nonmotorized use.

541 *Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions*

542 This RMZ would be managed according to the management actions and allowable use decisions outlined in
543 **Section P.I.2**, except for the following differences.

⁴ Draft EIS Chapter 2 stated that “Motorized travel would be limited to nonmotorized use, unless authorized by a permit.” This ERMA zone overlaps the Cerro Verde ACEC, which stated that “Motorized travel would be limited to authorized use” in the Draft EIS. Therefore, this ERMA zone management was updated to be consistent with the ACEC management. The Draft EIS analyzed these overlapping acres as limiting motorized travel to authorized use. Therefore, the Draft EIS analysis is unchanged.

544 Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management

545 Alternatives B, C, and D: Limit mMotorized travel ~~would be limited~~ to existing primitive roads and trails.

546 Visual Resource Management

547 Alternative B: Manage the SRMA (all RMZs) as VRM Class II.

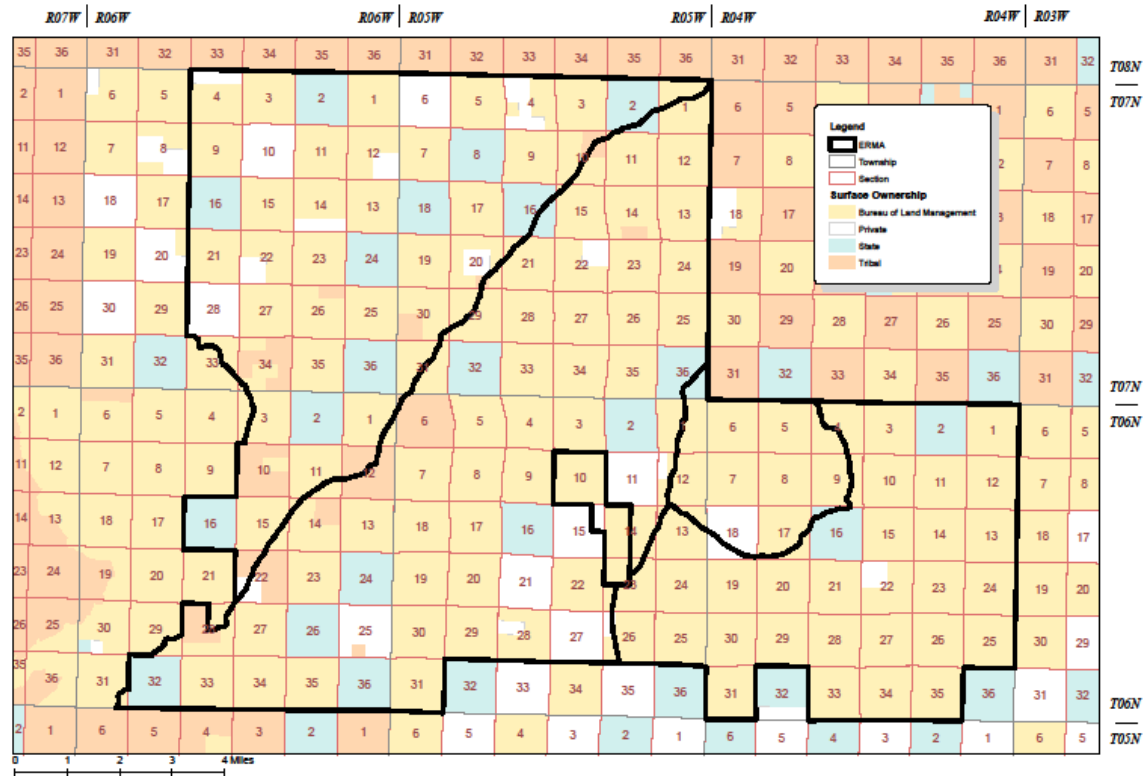
548 Alternative C: Manage the RMZ as VRM Class II (200 acres) and Class IV (18,300 acres).

549 Alternative D: Manage the RMZ as VRM Class II (200 acres) and Class III (18,300 acres).

INTERNAL DRAFT

550

Figure P-7: Petaca Pinta ERMA



Produced by the Rio Puerco Field Office for the Recreation Management Plan. Reviewers' comments are made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data, or for purposes not intended by BLM. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information may be updated without notification.



Petaca Pinta ERMA

551

552 **Volcano Hill RMZ Objective**

553 Volcano Hill RMZ recreational uses include hiking, hunting, camping, horseback riding, and wildlife viewing,
554 in conjunction with preservation and enhancement of wilderness characteristics.

555 *Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions*

556 This RMZ would be managed according to the management actions and allowable use decisions outlined in
557 **Section P.1.2**, except for the following differences.

