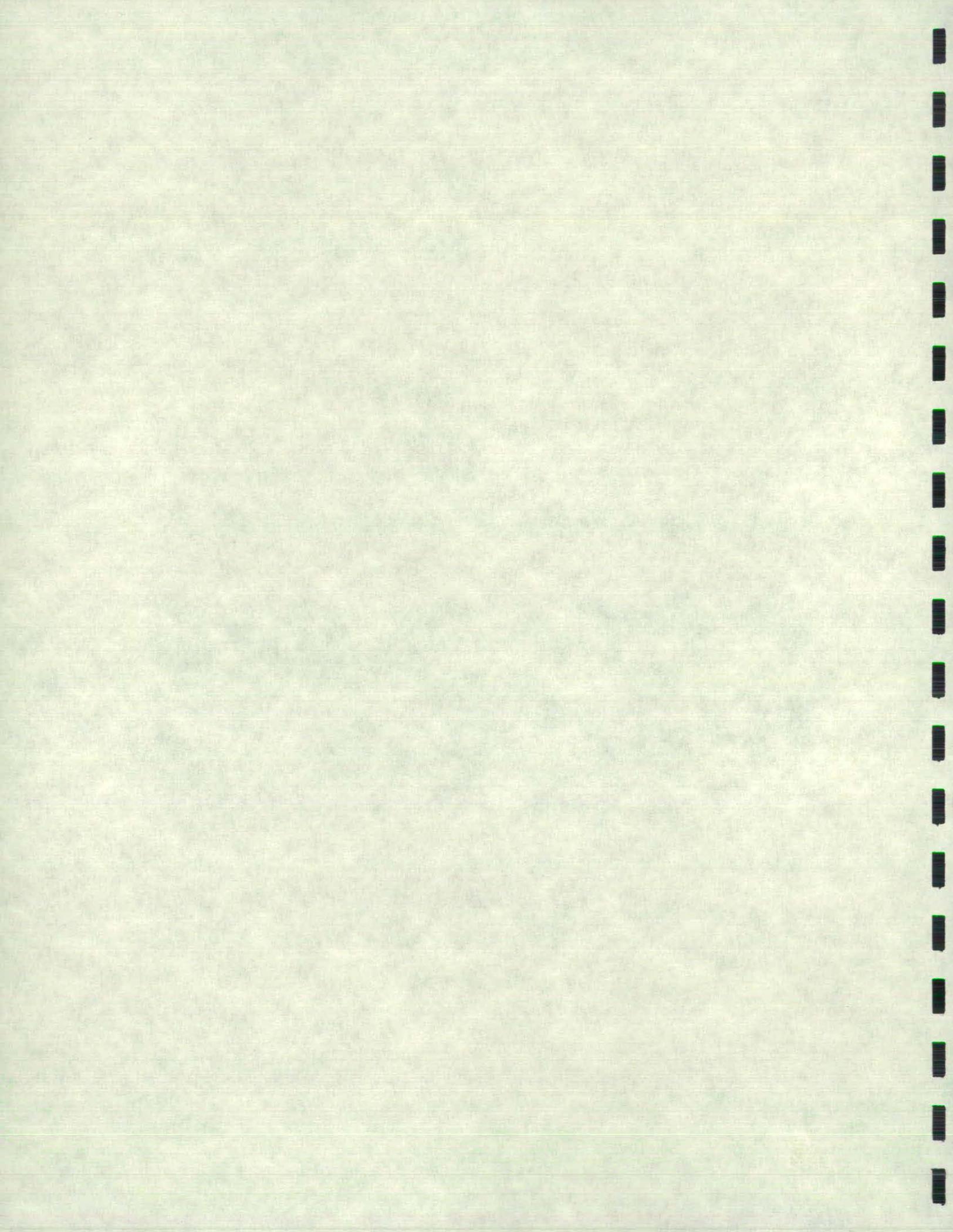


TRAIL MANAGEMENT PLAN  
CITY OF ROCKS NATIONAL RESERVE  
Interim: 1997-1999



Approved by: Ned R. Jackson Date: 8/28/97  
Ned R. Jackson, Park Superintendent



# TRAIL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR CITY OF ROCKS NATIONAL RESERVE

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>page</u>
I. Introduction	1
Purpose of the plan	1
Federal Authorities, Policies and Guidelines	2
Management zones	5
Goals and Objectives of the Trail Management Plan	6
II. Historic and Natural Preservation Zone	7
A. California Trail Subzone	7
B. Natural Area Subzone	15
III. Historic Rural Setting Zone	30
IV. Public Use and Development Zone	40
V. Interagency Trail Zone	40
VI. Trail Project Priorities	45
VI. Appendices	
A. Rules and Regulations	46
B. Maintenance Standards	46
C. Compliance (106, NEPA)	46
D. Trail Inventory (Quick Reference)	47
E. Maps	
1. NW Almo quadrangle	48
2. NE Almo quadrangle	49
3. SW Almo quadrangle	50
4. SE Almo quadrangle	51

## PURPOSE of the PLAN

### Background Situation

City of Rocks is located in a granitic terrain of variable slope. The seasonal transition between hot summers and cold winters has established an environment where freeze-thaw and granular disintegration of this coarse-grained crystalline rock occurs. Such weathering throughout the years has resulted in a deep accumulation of coarse sand in the basin which holds "the City of Rocks". An arid climate and poor soil development support a sporadic, open vegetative ground cover. This poorly protected, coarse mineral soil is vulnerable to erosion during intense rainfall.

Land-use practices have altered plant communities and in some areas reduced their effective ground cover. Dirt roads and trails lack engineering design for the nature of the ground materials and slopes encountered. Trails are essentially "social trails" in that they are established where ever people walk across the landscape, and are usually adaptations of former cattle trails. The occurrence of cattle trails, social trails, dirt roads and campsites have an effect on, and are affected by, surface hydrological processes. As a result, erosion has accelerated, causing some drainages to become entrenched as gullies, while other surfaces are buried in excessive sand. The reserve commits substantial financial and staff resources annually to mitigate recurring erosion and sedimentation problems affecting trails, roads and campsites.

The most recent visitor study for the reserve was conducted during two weeks in September 1991. A significant number of respondents commented on the need for access to climbs, the pleasure derived from hiking, and the need for trail maps and interpretive brochures. The study shows 58% of visitors surveyed participated in rock climbing, 44% participated in hiking, 28% in visiting historical landmarks, and 15% in mountain biking. Not surprising is that 70% participated in sightseeing. These percentages do not add up to 100% because many visitors participate in more than one activity. In November 1996, the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation published a survey of campground visitors. This survey indicated that walking was the most enjoyed activity of the majority of campers. These statistics illustrate the need for trails to manage popular reserve activities while protecting its natural and cultural resources.

### Purpose

The purpose of this Trail Management Plan, in conjunction with geologic inventory needs identified in the Resources Management Plan, is to plan and develop a comprehensive trail network suitably adapted to the terrain and climatic conditions that will also meet the visitor use and interpretive goals identified in the Comprehensive Management Plan. Through appropriate research and proper planning, trail sites will be better selected and designed so future rehabilitation and mitigation costs can be lessened and natural, cultural and infrastructural resources will be afforded better protection.

