



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Arizona State Office

Lake Havasu Field Office

August 2002



Resource Management Plan

SCOPING REPORT



**BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Lake Havasu Field Office**

Resource Management Plan

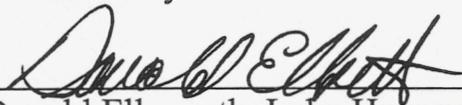
**SCOPING REPORT
August 2002**

This report documents comments and recommendations gathered from public meetings and other outreach activities conducted by the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) Lake Havasu Field Office in preparation of the Lake Havasu Resource Management Plan (RMP) and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

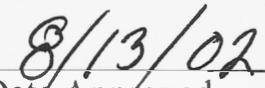
Completion of the RMP is expected by 2005. Throughout development of the RMP, the public, government agencies and organizations are encouraged to review this scoping report along with other documents and information formulated during the planning process.

To provide comments and recommendations, contact the BLM Lake Havasu Field Office RMP Team Lead, Gina Trafton, Planning and Environmental Coordinator Cathy Wolff-White or Field Manager Don Ellsworth.

Submitted by:



Donald Ellsworth, Lake Havasu Field Office



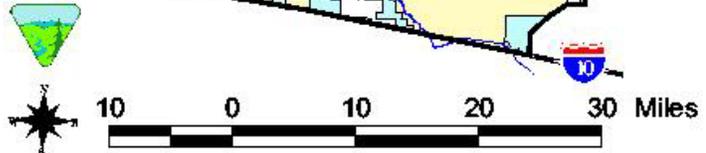
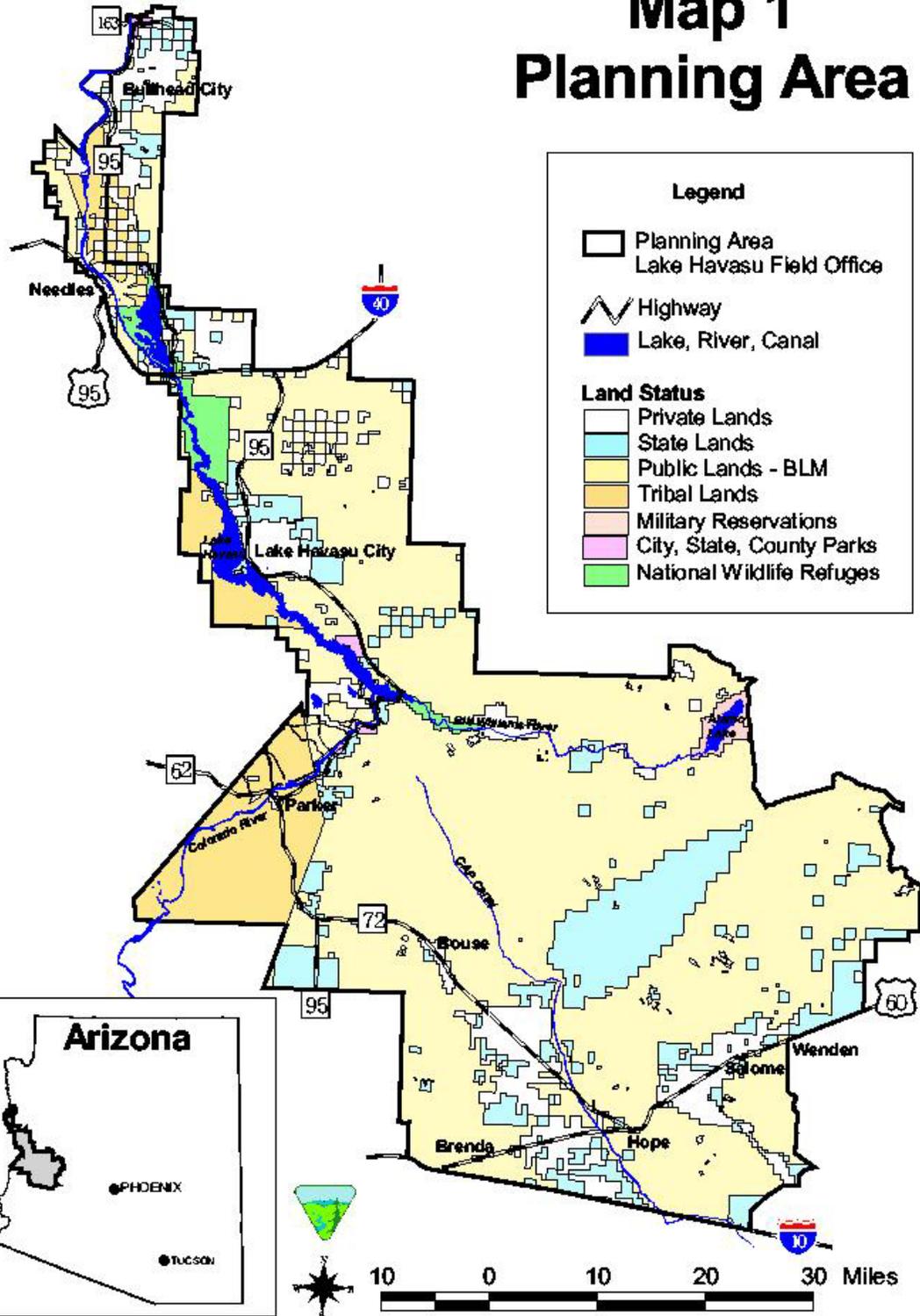
Date Approved

BLM Lake Havasu Field Office
2610 Sweetwater Avenue
Lake Havasu City, Arizona 86406
Phone: 928-505-1200 Toll-Free: 1-888-213-2582
Website: lakehavasu.az.blm.gov
Email: lake-havasu@blm.gov

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Map 1 Planning Area



Bureau of Land Management - Lake Havasu Field Office - 2610 Sweetwater Ave. - Lake Havasu City, AZ 86406 - (928) 505-1200

BLM Lake Havasu Field Office

Resource Management Plan

Scoping Report

Introduction

The U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Lake Havasu Field Office, in Lake Havasu City, Arizona has initiated preparations for a Resource Management Plan (RMP) with an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The plan will guide management of public land resources in portions of Mohave, La Paz, Yavapai and Maricopa counties in Arizona and portions of San Bernardino County in California. Lands referred to as public lands are those administered by the BLM Lake Havasu Field Office.

According to 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 1600, the objective of a RMP “is to maximize resource values for the public through a rational, consistently applied set of regulations and procedures which promote the concept of multiple use management and ensure participation by the public, state and local governments, Indian tribes, and appropriate federal agencies.” The CFR states RMPs are “designed to guide and control future management actions and the development of subsequent, more detailed and limited scope plans for resources and uses.”

Currently, the Lake Havasu Field Office manages resources under four different Land Use Plans (LUPs):

- Yuma District RMP (YRMP) 1985
- Kingman Resource Area RMP (KRMP) 1995
- Lower Gila North Management Framework Plan (LGNMFP) 1983
- Lower Gila South RMP (LGSRMP) 1988.

This multiple plan management is a result of modifications made to the Lake Havasu Field Office boundaries in 1992. The BLM proposes to revise and update these plans, combining the relevant portions into one RMP. This action requires an EIS level analysis, followed by an approved RMP and Record of Decision (ROD).

The first step to formulate and adopt a management plan is to solicit concerns, ideas and proposals from stakeholders, the public, agencies, and interested parties for long-term management of public lands. This report is a compilation of the procedures, issues and management concerns developed as part of the scoping process.

Description of the Planning Area

The RMP/EIS covers 1.4 million acres of public lands. The planning area includes lands on both sides of the Colorado River in California and Arizona. The area starts at Davis Dam on the Arizona side and Nevada border on the California side, extending southward to Poston, Arizona, on the Colorado River Indian Tribe reservation. On the California side, the planning area varies in width from less than a quarter mile to about six miles west of the Colorado River. The majority of the planning area in Arizona lies between Interstate 40 and Interstate 10 and runs east to include Alamo Lake and the eastern Harcuvar Mountains (Map 1). The area includes three incorporated cities, Lake Havasu City, Bullhead City and the town of Parker, along with over a dozen smaller communities.

Figure 1 **Details of Land Ownership Within the Planning Area.**

Land Status	Acreage	Percentage
Federal		
Bureau of Land Management	1,357,568	64.74%
Fish & Wildlife Service	45,835	2.19%
National Park Service	1,626	0.08%
Bureau of Reclamation	216	0.01%
Corps of Engineers	12,051	0.57%
SubTotal	1,417,296	67.59%
Tribal Lands		
	179,029	8.54%
SubTotal	179,029	8.54%
State		
		0.00%
AZ Game & Fish Department	495	0.02%
State Trust Lands	245,500	11.71%
AZ State Parks	3,544	0.17%
SubTotal	249,539	11.90%
Private		
	250,991	11.97%
SubTotal	250,991	11.97%
Total	2,096,855	100.00%

Generally, public land within the planning area is found in large blocks with scattered state and private lands holdings. In a few locations, public lands are “checker boarded” between state and private lands. Most of the state and private lands are located in populated areas associated with the Colorado River and along the highways that transect the area. Portions of three Native American reservations and two National Wildlife Refuges are located within the planning area. While the planning area encompasses more than public lands, actions and decisions created by the RMP will be limited to public lands administered by the BLM Lake Havasu Field Office. Federal agencies, tribes, private landowners and state and local municipal entities within the planning area will be consulted throughout the scoping and planning process.

Scoping Process

The BLM scoping process is the same process required by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations in 40 CFR 1501.7. Through this process, land use issues and conflicts that need to be resolved are identified. These issues may stem from such things as new information, changed circumstances, the need to address environmental protection concerns or a need to reassess the appropriate mix of allowable uses based on new information obtained through the assessment process.

The scoping process for the proposed RMP began with the publishing of the Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare the RMP/EIS in the *Federal Register* on August 3, 2001. Public meetings were held throughout the plan scoping and preparation period. Open House meetings were held during November 2001 in Parker, Bullhead City, Lake Havasu City and Salome, Arizona and in Needles, California to seek local participation and input. To foster collaboration during the RMP process, a series of meetings (entitled “Community Based Partnerships and Ecosystems; Ensuring a Healthy Environment”) were held in Lake Havasu City, Parker and Bullhead City. BLM staff also attended meetings held by user groups upon request. Comments were received during the Open House meetings and through the mail. Approximately 9,000 informational flyers were distributed through the mail and by hand (at boat ramps, concessions, Lake Havasu Winterfest, meetings and at the field office) to solicit input. Additionally, preliminary issues and management concerns were received from BLM personnel, other agencies, tribes and individuals. The BLM Lake Havasu Field Office website (lakehasvu.az.blm.gov) posted information about the plan and encouraged participation throughout the planning process. Private websites provided links to this website to further expand discussion about the RMP. Comments will continue to be accepted throughout the planning process.

Coordinating agencies during this time period include: Bureau of Reclamation (BOR); U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS); Arizona Game and Fish Department (Regions 3 and 4); the cities of Lake Havasu City, Bullhead City and Needles; the counties of Mohave, La Paz and San Bernardino; the town of Parker; and, Lake Havasu Fisheries Improvement Program partners, which includes Metropolitan Water District (MWD) and Anglers United.

The Lake Havasu Field Office mailed letters announcing the initiation of the RMP and solicited participation from seven tribes who have “traditional use lands” and/or “sacred” lands within the field office boundaries. The seven tribes are: the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe; Fort Mojave Indian Tribe; Hopi Tribe; Hualapai Tribe; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Community; Yavapai-Prescott Tribe; and, Colorado River Indian Tribe (CRIT). The four tribes that requested follow up meetings are the Chemehuevi, Fort Mohave, Hopi and Colorado River Indian Tribes.

The purpose of the meetings with the public, other agencies and local tribes was to insure that BLM captured input and solicited comments on RMP issues. The following schedule shows milestones in the RMP process to date:

MILESTONE	DATE
Prepare Pre-Plan	03-01
Federal Register NOI	05-01
30 day public review	05/01-06/01
Federal Register NOI advertised	8/3/01
Consultation Agreement with USFWS	
Section 7 coordination with USFWS - Informal Consultation begins	9/18/01
Draft Consultation Agreement due to USFWS	10/1/01
Comments on Draft Consultation Agreement due to LHFO	10/16/01
Final Consultation Agreement	11/9/01
Scoping & Solicit Input on Issues	
	10/01 - 01/03
Lake Havasu Partnership Meetings	04/23-04/25/01
First RMP monthly team meeting	9/19/01
Parker Partnership Meetings	10/29-10/31/01
Bullhead City Partnership Meetings	11/07-11/9/01
Parker Open House	11/13/01
Bullhead City Open House	11/14/01
Lake Havasu Open House	11/15/01
Salome Open House	11/16/01
Needles Open House	11/19/01
Fort Mohave Coordination Meeting	12/04/01
Bullhead City General Plan TAC meeting	01/09/02
Arizona Game and Fish (Region 3) Coordination Meeting	01/17/02
Lake Havasu Parks & Recreation Meeting	01/28/02
Arizona Game and Fish (Region 4) Coordination Meeting	02/05/02
Burro Monitoring on Refuges Meeting	02/08/02
Big Horn Sheep Society Meeting	02/09/02
Lake Havasu Winterfest booth	02/09/02 - 02/10/02
Bullhead City General Plan meeting	02/20/02
Mohave County Trails Association Meeting	02/21/02
Havasus Landing	02/22/02
Wayside Open House	02/23/02
Brenda area RV parks Open House	02/26/02
Link internet sites to LHFO-RMP/EIS	March 02
Lake Havasu Fisheries Improvement Program	Every meeting
Keep Havasu Beautiful Meeting	03/20/02

MILESTONE	DATE
City of Lake Havasu City Coordination Meeting	03/21/02
Bullhead City Coordination Meeting	03-22-02
City of Parker Coordination Meeting	03-27-02
Mohave County Coordination Meeting	03/28/02
La Paz County Coordination Meeting	03/28/02
San Bernardino County Coordination Meeting	04/12/02
BOR Coordination Meeting	04/16/02
Burro Monitoring - Blankenship Wash	05/08/02
Alamo Burro/Biological Opinion Monitoring Field Trip	05/09/02
Mohave County Public Land Use Committee Meeting	05/21/02
Chemehuevi Coordination Meeting	07/10/02
Colorado River Indian Tribes (CRIT) Coordination Meeting	07/23/02
City of Needles Coordination Meeting	08/07/02
Scoping Report Approved by BLM Arizona State Office	08/13/02

Planning Criteria

Planning criteria are the standards, rules and measures used to guide data collection, alternative formulation and final plan selection. Criteria are taken from laws and regulations, BLM Lake Havasu Field Office guidance and input from state, county and federal agencies, Indian tribes and the public. Planning criteria are prepared to ensure decision-making is tailored to the issues pertinent to the planning effort and to ensure the BLM avoids unnecessary data collection and analyses.

The basic planning criteria are identified in Section 202 of FLPMA:

- Follow the principles of multiple use and sustained yield.
- Use a systematic interdisciplinary approach, fully considering physical, biological, economic and social aspects of public land management.
- Identify, designate, protect and specially manage areas of critical environmental concern (ACEC).
- Consider relative significance of public land products, services, and use to local economies.
- Rely on the inventory of public lands, their resources, and other values; to the extent such information is available.
- Consider present and potential uses of public lands.
- Consider impact of federally approved actions on adjacent or nearby non-federal lands and on private land surface over federally-owned subsurface minerals.
- Consider the relative scarcity of the values involved and alternative means and sites for realization of those values.
- Weigh long-term benefits and consequences of proposed actions against short-term benefits and consequences.

- Comply with applicable pollution control laws, including state and federal air, water, noise, and other pollution standards and plans.
- Coordinate, to the extent consistent with public laws, resource planning and management programs of other federal departments and agencies, states and local governments, and Indian tribes.
- Provide the public with early notices and frequent opportunities to participate in the preparation of plans.
- Manage public lands to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of lands.

General planning criteria that apply to all resource areas are:

- Compliance with laws, policy and manual guidance (e.g. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)).
- Input from state, county and federal agencies, Indian tribes and the scientific community.
- Effects of other resource and uses.
- Compatibility with adjacent land uses.
- General needs of the users.
- Benefits to the public.
- Public interest and attitudes.
- Social and economic influences and impacts.

Additionally, changes in current resource management practices were considered for any of the following conditions:

- Management of one resource significantly constrains or curtails use of another resource.
- Existing land use allocations conflict with agency resource management policies or guidance.
- Existing resource management practices conflict with management plans, policies and guidance of another federal or state surface management agency.
- Documented public controversy regarding management of a specific resource value indicates a management concern.

In some cases, in addition to the planning criteria listed above, specific supplementary criteria are denoted below.

Planning Issues and Management Concerns

The Lake Havasu Field Office planning regulations, 43 CFR Part 1600, equate land use planning with problem solving and issue resolution. An initial step in developing an RMP is to identify relevant issues and concerns. An issue is defined as an opportunity, conflict or problem regarding the use or management of public lands. The BLM Lake Havasu Field Office received hundreds of comments regarding how BLM should manage public lands. To insure all comments were addressed in the scoping report, these comments were analyzed, grouped into issues and issue questions then formulated. The actual flipcharts from the meetings, as well as the letters received, are part of the administrative record.

The issues most frequently raised by the public during the scoping period include: 1) the level of access to public lands; 2) the desire for additional boat ramps on the south end of Lake Havasu; 3) the request for a trail around Lake Havasu; and, 4) no additional wilderness designations.

In addition to issues, staff identified management concerns. Management concerns are defined as procedures or land use allocations that have been identified as needing to be evaluated. Management concerns focus on use conflicts, requirements or conditions that cannot be resolved administratively.

Prior to the start of the RMP planning process, the Lake Havasu Field Office conducted a statewide Land Use Plan Evaluation (LUPE) review of all existing land use plan decisions. Appendix A lists the existing land use planning decisions from the four existing LUPs that pertain to the field office. These decisions, as well as the following 15 issues and 9 management concerns discovered during the scoping period, will be carried forward in the development of a new RMP for the Lake Havasu Field Office. The following sections list the issues and management concerns in the format of decisions needed in the new RMP. For each decision needed, the current management description is provided. In cases where the issue or concern raised during the scoping period links to a valid land use planning decision from an existing RMP, the corresponding code is provided.