558 Proposed Designation

559 Preserve and enhance Lands with wilderness characteristics ~~would be preserved and enhanced~~ in this area.

560 Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management

561 Limit travel ~~would be limited~~ to nonmotorized use, unless authorized by permit.

562 Visual Resource Management

563 Alternative B: Manage the SRMA (all RMZs) as VRM Class II.

564 Alternative C: Manage the RMZ as VRM Class II (22,400 acres) and Class IV (4,200 acres).

565 Alternative D: Manage the RMZ as VRM Class II (300 acres), Class III (24,700 acres), and Class IV (1,500
566 acres).

567 **P.10 SAN JUAN BASIN BADLANDS ERMA**

568 The San Juan Basin Badlands ERMA is in the northwest corner of the RPFO, in an area with mesas and scenic
569 badlands (**Figure P-8**). This area would consist of three recreation Areas: Ceja Pelon, Chijuilla, and Torreon
570 Fossil Fauna. The Torreon Fossil Fauna RMZ corresponds to the Torreon Fossil Fauna ACEC.

571 **P.10.1 ERMA Objective and Allowable Use Decisions**

572 **San Juan Basin Badlands ERMA Objective**

573 The San Juan Basin Badlands ERMA would offer dispersed recreational opportunities, including hiking, wildlife
574 viewing, paleontological and geological interpretation, and hunting, in conjunction with protection of wildlife,
575 geological, and paleontological resources.

576 San Juan Basin Badlands ERMA (All RMZs) Allowable Use Decisions

577 Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management

578 Designate motorized travel routes:

579 Locatable Minerals

580 Alternative E: Open to locatable mineral entry.

581 **P.10.2 RMZ Objectives and Allowable Use Decisions⁵**

582 **Ceja Pelon RMZ Objective**

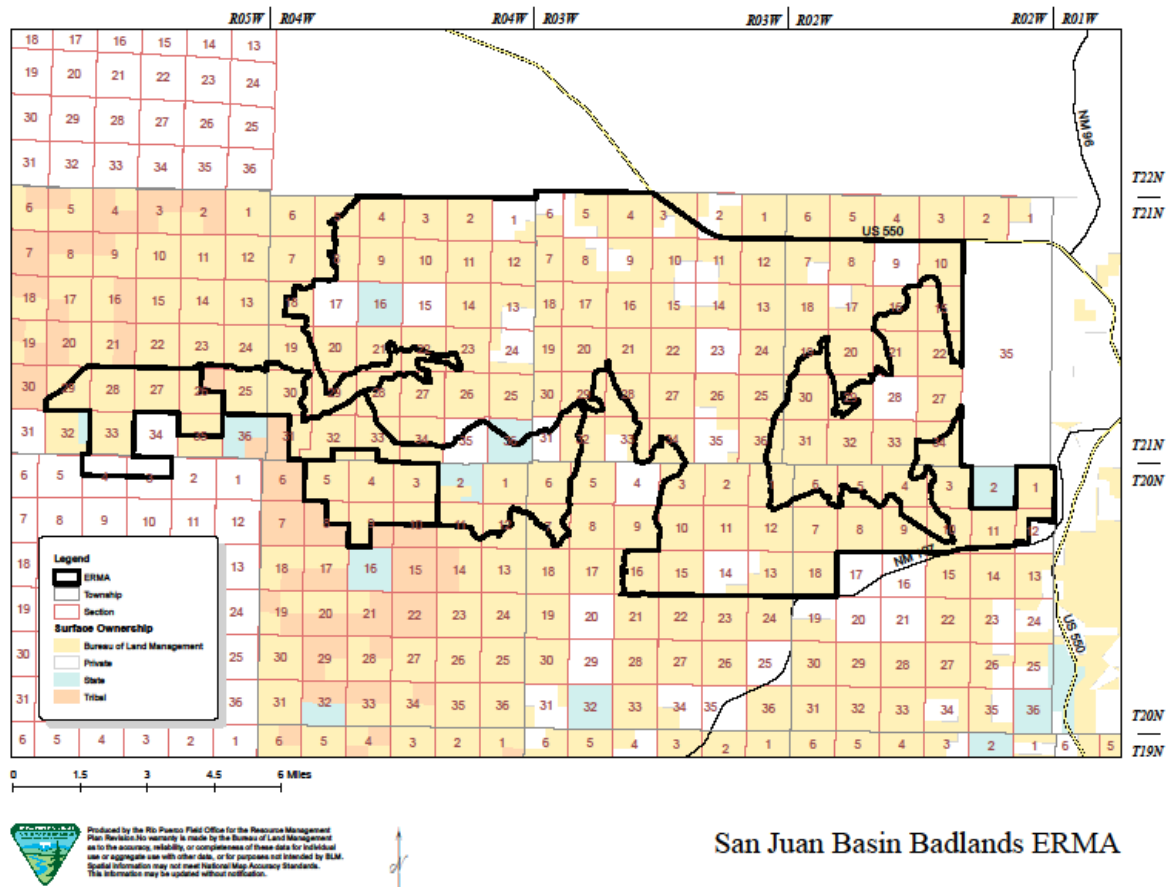
583 Ceja Pelon RMZ offers hiking and other nonmotorized recreation, commensurate with geologic and cultural
584 preservation and education, while allowing geology and cultural education.