## FEDERAL AUTHORITIES, POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

The development of a Trail Management Plan for City of Rocks National Reserve follows a succession of laws, policies and management objectives which provide its direction. Congress directed the newly formed National Park Service in 1916 to:

*...promote and regulate the use of Federal areas known as national parks, monuments and reservations...by such means and measures as conform to [their] fundamental purpose...which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such a means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations. (NPS Organic Act, 16 USC 1)*

Congress Passed The Arizona-Idaho Conservation Act (Public Law 100-696) in 1988, which is the organic act creating City of Rocks National Reserve. Congress directed its creation

*"...in order to preserve and protect the significant historical and cultural resources; to manage recreational use; to protect and maintain scenic quality; and to interpret the nationally significant values of the reserve."*

The trail plan complies with the Management Policies: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1988 which states:

*The National Park Service will manage recreational activities and settings so as to protect park resources, provide for public enjoyment, promote public safety, and minimize conflicts with other visitor activities and park uses (Chapter 8:2);*

*Park Access and circulation systems will be identified in general management plans. These systems will be implemented by further detailed planning studies, such as development concept plans, trail plans, and other relevant documents (Chapter 9:7, paragraph 2); and*

*Trails and walks provide the only means of access into many areas within parks and these facilities will be planned and developed as integral parts of each park's access and circulation system. Trails and walks will serve as management tools to help control distribution and intensity of use and to avoid undesirable impacts while providing enjoyable access to a variety of park areas. All trails will be carefully located, designed, and managed to allow for a satisfying park experience and to protect resources (Chapter 9:9).*

This plan also incorporates the management policies pertaining to hiking trails and walks, equestrian trails, bicycle trails, interpretive trails, trailheads, trail bridges,

cooperative trail planning, and National trails. Some trails within the reserve may be appropriate for more than one use, e.g., a trail may be used by hikers, horseback riders, or bicycle riders.

This trail plan is further guided by the Reserve's Statement for Management objectives:

1. To preserve and protect the significant historical and cultural resources
2. To manage recreational use
3. To protect and maintain scenic quality
4. To interpret the nationally significant values of the reserve
5. To formulate a comprehensive plan for the protection, preservation and interpretation of the reserve

### Operations Plan and Guidelines

The development of this Trail Management Plan is also called for in the 1996 Operations Plan and Guidelines for Management of City of Rocks National Reserve (Cooperative Agreement between the NPS and IDPR), where it states in Section Xa4 that "*IDPR, in consultation with the NPS, will develop individual action plans for maintenance of the reserve's facility systems, such as trails...*"

### CMP and RMP Management Objectives

The Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP) for City of Rocks National Reserve calls for the development of a Trail Management Plan (page 52, paragraph 3). This plan will guide reserve managers in designing a trail system to meet the cultural and natural resource management and interpretation objectives, and provide planning direction for specific projects. This plan is an addendum to the Resource Management Plan (RMP), and will be reviewed and updated annually, and revised every four years in conjunction with the RMP.

All management objectives in the Comprehensive Management Plan and the Resources Management Plan directly or indirectly relate to trail design, location and use in the reserve. Specific CMP management objectives that provide direction for a Trail Management Plan are:

#### *Recreation*

- Support recreational activities that allow visitors to experience the reserves' natural, cultural, and scenic resources without impairing significant resource values.
- Manage recreational activities to minimize the potential for conflict among different users.
- Provide for an appropriate level of recreational opportunities.

#### *Information/Orientation*

- Provide the means for visitors to find their way around the reserve.

#### *General Visitor Use*

- Manage visitor use to ensure that resources are not degraded.
- Give precedence to resource preservation and interpretation over recreational use.

### *Interpretation*

- Provided opportunities to walk along the California Trail without damaging archeological evidence and to understand and appreciate the life of the emigrants.

### *Natural Resource Management*

- Balance ecological relationships and processes with uses in the reserve.
- Maintain natural conditions as much as possible.
- Conserve natural hydrological processes, including subsurface hydrology, and control the acceleration of erosion due to human activities to preserve natural, cultural, and scenic resources.

### *Cultural Resource Management*

- Identify, inventory, evaluate, protect, and preserve the resources related to the California Trail.

### *Development*

- Minimize development.
- Create and implement design standards that reflect the size, scale, and character of the historic western rural setting and that are compatible with the natural surroundings.
- Provide access to the full range of the reserve's significant resources, while protecting sites vulnerable to vandalism or too much visitation. Provide accessibility in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

The CMP also recognizes that "before deciding what areas will be made more accessible to visitors and where facilities will be located, it is essential to determine what visitors need to know about the reserve" (page 46, paragraph 4).

Specific RMP management objectives that provide direction for a Trail Management Plan are:

- Develop guidelines for appropriate interpretive media and structures, such as trails, wayside exhibits and brochures, associated with cultural resources.
- Interpret natural resources to develop public understanding and support for resource conservation.
- Restore areas impacted by past activities (mining, erosion).
- Document current impacts to natural resources due to human activities.
- Implement a monitoring program of human activities and impacts to resources.
- Manage human uses, as needed, to conserve resources.

### **NPS Trails Management Handbook**

The NPS Trails Management Handbook will serve as a minimum standard for trail design, construction and maintenance. Reserve managers recognize that the highly erodible nature of granitic soils precludes adhering to upper-level NPS gradient standards in many locations. Best efforts will be made to locate trails away from highly erodible areas identified in the terrain analysis study call for in the RMP, and to determine a maximum trail gradient standard suitable for the terrain and climatic conditions of the reserve.

## MANAGEMENT ZONES

A system of management zoning for reserve lands is identified in the CMP (pages 30-34). Zoning designates where various strategies for management and use will best fulfill management objectives and achieve the purpose of the reserve. This prescriptive zoning considers the capability of lands to support identified uses and will be used as a framework for specific planning and management decisions on resource protection and management, visitor use management, and development of the reserve. Reserve management must rely on landowners' voluntary compliance with reserve zoning, and on county enforcement of county zoning ordinances.

There are three primary management zones with the following subzone delineations:

### Historic and Natural Preservation Zone

- California Trail Subzone:
  - Emphasizes preserving and interpreting outstanding features (major landmarks, trail remnants, inscription rocks, encampment area) of the California Trail corridor. Two management areas are identified:
    - *Foreground of California Trail*
    - *General Use*
- Natural Area Subzone:
  - Emphasizes preserving exceptional natural resource values and providing recreational opportunities where appropriate. Three management areas were identified:
    - *Research Natural Area*
    - *General Natural Area*
    - *Natural and Recreational Resource Area*

### Historic Rural Setting Zone

Emphasizes preserving the historic rural setting that existed at the time the reserve was established; particularly the period 1870 through 1988 where continuing ranching activities capture the rural character of the Reserve.