Issue: 1 Aquatic Habitat (Fisheries)

The Lake Havasu Field Office manages public lands to ensure healthy, naturally functional and productive aquatic habitat within the Colorado River watershed. The field office is responsible for the management of aquatic habitat in Lake Havasu from the river channel to the high water marks. Fish resources include both game species and threatened and endangered (T&E) species. Lake Havasu provides critical habitat for the endangered bonytail chub, and segments of the Colorado River are critical habitat for razorback suckers. Since 1992, the field office has been in partnership with national, state and local agencies, private groups and others. This partnership has set goals to restore fish habitat, restore native fish populations and create barrier free public access for recreational fishing on Lake Havasu. Public comments on this issue ranged from “no additional fish habitat” needs to be created,” to “create more fish habitat and from “have more fish,” to “improve access to river and backwaters for fishing.”



Aquatic Habitat - Needed Decisions	Current Management
<p>Should LHFO change existing management to improve or sustain the productivity of aquatic habitats?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How should habitat be managed to protect preferred endangered fish spawning and other critical habitat needs? • How does LHFO control invasive, undesirable aquatic species and at what levels should controls be implemented? • How should expansive, emergent stands of single species riparian vegetation be managed to improve aquatic species diversity and productivity? 	<p>Lake Havasu is currently receiving installations of artificial reef structures that will permanently affect 875 acres in 42 separate cove areas. (See Appendix A - Item 19.)</p> <p>Once completed in November 2002, these installations will be monitored for durability and long-term performance. Brush bundles will be perpetually added to these areas at the rate of seven acres/year to sustain habitat performance. Potential damage to artificial reefs may require repairs over time.</p> <p>Lake Havasu is the only body of water within the field office boundaries receiving special fish habitat attention. Critical habitat for bony tail chub extends from Parker Dam upstream to Topock Marsh. Critical habitat for razorback sucker extends downstream from Parker Dam to Imperial Dam. Every proposed action is reviewed independently for potential effects on each respective fish species within each river reach. (See Appendix A – Item 3.)</p> <p>The field office cooperates with interagency groups to identify potential problems and react accordingly to the identified risks and with each groups identified skills and abilities.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can LHFO best manage critical aquatic habitat for special status species while sustaining multiple uses? • Should additional waters under federal management be closed to public access to protect preferred spawning or rearing habitat? • Should there be areas limited to fishing? • Should LHFO continue to stock native fish? 	<p>The field office has not identified any areas in previous plans specifically for management prescriptions (e.g. closures). (See Appendix A – Item 3.)</p> <p>The field office has worked with its partners to stock 30,000-razorback suckers in Lake Havasu, and aims to stock 30,000 bonytail chub by the end of 2003. Other organizations stock native species in other river reaches.</p>
<p>Is the current public access to reservoir and river shoreline adequate to meet recreational angling demand, and are existing facilities of that nature maintained in a manner that is safe for the public and environment?</p>	<p>In the year 2000, Lake Havasu was estimated to receive 176,000-angler use day/year. There are currently five developed fishing access facilities. The field office maintains two, Lake Havasu City maintains one, Lake Havasu National Wildlife Refuge maintains one, and the Bill Williams National Wildlife Refuge maintains one. The goal of the partnership is to develop a sixth facility. There are no other public access fishing facilities on the waters covered by this plan.</p>
<p>What practices or improvements could LHFO make to enhance the awareness of the general public that their actions on the surface can negatively impact fish species survival?</p>	<p>Currently the field office works in partnership to improve fishery productivity, but little is done to educate the public on how they can assist this effort.</p>

Additional Planning Criteria:

- Comply with Executive Order 12962 for Recreational Fisheries management & coordination.
- Comply with Threatened & Endangered Species Act and applicable Biological Opinions.
- Assure continued cooperation with Lake Havasu Fisheries Partners.
- Coordination and data recovery following sport-fishing events to monitor participant satisfaction.
- Maintain function and monitor long term performance of artificial reef installations.
- Monitor native fish populations to determine existing population estimates, and desired population goals.
- Consider potential remedies for communities near river reaches with caddis fly issues.
- Maintain diverse angler involvement and input for all managed waters.
- Involve Native Americans, business, and agencies affected by fishery health.
- Awareness of the potential for bioaccumulation of pollutants in the aquatic food chain.

Issue: 2 Cultural Resource Protection

The BLM Lake Havasu Field Office must protect cultural resources located on public lands. Cultural resources are sites, buildings, objects, features and artifacts, usually more than 50 years in age, which indicate past life ways and represent the nation’s collective past. These include, but are not limited to, prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites that are managed for the benefit of all Americans. Public comments on this issue ranged from “we need to protect sites so they won’t be destroyed,” to “don’t protect 40 acres for a one-acre site.”

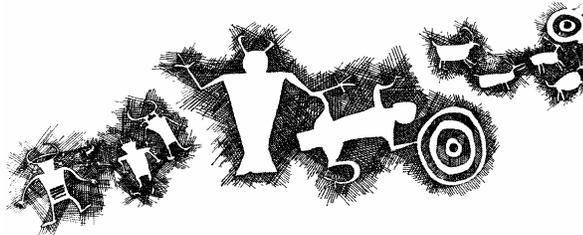
Cultural Resource - Needed Decisions	Current Management
Are there lands with significant cultural resources that should be managed as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) and/or nominated to the National Register of Historic Places?	No ACECs have been designated for protection and preservation of significant cultural resources. Significant sites are nominated to Register as appropriate. (See Appendix A – Item 26.)
Are there prehistoric or historic archaeological sites (e.g. Camp Bouse, Swansea, Intaglio sites) that should be managed with for public use (e.g. recreation, education)?	Only Swansea is specifically managed for public use and education. A few isolated sites have been interpreted for public education (e.g. Cross Roads). (See Appendix A – Item 27.)
Are there lands with Native American values/traditional use (Traditional Cultural Properties) that should be managed as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern and/or nominated to the National Register of Historic Places?	Crossman Peak Natural Scenic Area was designated for Native American values, biological resources and scenic values (See Appendix A – Items 90 and 142.)

Additional Planning Criteria:

- The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979, Antiquities Act of 1906, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Executive Order 13007 (“Sacred Sites”) and other laws, regulations, policies and

guidelines (including national LHFO-ACHP-NCSHPO Programmatic Agreement of March 1997).

- Relative importance and sensitivity of known and projected cultural resources.
- Geographic distribution and density of cultural resources.
- Feasibility of attaining cultural resource management objectives.
- Need or desirability of management objectives.
- Threats to cultural resources.
- Concerns of local Native American tribes.
- Public interest and attitudes.
- Effects of cultural resource management on other resources and uses.



Issue: 3 Disposal and Acquisition of Public Lands

The Lake Havasu Field Office encompasses nearly 1.4 million acres of public lands in the Mohave and Sonoran Deserts along the Colorado River, Lake Havasu and the uplands to the east. Land identified for disposal is a major RMP issue. To resolve this issue, the field office needs to identify lands for retention, acquisition or donation and dispose of land through exchange, sale and R&PP/patent. Also, the Lake Havasu Field Office in Arizona is currently involved in a large-scale state and private exchange program designed to “block up” land ownerships for more efficient management. Public comments on this issue ranged from “Parker needs a shooting range,” to “it’s our public lands, why does BLM not want us to enjoy them?”.

Lands and Realty - Needed Decisions	Current Management
<p>Lands need to be identified for retention, acquisition or donation to LHFO.</p> <p>Which public lands are needed for management purposes as retention, acquisition or donation?</p> <p>Example: Acquire private in-holdings in the Wilderness areas.</p>	<p>Within the field office boundaries, approximately 37,400 acres of lands have been identified for retention, acquisition or donation. (See Appendix A – Items 153, 154, 155 and 174.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All public lands (in YRMP) within priority wildlife habitat would be retained in federal ownership unless patented under the mining laws. The field office would attempt to acquire through exchange state and private lands (in YRMP) adjacent to or encompassed by priority wildlife areas (See Appendix A – Items 11, 170, 172, 173, and 174.) • There would be no acquisition of private or state land for grazing purposes (in YRMP) (See Appendix A – Items 148, 149, 164, 167, 168 and 171.)

Lands and Realty - Needed Decisions	Current Management
<p>Lands need to be identified for disposal through exchange, sale and R&PP patent.</p> <p>Which public lands should be identified for a commercial lease?</p> <p>Example: The following land is identified for a commercial lease: Gila and Salt River Meridian, T. 20 N. R. 22 W., Sec. 12, E2W2 Containing 160 acres more or less.</p>	<p>Within the field office boundaries, approximately 34,528.59 acres of lands have been identified for disposal through exchange, sale and R&PP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Existing and new trespass cases will be resolved by removal or authorization such as FLPMA lease, sale or exchange after evaluation on a case-by-case basis. (See Appendix A – Item 163.) ○ Proposals for commercial FLPMA leases will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine need and appropriateness and whether they meet resource management objectives. (See Appendix A – Items 42, and 159.) ○ One agricultural lease would be allowed in the Lake Havasu area. ○ The field office (in YRMP) would continue to lease recreation areas for concessions, state and county park operations. (See Appendix A – Items 13, 43,161,162,168, and 167.) ○ Most of the disposal lands are isolated parcels that are difficult and uneconomical to manage. Additionally, some of these parcels are well suited for community expansion, agricultural development and management by the Arizona State Land Department. ○ Disposal lands would be made available through state and private exchanges and sales (including recreation and public purpose patents and state selections). Land exchanges would be the preferred method of disposal. Specific legal descriptions of proposed lands for disposal will be included in the RMP. (See Appendix A – Items 150, 151, 152, 156, 157, 165,166 and 173.)

Additional Planning Criteria:

- Effects on other resources and uses.
- Land and resource management efficiency.
- Surrounding land ownership patterns, e.g., well-blocked public lands.
- Adjacent land uses.
- High value of public resources.
- Need for public and administrative access.
- Selecting tracts that meet required disposal criteria and:
 - Are difficult and uneconomical to manage.
 - Are no longer needed for their original purpose.
 - Will serve important public purposes if disposed.
- Need for boundary flexibility to make minor adjustments.
- Priority for acquisitions will be those areas needed to:
 - Bring under federal administration, lands with important cultural, recreational, scenic, wildlife, watershed/riparian-wetland, soil and/or botanical values, best managed for the public benefit and protected as public land.
 - Ensure the survival or recovery of special status animals or plant species.
 - Eliminate surface and subsurface in holdings within designated wilderness.

- Provide for access to large blocks of federal land.
- Consolidate surface and subsurface ownership in areas identified for retention.
- When selecting lands for disposal, priority will be given to:
 - Public lands needed to meet the needs of local, county and state governments or individuals.
 - Public lands whose size, location or other physical characteristics make them difficult or uneconomical for the BLM to manage; and,
 - Public lands whose disposal will resolve unintentional unauthorized occupancy.
- The rationale for establishing the original classifications.
- Changing classifications that no longer enhance resource management.
- Dropping classifications that would no longer accomplish their stated purposes.
- Revoking withdrawals that are no longer needed for their intended purposes.
- Reducing the size of withdrawals determined to encumber more land than is needed to accomplish their intended purposes.
- Developing segregations for lands with sensitive resources needing protection.

Issue: 4 Livestock Grazing

The proper allocation of forage for livestock grazing is critical to maintaining healthy vegetative and watershed values. The needs of all uses and important resources such as special status species, soil stability and water quality must be carefully considered. Seventeen allotments are currently available for grazing by cattle. Public comments on this issue ranged from “public rights are as important as animal rights,” to “restrict grazing in damaged or endangered areas to allow return to native habitat (grasses).”

Livestock Grazing - Needed Decisions	Current Management
If a grazing permit or preference is voluntarily relinquished, will the allotment continue to be available for grazing?	If a grazing permit is voluntarily relinquished, the allotment remains available for grazing under the grazing regulations.
What measures are needed to avoid impacts to wildlife and restore any damaged areas?	When grazing practices alone are not likely to restore areas of low infiltration or permeability, land management treatments may be designed and implemented to attain improvement (See Appendix A – Item 1.)
Should any of the allotments currently available for grazing be removed from grazing?	Havasu Heights North was removed from grazing following the YRMP. Alamo was removed from grazing in the KRMP. Seventeen allotments remain available for grazing. (See Appendix A – Item 34.)
Should any land, currently not available for grazing, be made available for grazing?	None have been identified.
How will grazing objectives be updated to reflect Desired Plant Communities and incorporate Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Administration?	Grazing management objectives (in YRMP) are used to maintain the ecological rangeland condition for those areas currently in good to excellent condition, and to improve those areas that are currently in fair or poor condition. Grazing management objectives remain consistent with the management guidelines established in this plan for priority wildlife habitat and special management areas (See Appendix A – Item 6.) Grazing management, which provides for plant growth and reproduction of those plants species needed to reach desired plant community objectives are applied to all allotments under yearlong grazing. (See Appendix A – Item 8 and Item 31.)

Livestock Grazing - Needed Decisions	Current Management
If an evaluation identifies an allotment where Land Health Standards cannot be met, what will the effects be on availability of the allotment for grazing?	Allotments where standards cannot be met are identified through the Standards and Guidelines Evaluation process, and then decisions identifying those areas as available for livestock grazing are revisited.
What animal type restrictions are needed?	Public lands are closed (in KRMP) within nine miles of bighorn sheep habitat to domestic sheep and goats subject to immediate impoundment (See Appendix A – Item 35.) Domestic sheep are grazed as far from bighorn habitat as possible to decrease bighorn disease vectors. (See Appendix A – Item 39.)
Are any changes needed in Ephemeral or perennial/ephemeral designations?	Of the 17 allotments administered by the Field Office, five are ephemeral only and 12 are perennial/ephemeral. (See Appendix A – Item 30.)
Are certain requirements needed in order for livestock grazing to be compatible with other resources such as wildlife and watershed?	See restrictions above.
What guidelines and criteria are needed for future adjustments in permitted use, season of use, or other grazing management practices?	Intensity, season and frequency of use and distribution of grazing use should provide for growth and reproduction of those plant species needed to reach desired plant community objectives. (See Appendix A – Item 3.) Seasonal increases in grazing use are considered for the Yuma District's four perennial/ ephemeral allotments in order to utilize big galleta grass when it is green and palatable. These increases are authorized on a temporary nonrenewable basis after review of the allotment situation (See Appendix A – Item 29.)
Are allotment categories (Maintain, Improve, or Custodial) used to prioritize allotments for range improvements? Are any changes needed in the current allotment categories?	Management efforts are concentrated in those allotments where grazing management actions are most needed to improve the basic resource or to resolve serious resource-use conflicts. The Yuma District re-categorizes allotments as management needs and objectives shift, or the potential for improvement changes. (See Appendix A – Item 9.)

Additional Planning Criteria:

- Conformance with Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Administration (1997).
- Compliance with existing grazing regulations (43 CFR Part 4100).
- Rangeland monitoring as the recognized procedure for adjusting all animal numbers to assure a proper level of use in providing for the needs of all species. (Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health TR 1734-6 (U.S.D.I. 2000), Trend Studies TR 4400-4 (U.S.D.I. 1985), Utilization Studies TR 4400-3 (U.S.D.I. 1984), Sampling Vegetation Attributes TR 1730-002 (U.S.D.I./U.S.D.A. 1996a), and Utilization Studies and Residual Measurements TR 1730-004 (U.S.D.I./U.S.D.A. 1996b).
- Historic and present livestock use.

Issue: 5 Minerals Management

The management of mineral activity on public lands in the Lake Havasu Field Office is separated into three categories: locatable minerals; leasable minerals; and, salable minerals. Locatable minerals include, but are not limited to gold, silver and copper. Leasable minerals include oil, gas, coal, sodium, potassium, sulfur and geothermal resources. Salable minerals include

common varieties of sand and gravel, stone and clay. Public comments on this issue ranged from “leave open recreational mining,” to “development and utilization of these resources is imperative to sustain our growing population and industries.”

Minerals - Needed Decisions	Current Management
<p>Are split estates, privately owned minerals, and publicly owned surface in conflict with resource management? What will be the criteria used by LHFO to consolidate split-estates lands?</p>	<p>YRMP - The field office consolidates surface and mineral estate through exchanges. (See Appendix A – Item 12.) KRMP – Acquires nonfederal minerals located under public surface and disposes of federal minerals under non-public surface. (See Appendix A – Item 158.) LGSRMP lists lands to be acquired and disposed of, to consolidate sub-surface and surface minerals. (See Appendix A – Item 175.)</p>
<i>Salable Minerals</i>	
<p>Do some communities need more mineral material sites (e.g. sand and gravel)? Should the field office designate mineral material sites near communities for either community use and/or individual contracts?</p>	<p>Mineral materials sales are done on a case-by-case basis. There are no designated mineral material sites. (See Appendix A – Item 41, 56, 58, 101, and 105.)</p>
<i>Leasable Minerals</i>	
<p>Are there areas that will be segregated to oil and gas leasing? (e.g. ACECs)</p>	<p>The planning area is open to oil and gas leasing, except under the KRMP where there is a closure to leasing in lambing grounds. Under the proposed amendment to LGNMFP, an amendment to the MFP for oil and gas leasing is required. (See Appendix A – Item 35, 55, and 57.)</p>
<i>Locatable Minerals</i>	
<p>Are there any areas within the field office that should be segregated or closed to mineral entry?</p>	<p>Most of the planning area is open for mineral development. Specific areas for resources protection were segregated under previous plans. (See Appendix A – Item 24, 53, 54, 59, 104, and 171.)</p>

Additional Planning Criteria:

- Relative mineral potential boundaries prepared from published and unpublished geological and mining data, personal contacts, and professional experience.
- The approximate boundaries, types and amounts of potentially valuable salable, locatable, and leasable minerals.
- The relative importance of mineral commodities to local, state and national interests.
- The rarity of individual mineral commodities and their relative value to consumers.
- The value of salable mineral commodities to local communities.
- Mineral occurrence and uses, as related to new and historic products.
- Sensitive resources and needs that conflict with mineral potential areas and the basis for their sensitivity.
- Consideration of need for strategic stockpile minerals.
- Existing field office policy and guidance.

Issue: 6 Off Highway Vehicles

Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) use of all types has increased even faster per capita than the population. The BLM Lake Havasu Field Office manages over one million acres potentially suitable for OHV travel. Managing OHV use requires providing a safe, enjoyable recreation opportunity while protecting the desert environment, including natural and cultural resources. It is the goal of the planning process to designate public lands open, limited or closed to OHV use. Resolution of recreation issues is highly dependent on land tenure adjustments, clarification of T&E/wildlife and cultural resource issues. Public comments on this issue ranged from “we do not want Standard Wash to be designated as a play area,” to “should be able to drive anywhere on public land.”