Commented [AA1]: Including this was confusing to the reader, because the separate RMZs below also include travel management decisions by alternative.

⁵ Draft EIS Chapter 2 included an additional zone, the Endurance Trails SRMA (A-Z) zone, in this ERMA (in Alternatives B, C, and D); however, according to BLM policy (Handbook H-8320-1, Planning for Recreation and Visitor Services) issued in 2014 after the Draft EIS was published, this zone was changed to an SRMA in the Final EIS according to clarifying definitions for SRMAs. The management prescriptions of the ERMA zone in the Draft EIS and the SRMA in the Final EIS are the same; therefore, on-the-ground management and effects are the same as those described in the Draft EIS. The Draft EIS analysis is unchanged.

585

Figure P-8: San Juan Basin Badlands ERMA



San Juan Basin Badlands ERMA

586

587 *Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions*

588 This RMZ would be managed according to the management actions and allowable use decisions outlined in
589 **Section P.1.2**, except for the following differences.

590 Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management

591 Alternative B: ~~Close the~~ ~~The~~ zone ~~would be closed~~ to motorized travel, except for authorized use.

592 Alternative C: ~~Allow m~~Motorized travel ~~would be allowed~~ on the access route only.

593 Alternative D: ~~Allow m~~Motorized travel ~~would be allowed~~ on the access route only. ~~Consider c~~Construction
594 of new roads ~~would be considered~~ on a case-by-case basis.

595 ~~Alternative E: Motorized travel would be allowed on the access route only. Construction of new roads~~
596 ~~would be considered on a case-by-case basis for permitted special event activities.~~

597 Mineral Collection Restriction

598 Alternative B: ~~Prohibit c~~Casual petrified wood collection ~~would be prohibited~~.

599 Visual Resource Management

600 Alternatives B, C, ~~and D,~~ ~~and E:~~ Manage the RMZ as VRM Class IV.

601 **Chijuilla RMZ Objective**

602 Chijuilla RMZ offers hiking and other nonmotorized recreation, commensurate with geologic and cultural
603 preservation and education, while allowing geology and cultural education.

604 *Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions*

605 This RMZ would be managed according to the management actions and allowable use decisions outlined in
606 **Section P.1.2**, except for the following differences.

607 Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management

608 Alternatives ~~B and E:~~ ~~Limit m~~Motorized travel ~~would be limited~~ to existing primitive roads and trails.

609 Alternatives C and D: ~~Limit m~~Motorized travel ~~would be limited~~ to existing primitive roads and trails.
610 ~~Consider c~~Construction of new roads ~~would be considered~~ on a case-by-case basis for permitted special
611 event activities.

612 Visual Resource Management

613 Alternative B: Manage the RMZ as VRM Class II (2,300 acres) and Class IV (39,800 acres).

614 Alternatives C ~~and D,~~ ~~and E:~~ Manage the RMZ as VRM Class IV.

615 **Torreón Fossil Fauna East and West RMZ Objective**

616 Torreón Fossil Fauna East and West RMZ recreational uses include hiking and paleontological education, in
617 conjunction with preservation and study of paleontological resources.

618 *Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions*

619 This RMZ would be managed according to the management actions and allowable use decisions outlined in
620 **Section P.1.2**, except for the following differences.

621 Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management

622 Alternative B: ~~Close the~~ ~~The~~ RMZ ~~would be closed~~ to motorized travel, except for authorized use.

623 Alternatives C and D: ~~Allow The BLM would allow~~ motorized travel on the single access route only.

624 Fluid Leasable Minerals

625 Alternative B: ~~Close the The~~ RMZ ~~would be closed~~ to fluid mineral leasing.

626 Alternative C: ~~Lease f~~ Fluid minerals ~~would be leased~~ with an NSO stipulation.

627 Locatable Minerals

628 Alternative D: ~~Open the The~~ RMZ ~~would be open~~ to locatable mineral entry.

629 Salable Minerals

630 Alternatives B and C: ~~Close the The~~ RMZ ~~would be closed~~ to salable minerals extraction.

631 Mineral Collection Restriction

632 Alternatives B and C: ~~Prohibit Collecting~~ petrified wood ~~collection would be prohibited~~.

633 Visual Resource Management

634 Alternatives B, C, and D: Manage the RMZ as VRM Class IV.

635 **P.11 SAN YSIDRO ERMA⁶**

636 The San Ysidro area is in Sandoval County, north and west of the Village of San Ysidro (**Figure P-9**). The
637 area near the Rio Salado and Highway 550 is characterized by gypsum-rich soils, unique geologic features,
638 and springs.