- Private Land
- Public Land

### Public Use and Development Zone

Emphasizes providing facilities needed to support visitor use and reserve opportunities. Only those modest facilities essential to visitor enjoyment of resources, such as access roads, parking pull offs, trails, picnic sites, primitive campsites and toilet facilities would be included in the reserve. Private lands that overlap zoning will remain in private use under county zoning unless government acquires sufficient interest on an opportunity basis.

Subzones allow reserve management to indicate in greater detail how the terrestrial, aquatic and cultural resources will be managed. Subzones distinguish the particular resource values and use potentials of various areas within the reserve, and provide for measurable and specific management objectives.

Criteria for the need and purpose of trails within City of Rocks National Reserve must conform to the objectives of each of these designated zones. Furthermore, the reserve's Resource Management Plan and the results of its projects will determine the appropriateness of trails within these zones.

## GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE TRAIL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The following goals were developed (as part of the planning process) during the scoping session for the trail plan. They are based on direction provided in the Reserve's authorizing legislation, landmark designations, National Park Service organic act and management policies, the CMP, and the RMP.

- \* Provide for recreational activities that allow visitors to experience the Reserve's natural, cultural, and scenic resources without impairing significant resource values.
- \* Provide opportunities for visitors to view and experience the historic trails, encampments, and features.
- \* Provide interpretive opportunities for visitors to discover the Reserve's exceptional natural resources.

To meet these goals, three common objectives were developed for each management zone in the reserve:

1. Identify purpose or need for the trails in each management zone
  - (a.) To view, access or experience
  - (b.) Criteria for assessing need
2. Inventory and assess existing trails
  - (a.) General description
  - (b.) Assess current use and conditions
  - (c.) Strategy
3. Identify potential trail corridors that meet the purpose or need for trail(s) within each management zone.

## II. Historic and Natural Preservation Zone

- A. California Trail Subzone (includes Salt Lake Alternate): preserve and interpret historic trail features & interpret

### Objective 1: Identify purpose or need for the trails in this management zone

- (a.) To view, access or experience the following:
- (1) Inscriptions on rocks
  - (2) California Trail ruts
  - (3) Encampments
  - (4) Historic stage line
  - (5) Ranching, farming, and/or mining structures
  - (6) Experience historic means of cross-country travel

Table 1: Existing Trails within CA Trail Subzone and their purpose.

California subzone TRAILS	view inscriptions?	View California Trail Ruts?	View encampments?	View historic stage line?	View structures?	Experience cross-country travel?
Camp Rock	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO
Pinnacle Pass	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
Twin Sisters	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Mica Knolls	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO
California	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Kelton-Boise*	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

\* also includes Salt Lake Alternate (Mormon Trail)

- (b.) Criteria for assessing need:
- (1) Is the trail historic (50+ years)?
  - (2) Who owns the land (public/private)?
  - (3) What is the demand for this trail?
  - (4) Is the trail the best method for meeting objective?
  - (5) Does the trail meet the management zone objective?
  - (6) Is the trail safe, and free from hazards?
  - (7) Can it be constructed and/or maintained?

Table 2: Criteria for assessing need of existing trails within the CA Trail Subzone.

California subzone TRAILS	Is trail Historic? 50+ years	Ownership?	What is the Demand?	Best method for meeting objective?	Meets zone objective?	Safe?	Can it be constructed/ maintained?
Camp Rock	YES	Public	High	YES	YES	YES	YES
Pinnacle Pass	YES	Both	Moderate	YES	YES	YES	YES
Twin Sisters	NO	Both	Moderate	NO	NO	YES	YES
Mica Knolls	YES	Private	Low	YES	YES	YES	YES
California	YES	Both	Moderate	YES	YES	YES	YES
Kelton-Boise*	YES	Both	Moderate	YES	YES	YES	YES

\* also includes Salt Lake Alternate (Mormon Trail)

## Objective 2: Inventory and assess existing trails

<b>Name:</b>	Camp Rock Trail
<b>Zone(s):</b>	Historic & Natural Preservation, California Trail Subzone, Foreground of California Trail.
<b>Location:</b>	NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Section 31, T15S, R24E
<b>Length:</b>	300 feet
<b>Relief:</b>	10 feet
<b>Type of use:</b>	Foot Traffic Only

**General Description:** This extremely short trail accesses the south side of Camp Rock. There is a small parking area and interpretive sign opposite the trailhead which consists of a walk-through gate in the barbed wire fence. From here, the trail encircles the east and south side of Camp Rock terminating generally along a pole fence built by Boy Scouts to protect the historic inscriptions from cattle. Camp Rock has the highest concentration of historic immigrant inscriptions of any rock formation on public land within the City of Rocks. While it is not a complete loop, the trail goes to within ten feet of the road on its west-end. A gully forms a natural terminus to this end of the trail.

**Current Use and Condition:** Because Camp Rock is the most accessible remnant of the California immigration, this trail is very popular. The formation has been closed to climbing, and fixed anchors on established climbing routes have been removed. Since there are no inscriptions on the west side and the climbing routes have been closed, vegetation has begun to recover there. Overall, the trail is in excellent condition.

**Strategy:** Rebuild fence at west end of formation to discourage foot traffic from crossing the steep wash and contributing to erosion. Monitor gully and take steps to mitigate erosion if gully worsens. Monitor trail and perform routine maintenance. Install interpretive signs called for in the Interpretive Plan.

<b>Name:</b>	Pinnacle Pass
<b>Zone(s):</b>	Historic and Natural Preservation Zone, California Trail Subzone, Foreground of California Trail.
<b>Location:</b>	Lower Terminus: NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Section 13, T16S, R23E
<b>Length:</b>	3200 feet(Pinnacle Group Area to pass), approximately 1 mile loop
<b>Relief:</b>	100 feet
<b>Type of use:</b>	Livestock and Foot Traffic Only

**General Description:** This trail begins at Pinnacle Group Area and heads southeast as an old road. The trail enters private land and curves back gently uphill to the north, reaching Pinnacle Pass. Grooves are worn into the rock at Pinnacle Pass which are said to be caused by cables used to lower wagons down a steep section of the California Trail. There are outstanding views to the north and south of the California Trail Corridor. The trail continues north and west around the pinnacles and returns to to the group area.

**Current Use and Condition:** City of Rocks has a verbal agreement with the land owner to guide groups of sightseers to Pinnacle Pass for interpretive purposes. Approximately 100 visitors used the trail in this manner in 1996. Aside from this, it is unknown how much use this trail sees. Overall, the trail is in excellent condition to the pass, and somewhat obscure on the return.

**Strategy:** Until an easement or purchase on all lands along this trail are secured, current activities will remain unchanged. If the lands fall within CIRO jurisdiction prior to the next trail plan update, staff will place directional signs at the existing Pinnacle Group campsite entrance, will make minor renovations to the return route along the north and west sides of the pinnacles, and will include the trail on maps and other publications available to visitors.