Off Highway Vehicles-Needed Decisions	Current Management
<p>How does the field office develop acceptable strategies to manage impacts (e.g. seasonal closures/restrictions, enforcement/protection strategies, and increased access) when deemed necessary and appropriate?</p> <p>Which public lands should be open to off-highway use by vehicles and which should be closed? On which public lands should off-highway vehicles be limited to existing or designated roads and trails (including washes) by type of vehicle or by season of use?</p>	<p>Generally, OHV use is limited to existing roads and trails, except in the two open areas located on the Parker Strip. Five wilderness areas and one wilderness study area are closed to all motorized vehicle use. The established six-month seasonal and year-round closures and the locations of bighorn sheep lambing ground remain unchanged. (See Appendix A – Items 22, 80, 82, 101, 102, 107 and 125.) Currently, 2,603 acres are designated open (in two OHV areas). There are 563,478 acres limited to existing roads and trails and another 41,073 acres with designated trails (see Gibraltar Planning Area). There are 188,627 acres designated closed (wilderness, WSA) with 44,217 acres with seasonal closures or other route designations. (See Appendix A – Items 71, 83, 84, 89, 101, 102, 107 and 125.)</p>
<p>Are there patterns of public use that indicate a need for designated OHV areas?</p>	<p>Copper Basin Dunes and Crossroads OHV Areas remain designated “open” to OHV use. Standard Wash OHV was established in 1995 by an RMP amendment, which has not been implemented. Management strategy decisions are to be determined by specific management activity plan when this amendment is implemented. (See Appendix A – Items 71, 72, 73 and 75.)</p>
<p>Are designated OHV courses the preferred management tool for competitive speed or commercial OHV events?</p>	<p>The designated Parker 400 racecourse is the only competitive, commercial OHV event course. (See Appendix A – Items 72, 73, 74, 85 and 88.)</p>

Additional Planning Criteria:

- LHFO Policy, 43 C.F.R. 8340 and H-8340-1, Executive Orders 11644 and 11989: National Management Strategy for Motorized OHV Use on Public Lands (UDSI/LHFO).
- Demand for more OHV opportunities and the types of vehicles being used.
- Resources sensitive or susceptible to damage by existing projected off-highway vehicle use and their locations.
- Effects of OHV restrictions or closures on other uses, (e.g., mineral exploration, hunting, sightseeing).
- Coordination with local, state and federal agencies and Indian tribes involved in managing off-highway vehicles.
- Level of existing use and location of OHV use areas.
- Manageability of an area to accomplish the objectives of a designation.

Issue: 7 Protection of Paleontological Resources

Paleontological resources are the remains of past, often ancient life, preserved in sedimentary rock. These include both vertebrate and invertebrate fossils, plant fossils, tracks (footprints) and trackways and trace ‘fossils’ such as worm tracks, fossilized dinosaur dung and gastroliths (stomach or gizzard stones). Paleontological resources are important for reconstructing the geology and history of ancient land and marine sediments and the changes and adaptations of organisms through time. Public comments on this issue ranged from “let’s save the fossils rather than have them destroyed by weathering,” to “sites of importance need to be protected but not at the expense of access.”

Paleontological Resources - Needed Decisions	Current Management
Are there appropriate areas for paleontological ACECs?	No areas are currently identified.
Are there guidelines and criteria for protecting paleontological resources?	No specific guidelines other than compliance with the laws (e.g. FLPMA, NEPA).
Are there appropriate protection measures and scientific, educational and recreational use opportunities for paleontological localities?	No specific guidelines other than compliance with the laws (e.g. FLPMA, NEPA).

Additional Planning Criteria:

- Relative importance and sensitivity of known and projected paleontological resources. Antiquities Act of 1906.
- Geographic distribution and density of paleontological resources.
- Feasibility of attaining paleontological resource management objectives.
- Need or desirability of management objectives.
- Threats to paleontological resources.
- Public interest and attitudes.
- Effects of paleontological resource management on other resources and uses.

Issue: 8 Recreation on Public Lands

The planning area is located in one of the fastest growing areas of the United States and plays host to a variety of recreation uses, with each use having a strongly developed and active constituency. Recreation and tourism pursuits are the dominant economic force in the region, with nearly all recreation uses occurring on, or adjacent to, BLM public lands. In some cases, recreation uses are a source of conflict among user groups. The Lake Havasu Field Office will have to prescribe and regulate recreation uses across concentrated and dispersed recreation areas for millions of public land visitors. The majority of public visitation for recreation purposes occurs on the Parker Strip and Lake Havasu shoreline. The lake is a highly prominent, sensitive body of water used for irrigation, potable water delivery for millions of people and recreation. Administration is shared, and access provided, by various federal, state, county, tribal and municipal entities. Public comments on this issue ranged from “with all the closures, what happens to ‘family recreation’ ” to “target shooting areas need to be designated,” and “need a boat ramp at the south end of Lake Havasu.”

Recreation - Needed Decisions	Current Management
<p>What public lands should be considered for management with emphasis on outdoor recreation opportunities?</p>	<p>Existing plans accept as sufficient those lands currently under lease to private sector entities for recreation purposes as concessions, those lands which have been leased/patented to other political entities for recreation purposes, field office lands open for informal recreation pursuits and field office lands already designated for special recreation uses. Political entities which currently hold leases include Needles, Bullhead City, Lake Havasu City, Mohave, La Paz and San Bernardino County, Arizona State Parks. Recreational lands are subject to guidance through existing plans. (See Appendix A – Items 13, 61, 151, 161, 167 and 168.)</p>
<p>What type of recreation opportunities should be considered for continued agency support or encouragement?</p>	<p>Existing plans accept as sufficient the type and number of opportunities that the field office encourages through management actions. This includes a range of opportunities from the informal pursuit of personal interests on open lands, requiring no permits (e.g. rock collecting, hiking, and short term camping) to those activities which need developed facilities on specially designated and/or lease lands (e.g. trap & skeet shooting, baseball, launch ramps, long term camping with utility hookups and retail sales of fuel, food and overnight rooms). (See Appendix A – Items 13, 71, 72, 77, 78, 140, and 141.)</p>
<p>What services and facilities should the field office provide?</p>	<p>The field office has no plans to expand the facilities that it directly provides and maintains for the public or those services and improvements supplied by lessees. Existing facilities include 14 concession operations, 4 campgrounds, 6 fishing access points, 4 boat ramps, 96 boat in campsites, 4 day use areas, 5 community parks, 1 nature center, 2 public golf courses, 1 senior center, 1 boys and girls club, 2 public shooting ranges and 1 public swimming pool. (See Appendix A – Items 13, 61 and 68).</p>
<p>What public lands should be managed for education and interpretation?</p>	<p>Current management includes scenic byways with kiosks containing cultural and historical explanations, and designated back roads for off highway vehicles, which feature bulletin boards containing basic safety and area information/maps with modest explanations of local features.</p>
<p>Should surveys be conducted to determine who is actually using field office public lands for recreation purposes, what activities they are engaged in and what services they expect, in order for the LHFO to make informed land use decisions?</p>	<p>A survey is not presently being conducted, because no significant changes in land management policies are anticipated. The field office has not observed significant changes in recreation activities and pursuits.</p>

Recreation - Needed Decisions	Current Management
How should the field office manage camping on public lands?	The length of stay for camping is limited to 14 days within any 28-day period except in concessions, public agency leases and long-term visitor areas. Short-term camping is allowed in the 100-year Colorado River floodplain during periods of normal water levels, except where specifically prohibited. Prohibited areas are indicated to the public by use of signs or fencing. On lands covered under KRMP motorized vehicles must park within 50-100 yards of an existing roads, trails or navigable washes for the purpose of camping in areas in which vehicle travel is limited to existing roads, trails and navigable washes. (See Appendix A – Item 64, 65, 67, 87 and 107.)
Should the field office consider creation of Long Term Visitor Use Area (LTVA,) concessions or shared administration of leases issued to local governments or other public entities?	No additional facilities are planned. (See Appendix A – Item 65 and 68.)
Should the field office participate in the National Recreation Lakes Program?	The field office will continue to work with appropriate partners and agencies as a vital participant in the National Recreation Lakes Program.
Are changes needed in the locations and policy for dispersed or casual use camping?	Fourteen day camping is allowed on all public lands where it is not otherwise prohibited or restricted by formal signing. (See Appendix A – Item 64, 67, 87 and 107.)

Additional Planning Criteria:

- Existing recreation uses, use areas and facilities.
- Changing demographics, including increased populations and expanding population centers that produce increased demand for more recreation activities, facilities, settings and experiences.
- Potential strategies to improve the delivery of recreation services to visitors, including the use of partnerships with local government and private sector or non-profit entities.
- Effects of recreational uses on, and compatibility with, resources and other uses at the sites. Compatibility with resources and uses on adjacent lands.
- Capability of the public lands to provide outdoor recreation on a sustained basis.
- Methods for providing handicapped access to developed recreation sites.
- Existing planned and projected commercial and public recreational developments on private, county, other federal and Indian lands.

Issue: 9 Special Status Species

The BLM Lake Havasu Field Office recognizes a special status species as an animal or plant that has become vulnerable to disappearing from the area because of declining population levels, limited ranges or rarity. These species meet one of the following criteria: 1) federally listed as threatened and endangered (T&E); 2) federally proposed as T&E; 3) federal candidate for listing; 4) state listed species of special concern; or, 5) designated by the BLM-Arizona State Director as a sensitive species. The goal for the management of special status species is to prevent these species from vanishing from the area by addressing the issues of concern early enough to secure long-term viability. Public comments on this issue ranged from “God gave these supposed endangered species the ability to live, eat and take care of themselves, and they don’t need our

help,” to “must address how BLM plans to avoid direct impacts to T&E and Specials Status Species.”

Special Status Species - Needed Decisions:	Current Management
Are there lands with significant special status and Endangered Species Act (ESA) species that should be managed as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) or other special management?	The Three Rivers ACEC is managed for Southwestern Willow Flycatcher, Bald Eagles and other sensitive species. Also, special status species are managed under temporary closures. (See Appendix A – Item 3.)
Can additional lands suitable for ACEC status or other special management (e.g. Desert Tortoise), be identified?	Lands in Arizona are categorized as Desert Tortoise I, II, and III habitat. A variety of mitigations including compensation are currently required for actions within these special categorized areas. (See Appendix - Item 3.)
Have all lands that were specifically purchased for special status species (e.g. Desert Tortoise, Desert Bighorn Sheep) been identified and used for that purpose?	Lands that were purchased for special status species have not been withdrawn from other uses unless the acquisition was for an inholding in a previous identified withdrawn area. (See Appendix A – Items 122, 123, 173, and 174.)
Have all lands in the management area been evaluated as potential habitat for T&E, proposed candidates, and other special status? Are those habitats identified, maintained and restored to support special status species survival?	Currently, lands are identified and habitat that is utilized by some species is seasonally protected. For Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Riparian habitat is being restored for utilization by several migratory bird and bat species. • The bighorn sheep lambing areas are temporarily closed during lambing season. (See Appendix A – Item 3, 10, 51, 107, 109, 110, 121, 122, 125, 123 and 138.)
Is current surveying sufficient to identify species habitat utilization by federal threatened or endangered, proposed, candidate, and other special status species concerning under the ESA (e.g., location, numbers, and potential management goals)?	ESA surveys to identify areas of species utilization are conducted for Bald Eagle, Southwestern Willow Flycatcher, Yuma Clapper Rail, Yellow-billed Cuckoo habitat, bats, Mohave Desert Tortoise and special plant species. (See Appendix A – Item 3,10.)

Additional Planning Criteria:

- Applicability of state and federal laws, such as the Endangered Species Act of 1973 as amended, Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA) of 1958, Clean Water Act (CWA) of 1972, Section 401 and Section 404, Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of 1972 (FIFRA) (7 USC 1361, as amended November 28, 1975 by PL 94-140, Non-indigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), Federal Plant Pest Act (7U.S.C. 150aa et seq.), Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended &U.S.C. 2801 et seq.), Sikes Act of 1956, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (42 USC 6901 et. seq.), Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands and Executive Order 11644, Arizona Native Plant Act.
- The presence and relative abundance of proposed candidate, and threatened and endangered species.
- Existing habitat management plans and threatened and endangered species recovery plans.
- Potential strategies for the recovery of federally and state-listed threatened and endangered species.

- Goals and objectives of the field office’s general wildlife policy as stated in Fish and Wildlife 2000, and related strategic plans (desert tortoise, desert bighorn sheep, waterfowl, and raptors).
- Species and habitat with high public or scientific interest.
- Amount and quality of species and habitat, including current range, key areas and potential habitat.
- Vegetative communities and habitat conditions.

Issue: 10 Transportation and Access to Public Lands

Much of the planning area is in a mixed pattern of intermingled public, private and state lands. The public often gains access to public lands only by crossing state or private lands and vice versa. In many cases, the public has no legal right to use roads on private and state land, and the landowner or manager can restrict access. Lack of legal access can cause problems in the administration of public lands. Public comments on this issue ranged from “no closure of BLM (our land) for any reason,” and “would like to see a trail completely around the lake.”

Transportation – Needed Decisions	Current Management
How should the field office manage for the development of county/state transportation network, including any new or alternative means that meet the needs of local communities and the region?	A county/state transportation network was not addressed in current land use plan decisions. Issues are reviewed and evaluated on a case-by-case basis.
How will the field office manage authorized use of utility corridors/rights of ways (ROWs), while assuring that casual use does not create resource conflicts and undesirable impacts?	Casual use of utility corridors/ROWs was not addressed in current land use plan decisions. Issues are reviewed and evaluated on a case-by-case basis.
How should the field office accommodate the access needs of physically disabled people under Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)?	The field office complies with ADA and issues are address on a case-by-case basis.
Should the field office amend present motorized vehicle policies on its lands with in it planning area to establish additional limitations for speed, stopping, parking and camping?	The length of stay for camping is limited to 14 days with any 28-day period except in concessions and public agency leases. The maximum stay in concessions and public agency leases is 5 months (YRMP). (See Appendix A – Item 64, 65, 67 and 69.) Motorized vehicles must park within 50 feet of designated roads, trails or navigable washes in areas where off-highway vehicles are limited to designated roads, trails and navigable washes (KRMP). (See Appendix A – Item 89.)
Should the field office establish, develop and manage areas and routes specifically for non-motorized multiple-use access opportunities (e.g. hiking, biking and equestrian etc)?	Areas and routes specifically for non-motorized use were not addressed in current land use plan decisions. Issues are reviewed and evaluated on a case-by-case basis.
How should the field office inform the public about requirements for access on or across private and state lands adjacent to BLM lands?	Access across private lands to access field office lands was not addressed in current land use plan decisions. Issues are reviewed and evaluated on a case-by-case basis.
Should the field office develop public access easements across private or state lands so that the public can access federal lands and waterways?	Access across private/state lands to adjacent field office lands was not addressed in current land use plan decisions. Issues are reviewed and evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Additional Planning Criteria:

- The BLM’s responsibility to manage transportation routes of the public lands is established by law: FLPMA, 43 U.S.C., 1701, section (a), (8).

Issue: 11 Visual Resources

Visual Resource Management (VRM) provides a means for classifying public land into one of four categories based on the area’s scenic value. VRM determines the visual values of an area, using a visual resource inventory and addresses the potential visual impact of an activity on an area. This provides a means for determining the visual effect of a proposed activity on the scenic quality of an area. Visual resources are evaluated as part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process. Using VRM, the lake Havasu Field Office can consider the significance of a proposed project versus the visual sensitivity of the affected area. VRM is a tool that can help land managers determine management direction for an area, but it does not constrain or limit surface disturbing activities. Changes in project design or location may be desirable to avoid negative impact on a highly scenic area. Public comments on this issue ranged from “Craggy Wash camping is too close to the airport and too congested during winter camping season,” to “dumping of trash is phenomenal and excessive and more effort needs to be established to prevent and detour [*sic*] littering public lands.”

Visual Resources - Needed Decisions	Current Management
Are the existing VRM inventories of previous Land Use Plans adequate to manage projects and evaluate impact on scenic values in the field office planning area?	The VRM inventory classes established under the existing LUPs are in effect. Portions outside the Yuma and Kingman RMPs remain unclassified. (See Appendix A – Item 112.)
How should the field office manage the visual nuisance caused by 14-day camping congestion in areas close to population centers, such as Craggy Wash?	The YRMP generally stated that areas close to population centers are designated Class IV for VRM. Under this management class, changes may alter the basic landscape or attract the viewer’s attention.
How should the field office manage illegal dumping on public land from creating a negative visual impact?	VRM continues to be evaluated as a part of activity or project planning.

Additional Planning Criteria:

- The BLM’s responsibility to manage the scenic resources of the public lands is established by law. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), 43 U.S.C, 1701, section 102(a)(8) states “public lands will be managed in a manner which will protect the quality of the scenic (visual) values of these lands”. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), 43 U.S.C. 4321, Section 101 (b) requires measures to be taken to “assure for all Americans ... aesthetically pleasing surroundings...”
- “VRM objectives (classes) are developed by the RMP process for all Bureau lands ... shall result from and conform with the resource allocation decisions made in the RMPs.” (LHFO Manual 8400.0 – 6A.2)
- Inventory and delineate "scenery units" for public lands, best ensuring that these units coincide with VRM category assessments recognizing specific visual characteristics and legal designations of these areas.
- Consider the increase in public awareness of field office programs and recreational opportunities during the years since the present VRM system was adopted.

Issue: 12 Wild and Scenic Rivers

Twenty-one miles of the of Bill Williams River were identified in the KRMP (1995) and the YRMP (Amended 1994) as eligible for further study in the Wild and Scenic River evaluation process. In 1995, the Arizona Statewide Wild and Scenic Rivers Legislative Environmental Impact Statement and Recommendations were forwarded to Congress. Three segments of the Bill Williams River within the Lake Havasu Field Office management area are nominated for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic River System. Two sections of the river, located within the Rawhide Mountains Wilderness and the Swansea Wilderness, are recommended as eligible wild segments. The river between the two wilderness areas contains the scenic segment. Until Congress acts, eligible segments must be managed so as to not impair their suitability for inclusion into the Wild and Scenic River System (WSRS). Outstandingly remarkable values must be protected and the free-flowing character of the stream segment cannot be modified. Public comments on this issue ranged from “wild and scenic rivers are to be left open for all to enjoy,” to “public access to these lands should be granted so we can enjoy our river resources.”