639 **P.11.1 Objectives and Allowable Use Decisions**

640 San Ysidro ERMA would have a balanced use of dispersed recreation, including areas managed for motorized
641 travel, mechanized travel, hiking, horseback riding, and other activities.

642 **P.11.2 Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions**

643 The San Ysidro ERMA would be managed according to the management actions and allowable use decisions
644 outlined in **Section P.1.2**, except for the following differences.

645 **Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management**

646 ~~Limit m~~ Motorized travel ~~would be limited~~ to existing roads, primitive roads, and trails. Identify and designate
647 authorized travel routes for mechanized and motorized travel. Create access from nearby highway to the
648 hiking trail system.

649 **Locatable Minerals**

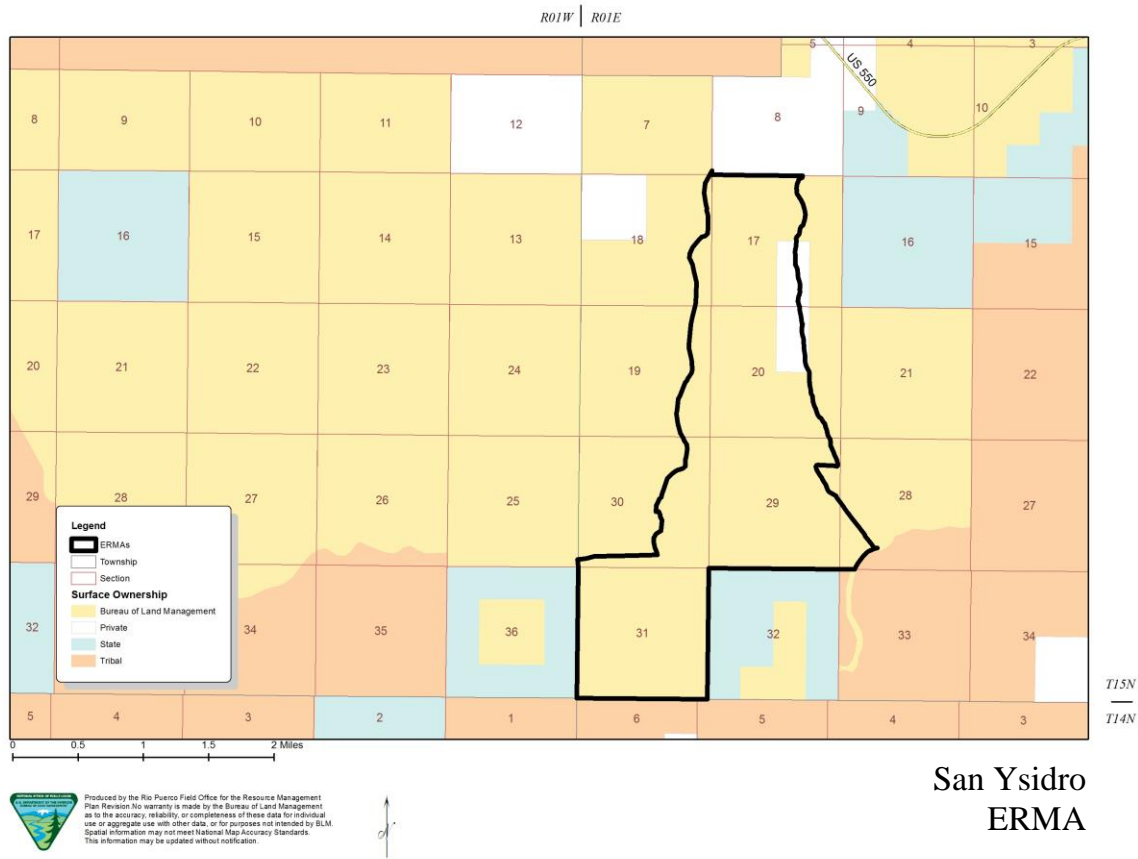
650 Alternatives C⁷ and D: ~~Open the The~~ ERMA ~~would be open~~ to locatable mineral entry.