<b>Name:</b>	Twin Sisters campsite/base
<b>Zone(s):</b>	Historic and Natural Preservation, California Trail Subzone, Foreground of California Trail, Historic Rural Setting Zone, Private Land.
<b>Location:</b>	SE 1/4, NW 1/4, Section 13, T16S, R23E
<b>Length:</b>	2800 feet
<b>Relief:</b>	< 10 feet
<b>Type of use:</b>	Foot Traffic Only

**General Description:** This is not a single trail but rather a network of trails that connect campsites 6 through 11 as well as access trails to the Twin Sisters, Bull Dog Wall, BLM Corridor and the Suncup Slabs. The branch that rises towards the Sisters from campsite 7 passes BLM corridor and becomes more of a scramble than a trail beyond Bull Dog Wall. The branch that rises towards the Sisters from campsite 10 dissipates beyond the Suncup Slabs at about 300 feet from the trailhead. Other branches of this maze of trails go either to the outhouse, the parking area, or to private land. The area is fairly flat and quite sandy with Mountain Mahogany and Pinyon/Juniper sparsely spread out among the campsites.

**Current Use and Condition:** While the campsites serviced by these trails are not as popular as the campsites in the main camping area of the City of Rocks, they are routinely occupied during the busy season. However, the closure of the Twin Sisters formations to climbing has left the trails to the above listed crags virtually abandoned. In fact, the trails beyond the closest open crags to the Sisters (Bulldog Wall and Suncup Slabs) are almost completely overgrown. In the area of the campsites, numerous duplicate trails have formed and are eroding badly in the sandy soil.

**Strategy:** Should the Sisters remain closed to climbing, the access trails will be allowed to continue to become overgrown. An assessment will be made to determine if any erosion control measures need to be made. If the campsites remain, the other trails will be carefully assessed, and duplicate trails closed and rehabilitated. The chosen connecting trails between sites will be made maintainable with the addition of erosion control measures. Signs strongly encouraging visitors to use designated trails will be posted, and an informative sign will be posted at the parking area explaining the rehabilitation effort.

<b>Name:</b>	Mica Knolls
<b>Zone(s):</b>	Historic and Natural Preservation, California Trail Subzone, Foreground of California Trail.
<b>Location:</b>	SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Section 31, T15S, R24E
<b>Length:</b>	approximately 1/4-mile
<b>Relief:</b>	approximately 240 feet
<b>Type of use:</b>	Foot Traffic Only

**General Description:** This trail climbs the hill north of the junction of Emery Canyon Road and City of Rocks Road across from Register Rock. It is an old mining road left over from the 1920s that serviced a small drift and trench at the top of the hill. There are still remnants of equipment at the site of this mica mining operation. The trail begins somewhat steeply and winds between fins of rock and sparse pinyon/juniper and sage before gaining the summit.

**Current Use and Condition:** This trail lies entirely on private land; however, permission has been gained from the landowner in the past to use the trail for special interpretive events. Note that this is not an ongoing agreement such as the Pinnacle Pass situation but rather a very limited level of access. The Trail primarily follows an old road which was used to access the open mine. Some entrenching is present, but the apparent lack of use has enabled the road to partially revegetate.

**Strategy:** Should this parcel of land be acquired by the reserve, there will be opportunity for interpretation of the more recent historical aspect of the City of Rocks during which mining played a significant role. Furthermore, the parcel contains high quality technical rock climbing routes which could be included on an extension of the trail. Provided adequate parking could be developed, the Mica Knolls Trail could become a popular loop trail to historic sites and climbing routes. Once in public ownership, further assessment would be warranted.

<b>Name:</b>	California Trail
<b>Zone(s):</b>	Historic and Natural Preservation Zone, California Trail Subzone, Foreground of California Trail.
<b>Location:</b>	East Entrances to Reserve: SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Section 29, T15S, R24E NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Section 32, T15S, R24E West Entrance to Reserve: SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Section 23, T16S, R23E
<b>Length:</b>	6 miles
<b>Relief:</b>	600 feet
<b>Type of use:</b>	Livestock and Foot Traffic Only.

**General Description:** The California Trail is the most historic of CIRO's trails (designated a National Historic Trail by Public Law 102-328, in 1992), and was the principle reason for the area's designation as a National Historic Landmark and National Reserve. The California Trail was first traversed by wagons in 1843 and was used generally through 1869 by over 250,000 overland emigrants. The trail crosses the east boundary of the reserve at two locations: the northern branch is overlaid presently by the existing county road, the southern branch follows Circle Creek. Both branches rejoin at the confluence of Circle Creek and Bath Rock Creek. From here, the trail traverses the sagebrush basins west of Smokey Mountain, crosses Pinnacle Pass, and then trends southwesterly toward Granite Pass west of the reserve. For most of its route through the reserve, the trail is rarely more than a quarter-mile from the existing county road.

**Current Use and Condition:** The California Trail within City of Rocks lies largely on private land and is virtually unused except by grazing livestock. The only areas of the trail receiving "use" is where the trail and the county road coincide, Pinnacle Pass, and Camp Rock vicinity. Most of the trail is obscure, only faint traces from aerial photos, erosional ditches, and ruts at Pinnacle Pass indicate its location.

**Strategy:** A plan for the entire California Trail is in the scoping process by the National Park Service. City of Rocks awaits the completion of this plan and will conform to those decisions. The southern branch of the trail at the east boundary will be used for foot-traffic, equestrian, and bicycle access from the proposed campground and visitor center located just east of the reserve boundary and south of Almo. For use of the California Trail near Camp Rock see "Camp Rock Trail", for use near Pinnacle Pass, see "Pinnacle Pass Trail".

<b>Name:</b>	Kelton-Boise Stage, Salt Lake Alternate (Mormon Battalion)
<b>Zone(s):</b>	Historic and Natural Preservation Zone, California Trail Subzone, Foreground of California Trail
<b>Location:</b>	East Entrance to Reserve: SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Section 19, T16S, R24E West Entrance to Reserve: SE 1/4, NW 1/4, Section 24, T16S, R23E
<b>Length:</b>	1.75 miles
<b>Relief:</b>	360 feet
<b>Type of use:</b>	Livestock and Foot Traffic Only

**General Description:** The western end of this trail coincides with the California Trail (1843). The two trails join (separate) in the SE 1/4, NW 1/4, Section 24, T16S, R24E (approximately where the county road turns north). The Salt Lake Alternate was first traversed by wagons from west to east by the Mormon Battalion (1848); hence, the name "Mormon Battalion Trail". Once the route was advertised, many emigrants, especially those departing from Salt Lake, began to use this route. The name "Salt Lake Alternate of the California Trail" is probably better recognized. Upon completion of the transcontinental railroad, a mail and freight line was established from Kelton, Utah to Boise, Idaho. This stage line coincided with the Salt Lake Alternate of the California Trail inside the reserve; hence the name for this route: Kelton-Boise Stage. The trail enters the reserve from the east through Emigrant Canyon which consists primarily of thick sagebrush and the occasional encroachment of pinyon pine and Utah juniper. It exits the southwest corner of the reserve, just east of Moulton. One of the few important remnants of the Kelton stage era is found on this trail. Although the log structures associated with the stage station have been dismantled and reused for other structures, the integrity of the site is still fairly well maintained, and cattle are fenced out to prevent further degradation.