Wild and Scenic Rivers - Needed Decisions	Current Management
Have environmental or management conditions changed which would require the field office to alter any of the established recommendations for the Bill Williams River?	Until Congress acts, the three segments will be managed so as to not impair their suitability for inclusion into the WSRS. (See Appendix A – Item 15.)
What operations at Alamo Dam and flow regimes in the Bill Williams River are necessary to maintain “natural conditions”, preserve of the area’s wilderness character and protect the river’s outstandingly remarkable values?	In 1994, the inter-agency Bill Williams River Corridor Steering/Executive Committee and the Technical Committee created a Water Management Plan for Alamo Lake and the Bill Williams River. Plan conformance by members is voluntary.
Is there a need for the development or acquisition of additional public access to those segments of the Bill Williams Rivers nominated for inclusion into WSRS?	No private lands are identified for acquisition or exchange along the Bill Williams River unless inside of designated wilderness areas or for desert tortoise habitat. Public access to the Bill William River is limited by private land ownership. (See Appendix A – Item 145.)

Additional Planning Criteria:

- Changes in environmental or social and economic conditions since the 1994 *Arizona Statewide Wild and Scenic Rivers Legislative Environmental Impact Statement*.
- The Lake Havasu Field Office *Wild and Scenic Rivers Policy and Program Manual* (8351)
- Changing demographics, including increasing working and retired populations and expanding population centers.
- Public demand for more recreation activities, settings and experiences.

Issue: 13 Wild Horses and Burros

The BLM Lake Havasu Field Office is responsible for the management and protection of wild burros as “living symbols of the historic and pioneer spirit of the West” as required by the Wild Free Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971. Herd areas are the geographic area identified as being used by a herd as its habitat in 1971. Management of wild burros must limit the animals’ distribution to the herd areas. Herd Management Areas (HMAs) are established within herd areas for the maintenance of wild burro herds. Public comments on this issue ranged from

“don’t get rid of all the burros, they tell part of our history,” to “let the hunters draw tags, to keep the population under control (just like all the other animals such as sheep, deer, elk, etc.).”

Wild Horses and Burros -Needed Decisions	Current Management
Are any changes needed to the current Appropriate Management Levels for the HMAs?	The Appropriate Management Levels would remain constant at 200 burros for Alamo (See Appendix A – Item 16), 170 burros for Havasu, AZ, and 150 burros for Havasu, CA.
What guidelines and criteria are needed for adjusting herd size?	Adjusting herd size is handled under current herd management area plans (See Appendix A – Item 114.)
Are any changes needed to the current HMA boundaries for long-term management of the HMAs?	The Alamo and Havasu HMA boundaries continue to be the same as the herd area boundaries.
Should non-field office lands be included in the HMAs?	Non-field office lands continue to be included in the HMAs except where an MOU exists.
Are there any herd areas or parts of a herd area where burros should be removed due to intermingled lands or lack of essential habitat components?	The Alamo and Havasu HMA boundaries continue to be the same as the herd area boundaries. Little Harquahala HMA is being covered in the Yuma RMP update.
Is designation of a wild burro range or other measure needed due to significant public value such as an outstanding opportunity for public viewing?	The Alamo and Havasu HMA boundaries continue to be the same as the herd area boundaries. Burro information is included on kiosks (Swansea).
How will safety issues related to burros crossing highways and roads be managed?	The Alamo and Havasu HMA boundaries continue to be the same as the herd area boundaries. Safety issues are handled as emergency/nuisance removals.
Are any area-wide limitations and modification of structures or restrictions in HMAs needed to achieve wild burro management objectives (e.g. fence openings for burro access)?	No water developments have been authorized that allow wild horses and burros to expand their present herd areas (See Appendix A – Item 113). Access for wild burros to use livestock-watering facilities in the Alamo Herd Area is maintained (LGNMFP). (See Appendix A – Items 116 and 117.)

Additional Planning Criteria:

- Management of wild and free-roaming burros as intended and required by the Wild Free Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 and current regulations, 43 CFR Part 4700.
- Goals for populations of important wildlife species, such as the Southwestern Willow Flycatcher, Desert Bighorn Sheep, Desert Tortoise and Bald Eagle.
- Other resources susceptible to damage burros, such as riparian-wetland areas.

Issue: 14 Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas

The Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990 requires that the Lake Havasu Field Office manage East Cactus Plain, Gibraltar Mountain, Harcuvar Mountains, Rawhide Mountains and Swansea as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The boundaries of these areas were set by Congress and cannot be modified by this RMP. Under this legislation, these five areas will be managed in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act of 1964. The California Desert Protection Act of 1994 also designated lands under Lake Havasu Field Office management as portions of the Whipple Mountains Wilderness, Chemehuevi Mountains and Dead Mountains Wilderness Areas. Public comments on this issue ranged from “all remaining road less area should be proposed for cow-free wilderness designation,” to “no need for more wilderness.”

Wilderness - Needed Decisions	Current Management
Have environmental or management conditions changed which would require the field office to inventory lands with wilderness character to determine if new WSAs should be established?	No additional WSAs currently are being considered. Cactus Plain will continue to be managed as WSA under Section 603 of FLPMA and LHFO's 8550 manual on interim management. (See Appendix A – Items 35, 39 and 134.)
How does the field office provide for valid resource uses and activities under the special provisions section of the Wilderness Act in the management of Wilderness so as to do the least possible adverse effect?	East Cactus Plain and Gibraltar Mountain Wilderness Areas are managed under existing wilderness plans. Additional individual plans are being written for Harcuvar Mountains, Rawhide Mountains and Swansea Wilderness Areas. Plans for the segments of the Dead Mountains, Chemehuevi Mountains and Whipple Mountains are being completed in conjunction with the Needles Field Office.

Additional Planning Criteria:

- The Lake Havasu Field Office must maintain, on a continuing basis, an inventory of all public lands, their resources and other values. (FLPMA Title II Section 201),
- To be considered for wilderness study, areas must have wilderness characteristics as described in the Wilderness Act of 1964, and be a road less area of more than 5,000 acres (FLPMA Title VI Section 603), or managed in conjunction with a larger unit in the National Wilderness Preservation System.
- *Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review* (H-8550-1).
- All designated wilderness areas are managed according to their designating legislation and the Wilderness Act of 1964.
- Management prescriptions in the East Cactus Plain Wilderness Management Plan (September 1994) and the Gibraltar Mountain Interdisciplinary Management Plan (September 2000) should be reflected when drafting alternatives.
- Wilderness management regulations, 43 CFR 6300.
- BLM manual: *Management of Designated Wilderness Areas* (8560)

Issue: 15 Wildlife Management

The BLM Lake Havasu Field Office administers a rich assemblage of desert wildlife habitat through ecosystem management, seeking to maintain and enhance existing wildlife resources. The field office manages for diverse plant and animal resources assuring long-term viability of fragile desert ecosystems. Although management attention often spotlights rare species and their habitats, continuous efforts are made to ensure the health and productivity of all wildlife habitats including widespread habitat types such as saguaro, palo verde, mesquite, creosote-bursage and cottonwood-willow. Public comments on this issue ranged from “reduce and eliminate exotic species,” and “protect key wildlife corridors to create the necessary linkages to our wild lands.” to “no need to close the areas for bighorn sheep lambing.”

Wildlife - Needed Decisions	Current Management
Are there additional areas that need non-native noxious, invasive or feral species control/eradication?	Continue to control, eradicate and observe areas containing non-native noxious, invasive or feral species. (See Appendix A – Item 17.)

To minimize transmission of disease, are changes needed to the policy that restricts domestic sheep and goats?	Domestic sheep and/or goats are currently restricted near desert bighorn sheep habitat. (See Appendix A – Items 9, 35, 39 and 134.)
Are there locations that have been designated for wildlife habitat management that should be reevaluated?	Areas containing species that were evaluated in the early 1990s are currently being managed. (See Appendix A – Items 118, 119, 120, 121, 122 and 123.)
Should the field office designate, create or encourage wildlife corridors (where wildlife can safely move from one habitat area to another)? Should the field office also designate areas for forage production to increase wildlife utilization of specific areas?	Wildlife movement corridors in the planning area were established in the KRMP and YRMP but still need to be properly identified. No forage production has been initiated. (See Appendix A – Items 49, 119, 120, 124, 133 and 138.)
How can the field office maintain viable populations of species within its jurisdiction?	Currently, field office Sensitive/ Arizona Special Status Species are being monitored to obtain information regarding their populations. (See Appendix A – Items 19, 34, 51, 54, 80, 1, 118, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 131, 132, 134, 137 and 138.)
How should the field office manage Sonoran Desert Tortoise habitat?	Lands in Arizona are categorized as Desert Tortoise I, II, and III habitat. A variety of mitigations, including compensation, are currently required for actions within these special categorized areas. (See Appendix – 122, 123, 110 and 138.)
How should the field office protect bat habitat?	Some mines have been permanently closed excluding all bat species. Some mines have bat gates and/or fencing. All other mines are left open with no protection for the bats.

Additional Planning Criteria:

- Existing habitat management plans.
- Amount and quality of species and habitats, including current distribution, key areas and potential habitat.
- Species population goals and habitat requirements.
- The significance of consumptive and non-consumptive uses of wildlife.
- Providing forage for livestock.
- Effects of other resource uses.
- Similar management programs in existence elsewhere with the field office boundaries.
- Existing regulations, policies and guidance (Desert Tortoise Rangewide Plan, Arizona Desert Tortoise Implementation Strategy and Interagency Desert Tortoise Management Plan).
- Proper range management principles as outlined in existing allotment management plans.
- Existing ephemeral classifications.
- The significance of non-consumptive and consumptive uses of wildlife.

Management Concern: 1 Back Country Byways

The National Back Country Byway Program is intended to promote partnerships and cooperation between public and private agencies, groups and individuals by focusing on scenic, and less known, backcountry roads and trails. The demand for pleasure driving contributes to local and

regional economies through increased tourism and raises public awareness of outstanding recreation attractions on public lands.

Back Country Byways - Needed Decisions	Current Management
Should the field office maintain the existing Parker Dam Road Backcountry Byway?	Parker Dam Road is currently a Back Country Byway and is maintained by the field office.
Should the field office identify additional Back Country Byway Opportunities such as Swansea/ La Paz County, Plamosa Road and Hovatter Road?	Back Country Byways are not addressed in any previous plan. Potential Back Country Byways would be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Additional Planning Criteria:

- Refer to additional planning criteria in *Special Designations*.

Management Concern: 2 Fire Ecology

Fire Ecology - Needed Decisions	Current Management
Is there a danger or risk to the public from field office-controlled burns and illegal burns on BLM lands? Is the current Fire Management Plan sufficient?	Fires on or threatening public lands are controlled and suppressed in accordance with field office fire policy, initial attack agreements with other government agencies and approved modified fire suppression plans YRMP. (See Appendix A – Item 5.)

Additional Planning Criteria:

- Effects of prescribed burning on air quality.

Management Concern: 3 Public Health and Safety

The BLM is committed to public health and safety on public lands and provides this through an active field office safety program. This program only regulates issues on field office public lands and does not regulate public waterways. As part of this program, the Lake Havasu Field Office is currently addressing abandoned mine land (AML) entrances which have created a safety hazard for the recreating public.

Public Health and Safety - Needed Decisions	Current Management
How should the field office manage target shooting on public lands implementing safety parameters, while providing for recreation opportunities?	Currently, no firearms can be discharged within ¼ mile of a recreation site, highway or road.
Unstable, exceedingly high vertical banks in, and associated with, high use recreational areas pose health and safety issues to the recreating public. What criteria will be used for assessing the risk and developing a solution?	Currently sites are inspected on an as need basis after a major storm event. No maintenance has been performed to date on any damaged areas.
<i>Abandoned Mines</i>	
AMLs pose health and safety issues to the recreating public. What criteria will be used for assessing the risk and developing a solution?	AMLs were not addressed in previous plans.

Public Health and Safety - Needed Decisions	Current Management
<i>Hazardous Materials</i>	
Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) poses health and safety issues to the recreation public. What criteria will be used for assessing the risk and developing a solution?	Areas that are known hazards for UXOs have been identified and are managed to minimize health and safety issues.
Are there additional sites containing potential hazardous materials within the field office planning area?	Currently there are two Hazmat sites being cleaned up through a partnership effort at Topock Gorge and Big Bend Recreational Area.

Additional Planning Criteria:

- Public lands adjoining private lands that use hazardous materials to process ore.
- Active mills on public lands that use hazardous materials to process ore under the mining laws.
- Transportation routes -- public lands adjoining interstate transportation systems that are susceptible to accidental spilling and illegal dumping of hazardous materials.
- The existence of sanitary landfills and pipelines.
- Voltage transformers that use polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) as a coolant.
- Any public lands that could be used for illegal drug laboratories.
- Pesticides and fertilizers used on agricultural lands, on or near public lands. Such chemicals may be moved by floodwaters contaminating drainages and waterways or accumulating in groundwater.
- Abandoned explosives on or near old mines.
- Natural leaching of mine workings, dumps and tailings.
- Potential impacts to on-site and downstream resources.
- Monitoring the effectiveness of Best Management Practices to control non-point source pollution on public lands.
- The Clean Water Act Amendment of 1989, Section 319, Non-point Source Management Programs.
- Abandoned mine entries that are within 1.5 miles of known recreation areas will be closed due to BLM guidance on recreational uses and AML.
- All abandoned mines are potential bat and other wildlife habitat.

Management Concern: 4 Renewable Energy

The president, in May 2001, adopted a national energy policy that identified a major role for the public lands and resources to meet the nation’s increasing energy needs. Over 40 initial short and long-term tasks were adopted by the Department of Interior for implementation. The tasks identify opportunities to expedite expansion of energy supplies while preserving the health of public lands. A major component of this policy is close coordination with other federal agencies, state and tribal governments, local communities, industry and the public.

Renewable Energy - Needed Decisions	Current Management
What sites are available in the field office planning area for future alternative energy needs (e.g. wind and solar)?	Renewable energy is not address in any previous plan.

Additional Planning Criteria:

- National Energy Policy, May 2001, Information Bulletin No. 2001-138.

Management Concern: 5 Riparian and Wetlands

Riparian areas are valuable because of their importance to watershed protection, water quality, aquatic and terrestrial wildlife, threatened and endangered species, cultural resources, recreation opportunities and wild burros. Special management attention is needed to ensure these fragile areas are protected and improved, while providing for their use. The Lake Havasu Field Office manages large tracks of riparian habitat on the Bill Williams River and the Lower Colorado River between Davis and Headgate Dams. Natural ecological processes occur very infrequently on this highly modified segment of the Colorado River.

Riparian and Wetlands - Needed Decisions	Current Management
What management objectives, including ecological status, should the field office establish to protect and enhance riparian areas as well as provide for various public use demands?	Riparian-Wetland areas are in properly functioning condition. (See Appendix A – Item 2.) All of the remaining riparian areas administered by the Yuma District along the Colorado, and Bill Williams Rivers, and around springs, are managed as priority wildlife areas (YRMP). (See Appendix A – Items 2, 18, 43, 119, 120, and 143.)
What types and level of uses will be allowable to meet these objectives?	Allowable uses within the Bill Williams Riparian Management Area are limited to compatible activities or uses, which, with mitigation as needed, preserve or enhance the area's recognized values. Improvements are limited to those compatible with the natural resources for which the area is recognized and those permitted by mining laws (YRMP). (See Appendix A – Items 95, 100, 101, 130, and 102, 104 –106, and 136.)
Because it is fiscally impossible to designate all riparian areas and wetlands in the field office for improvement projects, which lands should be given priority for these projects?	Specific lands have not been identified for improvement projects through the RMPs. Projects are constructed on an as needed basis for resource protection. (See Appendix A – Items 18 and 43.)
What management objectives should the field office establish for watersheds? What requirements are needed for roads and other construction to minimize impacts on the watershed? How will cooperation and coordination be achieved with multiple stakeholders within the watersheds to address issues on a watershed scale?	There are no objectives in any previous plan that addresses watershed issues.

Additional Planning Criteria:

- Refer to additional planning criteria in *Vegetation*.
- Existing riparian-wetland vegetation inventory and studies.
- Hydrologic and geomorphic characteristics of streams.
- Responsiveness or ability of a riparian-wetland community to improve through management.
- Resources and uses of each riparian-wetland community.
- Conformance with Standard #2 of Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Administration (1997).

- Field Office policy to reach Proper Functioning Condition (as described in the appropriate Lake Havasu Field Office Technical Reference 1737-9 Process for Assessing Proper Functioning Condition or 1737-11 Process for Assessing Proper Functioning Condition for Lentic Riparian-Wetland Areas).
- Field Office policy for riparian/wetlands should be in advanced ecological status, except where site-specific resource management objectives would require an earlier successional stage.

Management Concern: 6 Special Management Areas

Public lands have a variety of important historic, cultural, scenic, wildlife, botanical, mineral, water and recreational values. Designations for special management may be used to protect these areas. Special designations include: ACEC, outstanding natural areas, research natural areas, special recreational areas, scenic areas and natural hazard areas. Such designations may also be used to identify and manage areas that are hazardous to human life and property. Currently there are three OHV areas, one ACEC (Three Rivers), one scenic area (Crossman Peak), one competitive-use designation and one additional area (Aubrey Hills) not formally designated, but given special management prescriptions. A Recreational Area Management Plan (RAMP) was also completed for specific management prescription for the Parker Strip Recreational Area.

Special Designations - Needed Decisions	Current Management
Should the field office modify the boundaries of the Three Rivers ACEC?	The Three Rivers ACEC was created in the KRMP. Currently, 23,000 acres of this ACEC are outside of wilderness and within the planning area. Most of the land within the field office portion of the ACEC is withdrawn to the Corps of Engineers and leased to the State of Arizona, for Alamo State Park and Wildlife Area. There are 21 special prescriptions listed for this ACEC in the KRMP. (See Appendix A – Items 53, 102, 103,104, 136,140 and 147.)
Should the field office designate additional areas as ACEC or select specific areas for additional management prescriptions under other special designations?	Only Three River ACEC exists under present management plans. (See Appendix A – Items 82, 84, 95, 96, 97, 98,142 and 143.)
Should Crossman Peak Natural Scenic Area be designated as an ACEC?	The 26,080 acres surrounding Crossman Peak are designated as a Natural Scenic Area.” Improvements in this area are restricted to those compatible with the natural and cultural resources for which the area was recognized and to those permitted by the mining laws. OHV use is limited to existing roads and trails. (See Appendix A – Items 90, 91, 92, 93, 94 and 142.)
Should the field office give the Swansea Town site any additional special designation and/or modify existing management prescriptions for this area?	Swansea is one of 33 sites identified as Special Management Areas for Cultural Resources in the YRMP (see Cultural). This site qualifies to be on the National Register of Historic Places. Current management prescriptions are covered in the 1997 Cultural Management Plan for the town site. (See Appendix A – Item 139.)
Should the field office modify the existing management designation and prescriptions for Standard Wash?	Standard Wash is designated as OHV area by an amendment to the YRMP (See OHV). A RAMP is pending. (See Appendix A – Item 75.)