⁶ Draft EIS Chapter 2 included one additional zone, the Ojito ACEC zone, in this ERMA (in Alternatives B, C, and D). The Ojito ACEC zone of this ERMA overlaps the Ojito ACEC. To clarify management in the Final EIS, these overlapping management areas were simplified, and the Ojito ACEC (not the Ojito ACEC zone of the San Ysidro ERMA) was retained in the Final EIS. The management prescription of the ERMA zone in the Draft EIS and the ACEC in the Final EIS are the same; therefore, on-the-ground management and effects are the same as those described in the Draft EIS. The Draft EIS analysis is unchanged.

⁷ Draft EIS Alternative C states that the San Ysidro ERMA would be recommended for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry. The Final EIS changes it to open to locatable mineral entry. Open to locatable mineral entry was included in Draft EIS Alternative D so is within the range of Draft EIS alternatives. The analysis in **Chapter 4** was updated to reflect the change to Alternative C.

651

Figure P-9: San Ysidro ERMA



652

653 **Site Closure**

654 Alternatives B and C: Designate a Approximately 700 acres of the old Las Milpas Gas Storage Facility would
 655 be designated as a BLM administrative site, closed to general public entry unless authorized by the activity
 656 plan.

657 **Visual Resource Management**

658 Alternative B: Manage the ERMA as VRM Class II.

659 Alternatives C and D: Manage the ERMA as VRM Class II (2,200 acres) and Class IV (400 acres).

660 **P.12 SAN YSIDRO TRIALS AREA SRMA**

661 San Ysidro Trials Area SRMA is in Sandoval County, north and west of the Village of San Ysidro (**Figure**
 662 **P-10**). The area, located near the Rio Salado and Highway 550, is characterized by gypsum-rich soils, unique
 663 geologic features, and springs. The San Ysidro Trials Association is a permitted group that has several events
 664 per year using trials motorcycles, which are low speed and lighter weight and can rock hop according to a
 665 scored point system. The area is locked to motorized vehicles, but the public can use a combination to
 666 access the trailhead. The area is still accessible to the general public through a pedestrian gate.