**Current Use and Condition:** Nearly all of the Salt Lake Alternate within the reserve is on private land. The general public has been known to access much of the route via a 4X4 road which is generally gated only during the grazing season. The Almo quadrangle dated 1968 shows an unimproved road traversing Emigrant Canyon; although no doubt in worse shape today, the road is still passable. This area contains some of the oldest, tallest, and thickest stands of Basin Big Sage within the reserve. Past overgrazing, and fire exclusion has caused the trail to be completely obscured by growth.

**Strategy:** It is expected that the California Trail Plan currently being written by the NPS and other partners will include the Salt Lake Alternate. City of Rocks will follow these recommendations and will defer any activity which may affect the trail until such time.

**Objective 3: Identify potential trail corridors that meet the purpose or need for trails within the CA Trail Subzone.**

<b>Name:</b>	Twin Sisters Loop Trail
<b>Zone(s):</b>	Historic and Natural Preservation Zone, California Trail Subzone, Foreground of California Trail
<b>Location:</b>	Twin Sisters Trailhead: SE, NW, Section 13, T16S, R23E Stage Station: NE, SE, Section 24, T16S, R23E
<b>Length:</b>	Approximately 4-mile loop
<b>Relief:</b>	354 feet
<b>Type of use:</b>	livestock and foot-traffic only

**General description:** This proposed trail is described in the CMP, page 53, Paragraph 10, as follows:

*"Twin Sisters Loop Trail. Approximately 4 miles of trail would connect Twin Sisters to the stage station by way of Pinnacle Pass and the trails junction interpretive wayside. This trail would cross and follow significant portions of the California and Salt Lake Alternate trails, carving through pinyon woodlands and across Homestead basin. The intent of this alignment would be to allow the least impacting access to sterling trail resources. A spur trail would connect the primitive campground with the Twin Sisters loop trail." (CMP, Page 53, Paragraph 10)*

**Strategy:** It is the recommendation of this plan to continue to maintain the existing loop around and through Pinnacle Pass, and defer construction of the connection to the stage station and trails junction interpretive wayside until such time as private land or easements are acquired, and a further reevaluation of this proposed route is made (possibly 2000, during the first revision of the trail plan).

## II. Historic and Natural Preservation Zone

- B. Natural Area Subzone: preserve exceptional natural resource values and provide recreational opportunities where appropriate

### Objective 1: Identify purpose or need for the trails in this management zone

(a.) To view, access or experience the following:

- (1) access to climbs
- (2) view geological features
- (3) view habitats
- (4) experience view sheds
- (5) access RNA
- (6) provide horse/ bicycle trails
- (7) experience solitude/silence

Table 3: Existing Trails within Natural Area Subzone and their purpose.

Natural Area Subzone Trails	Access to climbs?	View geological features?	view habitats?	Experience viewsheds?	Access RNA	horse/ bicycle trails?	Solitude silence?
Flaming Rock	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Creekside Towers	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
S. Fork Circle Cr.	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Bumblie Wall	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Catwalk	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
Indian Grove	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	Horse	YES
N. Fork Circle Cr.	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES <sub>1</sub>	YES
Boxtop	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO
Stairways	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
Shangri-La	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES <sub>2</sub>	YES
Shangri-La Cut-off	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES <sub>3</sub>	YES

<sup>1</sup> Bikes are permitted on the section of trail from the eastern trailhead to the junction of Box Top Trail

<sup>2</sup> Horses permitted as far as Shangri-La Cut-off (no bikes)

<sup>3</sup> Horse & Foot-traffic only (no bikes)

## (b.) Criteria for assessing need:

- (1) Is the trail historic (50+ years)?
- (2) Who owns the land (public, private or both)?
- (3) What is the demand for this trail?
- (4) Is the trail the best method for meeting objective?
- (5) Does the trail meet the management zone objective?
- (6) Is the trail safe, and free from hazards?
- (7) Can it be constructed and/or maintained?

Table 4: Criteria for assessing need of existing trails within the Natural Area Subzone

Natural Area Subzone Trails	Is Trail historic (50+ years)?	Ownership?	What is the demand?	Best method for meeting objective?	Meets zone objective?	Safe?	Can it be constructed/maintained?
Flaming Rock	NO	PUBLIC	HIGH	YES	YES	YES	YES
Creekside Towers	NO	PUBLIC	HIGH	YES	YES	YES	YES
S. Fork Circle Cr.	NO	PUBLIC	MED*	YES	YES	YES	YES
Bumblie Wall	NO	PUBLIC	MED*	YES	YES	YES	YES
Catwalk	NO	PUBLIC	LOW	YES	YES	YES	YES
Indian Grove	YES**	BOTH	MED*	YES	YES	YES	YES
N. Fork Circle Cr.	YES**	PUBLIC	MED*	YES	YES	YES	YES
Boxtop	NO	PUBLIC	HIGH	YES	YES	YES	YES
Stairways	NO	PUBLIC	MED*	YES	YES	YES	YES
Shangri-La	NO	PUBLIC	LOW	YES	YES	YES	YES
Shangri-La Cut-off	NO	PUBLIC	LOW	YES	YES	YES	YES

\* Medium demand

\*\*portions of these trails are historic

## Objective 2: Inventory and evaluate (assess) existing trails

<b>Name:</b>	Flaming Rock Trail
<b>Zone(s):</b>	Historic and Natural Preservation Zone, Natural Area Subzone, Natural and Recreational Resource Area
<b>Location:</b>	Lower Terminus: NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Section 36, T15S, R23E Upper Terminus: NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Section 36, T15S, R23E
<b>Length:</b>	.5 miles
<b>Relief:</b>	300 feet
<b>Type of use:</b>	Foot Traffic Only

**General Description:** This trail, which was realigned in 1993, begins at campsite 39 and descends to Flaming Rock where it forks left and right of the formation. Both branches cross the South Fork of Circle Creek and intersect the South Fork Circle Creek Trail. It is by far the most popular access to the Inner City, as well as the lower South Fork Creek area.

**Current Use And Condition:** At the height of the climbing season, more visitors use this trail than any other in the City of Rocks. Trailhead parking (basically campsites 33 thru 39) routinely overflows onto the main road. Despite high use, the trail is in remarkably good condition, and needs little more than routine maintenance. Hopefully, the establishment of alternate routes into the inner city will alleviate pressure on both this trail and trailhead. Despite the fact that the trail begins at a campsite, there have been no reported conflicts.

**Strategy:** Routine maintenance. Assess need for expanded parking (expanded parking may not be necessary if traffic can be dispersed to other trails accessing South Fork and Inner City areas). Improve trailhead sign, add signs at intersection with South Fork Circle Creek Trail. Should conflict arise between occupants of campsite 39 and hikers on Flaming Rock Trail, the campsite will be relocated.