Special Designations - Needed Decisions	Current Management
Should the field office give the Aubrey Hills a special designation and/or modify existing management prescriptions for this area?	In the YRMP, 20,000 acres of Aubrey Hills are not formally designated, but are managed under special prescriptions for bighorn sheep habitat. Improvements in this area are restricted to those compatible with the natural and cultural resources for which the area was recognized, and to those permitted by the mining laws. Surface occupancy for oil and gas leases is permitted, but no sand and gravel permits or new utility rights-of way are being authorized. The area is closed to OHV use. ((See Appendix A – Items 82, 84,95, 96, 97, 98 and 143.)
Should the field office give the Lake Havasu shoreline a special designation and/or modify the existing management for this area?	No special designation is identified for the lakeshore. Current management prescriptions are done on a site-by-site basis.
Should the field office give the Cienega Mining District a special designation and/or modify existing management for this area?	No special designation is identified for this site. Management prescriptions are on as needed basis.
Should the field office give the area north of Lake Havasu City, "Craggy Wash" a special designation and/or modify existing management for this area?	Craggy Wash is currently included in the Crossman Peak Natural Scenic Area.
Should the field office give the Parker Strip Mining District including the California Mine, a special designation and/or modify existing management for this area?	The mining area is included in Parker Strip Recreation Area Management Plan. Actual management prescriptions do not cover mining, cultural and natural (bats) resources.
Should the field office modify existing management for the Parker 400 Course?	The Parker 400 Course is designated for OHV competitive use in the YRMP. Seasonal use is from December 1 to February 28 and is limited to one race per year without an additional EA. A management plan is pending. (See OHV.) (See Appendix A – Items 73, 74.)

Additional Planning Criteria:

- ACECs are established according to CFR 43 Part 1610.
- The importance and relevance of areas identified by the resource specialists and nominated by members of the public or other agencies.
- The degree to which important resources are vulnerable or threatened by natural causes or by existing, planned or expected land and resource uses.
- Manageability of an area to preserve its existing or potential resources.
- Effects of designation or non-designation on other resources and uses.
- Consistency with congressional designations (such as wilderness) and field office designations (such as extensive recreation management areas, special recreation management areas, visual resource management classifications, and air quality classifications).

Management Concern: 7 Utility and Communication Corridors

The private sector uses public lands for a variety of purposes including power lines, oil, gas and coal pipelines and telecommunication sites. Authorization for these uses takes careful planning to ensure that other resources are not significantly harmed. Section 503 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) requires that corridors will be used to the extent practical, to minimize adverse environmental impacts and the proliferation of separate rights-of-ways. Utility and communication corridors are designated in response to the Western Utility Study,

which identifies present and future lines. The study reflects an attempt to keep these utilities in a limited area, eliminating unnecessary and undue degradation to lands.

Utility and Communication - Needed Decisions	Current Management
<p>Where should utility corridors and communication sites be maintained, modified, or established? Do the designated utility corridors and communication sites meet future needs for power lines, fiber optics, pipelines and communications?</p>	<p>Utility Corridors: Within the field office boundaries, approximately 10 existing utility right-of-ways are designated as utility corridors. (See Appendix A – Items 44, 50, 52.) All new utility and communications facilities are required to be located in the designated corridors and sites, unless evaluation of the project shows that location outside of a designated area is the only practicable alternative.</p> <p>Locating facilities outside of designated corridors and sites is prohibited in Study Management Areas and is to be avoided, when possible, in priority wildlife habitat areas. (See Appendix A – Items 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 124, 131 and 132.)</p> <p>Communication Sites: Within the field office boundaries, two communication sites are designated; Smith Peak and Black Peak (which is to be phased out). (See Appendix A – Items 46 and 47.)</p>

Additional Planning Criteria:

- Evaluating existing right-of-way routes and communication sites for locating future facilities.
- Endeavoring to authorize rights-of-way and communication sites in locations that cause the least impacts to important resources (e.g. erosive soils, threatened and endangered species, critical wildlife habitat, and scenic areas).
- Evaluating suitability of a communication site from a technical engineering standpoint.
- Establishing a standard width of two miles for corridors unless the protection of critical resources requires a narrower width.
- Social and economic influences and impacts.

Management Concern: 8 Vegetation

Vegetation is an integral part of an ecosystem. BLM management of the vegetative resources on public lands affects the total health of the environment. The Lake Havasu Field Office when managing the use of these resources gives careful consideration.

Vegetation - Needed Decisions	Current Management
<p>What actions and restrictions are needed to control noxious or invasive weeds?</p>	<p>Management practices targets noxious weed populations, which can be controlled or eliminated by approved methods. (See Appendix A – Items 3 and 17.)</p>
<p>What are desirable future conditions for vegetative resources? What actions and restrictions are needed to achieve the desired vegetative conditions?</p>	<p>Grazing management objectives are used to maintain the ecological rangeland condition for areas currently in good to excellent condition and improve those areas that are currently in fair or poor condition. These practices</p>

Vegetation - Needed Decisions	Current Management
	<p>remain consistent with the management guidelines established in the YRMP for priority wildlife habitat and special management areas. (See Appendix A – Item 6.) Productive and diverse upland and riparian/wetland communities of native plant species exist and are maintained. (See Appendix A – Item 3.)</p>
<p>How should the field office handle the casual, scientific and commercial uses of vegetation on public land including removal of state protected plants and cactus skeletons, collection of seed, and firewood collection?</p>	<p>The YRMP closes an estimated seven percent of the “Yuma District” to wood collection through recreation activity plans. In the remainder of the area no permits or fees are necessary for recreational use or collection of dead and detached firewood in the vicinity of campsites for campfires. Collection of small quantities of plant material for non-commercial recreation, hobby or landscaping purposes is permitted, except that the collection and possession of ironwood at any one time will be limited to three pieces with an approximate weight not to exceed 10 pounds.</p> <p>Portions of the planning area are under different management prescriptions for domestic and commercial collection or sales of fuel wood for home heating purposes. In the portion of the field office guided by the YRMP, no collection is authorized. According to LGNMFP portions of planning unit are open to firewood collection (except for areas that were identified at a later date and a fee is charged for firewood permits. (See Appendix A – Item 111, 76, 77, 78, and 79.)</p>
<p>What plant species and habitats should be given priority or recognized as significant? What management objectives should the field office establish to protect and enhance sensitive plant species and habitats, and what actions should be taken to achieve those objectives?</p>	<p>The YRMP provided special management prescriptions for the Cactus Plain area to protect sensitive plant species and dune plant communities. Grazing management within this area ensures maintenance of the area's existing plant species composition and stabilization of the sand dune ecosystem. Only those new rangeland developments that are essential to maintaining the area's unique plant communities are authorized. (See Appendix A – Items 7 and 33.)</p>

Additional Planning Criteria:

- Conformance with Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Administration (1997).
- Available vegetation and general soils data in assessing ecological status relative to stated goals for land uses.
- Potential of the site to produce at the level stated in desired goals.
- Existing and potential resources and uses.
- The desired plant communities for major ecological sites and locations in special emphasis areas.
- Suitability of treatments.
- Need to maintain or enhance existing project treatment areas.
- Laws, regulations and policies regarding protected plant species (Arizona Native Plant Law).
- Need for collection permits for scientific and educational purposes.

- Opportunities for cooperative management with private landowners and other land and resource management agencies.

Management Concern: 9 Water

Water is arguably the most precious commodity in the desert. The BLM Lake Havasu Field Office is unique because of management responsibilities on the Colorado River and tributary Bill Williams River. The field office must manage these aquatic resources under the same congressional guidance as other resources. Water resources must be made available to the public while keeping in compliance with the Clean Water Act. Objectives of the Clean Water Act are to restore or maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the nation's waters. This must be accomplished in cooperation with other federal and state authorities, local governments and water users. Surface and groundwater are interconnected. Therefore, the same field office responsibilities apply to subterranean water sources. The future management of public natural resources must perpetuate, conserve and meet the needs of authorized intended water uses.

Water - Needed Decisions	Current Management
Does the field office have an accounting of abandoned mines, tailings, or mineral deposits that present a potential threat to water resources?	The current plans do not address these topics.
Do marinas and commercial concessions on field office lands effect water quality of adjacent water sources?	The current plans do not address these topics.
Do activities on field office lands effect the salinity of the Colorado River?	The current plans do not address these topics.
Are underground storage tanks documented entirely and remedied properly?	The current plans do not address these topics.
Are initiatives or plans being made by parties on public or neighboring lands that involve large water diversions, either surface or subsurface, that could affect the quality or quantity of public land aquatic resources?	The field office will continue monitoring all water diversion and respond according to the policies of the Department of the Interior.
What are the hydrologic needs of the Bill Williams River to meet wilderness, Wild and Scenic River, and National Wildlife Refuge standards?	The UFWS has started gathering information on the water needs of the Bill Williams National Wildlife Refuge. The Bill Williams River flows through the refuge. The field office will review and store the information gathered from their reports.
Do off road vehicle activities pose a pollution threat to surface waters, or reservoir storage capacity?	The field office does not have the information needed to make this determination.
Does the field office know the effects of public land watershed management on urban and rural development?	The field office does not have the information needed to make this determination.

Additional Planning Criteria:

- State and federal water quality standards for all designated beneficial uses.
- Field Office agreements with other water management entities that must be honored.
- State/federal law and policies governing water use.
- Locating and measuring water sources on public lands.
- Colorado River Regional Sewer Coalition (CRRSCO) and sewage effluent.

Issues Considered But Not Analyzed Further

Air Quality

Issue: With the increased use and disturbance of soils in the course of recreational and other activities, the amount of unprotected soil has increased, proliferating the amount of dust particles blown into the air.

Response: Under the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, most field office administered lands are rated Class II. The Arizona Department of Environment Quality has classified the counties included in this RMP as “Attainment Area”. Since no changes in these classifications are anticipated, this issue is beyond the scope of this project.

Livestock Grazing

Issue: The Lake Havasu Field Office should control cattle that are walking across private occupied land.

Response: Arizona is an “open range” state, where state law requires private landowners to fence their property to keep out livestock.

Issue: The Lake Havasu Field Office must consider that the present regulations controlling the grazing fee formula regulations are probably in violation of law.

Response – The Lake Havasu Field Office is required to assess fees in accordance with current grazing regulations. Only Congress can change grazing fees.

Issue: All remaining roadless areas should be proposed for cow-free wilderness designation.

Response – The Wilderness Act allows for continued grazing use, where it was authorized at the time of the Act.

Minerals Management

Issue: Increase the amount of rocks people can collect per year. What used to be limited to petrified wood (25 pounds) is being applied to recreational rock collecting, too. What are the specific limitations to collecting rocks?

Response: People may collect “reasonable” amounts of specimens. In Arizona, the Lake Havasu Field Office sets the "reasonable" limits for personal use as up to 25 pounds per day, plus one piece, with a total limit of 250 pounds per year. These limits are for mineral specimens, common invertebrate fossils, semiprecious gemstones, other rock and petrified wood. Changing state guidelines for rock collecting is outside the scope of this project.

Issue: Schools and the public want to know where they can go to see interesting geology and collect rocks. Are there going to be any areas identified for rock collecting purposes?

Response: The public may contact the Lake Havasu Field Office for information concerning the local geology. Rock collecting is permissible on public lands in “reasonable” amounts, but the public is advised to contact the local BLM field office concerning mining claims and other possible restrictions. Pamphlets are available at the Lake Havasu Field Office giving more details concerning rock-hounding in Arizona.

Issue: Continue to preserve the area just west of Sara Park (the crack-in-the-mountain trail area) for educational purposes. It is a great teaching tool for the different geologic rock types and rock formation/deformation.

Response: This area is west of Sara Park and continues to the lake. Currently, there is a year-round vehicle closure in the area due to bighorn sheep habitat. This will be carried forward into the No Action Alternative.

Recreation on Public Lands

Issue: Is the Lake Havasu Field Office responsible for safety and environmental inspection of all lake marinas below the water level? Can the field office address the issue of floating commercial uses of Lake Havasu? Is the field office responsible for watercraft safety and carrying capacity on Lake Havasu? Can the field office control the noise and size limits of boats on Lake Havasu? Can the field office create one or two “quiet days” per month on the Lake when no motorized boats are allowed?

Response: The Lake Havasu Field Office has very limited jurisdiction on the surface of the lake, and only when in connection with the shoreline it manages. The extent of the field office’s authority will be addressed within the RMP. Currently, the management of Lake Havasu is a collaborative effort of distinctively different authorities (including BLM, BOR, U. S. Coast Guard, Arizona State Department of Lands, Arizona Department of Game and Fish, Mohave County, San Bernardino County, City of Lake Havasu, Chemehuevi Tribe and the Colorado River Inter-Tribal Commission). The pressures of growing communities and an increasing transient visitor base require a Cooperative Lake Management Plan. The Lake Havasu Field Office fully supports the development of such a plan and will participate as a cooperating agency if such a plan materializes.

Since the field office has only minor authority on the lake, it will address issues that pertain to its area of responsibility in a Recreation Activity Plan, developed after the completion of the RMP and based on the conclusions of the RMP.

Transportation and Access to Public Lands

Issue: Restrictions on Parker Dam should be lifted.

Response: BOR has the closed access to RV’s for security reasons. The Lake Havasu Field Office has no control over this issue and it is outside the scope of this project.

Issue: Identify management, authorization and maintenance of RS 2477. Can the field office close RS 2477 roads? Can RS 2477 roads be designated in the planning document?

Response: RS 2477 is an 1866 law that was rescinded by FLPMA in 1976. However, until 1976, the old law protected rights-of-way or public access across public land. The current controversy is whether some “routes” existed prior to 1976. This issue is currently under congressional review and outside the scope of this report.

Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas

Issue: Congress in the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990 did not release “Cactus Plain Wilderness Study Area” from requirements of section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. Should the field office recommend in this RMP that Cactus Plain be designated as wilderness or released from WSA status?

Response: The issue that kept Congress from designating the area as wilderness is whether or not the town site of Parker South will be developed. This issue is not within the scope of this project.

Wildlife Management

Issue: How can the field office control the caddis fly along the Colorado River? Coyotes are moving in large packs around housing along the Colorado River. How can we control this species? Can the field office control people catching more than the limit of fish?

Response: The Lake Havasu Field Office manages the habitat for wildlife but does not manage wildlife. These concerns have been referred to Arizona Game and Fish Department.

Issue: The Lake Havasu Field Office should provide the detailed recovery plans for Endangered Species in the RMP.

Response: The field office does not write recovery plans. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible for writing Endangered Species Recovery Plans.

Data Summary/Data Gaps

The BLM's Lake Havasu Field Office staff will analyze resource data to formulate alternatives and evaluate possible impacts. To aid in this process, the field office will use components of the computerized Geographical Information System (GIS). Not all resource data is currently available in a GIS format. Field data, reports, maps and data from other sources may require development of databases, so information can be analyzed using their geographical components. Depending on the issue, there may be a need to gather additional field data before evaluations can be completed. Most of the existing field office GIS data follows BLM-Arizona standards for metadata (i.e. answers the questions of who, what, when, where, why and how the data was collected). Some data sets require additional metadata. A major data source is Arizona Land Resource Information System (ALRIS) Data, which follows Arizona State standards for metadata. All new data gathered and entered into the GIS system will include metadata following National Spatial Data Infrastructure standards. Listed below is an estimate of the type of data required by issue/concern for analysis, and the status of the required data.

Aquatic Habitat (Fisheries)

There are paper records of most of the installations of habitat and fish release sites. Arizona Game and Fish Department (AGFD) have records on fish population studies. All data will be required to be entered into GIS, however certain habitat inventories will be needed (e.g. native fish spawning habitat, populations, seasonal use and distribution, etc).

Back Country Byways

Proposed and existing backcountry byways are included in the transportation theme in GIS. They are not identified as a subset in this theme. Additional Global Positioning System (GPS) data may be collected for interpretive sites along the existing and proposed byways.

Cultural Resource Protection

Arizona's State Museum's AZSITE contains GIS data for archaeological site locations and polygons of previously archaeologically surveyed lands for Arizona. CHRIS (Cultural and Historical Resources Inventory System) contains similar data for sites and surveys in California. Both systems are confidential and available for qualified researchers only. Existing hard copy

cultural site data is also highly proprietary and protected by law. The archeologist and the GIS specialist will need to work together to provide a GIS theme for the Lake Havasu Field Office, which will allow for evaluation of alternatives without displaying actual site information. The Swansea town site boundary is in GIS; other boundaries of cultural sensitive areas may also be added (e.g. other historic mining districts). Swansea town site features (e.g. buildings, railroad berm, cemeteries, etc.) should be mapped using GPS and added to GIS. Additional field inventories may be required.

Disposal and Acquisition of Public Lands

The current land ownership GIS data is taken from ALRIS and needs to be “checked for accuracy with the Master Title Plats (MTPs) or the LR2000 Database (Legacy Re-host 2000). LR2000, implemented in March 1999, re-hosted the case recordation, legal land description, status and mining recordation systems to a Y2K compliant platform. Although this data has errors, 50 percent of it has been check and corrected. Leases are not in GIS, but are listed on MTPs. Data on subsurface ownership is currently on MTPs. GIS coverage of all acquisitions of public lands since 1980 is also needed. Data may also be in LR2000. All land actions are noted in LR2000. The BLM Arizona State Office is working to incorporate LR2000 data into GIS. Properties identified in previous RMPs for disposal and acquisition are on maps and will require a GIS data set.

Fire Ecology

Little GIS data is available concerning fires that have occurred. No data from Fire Management Plans is in GIS. The Yuma Zone Fire Management Plan would be the primary source data for GIS.

Livestock Grazing

Allotment boundaries, pastures, and 60 percent of the range improvement facilities are included in GIS. The remaining 40 percent of range improvements are documented through maps and files that need to be input into GIS. One Allotment Management Plan is complete, and the allotments are under an evaluation schedule for Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health compliance. Data is available in grazing operator and monitoring files.

Minerals Management

Published geological maps of the area are good indicators for potential mineral material locations. These maps are not currently in GIS and will need to be entered. Field verification of potential sites will be required, and data may be collected using GPS. If data is needed from mining claim records, it is currently in the LR2000 Database. The BLM-Arizona State Office is working to incorporate LR2000 data into GIS. Current data on subsurface ownership is found on the MTPs. Additional data may also be in LR2000. Subsurface data must be entered into GIS.