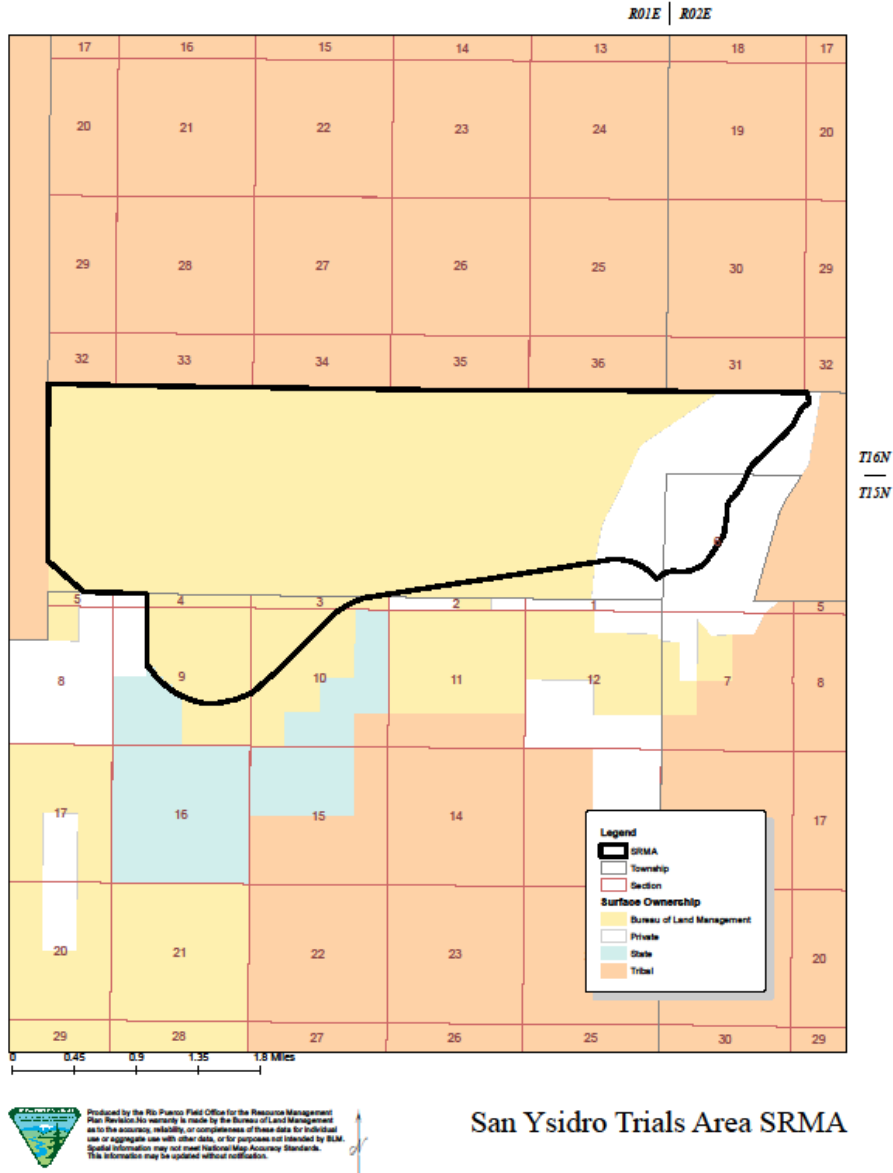
667 **P.12.1 SRMA Outcome Objective**

Activities	Experiences	Benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permitted OHV events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning more about this specific area Relishing group affiliation and togetherness Enjoying strenuous physical exercise Testing endurance Enjoying risk-taking adventure Talking to others about equipment Enjoying participation in group outdoor events 	<p><u>Personal:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restored mind and body from physical activity Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment with others Greater understanding of the importance of recreation and tourism in our community <p><u>Community/Social:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enlarged sense of community dependency on public lands Improved community integration Lifestyle improvement or maintenance <p><u>Economic:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of community's distinctive recreation/tourism market niche or character <p><u>Environmental:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater community ownership and stewardship of park, recreation, and natural resources

668

669

Figure P-10: San Ysidro Trials Area SRMA



San Ysidro Trials Area SRMA

670
671

672 **P.12.2 Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions**

673 The San Ysidro Trials Area SRMA would be managed according to the management actions and allowable
674 use decisions outlined in **Section P.1.2**, except for the following differences.

675 **Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management**

676 Alternative B: ~~Close the~~The SRMA ~~would be closed~~ to motorized travel, except for authorized use. Gates
677 would remain locked, but nonmotorized and mechanized travel would be allowed.

678 Alternatives ~~C, and D, and E~~: ~~Limit m~~Motorized travel ~~would be limited~~ to the access road, except for the
679 continued authorized use of designated play areas and event areas. ~~Allow m~~Mechanized travel ~~would be~~
680 ~~allowed~~ on designated roads and trails. The gates into the area would remain locked, and the lock
681 combination would be available at the BLM RPFO.

682 **Visual Resource Management**

683 Alternative B: Manage the SRMA as VRM Class II.

684 Alternatives C and D: Manage the SRMA as VRM Class IV.

685 ~~Alternative E: Manage the SRMA as VRM Class III.~~

686 **P.12.3 Desired Physical, Social, and Operational Recreation Setting Characteristics**

Primitive Classification	Backcountry Classification	Middle Country Classification	Front Country Classification	Rural Classification	Urban Classification
Remoteness (approximate 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 SRMAs and ERMAs.					
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 motorcycle 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 in 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, such as for communication sites and utilities, are collocated in existing disturbances.					
Undisturbed natural landscape	Natural landscape with modifications in harmony with surroundings and not visually obvious, such as stock ponds, habitat treatments, and historic structures	Character of the natural landscape retained; a few modifications contrast with character of the landscape, such as fences and ditches	Character of the natural landscape partially modified but none overpower natural landscape, such as structures and utilities	Character of the natural landscape considerably modified by agriculture, residential, airstrips or industrial alterations	Urbanized developments dominate landscape
Visitor facilities —Single-track trail systems are expanded, maintained, rerouted, and signed. Basic recreation facilities with basic visitor amenities occur at trailheads. Camping is within designated campsites.					
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 exhibit	Elaborate full-service facilities, such as laundries, restaurants, and grocery stores
Contacts (average of other groups) —A season average of up to 8 encounters per day.					
Fewer than 6 encounters per day on travel routes	7–15 encounters per day on travel routes (no event)	16–29 encounters per day on travel routes	30 or more encounters per day on travel routes (event time)	People seem to be generally everywhere	Busy place with other people constantly in view
Group size (average, other than your own) —Participants encounter a season average of up to 6 people per group.					
Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group (no event)	4–6 people per group	7–12 people per group (event time scattered)	13–25 people per group	26–50 people per group	Greater than 50 people per group

Primitive Classification	Backcountry Classification	Middle Country Classification	Front Country Classification	Rural Classification	Urban Classification
Evidence of use —Localized areas of vegetation alteration and wear are found along trails, at trailheads, and at campsites. Evidence of others decreases away from motorized routes and access points. Areas of inappropriate recreation use are rehabilitated.					
No alteration of the natural terrain; only footprints 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
Public access (types of public travel allowed) —Mountain bike use is predominant in the SRMA, but the area is generally accessible to motorized use on designated motorized routes.					
Foot, horse, and nonmotorized float boat travel	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all are nonmotorized	Four-wheel drives, ATVs, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to nonmotorized, mechanized use	Two-wheel drive vehicles predominant, but also four-wheel drives and nonmotorized, 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 and 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 and opportunities; staff periodically present (e.g., weekdays and weekends)	Information materials describe recreation area and opportunities; staff regularly present (e.g., almost daily)	Information materials describe recreation area and opportunities; regularly scheduled on-site outdoor demonstrations and clinics
Management controls and regulations —A moderate degree of visitor and land use restrictions in place, 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 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 closures	Regulations strict and ethics prominently posted; use may be limited by such instruments as permits and reservations	Enforcement and rules to reduce conflicts, hazards, and resource damage