<b>Name:</b>	Creekside Towers
<b>Zone(s):</b>	Historic and Natural Preservation Zone, Natural Area Subzone
<b>Location:</b>	Lower Terminus: SE 1/4, NW 1/4, Section 36, T15S, R23E Upper Terminus: SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Section 25, T15S, R23E
<b>Length:</b>	.6 miles
<b>Relief:</b>	220 feet
<b>Type of use:</b>	Foot Traffic Only

**General Description:** The north or upper terminus of this trail is Parking Lot Rock parking area. The south or lower terminus is the Bath Rock parking area. The trail passes an aesthetic little waterfall and the impressive Creekside Towers, which offer some of the highest quality climbs in the City of Rocks. Yellow Monkey Flower, Chokecherry, Brittle Bladder Fern, False Solomon's Seal, and the unique arrangement of sagebrush, aspen, juniper, and pinyon pine, make this one of the more botanically interesting trails within the reserve. Because of the diversity of these small plant communities, wildlife is also diverse. One of the few known Black-chinned Hummingbird nesting sites is found just beyond an arms length of the trail. Near the toe of the towers the trail crosses the small creek and climbs a short knoll. Above the knoll the trail takes a gentle grade through aspen groves and around small rock formations to the Bath Rock parking area. A short spur of this trail connects into the Stairways Trail (referred to as Chokecherry Spur) between Creekside Towers to the north and the second sizeable rock formation to the south. The main intersection with the Stairways Trail is approximately 100 yards beyond the Chokecherry Spur. Also at this junction is a short spur to a popular overlook.

**Current Use and Condition:** During the fall of 1996 a previously unmaintainable section near the south toe of Creekside Towers was obliterated and a new route put in place. A badly eroded section was rehabilitated with the addition of several waterbars and check dams. Presently, the trail is in excellent condition. Creekside Towers Trail receives moderate use by climbers accessing Creekside Towers and the Anteater and by nonclimbers visiting the overlook and other geological features nearby. Nonclimbers using this trail primarily restrict their visit to the southern end of the trail, accessing it by way of Bath Rock parking lot.

**Strategy:** Due to the trail's relatively short length, gentle grade, biological diversity, accessibility from popular trailheads, proximity to spectacular climbs (one can touch the wall without stepping off the trail), and overall aesthetics, it is being considered as an interpretive trail. This designation would include numbered posts or markers at designated sites coinciding with an interpretive brochure. The proposed theme would address small habitats. The first 100 yards from Bath Rock parking areas has also been considered as a possible accessible trail meeting ADA standards. This idea will be explored in the revised plan, since no action is considered during the next 2-3 years. Signs will be placed at trailheads. The trail will be closely monitored, particularly recently rehabilitated sections, to determine effective erosion control. Routine maintenance will be performed as needed.

<b>Name:</b>	South Fork Circle Creek
<b>Zone(s):</b>	Historic and Natural Preservation Zone, Natural Area Subzone
<b>Location:</b>	Lower Terminus: SE NE, Section 36, T15S, R23E Upper Terminus: NE SE, Section 26, T15S, R23E
<b>Length:</b>	1.6 miles
<b>Relief:</b>	940 feet
<b>Type of use:</b>	Foot Traffic Only

**General Description:** From the Emery Well parking area at upper Breadloaves, the trail ascends steeply around the north end of Shingle Butte before descending to the junction of the spur to Parking Lot Trailhead and Creekside Towers Trail. At Morning Glory Spire, South Fork Circle Creek Trail intersects another spur trail to climbing routes on the spire, Anteater, and the south end of Parking Lot Rock, as well as another connection to Creekside Towers Trail. South Fork Circle Creek Trail continues to descend to the first of three crossings of the intermittent stream for which the trail is named. From here, the trail is somewhat rough as it passes through a rocky area to the next creek crossing and the intersection with the spur trail to Drilling Fields. After crossing back to the west bank, the trail is easy to follow as it winds down the South Fork drainage to the third and last creek crossing just above the junction with the Stairways Trail. Beyond this junction the trail remains on the north side of the creek at a gentle grade. The lower terminus is where this trail meets Boxtop Trail.

**Current Use and Condition:** The section above Parking Lot follows an abandoned road as well as livestock and wildlife trails. This section receives very little traffic. There is severe erosion along the abandoned road. From Parking Lot to Drilling Fields the trail is very twisted, and is frequently interrupted by boulders. This section is in good condition and receives considerable traffic. Between the Drilling Fields and the intersection with the Stairways Trail, the trail receives little use since most climbers prefer to approach the inner city via the Flaming Rock Trail. This section is in good condition, with the exception of minor erosion at creek crossings. Below the intersection with the Stairways Trail the South Fork Circle Creek Trail receives increasing use, particularly in the vicinity of Bumble and Transformer Walls. There is minor trail braiding in this area, partly due to an illogical configuration of trails descending Flaming Rock and the confusion these cause.

**Strategy:** Assess and upgrade the trail above Parking Lot Rock. Take steps to control erosion on the section across from Window Rock. Install bridge structures at the two lower creek crossings. Assess trail braiding in the area of Bumble Wall, close and rehabilitate duplicate trails. Install trailhead signs at upper terminus. Monitor condition of the trail overall and perform routine maintenance as necessary.

<b>Name:</b>	Bumble Wall
<b>Zone(s):</b>	Historic and Natural Preservation Zone, Natural Area Subzone.
<b>Location:</b>	Lower Terminus: SW 1/4, NE1/4, Section 36, T15S, R23E Upper Terminus: NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Section 25, T15S, R23E
<b>Length:</b>	.6 miles
<b>Relief:</b>	400 feet
<b>Type of use:</b>	Foot Traffic Only

**General Description:** Upgraded in 1994, this trail provides direct access to the Lost Arrow area from Bumble Wall and the lower South Fork of Circle Creek. It begins, as the name implies, at Bumble Wall and climbs gently over a small pass to the north east. At the pass a sturdy metal gate provides access through a fenced grazing allotment. The trail gently descends to Center Creek and terminates at the intersection with Boxtop Trail at the foot of the Lost Arrow.

**Current Use and Condition:** The west side of the trail (beyond the gate at the pass) is in excellent condition, and requires only routine maintenance. The east side needs considerable attention due primarily to a poorly planned route which permits little drainage. There is potential for a severe erosion problem particularly in the midsection of the trail. The trail receives increasing use as climbers discover it and the easy access provided to the Inner City/Lost Arrow area.

**Strategy:** Assess route on east side to determine if an alternate route is necessary or if the existing trail can be renovated. Act on this assessment. Place signs at both ends of the trail and at the pass. Monitor condition and perform routine maintenance as necessary.