Off Highway Vehicles

Approximately 79 percent of the route inventory for the Lake Havasu Field Office is complete and in GIS (3,329 miles). GPS has been used for data collection since 1994. Recently, the field office, in partnership with other agencies, began work to complete a seamless GPS inventory of routes on lands open to the public (including all federal and state lands). Currently the field office has funds to complete an additional 300 miles. Staff estimates are that there is an additional 879 miles of routes requiring inventory, and supplemental funds will be needed for the completions of route designation can only be done in those areas with completed inventories. Boundaries of existing OHV areas are included in the field office GIS database.

Protection of Paleontological Resources

No data is available in the GIS, or from other sources. Paleontological values are known to exist within the boundaries of the RMP and a paleontological sensitivity map needs to be prepared and added to the GIS layers. The base maps can be at 1:250,000 (to match geological overview maps) or other scale.

Public Health and Safety

Ordinance contamination areas are in GIS from the MTPs. There is limited data in GIS for AML in Arizona and no AML GIS data covering California. The national AMLIS database is limited and not currently in GIS. Additional extensive fieldwork will be required to complete this inventory. Signed, gated and closed mines will need to be added to the GIS database.

Recreation on Public Lands

GIS data has been entered for most of the recreation facilities associated with the Parker Strip and Lake Havasu that are managed by the BLM Lake Havasu Field Office. A GPS inventory of existing social trails (non-motorized) along the shoreline and in other areas such as the Parker Strip, may be needed prior to making recommendations for additional trail construction. An inventory of private and other agency lands and facilities may be needed to determine use patterns. Most field office concession areas are included in GIS, however more data should be collected concerning potential concession locations. Locations of public lands utilized by holders of Special Reaction Permits, and other known popular “dispersed” recreation resources, need to be inventoried and entered into GIS.

Renewable Energy

No data is available locally for this issue. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) may have data that can help identify potential locations for future renewable energy sites.

Riparian and Wetlands

There is GIS data covering some riparian/wetlands within the planning area. This data must be field checked, so that additional areas can be incorporated into this theme. The existing re-vegetation sites need to be located with GPS and added to the GIS database.

Special Management Areas

GIS data only includes boundaries for Crossman Peak Natural Scenic Area, Alamo Wildlife Area, Three Rivers ACEC and Swansea town site. Basic data for Lake Havasu recreation sites and Parker 400 basic data have been entered in GIS. The boundary for the Standard Wash OHV area, as designated in an amendment to YRMP, is included in GIS. A GPS inventory of proposed areas for special designations needs to be completed and entered in GIS.

Special Status Species

Hard copy maps of Southwestern Willow Flycatcher, Yuma Clapper Rail, Bald Eagle, proposed Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Razorback Sucker, Bonytail Chub and other state and sensitive species will require entry into GIS databases. GIS databases from the AGFD will be used to update habitat information. Currently, tortoise categorized habitat, bighorn sheep habitat and lambing areas data are in GIS. Some spot location tortoise data is also in GIS and will be updated. AGFD has population study data, which may be imported into GIS. Some sensitive species site data is highly proprietary and protected by law. The wildlife biologists and the GIS specialist will need to work together to complete a field office GIS theme, which will allow for evaluation

of alternatives without displaying actual site information. Additional field inventory may be required to update information.

Transportation and Access to Public Lands

Most transportation data is available in GIS from ALRIS. Other concerns should include possible rerouting of highways, such as Arizona Hwy 95 around Lake Havasu City, Parker and Bullhead City. GIS data may be acquired from local community development agencies and city planning departments to supplement our existing data.

Utility and Communication Corridors

Locations of utility corridors are on existing RMP maps, and ROWs are on MTPs and will need to be entered into GIS. All the communication sites are on MTPS. The communication theme in GIS is incomplete and requires additional data entry. The field office will need to consult with Western Utility Group, because they may have current GIS data covering the planning area.

Vegetation

Several vegetation themes are available in GIS. Hydrologic Unit (HUC) data is also in GIS. Soil and Vegetation Inventory Method (SVIM) data is 60 percent complete in GIS. Additional GIS data is available for this theme but it is incomplete. General soil data is not available in GIS through the Soil Extension from the National Science and Technology Center. More specific soil information is available through the SVIM data. Additionally, detailed soil information will be available in the future for Mohave County in GIS. A draft soil survey for the original Havasu Resource Area is available for digitizing. A weed inventory is needed. Some data for sensitive plants is available, but not in GIS. The Multi-species Conservation Plan along the Colorado River will update GIS vegetation data sets.

Visual Resources

An updated VRM inventory will have to be completed for the planning area. In portions of the planning area covered by YRMP, location of inventory classes were not mapped, but were described in narrative form. KRMP includes a VRM an inventory classification map. *The Lower Gila North Draft Grazing Environmental Impact Statement* includes a large-scale map with little detail. The rest of the planning area has not been inventoried or classified. The VRM inventory will require extensive fieldwork, GPS data gathering and the use of GIS to create a map of the visual classes for the planning area.

Water

United States Geological Service (USGS) is conducting an inventory of wells on the Colorado River and Bill Williams River for BOR. A GIS database of springs and hydrological features will need to be updated and the field office will need to locate water rights data from state and local agencies. No air or water quality data is in GIS, but may be available from Arizona Department of Environmental Quality.

Wild and Scenic Rivers

Segments of the Bill Williams River that are recommended for specific classifications have been annotated in GIS. The Arizona Statewide Wild and Scenic Rivers Legislative Environmental Impact Statement provides background data.

Wild Horses and Burros

Herd area boundaries are included in GIS. Mortality, census, vegetation monitoring, and capture data are available, but not complete in GIS. Most of the recent data since 1992 is in GIS, but earlier data is not included. Any proposed changes in HMA boundaries will need to be digitized.

Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas

Updated wilderness and WSA boundaries are included in GIS. Descriptions of controlling features or Annotated Boundary descriptions are being completed by AZSO, and minor adjustments may be needed in the GIS data. Updated wilderness inventories may be required. Data is needed to locate the original 1980 wilderness inventory units and boundaries of any WSA. The 1980 wilderness inventory units were used to evaluate areas for possible WSA status. This data is located only on old planning maps and files and may be missing. All data wilderness base data should be entered into GIS.

Wildlife Management

Locations of wildlife waters will require entry into a GIS database. The field office will need to obtain GIS information on migratory birds from AGFD. More GIS information about potential subject species could come from the Multi-species Conservation Plan. Additional field inventories may be required to update information.

Additional Data needs for evaluation for the EIS

Some data that is not specifically issue oriented is needed to evaluate proposed actions. For example, Tiger Data, provided by the U.S. Census Bureau, provides demographics and socio-economic data on a regional scale. This free data is available on-line in a compatible GIS format. Air quality data will be needed from the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality and some data may need to be extracted from Landsat imagery. Older imagery is available free from the BLM in Denver, while more recent images will have a cost. Most databases from outside the field office will need to be modified to fit Lake Havasu Field Office data standards.

Summary Of Future Steps

Public comments will be accepted throughout the planning process. To insure adequate consideration of comments, the public is encouraged to participate and provide comments early in the process. Written comments can be mailed to:

BLM Lake Havasu Field Office
 Attention: Gina Trafton, Resource Management Plan Team Lead
 2610 Sweetwater Avenue
 Lake Havasu City, AZ 86406
 Email: lake_havasu@blm.gov

Additionally, comments will be accepted through the Lake Havasu Field Office website lakehavasu.az.blm.gov. Submitters of written and email comments are encouraged to provide name, address and areas of interest (e.g. OHV, wilderness, land disposal, minerals, etc.) so that the respondent can be added to the National Mailing List. This mailing list is another method the field office uses to notify the public concerning upcoming meetings and study progress.

A draft schedule of major milestones is presented below with specific periods during which the public will be notified of their opportunity to provide comments. For further information about the RMP/EIS process, the public may contact Gina Trafton at 982-505-1273.

Resource Assessment	Through 06/03
Analyze Management Situation	09/01/02 - 06/01/03
Formulate Alternatives	09/01/02 - 02/01/03
Public Review of Alternatives	02/01/03 - 04/01/03
Revise Alternatives	04/01/03 - 05/15/03
Estimate Effects of Alternatives	05/15/03 - 09/15/03
Issue DRMP/DEIS (NOA)	4/1/04
Draft Plan/Draft EIS	4/1/04
NOA published in Federal Register	4/1/04
90-day public review and comment	04/01/04 - 07/01/04
Analyze & Respond to Comments	06/01/04 - 07/15/04
Revise Alternatives & Effects	06/15/04 - 07/15/04
Issue Proposed RMP/EIS NOA	9/3/04
Proposed Plan/Final EIS	9/3/04
30-day protest period	09/03/04-10/03/04
60-day Governor's Consistency Review Period	09/03/04-11/03/04
Resolve Protests, Issue Notice of Significant Change	11/04/04 - 01/04/05
Issue Final RMP/Signed ROD (NOA)	4/15/05

Appendix A - EXISTING LAND USE PLANNING DECISIONS

On July 27, 2000, prior to the start of the Lake Havasu Field Office (LHFO) Resource Management Plan (RMP) planning process, there was a Bureau of Land Management (BLM) statewide Land Use Plan Evaluation (LUPE) review of all the existing land use plan decisions. The following four tables list and categorize the decisions that affect the LHFO planning area as one of the following classifications: *Desired Outcomes, Land Use Allocations, Special Designations and Land Tenure*. The LUPE also listed implementation and administrative actions from RMPs. These types of actions are not land use planning decisions, and have not been included in this appendix. (The LUPE document is part of the Administrative Record for the RMP.)

The following codes were used to identify the existing RMP's *Record of Decision* (ROD) that created each decision:

YRMP	YUMA DISTRICT RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
KRMP	KINGMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
LGNMFP	LOWER GILA NORTH MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN
LGSRMP	LOWER GILA SOUTH RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Also, in 1997, there was a statewide amendment of land use plans in Arizona for Implementation of Arizona Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Grazing Administration, which is identified as S&Gs in this Appendix.

To facilitate tracking the coding system presented in the above-mentioned collection of decisions, the decisions were reformatted to a table with item numbers. Table includes an original code and decision number by program:

(CL) CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	(RR) RECREATION & OFF HIGHWAY VEHICLES
(FM) FIRE MANAGEMENT	(SM) SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS
(GM) GRAZING MANAGEMENT	(TE) SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES
(HB) WILD AND FREE ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO	(VM) VEGETATION MANAGEMENT
(LH) LAND HEALTH STANDARDS	(VR) VISUAL RESOURCES
(LR) LANDS/REALTY	(WD) WILDERNESS
(MI) MINERALS	(WF) WILDLIFE/ FISHERIES
(RP) RIPARIAN	(WR) WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS
	(WS) SOIL, WATER & AIR

Table I - Desired Outcomes

Item	RMP	Code	Decision
1	S&Gs	LH01	<p>Standard 1: Upland Sites. Upland soils exhibit infiltration, permeability, and erosion rates that are appropriate to soil type, climate and landform (ecological site).</p> <p>Guidelines:</p> <p>1-1. Management activities will maintain or promote ground cover, which will provide for infiltration, permeability, soil moisture storage, and soil stability appropriate for the ecological sites within management units. The ground cover should maintain soil organisms, plants and animals to support the hydrologic and nutrient cycles, and energy flow. Ground cover and signs of erosion are surrogate measures for hydrologic and nutrient cycles and energy flow.</p> <p>1-2. When grazing practices alone are not likely to restore areas of low infiltration or permeability, land management treatments may be designed and implemented to attain improvement.</p>

Table I - Desired Outcomes

Item	RMP	Code	Decision
2	S&Gs	LH02	<p>Standard 2: Riparian-Wetland Sites. Riparian-wetland areas are in properly functioning condition.</p> <p>Guidelines:</p> <p>2-1. Management practices maintain or promote sufficient vegetation to maintain, improve or restore riparian-wetland functions of energy dissipation, sediment capture, groundwater recharge, and stream bank stability. This promotes stream channel morphology (e.g., gradient, width/depth ratio, channel roughness and sinuosity) and functions appropriate to climate and landform.</p> <p>2-2. New facilities are located away from riparian-wetland areas if they conflict with achieving or maintaining riparian-wetland function. Existing facilities are used in a way that does not conflict with riparian-wetland functions, and are relocated or modified when incompatible with riparian-wetland functions.</p> <p>2-3. The development of springs and seeps, or other projects affecting water and associated resources, shall be designed to protect ecological functions and processes.</p>
3	S&Gs	LH03	<p>Standard 3: Desired Resource Conditions. Productive and diverse upland and riparian-wetland plant communities of native species exist and are maintained.</p> <p>Guidelines:</p> <p>3-1. The use and perpetuation of native species will be emphasized. However, when restoring or rehabilitating disturbed or degraded rangelands, non-intrusive, non-native plant species are appropriate for use where native species (a) are not available, (b) are not economically feasible, (c) cannot achieve ecological objectives, as well as non-native species, and/or (d) cannot compete with already established non-native species.</p> <p>3-2. Conservation of Federal threatened or endangered, proposed, candidate, and other special status species is promoted by the maintenance or restoration of their habitats.</p> <p>3-3. Management practices maintain, restore, or enhance water quality in conformance with State or Federal standards.</p> <p>3-4. Intensity, season and frequency of use, and distribution of grazing use should provide for growth and reproduction of those plant species needed to reach desired plant community objectives.</p> <p>3-5. Grazing on designated ephemeral (annual and perennial) rangeland may be authorized, only if the following conditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ephemeral vegetation is present in draws, washes, and under shrubs and has grown to useable levels at the time grazing begins; • Sufficient surface and subsurface soil moisture exists for continued plant growth; • Serviceable waters are capable of providing for proper grazing distribution; • Sufficient annual vegetation will remain on site to satisfy other resource concerns, (i.e., watershed, wildlife, wild horses and burros); and • Monitoring is conducted during grazing to determine if objectives are being met. <p>3-6. Management practices will target those populations of noxious weeds, which can be controlled or eliminated by approved methods.</p> <p>3-7. Management practices to achieve desired plant communities will consider protection, and conservation of known cultural resources, including historical sites, and prehistoric sites and plants of significance to Native American peoples.</p>
4	LGNMFP	CL20	Conserve a representative sample of site types in the planning area for future use. (51.)

Table I - Desired Outcomes

Item	RMP	Code	Decision
5	YRMP	FM01	Fires on, or threatening public lands, will be suppressed in accordance with BLM fire policy, initial attack agreements with other government agencies, and approved modified fire suppression plans. 1987 RMP, p. 14 YFO, LHFO
6	YRMP	GM01	Grazing management objectives are to maintain the ecological rangeland condition for those areas, currently in good to excellent condition, and to improve those areas that are currently in fair or poor condition. Thus, remaining consistent with the management guidelines established in this plan for priority wildlife habitat and special management areas. 1987 RMP, p. 17 YFO, LHFO
7	YRMP	GM02	In the Cactus Plain area proposed for special management, grazing use will be to ensure maintenance of the area's existing plant species composition, along with a stabilized sand dune ecosystem. 1987
8	YRMP	GM08	Grazing management, which provides for plant growth and reproduction of those plant species needed to reach desired plant community objectives, will be applied to all allotments under yearlong grazing. (This decision is from the April, 1997 State-wide Standards and Guidelines Plan amendment. It supplements decision G-7, G-8, and G-9.) 1987 RMP, p. 18 YFO, LHFO
9	YRMP	GM10	Management efforts will be concentrated in those allotments where grazing management actions are most needed to improve the basic resource, or to resolve serious resource-use conflicts. The Yuma District will re-categorize allotments as management needs or objectives shift, or the potential for improvement changes. 1987 RMP, p. 9 YFO, LHFO
10	YRMP	GM11	Intensive management will be provided to improve the usefulness of the range for grazing, to improve livestock distribution, and to maintain desirable ecological rangeland conditions. 1987 RMP, p. 9 YFO, LHFO
11	YRMP	LR07	Yuma District policy is to not dispose of lands occupied by listed, proposed threatened or endangered species. If other public uses outweigh the value of a parcel, as a Federally owned, threatened or endangered species habitat, disposal may be considered on a case-by-case basis. In this instance, consultation or conferencing with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, will be required. Exchange for other parcels of habitat will be encouraged. Compensation for loss of habitat value will be required where a compensation policy exists. Other mitigation may also be required. 1996 Yuma Lands Amendment YFO, LHFO
12	YRMP	MI02	As part of the land ownership adjustment program in the District, the Yuma District will consolidate surface and subsurface (minerals) estates under one ownership, whenever possible (in order to eliminate potential problems associated with split estate), and thereby improve manageability of the Federal, State or privately-owned lands involved. Split-estate consolidation will be achieved by exchanges with the states or private owners, and in accordance with guidelines set out in Section 206 of FLPMA. Any lands acquired by the Yuma District will include both the surface and mineral estate whenever possible. 1987 RMP, p.11 YFO, LHFO
13	YRMP	RR16	Additional Federal lands will be available for the expansion of existing or development of new recreation concessions and leases, in order to ensure that public recreation needs are being met. However, such expansion and development must be compatible with the resource base. Where adverse impacts to natural values would result from recreation development, such development will either not be allowed, or will be mitigated in a manner which protects the full integrity of the natural values. 1987 RMP, p. 22 YFO, LHFO
14	YRMP	WS02	Soils are managed to maintain biological productivity and to minimize erosion. 1987 RMP, p. 14 YFO, LHFO
15	KRMP	WR01	Eligible stream segments will be managed, so as to not impair their suitability for inclusion into the Wild and Scenic River System. Outstandingly remarkable values must be protected and the free-flowing character of the stream segments cannot be modified. (Alt. 1, page 42 - carried forward in Alt. 2, page 79. See also Table 16, page 139) (SR02/A1)

Table I - Desired Outcomes

Item	RMP	Code	Decision
16	LGNMFP	HB03	Maintain a viable, color-diverse burro population of 200 animals in the Alamo HMA; however, burro numbers in the remaining herd areas should be reduced to zero by 1986. (B-1.)
17	YRMP	WF01	The Yuma District will discourage the introduction of "exotic" species on public lands. 1987 RMP, p. 7 YFO, LHFO
18	YRMP	WF02	Wildlife habitat use of riparian lands is managed in a manner consistent with BLM Manual 6740 (Wetland-Riparian Area Protection and Management), Federal floodplain management regulations, Bureau of Reclamation needs, and floodway clearance obligations of the International Boundary and Water Commission. 1987 RMP, p.8 YFO, LHFO
19	YRMP	WF04	Wildlife habitat improvement projects will be implemented where necessary to stabilize, improve unsatisfactory, or declining wildlife habitat conditions. These projects will be identified through cooperative management plans (under the Sikes Act), or coordinated resource management activity plans. 1987 RMP, p. 8 YFO, LHFO
20	YRMP	WF05	No activities or projects that would jeopardize the continued existence of federally listed, threatened or endangered plant or wildlife species, or species proposed for listing will be permitted on BLM-administered lands. 1987 RMP p. 8 YFO, LHFO