688 **P.13 WHITE RIDGE BIKE TRAILS SRMA**

689 White Ridge Bike Trails SRMA is in Sandoval County, north and west of the village of San Ysidro (**Figure**
 690 **P-11**). The area, which is near the Rio Salado and Highway 550, is characterized by gypsum-rich soils, unique
 691 geologic features, and springs.

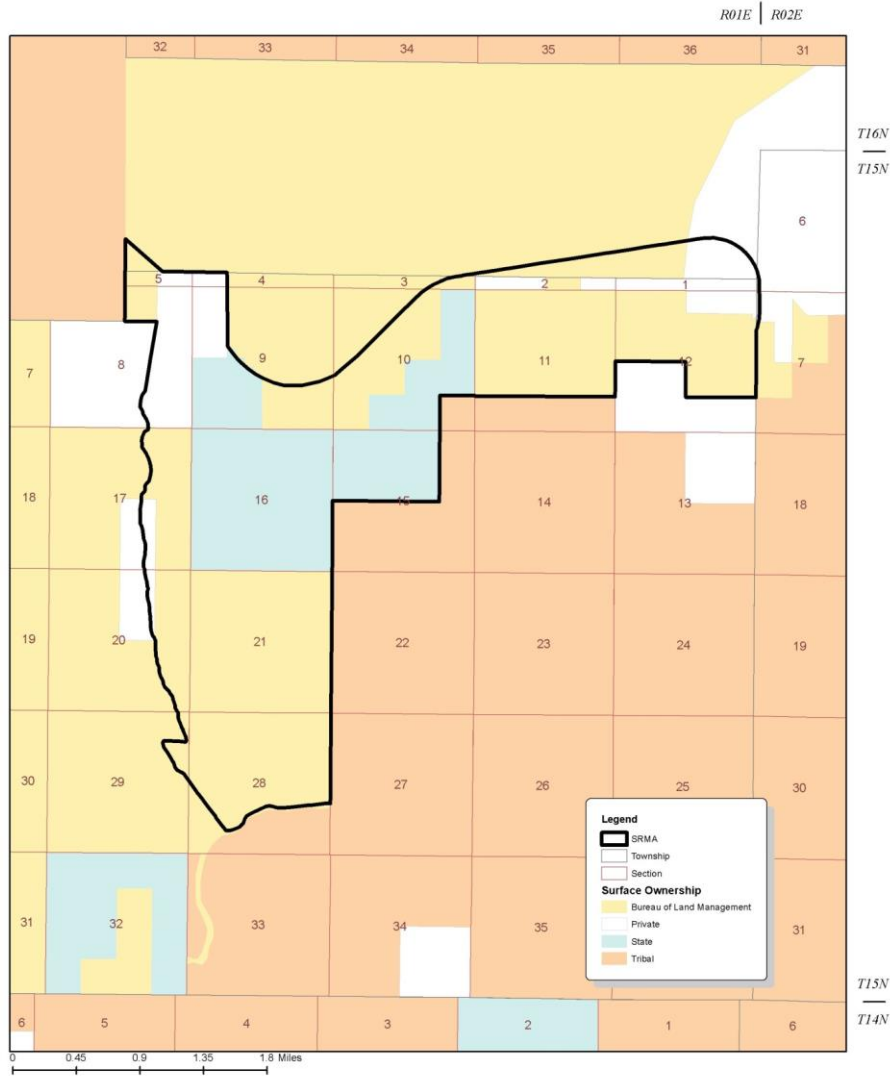
692 **P.13.1 SRMA Outcome Objective**

Activities	Experiences	Personal benefits
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mountain biking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning more about this specific area • Relishing group affiliation and togetherness • Enjoying strenuous physical exercise • Testing endurance • Enjoying risk-taking adventure 	<p><u>Personal:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restored mind and body from physical activity • Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment with others • Greater understanding of the importance of recreation and tourism in our community <p><u>Community/Social:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved community integration • Lifestyle improvement or maintenance <p><u>Economic:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of community's distinctive recreation/tourism market niche or character <p><u>Environmental:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater community ownership and stewardship of park, recreation, and natural resources

693

694

Figure P-1 I: White Ridge Bike Trails SRMA



Produced by the Rio Puerco Field Office for the Resource Management Plan Revision. No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data, or for purposes not intended by BLM. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information may be updated without notification.