<b>Name:</b>	Catwalk
<b>Zone(s):</b>	Historic and Natural Preservation Zone, Natural Area Subzone, General Natural Area, California Trail Subzone, Fore Ground of California Trail, General Use
<b>Location:</b>	Lower Terminus: SW 1/4, SE 1/4, Section 29, T15S, R24E Upper Terminus: NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Section 24, T15S, R23E
<b>Length:</b>	2.5 Miles
<b>Relief:</b>	2500 feet
<b>Type of use:</b>	Foot Traffic Only

**General Description:** The Catwalk Trail is by far the most arduous hike in the City of Rocks. From the Circle Creek Overlook, the trail crosses sagebrush flats before climbing to the prominent ridge to the northwest, gaining it at the saddle below benchmark 6821 to the east and 6894 to the west. From this relatively flat area the trail heads west, remaining primarily on the ridge north of the Research Natural Area (RNA), passing very near benchmark 7689, the high point. The trail continues to the junction of North Fork of Circle Creek Trail at the saddle just east of benchmark 7288. The views into the Inner City are some of the most spectacular in the reserve. The trail passes among formations that are composed of the ancient (Precambrian) rock of the Green-Creek Complex. Stands of Mountain Mahogany encountered along the trail contain the largest specimens in the reserve, and the City's largest Douglas Fir resides just off the ridge to the south, near point 7310. Although much of the western portion of the trail borders the RNA, it is highly unlikely that hikers would attempt to drop off the ridge into the restricted area below. The trail was originally developed by William Bruesch of Almo, who cleared a route for cattle and horses to access the ridge line of his grazing allotment. The trail received its name due to the observance of mountain lion either on the ridge or on the trail.

**Current Use and Condition:** Steep and obscure, this trail receives little use. However, the recent "discovery" of quality climbing on the formations along the trail, and reports of grand scenery and solitude will undoubtedly increase use. Until recently the largest rock formation in the City, Stienfells Dome (Chinaman's Cap), was erroneously thought to be within the RNA. Since this massive formation can be accessed from the Catwalk Trail, usage on the east end will certainly increase. The condition of the trail varies from excellent to barely discernable.

**Strategy:** This trail, like Shangri-La Trail, can be considered a backcountry adventure hike, and as such it will be left largely in its current condition unless erosion develops, requiring mitigation. Only routine maintenance to ensure that the trail can be followed will be performed. Steps will be taken as necessary to ensure that erosion problems do not arise. A trailhead will be established at the Circle Creek Overlook. A trail sign will be placed at the saddle where North Fork of Circle Creek trail is intersected. A small informative sign explaining the location and purpose of the RNA will accompany these signs to help ensure compliance. The trail provides one of the few potential overnight backpacking opportunities within the City and will be considered for this use in the "Backcountry Plan".

<b>Name:</b>	Indian Grove
<b>Zone(s):</b>	Historic Rural Setting Zone, Public Land, Historic and Natural Preservation Zone, General Natural Area
<b>Location:</b>	Upper Terminus: NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Section 14, T15S, R23E Lower Terminus: NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Section 26, T15S, R23E
<b>Length:</b>	2.25 miles
<b>Relief:</b>	1,140 feet
<b>Type of use:</b>	Foot and Livestock Traffic only

**General Description:** This trail begins at an intersection with Logger Springs Road. After passing through a metal gate signed *no motor vehicles*, the trail runs east then turns and descends gently south. Elevation is roughly 8000 feet, and trail users are exposed to prevailing west winds. Vegetation is stunted, and nearly void of trees. The view of 8867-foot Graham Peak, the highest point in the reserve, is unobstructed. These elements combine to give users a near alpine experience. Mountain Mahogany line a craggy quartzite outcrop, just east of the trail. South of this outcrop the trail turns east and descends steeply first through stunted aspen stands and then to a protected level area containing a spruce-fir-lodgepole forest and spring. This is Indian Grove, named after an American Indian campsite dating back to prehistoric time. It is currently the only designated backcountry camping area in the reserve. Both the trail and Indian Grove are heavily impacted by cattle. The spring has been fenced to prevent livestock from trampling it, and water is diverted to a trough for livestock. Beyond the grove, an old road descends to the junction of North Fork of Circle Creek Trail ( 1 mile from the northern trailhead). Indian Grove Trail ( at this point a ranch road on private land) continues south for another 1.25 miles to the junction of Emery Canyon Road, just north of Breadloaves.

**Current Use and Condition:** Cattle occupy the trail and Indian Grove from June 15 to September 15 as called for in the current Grazing Management Plan. The impact of cattle on the trails in Indian Grove is serious, particularly in the section below the quartzite outcrop where the trail is steep. Erosion, duplicate trails, and devegetation are evident here. Below Indian Grove, the trail (historic ranch road) is in fairly good shape, but enters private land. Indian Grove is occasionally used by a horse outfitter, permitted by the reserve. Scouts, and the occasional backpacker are the trail's primary users.

**Strategy:** Due to the heavy use of the steep descent into Indian Grove by cattle, it is recommended that a single-width reroute be constructed through the aspen and spruce-fir-lodgepole stands. This short (.1-mile) reroute will serve two purposes: provide a gentler decent into Indian Grove, and provide a far superior trail experience, both in terms of aesthetics and points of interest. The reroute will serve foot traffic only, while equestrians and cattle will continue on the existing trail. Erosion mitigation will be taken as needed.

<b>Name:</b>	North Fork Circle Creek
<b>Zone(s):</b>	Historic and Natural Preservation Zone, California Trail Subzone, Natural Area Subzone, Historical Rural Setting Zone
<b>Location:</b>	Lower Terminus: SW 1/4, SE 1/4, Section 29, T15S, R24E Upper Terminus: SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Section 24, T15S, R23E
<b>Length:</b>	5 miles
<b>Relief:</b>	1920 feet
<b>Type of use:</b>	Foot and Livestock Traffic Only (bicycles allowed below intersection with boxtop trail)

**General Description:** The lower terminus of this scenic trail is at Circle Creek Overlook. From here, the trail is generally a level 4x4 ranch road as it traverses the flats of Circle Creek Basin. At mile two, in the vicinity of Stripe Rock, the trail steepens and becomes a single track. From this area to the pass just northwest of benchmark 7310, the grade is consistently steep. North of the pass, the trail descends and crosses Graham Creek. Just above the crossing, North Fork Circle Creek Trail meets an abandoned road and follows it uphill. A few hundred yards further, and the trail recrosses Graham Creek and regains the ridge. Approximately .25 miles due west of benchmark 7288, the trail meets Indian Grove Trail.

**Current Use and Condition:** The lower section of trail, prior to the intersection with Boxtop Trail, is in fair condition with the exception of three major gullies that are eroded to bedrock. Beyond the intersection with Boxtop Trail, beginning at the steep ascent, the trail suffers from severe erosion which appears, in places, beyond repair. Some trail realignment is inevitable. Beyond the pass the trail is impacted heavily by livestock; however, here the erosion is repairable due to a gentle grade.

**Strategy:** A major rehabilitation project is underway. Both NPS and USFS resource specialist have assessed this trail, and trail crews are dedicated to this project through fall of 1997. The project includes the installation of trailhead signs, vegetation transplanting, and general rehabilitation of abandoned sections. New sections having met 106 compliance and NEPA will be constructed.