Table II – Land Use Allocations

Item	RMP	Code	Decision
21	YRMP	CL01	Cultural resources on 33 sites and areas, totaling approximately 6,800 acres, will be managed under the "conservation for future use" category, i.e., preserved in place. 1987 RMP, p. 16 YFO, LHFO
22	YRMP	CL03.	Off-highway vehicle use on the 33 cultural resource sites and areas is restricted to existing roads and trails. 1987 RMP, p. 16 YFO, LHFO
23	YRMP	CL04.	Allowable uses on the 33 cultural resource sites and areas include activities, which are compatible with the objective of preserving these resources in place for future use. 1987 RMP, p. 16 YFO, LHFO
24	YRMP	CL05	Improvements on the 33 cultural resource sites and areas are restricted to those that are compatible with the cultural resources, or those required for mining. Approximately 6,000 acres (88 percent) of the 33 cultural resource sites and areas are under Bureau of Reclamation withdrawal, therefore, segregated from mineral entry and development. Mining activity on the remaining sites and areas will be managed, so as to avoid disruption or, where this is not possible, minimizing damage to cultural values using regulatory standards contained in 43 CFR 3800. 1987 RMP, p. 16 YFO, LHFO
25	YRMP	CL06	Surface occupancy for oil and gas leases, sand and gravel permits, and utility rights-of-way will not be authorized on the 33 cultural resource sites and areas. 1987 RMP, p. 16 YFO, LHFO
26	KRMP	CL12	Nominate the most significant cultural resource for listing in the national register of historic places, Proposed Plan Alternative 1. (CL07/B2).
27	LGNMFP	CL18	Allocate cultural resources identified through inventory for scientific uses. (D-5).
28	YRMP	GM03	No initial adjustments have been made to the authorized annual stocking rate of 3,998 animal-unit months for the District's four perennial-ephemeral (P-E) allotments (Ganado, Nine-Mile, Muse, and Bishop). 1987 RMP, p. 18
29	YRMP	GM04	Seasonal increases in grazing use will be considered for the District's four perennial-ephemeral (P-E) allotments, in order to utilize big galleta grass when it is green and palatable. These increases will be authorized on a temporary non-renewable basis after review of the allotment situation. 1987 RMP, p. 18
30	YRMP	GM06	The other eight ephemeral allotments (approximately 780,075 acres) will continue to be administered, in accordance with the special ephemeral rule published in the Federal Register, in December 1968. 1987 RMP, p. 18
31	YRMP	GM07	The Nine-Mile and Ganado allotments have been assigned to the "I" improve category, and will be managed under allotment management plans (AMPs). These are prepared in consultation

Table II – Land Use Allocations

Item	RMP	Code	Decision
			and cooperation with the allotment operator and other affected parties. Objectives will be to: a) open up a large part of the previously unused rangeland to grazing; b) allow the overused areas to be rested; and c) maintain good and excellent rangeland condition on an average of 67 percent of the acreage. Site-specific objectives will be outlined in AMPs. 1987 RMP, p. 18
32	YRMP	GM08	The Muse allotment (P-E) is placed in the "M" maintain category and present grazing management practices will not change. 1987 RMP, p. 18 supplemented
33	YRMP	GM13	In the Cactus Plain area, proposed for special management, only those new rangeland developments that are essential to maintaining the area's unique plant community, and to the stability of the dune ecosystem will be authorized. 1987 RMP, p. 18 LHFO
34	KRMP	GM19.	Cancel grazing permits on Silver Creek, Chino and Alamo grazing allotments and reserve forage for wildlife and burros. (RM03/B1))
35	KRMP	GM 21	Close public lands, within 9 miles of bighorn sheep habitat, to domestic sheep and goats subject to immediate impoundment. (RM05/B1)
36	KRMP	GM23	Allocate forage when private or state lands are acquired (RM07/B2).
37	KRMP	GM24	Disposal lands will be managed and licensed for livestock grazing management until their disposal, but no new BLM range improvements are allowed. (RM08/B3)
38	KRMP	GM25	Classify grazing allotments, on or adjacent to the area critical environmental concern, for use by cattle, prohibiting grazing by feral goats and sheep. (BM12/B2)
39	LGNMFP	GM31	Decrease cattle densities in bighorn habitat, as to relieve competition between bighorn sheep and livestock, for space, water, and browse. Graze domestic sheep, as far from bighorn habitat as possible, to decrease bighorn disease vectors. Management will begin by 1990. Implementation of this recommendation will be met through range management in the following allotments: Aguila-intensive; Calhoun [now in Yuma] and Ohaco-nonintensive. Implementation of this recommendation will be met through Habitat Management Plans for the remaining allotments, or as a result of planning for Lower Gila South, including: Crowder Cattle Company (portion lying within LGN), K-Lazy-B (portions lying within LGN), Carter-Herrera, Muse (portion lying within LGN), Clem (portion lying within LGN), and Orosco. Domestic sheep will graze as far from bighorn habitat as practicable. (R-21.)
40	LGNMFP	GM34	Allocate forage on all 78 allotments based on preference. Initiate monitoring studies, which include actual use, utilization, trend in condition, and climate, using the Bureau's Selective Management Policy (Appendix 34) to set priorities. These studies will be used to adjust stocking rates, either upward or downward to meet multiple resource management objectives. (RM-1.)
41	YRMP	LR03	The District will establish community gravel pits where appropriate (all sales would be made from these pits). 1987 RMP, p. 7
42	YRMP	LR05	The District will cooperate with appropriate counties to determine suitable sites for county sanitary landfills, or dump stations to accommodate the needs of county residents. 1987 RMP, p. 7
43	YRMP	LR15	Agricultural lands, which are not leased, will revert to uses that would benefit other programs carried out by the Yuma District, such as development for recreational use and return to natural condition for use as wildlife habitat. 1987 RMP, p. 20
44	YRMP	LR16	Nine existing and proposed rights-of-way (307 total miles) are designated as utility corridors to accommodate recent and future development needs. The length and width of each corridor is shown in Table 2-5 (Approved Plan). These designated corridors apply to BLM-administered lands only. 1987 RMP, p. 20
45	YRMP	LR17	Portions of the Parker-Liberty, California Desert Conservation Area "F", Davis-Parker "A", and Parker-Blaisdell corridors are constrained or routed to protect natural values, and to promote consistency with other government agencies. 1987 RMP, p. 20 LHFO
46	YRMP	LR18	Nine communication sites (101.3 total acres) will be designated to accommodate present and future needs. The designated sites and acreage are listed in Table 2-6 (Approved Plan). 1987 RMP, p. 21 YFO, LHFO

Table II – Land Use Allocations

Item	RMP	Code	Decision																
47	YRMP	LR19	New utility and communications facilities will be located in designated corridors and sites, unless an evaluation of the project shows that location outside of a designated area, and is the only practicable alternative. 1987 RMP, p. 20 YFO, LHFO																
48	YRMP	LR20	Locating facilities outside of designated corridors and sites will be prohibited in special management areas. 1987 RMP, p. 20																
49	YRMP	LR21	Locating facilities, outside of designated corridors and sites, will be avoided in priority wildlife habitat areas. 1987 RMP, p. 20 YFO, LHFO																
50	KRMP	LR35	Major transmission facilities will be restricted to the eleven corridors listed on page 66. The power line corridors are restricted to aerial rights-of-way. All other corridors are restricted to buried rights-of-way, with the exception of Highway 93 and Interstate 40, which may be used for both. (II) Page 66-67; Map 14, page 68 (LR13/B3)																
51	KRMP	LR	Limit construction of new roads in crucial habitat areas. (BM02/B2)																
52	LGNMFP	LR	<p>Establish the following seven multiple-use utility corridors along existing rights-of-way in Lower Gila North. In these corridors, all utility uses, including transportation, pipelines, and electrical transmission lines, will be allowed when the uses are compatible. (D-19.)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Width</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>C.A.P. (Granite Reef Aqueduct)</td> <td>1 mile</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wendon-Wickenburg</td> <td>1 mile</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parker-Liberty</td> <td>2 miles</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mead-Phoenix,</td> <td>2 miles</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Palo Verde-Devers</td> <td>2 miles (restricted between Burnt Mt. and Big Horn Mts.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Palo Verde-Westwing</td> <td>2 miles</td> </tr> <tr> <td>El Paso Natural Gas Company</td> <td>2 miles (1 mile @ Bill Williams River crossing)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name	Width	C.A.P. (Granite Reef Aqueduct)	1 mile	Wendon-Wickenburg	1 mile	Parker-Liberty	2 miles	Mead-Phoenix,	2 miles	Palo Verde-Devers	2 miles (restricted between Burnt Mt. and Big Horn Mts.)	Palo Verde-Westwing	2 miles	El Paso Natural Gas Company	2 miles (1 mile @ Bill Williams River crossing)
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Palo Verde-Westwing	2 miles																		
El Paso Natural Gas Company	2 miles (1 mile @ Bill Williams River crossing)																		
53	KRMP	MI*	Withdraw approximately 24,300 acres from mineral entry, which are in areas of critical environmental concern (Table 12 and Map 10), subject to a mineral report. (MI01/B1)																
54	KRMP	MI*	Manage mining exploration and development activities, which is to minimize the impacts on desert bighorn sheep lambing grounds, from December 1 through May 31, and on wild burro foaling grounds from May 1 through July 31. (BM04/B3)																
55	KRMP	MI*	Prohibit oil and gas production facilities inside the boundaries of lambing grounds. (BM05/B3)																
56	KRMP	MI*	Mineral material disposal would be authorized only when no reasonable management alternative can be identified, and the disposal would not conflict with objectives for the area. (BM06/B2)																
57	LGNMFP	MI**	Restrict any actions or withdrawal in the planning area, which would "segregate" leasable minerals, unless there is strong evidence that the area is not conducive to mineralization. Leave the planning area open to mineral leasing. (D-23.)																
58	LGNMFP	MI**	Allow development of sites for salable minerals where they do not conflict with wilderness study areas, and proposed ACEC designation. (D-24.)																
59	LGNMFP	MI**	Leave the planning area open to mineral location and development. (M-1.)																
60	LGNMFP	MI**	Leave the planning area open to mineral leasing. (M-2.)																
61	YRMP	RR3	The Pittsburg Point area, which is approximately 1,100 acres of Lake Havasu State Park, has been transferred to the State of Arizona and Lake Havasu City. All other present recreation use areas on BLM-administered lands will continue to be used and managed for recreation. 1987 RMP, p.21 LHFO																
62	YRMP	RR8	Along the Parker Strip, only flood-proofed, day-use facilities will be allowed within the 100-year floodplain. New overnight facilities and structures on the Parker Strip will be located outside the 100-year floodplain. Existing permanent structures, will be allowed to remain in the 100-year floodplain, until they are substantially damaged from inundation, their useful life is gone, or the present leases expire. 1987 RMP, p.22 LHFO																
63	YRMP	RR9	On the rest of the Colorado River, only those permanent new facilities that can be flood-proofed will be allowed in the 100-year floodplain. Examples include, but are not limited to:																

Table II – Land Use Allocations

Item	RMP	Code	Decision
			Boat Service Facilities, Ramadas, Boat Ramps, Picnic Tables, Grills, Trash Cans, Outdoor Showers, RV Sites, Electric Hookups, and Mobile Retail Concessions Existing permanent structures, are allowed to remain in the 100-year floodplain on the rest of the Colorado River until they are inundated, their useful life is gone, or the present leases expire. 1987 RMP, p. 22 YFO, LHFO
64	YRMP	RR10	Short-term camping is allowed in the 100-year Colorado River floodplain during periods of normal water levels, except where specifically prohibited. Prohibited areas will be indicated to the public by use of signs or fencing. 1987 RMP, p. 22 YFO, LHFO
65	YRMP	RR11	Long-term winter visitor camping is permitted in the 100-year floodplain only within concession areas. 1987 RMP, p. 22 YFO, LHFO
66	YRMP	RR12	No new development of any kind will be allowed in the floodplain of desert washes. 1987 RMP, p. 22 YFO, LHFO
67	YRMP	RR13	The length of stay for camping is limited to 14 days within any 28-day period except in concessions, public agency leases, and long-term visitor areas. 1987 RMP, p. 22 YFO, LHFO
68	YRMP	RR17	Continuous occupancy of mobile homes in concession areas is restricted to one 5-month period in a single year. Permanent residential use will be phased out as existing permanent residents leave the concession areas. 1987 RMP, p. 22 YFO, LHFO
69	YRMP	RR18	The maximum length of stay for campers within developed concessions, or other leased areas is 5 months. 1987 RMP, p. 22 YFO, LHFO
70	YRMP	RR25	The approved resource management plan, which classifies 640 acres as open to intensive off-highway vehicle use, 13,985 acres as limited to designated roads and trails, and 22,420 acres as closed to off-highway vehicle use. Off-highway vehicle use is limited to existing roads and trails on the remaining 1,154,955 acres in the District. ("Existing" refers to those roads and trails that were present in the District at the date the plan was adopted.) 1987 RMP, p. 23 YFO, LHFO
71	YRMP	RR27	Changes in off-highway vehicle designations will be addressed in the appropriate activity plans to avoid potential conflicts with other recreation uses, off-highway vehicle-related impacts on resources, or other management concerns. 1992 Yuma RMP Amendment YFO, LHFO
72	YRMP	RR28	New competitive-use, off-highway vehicle areas will be designated in the appropriate activity plans, which are to meet the increasing public need for such areas. Competitive-use, off-highway vehicle events not scheduled for the SCORE Parker 400 course must comply with District off-highway vehicle designations, and special recreation-use permit provisions. Special recreation-use permits would be issued on a case-by-case basis. Completion of NEPA compliance documentation is necessary before these events would be approved. 1992 Yuma RMP Amendment YFO, LHFO
73	YRMP	RR29	One competitive-use, off-highway vehicle event route is designated in the District, which is the Parker 400. 1987 RMP, p. 23 LHFO
74	YRMP	RR31	The season of use for the Parker 400 is December 1 to February 28. 1987 RMP, p. 24 LHFO
75	YRMP	RR33	The Standard Wash Off-Highway Vehicle Area is designated in the Havasu Resource Area. 1995 Havasu Amendment LHFO
76	YRMP	RR34	On areas with high wildlife values, or where heavy recreational use has denuded an area of firewood, there is no wood collecting permitted. Specific non-collection areas are not designated in this plan; however, an estimated seven percent of the District will eventually be designated as closed to wood collection through recreation activity plans. 1987 RMP, p. 24 YFO, LHFO
77	YRMP	RR35	On the remainder of the District, no permits or fees are necessary for recreationists collecting dead and detached firewood in the vicinity of their campsites for campfires. 1987 RMP, p. 24 YFO, LHFO
78	YRMP	RR36	Collection of small quantities of plant material for non-commercial recreation, hobby or landscaping purposes is permitted, except that the collection and possession of ironwood at any one time, will be limited to three pieces with an approximate weight not to exceed 10 pounds. 1987 RMP, p. 24 YFO, LHFO

Table II – Land Use Allocations

Item	RMP	Code	Decision
79	YRMP	RR37	Domestic and commercial collection or sales of fuelwood for home heating purposes will not be authorized. 1987 RMP, p. 24 YFO, LHFO
80	YRMP	RR39	Off-highway vehicle use in priority wildlife habitat areas is limited to existing roads and trails. 1987 RMP, p. 15 YFO, LHFO
81	YRMP	RR40	Off-highway vehicle use will be limited to existing roads and trails on Crossman Peak, and to designated roads and trails on the Big Marias. 1987 RMP, p. 16 YFO, LHFO
82	YRMP	RR41	Off-highway vehicle use on the (non-designated) areas managed under special prescriptions is limited to existing roads and trails. 1987 RMP, pp. 16-17 YFO, LHFO
83	KRMP	RR**	Limit off-highway vehicle use to existing roads, trails and navigable washes, which is on public land not included in Special Management Areas or designated wilderness. (Alt. 2, page 79 and Table 16, page 138) 0(OH02/B1)
84	KRMP	RR**	Manage off-highway vehicle use within Special Management Areas according to prescriptions defined in Table 11, pages 89-93 and Management Prescriptions, pages 97-111. (OH03/B1)
85	KRMP	RR**	Allow off-road use by authorized public land users, which hold a permit or license in areas where vehicles are limited to existing roads, trails and navigable washes, and in areas not designated as ACECs or wilderness, if such travel is required to fulfill their license or permit. (Alt. 2, page 79) (OH05/B1)
86	KRMP	RR**	Do not designate any areas as Long Term Visitor Areas. (Alt. 1, page 42 - carried forward in Alt. 2, page 75. Also see Table 16, page 138) (RR13/B1)
87	KRMP	RR**	Motorized vehicles must park within 100 yards of an existing road, trail or navigable wash for the purpose of camping, which is in areas where vehicle travel is limited to existing roads, trails and navigable washes. (Alt. 2, page 79) (OH06/B1)
88	KRMP	RR**	Require prior BLM approval for any off-road vehicle travel in areas where vehicles are limited to designated roads, trails and navigable washes. (Alt. 2, page 79) (OH07/B1)
89	KRMP	RR**	Motorized vehicles, which must park within 50 feet of designated roads, trails or navigable washes, in areas where off-highway vehicles are limited to designated roads, trails and navigable washes. (Alt. 2, page 79) (OH08/B1)
90	YRMP	SM3	Allowable uses on the two designated special management (Crossman Peak and Big Maria) areas, they include compatible activities or those uses where impacts can be mitigated to preserve or enhance the recognized values. 1987 RMP, p. 16 YFO, LHFO
91	YRMP	SM4.	Improvements on the two designated special management areas are restricted to those compatible with the natural or cultural resources, for which the area is recognized and, on Crossman Peak, to those permitted by the mining laws. 1987 RMP, p. 16 YFO, LHFO
92	YRMP	SM6.	Surface occupancy for oil and gas leases will be authorized on the Crossman Peak Natural Scenic Area. 1987 RMP, p. 16 LHFO
93	YRMP	SM7	No additional sand and gravel permits are authorized in either designated special management area. 1987 RMP, p. 16 YFO, LHFO
94	YRMP	SM8	No additional utility rights-of-way would be authorized in the Big Marias Area of Critical Environmental Concern or the Crossman Peak Natural Scenic Area, except applications for terminal utility distribution lines, which are to serve private land, may be accepted and considered to the extent needed to provide reasonable access pursuant to Federal law. 1987 RMP, p. 16 YFO, LHFO
95	YRMP	SM12	Cultural, natural, and riparian values are a priority consideration on these areas (Whipple Mountains, Aubrey Hills, Cactus Plain, Milpitas Wash). Allowable uses on special management areas for cultural, natural, and riparian resources, which include compatible activities or those uses toward mitigation as needed, preserve or enhance the recognized values. 1987 RMP, pp. 16-17 LHFO
96	YRMP	SM13	Improvements on the four areas, managed under special prescriptions, are restricted to those compatible with the natural or cultural resources for which the area is recognized, and to those permitted by the mining laws. 1987 RMP, pp. 16-17 YFO, LHFO
97	YRMP	SM14	Surface occupancy for oil and gas leases will be permitted on all of the four areas managed under special prescriptions. 1987 RMP, p. 17 YFO, LHFO