White Ridge Bike Trails SRMA

695
696

697 **P.13.2 Supporting Management Actions and Allowable Use Decisions**

698 The White Ridge Bike Trails SRMA would be managed according to the management actions and allowable
699 use decisions outlined in **Section P.1.2**, except for the following differences.

700 **Comprehensive Trails and Travel Management**

701 Alternatives B, C, and D: ~~Limit m~~Motorized travel ~~would be limited~~ to existing roads, primitive roads, and
702 trails, as posted.

703 ~~Alternative E: Allow authorized use of bike trails and limited use of trails for equestrian use (semiprimitive,~~
704 ~~nonmotorized).~~

705 **Visual Resource Management**

706 Alternatives ~~B and D~~: Manage the SRMA as VRM Class II.

707 Alternatives C and D: Manage the SRMA as VRM Class II (1,300 acres) and Class IV (1,500 acres).

708 **P.13.3 Desired Physical, Social, and Operational Recreation Setting Characteristics**

Primitive Classification	Backcountry Classification	Middle Country Classification	Front Country Classification	Rural Classification	Urban Classification
Remoteness (approximate distance from routes) —The SRMA is made slightly more remote by reducing unnecessary motorized vehicle routes; however, most roads remain for administrative use. Increased miles of mechanized routes throughout the SRMAs and ERMAs.					
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 motorcycle 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 in 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, such as those for communication sites and utilities, are collocated in existing disturbances.					
Undisturbed natural landscape	Natural landscape, with modifications in harmony with surroundings and not visually obvious, such as stock ponds, habitat treatments, and historic structures	Character of the natural landscape retained; a few modifications contrast with character of the landscape, such as fences and ditches	Character of the natural landscape partially modified but does not overpower natural landscape, such as structures and utilities	Character of the natural landscape considerably modified by agriculture, residential, airstrips or industrial alterations	Urbanized developments dominate landscape
Visitor facilities —Single-track trail systems are expanded, maintained, rerouted, and signed. Basic recreation facilities with basic visitor amenities occur at trailheads. Camping is in designated campsites.					
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 laundries, restaurants, and grocery stores
Contacts (average of other groups) —A season average of up to 8 encounters per day.					
Fewer than 6 encounters per day on travel routes	7–15 encounters per day on travel routes	16–29 encounters per day on travel routes	30 or more encounters per day on travel routes	People seem to be generally everywhere	Busy place, with other people constantly in view
Group size (average, other than your own) —Participants encounter a season average of up to 6 people per group.					
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

Primitive Classification	Backcountry Classification	Middle Country Classification	Front Country Classification	Rural Classification	Urban Classification
Evidence of use —Localized areas of vegetation alteration and wear are found near along trails, at trailheads, and at campsites. Evidence of others decreases away from motorized routes and access points. Areas of inappropriate recreation use are 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
Public access (types of public travel allowed) —Mountain bike use is predominant in the SRMA, but the area is generally accessible to motorized use on designated motorized routes.					
Foot, horse, and nonmotorized float boat travel	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all are nonmotorized	Four-wheel drives, ATVs, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles, in addition to nonmotorized, mechanized use	Two-wheel drive vehicles predominant, but also four-wheel drives and nonmotorized, 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 and 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, such as during seasonal, high use periods, to provide on-site assistance	Area brochures and maps; staff occasionally present, such as on most weekends, to provide on-site assistance	Information materials describe recreation area and opportunities; staff periodically present, such as on weekdays and weekends	Information materials describe recreation area and opportunities; staff regularly present (e.g., almost daily).	Information materials describe recreation area and opportunities; regularly scheduled on-site outdoor demonstrations and clinics
Management controls and regulations —A moderate degree of visitor and land use restrictions in place, 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 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 closures	Regulations strict and ethics prominent; use may be limited by such instruments as permits and reservations	Enforcement and rules to reduce conflicts, hazards, and resource damage

710 **P.14 REFERENCES**

711 BLM (United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management). 2014. Handbook H-8320-1,
712 Planning for Recreation and Visitor Services. BLM, Washington, DC. August 22, 2014.

713 [BLM GIS \(United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management Geographic Information](#)
714 [System\). 2020. Base GIS data on file with BLM's eGIS Server used for calculations or figures; includes](#)
715 [files prepared for the Reasonably Foreseeable Development \(RFD\) Scenario for Oil and Gas](#)
716 [Activities. Unpublished data. BLM, Rio Puerco Field Office, Albuquerque, New Mexico.](#)

717

INTERNAL DRAFT

This page intentionally left blank.

INTERNAL DRAFT