Table II – Land Use Allocations

Item	RMP	Code	Decision
98	YRMP	SM15	No sand and gravel permits, or new utility rights-of-way will be authorized on the four areas managed under special prescriptions. 1987 RMP, p. 17 YFO, LHFO
99	YRMP	SM16	In the Cactus Plain, grazing use is managed as described for this area under Range Management. 1987 RMP, p. 17 LHFO
100	YRMP	SM18a	Allowable uses within the Bill Williams Riparian Management Area are limited to compatible activities or uses which, with mitigation as needed, preserve or enhance the area's recognized values. Improvements are limited to those compatible with the natural resources, which is the area recognized and those permitted by mining laws. 1992 Yuma RMP Amendment #3 LHFO
101	YRMP	SM18b	In the Bill Williams Riparian Management Area, there will be no additional mineral material removal permits or utility rights-of-way authorized. Off-highway vehicle use will continue to be limited to existing roads and trails. 1992 Yuma RMP Amendment #3 LHFO
102	KRMP	SM**	Limit off-highway vehicle use in riparian areas to designated roads and trails (White Margined Penstemon, Burro Creek, Three Rivers). (SM04/B1)
103	KRMP	SM **	Require mining plans of operation and mandatory bonding for all mineral exploration and development activities, other than casual use (Grand Wash Cliffs, Black Mountains, Wright and Cottonwood creeks, White Margined Penstemon, McCracken, Poachie, Aubrey Peak, Burro Creek, and Three Rivers). (SM05/C3)
104	KRMP	SM**	Withdraw 10,228 acres in the riparian zone from mineral entry, which are subject to valid existing rights. (TR01/C2)
105	KRMP	SM**	Do not allow mineral material disposals in riparian zones. (TR02/B3)
106	KRMP	SM**	Restrict development of campgrounds to areas outside of riparian zones and the 100-year floodplain. (TR07/C2)
107	KRMP	SM**	Prohibit camping, hiking and off-highway vehicles within one-quarter mile of a bald eagle nest during breeding season (January 1 to June 1). (TR09/B1)
108	KRMP	SM**	Prohibit helicopter flights within two miles of active aeries during the breeding season (January 1 to June 1). (TR10/B1)
109	KRMP	SM**	Prohibit road development within two miles of a bald eagle aerie. (TR11/B1).
110	KRMP	TE**	In categories I and II desert tortoise habitat, only range improvements, which will not conflict with tortoise populations will be allowed. (Page 54) (TE07/C1)
111	LGNMFP	VM**	Designate all of the planning unit open to firewood collection except for areas that may be identified at a later date. Firewood permits are no longer free. A fee will be charged and the limit has been raised from one to five cords per family (A copy of the updated firewood permit conditions is attached as Appendix 77). (V-1.)
112	KRMP	VR**	Manage visual resources according to the Visual Resource Management Classes, as shown on Map 19, page 81 and Table 16, page 138. (VR01/B1)
113	YRMP	HB1	The Yuma District will not allow water developments for horses and burros, which would expand their present herd areas. 1987 RMP, p. 8 YFO, LHFO
114	YRMP	HB*	Wild horses and burros would continue to be managed, in accordance with the herd plans. Excess animals would be removed as necessary to protect forage resource. 1987 RMP, p. 14
115	KRMP	HB**	Close public lands within Herd Management Areas to domestic horses and burros, which would be subject to immediate impoundment. (WHRM06/B1)
116	LGNMFP	HB	Maintain free access for wild burros to livestock-watering facilities in the Alamo Herd Area. (B-2.)
117	LGNMFP	HB	Limit or modify construction of new structures, within herd management areas, which would restrict burro movement. (B-3.)
118	YRMP	WF9	Wildlife habitat is a priority consideration on approximately 332,160 acres. These areas with important wildlife values are referred to as priority wildlife habitat. 1992 Yuma RMP Amendment #3, p. 11 YFO, LHFO
119	YRMP	WF10	All of the remaining riparian areas, administered by the Yuma District along the Colorado, Bill Williams and Gila Rivers, are managed as priority wildlife areas (approximately 23,100 acres).

Table II – Land Use Allocations

Item	RMP	Code	Decision
			1987 RMP, p. 15 YFO, LHFO
120	YRMP	WF11	Riparian areas, around springs are also managed as priority habitats, in order to maintain their high value for wildlife. 1987 RMP, p. 15 YFO, LHFO
121	YRMP	WF12	Bighorn sheep yearlong use areas (216,960 acres) and one migration corridor (7,680 acres) are managed as priority wildlife habitat areas. 1987 RMP, p. 16 YFO, LHFO
122	YRMP	WF13	Approximately 520,220 acres of public lands in the District will be designated for management as Category I, II, or III desert tortoise habitat. Management levels, appropriate to each category goal, will be applied to habitat areas consistent with the BLM's Desert Tortoise Rangewide Plan. 1992 Yuma RMP Amendment #3, p. ? YFO, LHFO
123	YRMP	WF14	Category I and II desert tortoise habitat areas will be managed as a priority wildlife habitat with approximately 84,420 acres. 1992 Yuma RMP Amendment #3, p. ? YFO, LHFO
124	YRMP	WF17	The Parker-Liberty corridor narrows to 330 feet where it passes adjacent lambing grounds in the Buckskin Mountains. 1987 RMP, p. 16 LHFO
125	YRMP	WF18	Roads traversing bighorn sheep lambing grounds (11,100 acres) are closed during the lambing season from January 1 to June 30. Exceptions to this seasonal closure may be made through applicable Federal regulations for rights-of-way, mining, and off-road vehicle uses. 1987 RMP, p. 16 YFO, LHFO
126	YRMP	WF21	Allowable uses on priority wildlife habitat areas, these include compatible activities or those uses whose impacts could be mitigated to preserve or enhance wildlife values. 1987 RMP, p. 15 YFO, LHFO
127	YRMP	WF22	Improvements on priority wildlife habitat areas are restricted to those that are compatible with wildlife habitat or cultural resources, and those required by mining. 1987 RMP, p. 16 YFO, LHFO
128	YRMP	WF23	No sand and gravel permits will be authorized on priority wildlife habitat areas. 1987 RMP, p. 15 YFO, LHFO
129	YRMP	WF24	Surface occupancy for oil and gas leases will be allowed on all priority wildlife habitat areas, except on bighorn sheep lambing grounds (11,100 acres), and lands immediately adjacent to springs in priority wildlife habitat (approximately 40 surrounding acres at each spring). 1987 RMP, p. 15 YFO, LHFO
130	YRMP	WF25	Surface occupancy is prohibited on future oil and gas leases on riparian lands along the Bill Williams River, and on all other riparian areas in the Yuma District. 1992 YRMP Amendment #3 LHFO
131	YRMP	WF26	Long-distance and transmission-class utility rights-of-way within priority wildlife habitat will be confined to designated corridors when practical. 1995 Havasu Amendment YFO, LHFO
132	YRMP	WF27	Roads, accessing utilities in priority habitat, will be designated as limited in, or closed to, public entry. 1995 Havasu Amendment YFO, LHFO
133	KRMP	WF**	Thirteen wildlife movement corridors, and lands between mountains in southern Mohave County are established (Page 79 Plan Actions, Map 20)(WL02/B1)
134	KRMP	WF**	Domestic and feral sheep or goats will not be allowed on public lands within nine miles surrounding desert bighorn habitat. (Page 84, Big Game) (WL05/B1)
135	KRMP	WF**	Mineral leasing would be allowed in identified lambing grounds, which are subject to special stipulations under ACEC management prescriptions. (Page 100 & 107, Page 84, Big Game) (WL07/B3)
136	KRMP	WF**	In riparian areas in ACECS identified on Map 11, along with mineral leasing would be allowed with a No Surface Occupancy stipulation. (Page 84, Big Game) (WL08/B3)
137	LGNMFP	WF**	Allocate additional forage to big game species as forage production increases, so that carrying capacities can be increased to those listed in this objective, and decrease browse utilization by 10 percent in the following allotments: Auza, Brown, Santa Maria Community, Loma Linda, Palmerita, Lambertson, Carco, and Ridgeway-Kong. (WR-4.)
138	LGNMFP	WF**	Protect bighorn sheep lambing areas, and a two-mile buffer zone (20,000 acres) in the Little Harquahala Mountains and Harquahala Mountains, from habitat and behavioral disturbances

Appendix A

Table II – Land Use Allocations

Item	RMP	Code	Decision
			created by: a) land disposal; b) excess fencing; c) structure building; d) land clearing and wood cutting; e) mining activity between December 15 and April 15 (within the framework of the 3809 regulations); f) road building; g) intense recreational use and development; h) rights-of-way; and i) utilization of key browse in excess of 40 percent. (R-19.)

Table III – SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS

Item	RMP	Code	Decision
139	YRMP	CL02	Additional sites will be added to the list of special management areas for cultural resources as they are identified. 1987 RMP, p. 16 YFO, LHFO
140	KRMP	RR**	Designate six Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs) and prepare management plans for them per BLM policy. (Alt. 2, page 75, Table 7, Map 17, page 77 and Table 16, page 137) (RR04/B1)
141	KRMP	RR**	Designate a specific portion of the resource area, which is not lying within SRMAs, as the Kingman Extensive Recreation Management Area. (Alt. 2, page 75 and Table 16, page 138) (RR05/B1)
142	YRMP	SM01	Two areas (31,360 acres) are designated as special management areas; they are Crossman Peak as a Natural Scenic Area (26,080 acres) and the Big Marias (5,280) acres as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern. (<i>Crossman Peak Natural Scenic Area is within a grazing allotment.</i>) 1987, p. 16 YFO, LHFO
143	YRMP	SM10	Four other areas totaling 115,990 acres are not formally designated, but are managed under special prescriptions to protect their cultural, natural, and riparian values. These areas are the Whipple Mountains (15,170 acres), Aubrey Hills (20,000 acres), Cactus Plain (76,060 acres), and Milpitas Wash (4,760 acres). (<i>Cactus Plain is within grazing allotments.</i>) 1987 RMP, p. 16 YFO, LHFO
144	YRMP	SM17	The Bill Williams corridor (1,720 acres) is designated as a riparian management area. 1992 Yuma RMP Amendment #3 LHFO
145	YRMP	SM20	Segment C of the Bill Williams River will be considered for eligibility and potential inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Segment C is five miles long and extends from the old District boundary to Planet Ranch. 1994 Bill Williams Amendment, p. 5 LHFO
146	KRMP	SM**	Designate 315,712 acres, encompassed by the twelve areas described in table 11, as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern. (SM01/B1)
147	ALL	WD	(<i>Editors note: Left blank in original document</i>)

Table IV – LAND TENURE DECISIONS

Item	RMP	Code	Decision
148	KRMP	CL**	Acquire 2,746 acres containing important cultural resources (see Appendix 20). (IV) ((CL10/C2)
149	YRMP	GM17	There will be no acquisition of private or state land for grazing purposes. 1987 RMP, p. 18 YFO, LHFO
150	YRMP	L06.	All land disposal actions are discretionary. Exchange is the preferred method of disposal, in order to assure an optimum final land ownership pattern, and provide better overall land management. Sales will be considered where they're more efficient. Disposal of these lands will be made on a case-by-case basis, and will be accomplished by the most appropriate disposal authority. 1996 Yuma Lands Amendment (check legality of this statement). YFO, LHFO
151	YRMP	LR08.	All Federal lands in Areas one through eight and 10-19 (57,759 acres) are available for disposal. Area 10 (approximately 1,100 acres) is available for disposal, only in full compensation for the Federal land debt, resulting from the Central Arizona Project. This debt settlement may involve transfer of Area 10 lands to: a) the State of Arizona and b) Lake Havasu City under Recreation and Public Purposes Authority (refer to Map 9 in the Final RMP and attachments). 1987 RMP, p.19 YFO, LHFO

Table IV – LAND TENURE DECISIONS

Item	RMP	Code	Decision
152	YRMP	LR09	Areas 11 and 12 (approximately 11,200 acres) are available for transfer to Arizona through exchange or State Indemnity Selection. All other disposal areas are available for transfer through exchange or sale, with exchange being the preferred method of disposal (Map 9). 1987 RMP, p.19 LHFO
153	YRMP	LR10	Land acquisitions will be considered on a case-by-case basis through exchange, purchase, or donation. 1996 Lands Amendment YFO, LHFO
154	YRMP	LR11	The Yuma District will attempt to acquire 31,220 acres through exchange to benefit Federal programs. All these lands will be open to mineral entry and development, in accordance with mining law and regulations. 1987 RMP, p.19 YFO, LHFO
155	YRMP	LR12	Additional private lands in the Yuma District are identified for acquisition to benefit Federal programs. These lands total 18,950 acres. 1992 Yuma RMP Amendment YFO, LHFO
156	KRMP	LR**	Designate approximately 180,000 acres of public land for disposal, preferably through exchange, near growing communities for the purposes of community development, mine expansion, industrial development, etc. The disposal lands are identified on Map 13, and in Appendix 12, and the primary acquisition areas are private lands high in resource values, as such as wilderness inholdings and those lands identified in Table 6, page 59, and Appendix 20, page 511-520. (LR01/B1)
157	KRMP	LR**	Dispose of public land through exchange to the State of Arizona, as identified in Appendix 12 for state lands high in resource values, and as such wilderness in-holdings and those lands identified in Table 6, page 59, and Appendix 20, page 511-520. State lands currently being leased for the Kingman wild horse and burro regional holding facility will also be acquired through exchange. ((LR02/B2)
158	KRMP	LR**	Dispose of federal minerals underlying state and private lands, and acquire non-federal minerals underlying public lands to eliminate split estate. (LR04/B2)
159	KRM	LR**	Lands outside of designated disposal areas would be considered for disposal on a case-by-case basis. (LR06/B2)
160	KRMP	LR**	Retain and acquire lands not identified for disposal, and in areas of blocked public ownership. (LR07/B2)
161	KRMP	LR**	Dispose of public land, which is identified in Appendix 17, only through the Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) Act to qualified organizations, i.e. government and non-profit entities. Refer To: Page 66; Appendix 17, page 507 (LR10/B2).
162	KRMP	LR**	Other lands may be considered for R&PP, if they are in disposal areas, as shown in Appendix 12 or on other public lands, if the use is not compatible with nearby uses. Refer To: Page 66; Appendix 17, page 507 (LR12/B2)
163	KRMP	LR**	Sales will be considered as identified on page 70, which are within small isolated tracts to adjacent landowners or to resolve inadvertent trespass. (LR21/B2) pg70
164	KRMP	LR**	Acquire 2,360 acres of state and 8,040 acres of private lands (surface and subsurface), along with 27,925 acres of non-federal subsurface identified in Appendix 22. (BM07/C2)
165	LGNMFP	LR**	Recommend lands for disposal. (D-21.)
166	LGNMFP	LR**	LOWER GILA NORTH MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK PLAN AMENDMENT - LAND TENURE ADJUSTMENT (AZ-027-85-30) (1985) The land tenure adjustment portion of the MFP will be changed to read as follows: "Public lands within the planning area not identified in this list will be considered for disposal to accommodate the following lands actions only: 1. State selections and exchanges. 2. Mineral estate exchanges. 3. Special legislation."
167	YRMP	RR04	Whether current leased or managed by BLM, present recreation lands (with the exception of Pittsburg Point), will be retained in federal ownership to ensure that a full range of public opportunities for Colorado River recreation will continue to be available in the future. 1987 RMP, p. 21 & 22 YFO, LHFO
168	YRMP	RR07	With the exception of the Pittsburg Point area of Lake Havasu State Park, lands in or adjacent to

Table IV – LAND TENURE DECISIONS

Item	RMP	Code	Decision
			the floodplain, will all be retained in Federal ownership to ensure that public opportunities for Colorado River recreation continue to be available in the future. 1987 RMP, p.22 YFO, LHFO
169	LGNMFP	RP**	Negotiate with the State Land Department to facilitate exchange of sec. 26, T. 7 N., R. 11 W., provided that the riparian habitat can be feasibly maintained. (R-16.)
170	YRMP	SM19	The Yuma District will attempt to expand the Bill Williams Riparian Management Area, from 1,720 acres to 5,440 acres, through the acquisition of private lands along the Bill Williams River. 1992 Yuma RMP Amendment #3 LHFO
171	KRMP	SM**	Acquire 14,496 acres of private and 3,655 acres of state lands (surface and subsurface), and close to mineral entry. (TR03/C2 IV)
172	YRMP	WF16	With the exception of the Pittsburg Point area (along the Lake Havasu shoreline), all public lands within priority wildlife habitat, will be retained in federal ownership unless patented under the mining laws. 1987 RMP, p. 22
173	YRMP	WF19	The Yuma District will attempt to acquire through exchange 27,540 acres of State and private lands, adjacent to or encompassed by, priority wildlife areas. 1987 RMP, p. 16
174	YRMP	WF20	The District will attempt to acquire 7,240 acres of private lands, within Category I and II desert tortoise habitat areas, through purchase or exchange. 1992 RMP Amendment #3, p. ?
175	LGSRMP	MI	Acquire approximately 112,160 acres of state and private mineral, and to dispose of approximately 23,645 acres of federal mine that underlies state or privately owned surface estates. The mineral estate to be acquired is shown in Appendix 9 (LGSRMP), and the mineral estate to be disposed of is show in Appendix 10 (LGSRMP). Appendix 7(LGSRMP) list surface and minerals to be acquired for wilderness.

*** Kingman, Yuma, or Phoenix Field Office's coded number is the controlling decision number and can be found parentheses at the end of the decision.*