<b>Name:</b>	Boxtopt Trail
<b>Zone(s):</b>	Historic and Natural Preservation Zone, Natural Area Subzone, Natural and Recreational Resource Area
<b>Location:</b>	Southern Terminus: NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Section 36, T15S, R23E (campsite 18) Northern Terminus: SE 1/4, NE 1/4, Section 25, T15S, R23E
<b>Length:</b>	Approximately 1.75 miles
<b>Relief:</b>	260 feet
<b>Type of use:</b>	Foot traffic only

**General Description:** The main trailhead is located adjacent to campsite 18. The trail ascends the small hill to the north and then descends 260 feet to the South Fork of Circle Creek. A short distance further, Boxtopt Trail and South Fork Circle Creek Trail meet. Boxtopt Trail continues north through sagebrush flats, gradually gaining elevation until reaching the pinnacle for which the trail is named. A short spur to Boxtopt runs east. The main trail crosses Center Fork Circle Creek and heads to Stripe Rock, passing Lost Arrow and No Start W all along the way. Boxtopt Trail terminates at the junction of North Fork Circle Creek Trail, after crossing the creek. This trail is one of the more gentle ones in the reserve, affording fine views into the Inner City, and the Research Natural Area.

**Current Use and Condition:** During the Annual Trail Ride and scheduled outfitter tours this trail has been used by equestrians, but its intended use is foot traffic only. A newly rehabilitated trailhead at campsite 18, and the removal of an obsolete barbed wire fence has made this one of the more preferred trailheads into the Inner City. Most climbers headed for Boxtopt, Odessa, Dolphin, Lost Arrow and Stripe Rock use this trail. Waterbars along the steepest descent on the south end of the trail are functioning well. Since most of the grade is level to gradual, little erosion is taking place. Perhaps the worst areas are at the three creek crossings.

**Strategy:** Routine maintenance, and the construction of 2-3 bridges. Trailhead improvements will follow the design recommendations established in the forthcoming Practice Rock Basin Campsites Assessment & Redevelopment Plan.

<b>Name:</b>	Stairways
<b>Zone(s):</b>	Historic and Natural Preservation Zone, Natural Area Subzone, Natural and Recreational Resource Area
<b>Location:</b>	SE 1/4, NW 1/4, Section 36, T15S, R23E
<b>Length:</b>	.3 miles
<b>Relief:</b>	350 feet
<b>Type of use:</b>	Foot Traffic Only

**General Description:** The hillside below Bath Rock parking area is a maze of social trails, many of which are badly eroded. In October 1996, the best of these trails was made maintainable and rehabilitation was begun on the others. Stairways Trail is the result of this effort. The trail begins approximately 150 yards north of Bath Rock parking area, branching off the Creekside Towers Trail. At this junction, Stairways Trail descends steeply to the northwest. Soon a narrow drainage is encountered which is negotiated by a set of stone stairways. Below the stairs the trail descends a rock slab marked with cairns. The final section of the trail down to the creek is relatively gentle and open. Stairways Trail terminates at the junction of South Fork Circle Creek Trail.

**Current Use and Condition:** This and all of the trails below Bath Rock Parking area are subjected to intense use. Because of the recent trail improvement effort, the Stairways trail is in excellent condition. Primary users include general visitors exploring rock formations near the hub of the reserve, and to a lesser extent, climbers.

**Strategy:** Continue the rehabilitation effort on the other social trails below Bath Rock. Post trail signs on Stairways Trail and "*Closed for restoration, Please use Stairways trail for access to this area*" signs at key points on the others until they are fully rehabilitated and the public has become familiar with the rehabilitation effort. Monitor Stairways trail closely and maintain as necessary.

<b>Name:</b>	Shangri La
<b>Zone(s):</b>	Historic and Natural Preservation Zone, Natural Area Subzone, Natural and Recreational Resource Area, General Natural Area
<b>Location:</b>	East Terminus: NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Section 26, T15S, R23E West Terminus: NE 1/4, NE 1/4, Section 25, T15S, R23E
<b>Length:</b>	1.2 miles
<b>Relief:</b>	1000 feet
<b>Type of use:</b>	Foot and Livestock Traffic to Shangri-La Cutoff, Foot Traffic Only Beyond Cutoff

**General Description:** The west end of this trail is located across the road to the east of the Emery Canyon Well parking area. From this point to Lost Horizons Pass the trail is a gentle climb. Beyond the pass the trail becomes indistinct as it drops steeply down and passes just to the North and West of Shangri La Arch (Window?). Below this impressive formation, the trail gradually becomes less steep and more well defined and eventually intersects with the North Fork of Circle Creek trail.

**Current Use and Condition:** This trail receives very little use. Overall it is in poor condition and is actually so faint in places as to be difficult to follow.

**Strategy:** Because there is little demand for the upper trail and because it accesses a relatively wild and remote area of the City, the section of trail between the pass and Shangri La will be left in its primitive condition. The section below will be brought up to standard to allow easier access to climbs on Shangri La as well as to improve access to hikers and sightseers wanting to view the formation.

<b>Name:</b>	Shangri La Cut-off
<b>Zone(s):</b>	Historic and Natural Preservation Zone, Natural Area Subzone, Natural and Recreational Resource Area, General Natural Area
<b>Location:</b>	NW, NW, Section 25, T15S, R23E
<b>Length:</b>	.25 Miles
<b>Relief:</b>	200 Feet
<b>Type of use:</b>	Foot and livestock traffic only

**General Description:** This short trail connects Shangri La Trail at Lost Horizons Pass to Indian Grove Trail near the junction of Indian Grove Trail and North Fork Circle Creek Trail. The trail allows horses to continue beyond where Shangri-La Trail drops steeply down into the upper North Fork of Circle Creek drainage. The trail provides a spectacular view of almost the entire City of Rocks. At the same time, due to terrain features and foliage below, the trail is not visible from other vantage points.

**Current Use and Condition:**

This trail is in similar condition to the main Shangri La Trail; somewhat indistinct yet logical and not difficult to follow. Because of its relatively remote location, it receives very little traffic.

**Strategy:** Assess route and upgrade to standard. Assess potential for erosion below rock slabs. Assess potential for upgrade to multi-use standard. Develop any needed management actions in the next revision of the trail plan. Place signs at both ends.

### Objective 3: Identify potential trail corridors

Name:	Silent City Loop Trail
Zone(s):	Historic and Natural Preservation Zone, Natural Area Subzone, Natural and Recreational Resource Area, General Natural Area
Location:	mostly follows existing trails, see description below
Length:	3.5 miles
Relief:	approximately 800 feet
Type of use:	foot traffic only

**General Description:** This proposed trail is described in the CMP, page 53, paragraph 8, as follows:

*"Silent City Loop Trail Approximately 3.5 miles of loop trail around the Silent City would originate at the primitive campground. The route would follow the rim for 1.5 miles from its most southern point at Turtle Rock north to the Breadloaves, connect to the Bath and Parking Lot Rocks into the Silent City, wind its way along the eastern edge of the escarpment, and climb out at Turtle Rock. Much of the route already exists. The new route would clarify, organize, and consolidate a myriad of climbing access routes and social trails. Other social trails would be obliterated."*

**Strategy:** It is the recommendation of the trail plan to disregard this particular CMP trail proposal for two reasons: (1) Resource protection concerns associated with the location and development of the primitive campground, and (2) The existing trails, referred to in the CMP, address the same views, access, and experience offered by the proposed Silent City Loop Trail, but are more logically broken out in the trail plan by other trail names to avoid confusion.

<b>Name:</b>	Indian Grove Loop Trail
<b>Zone(s):</b>	Historic and Natural Preservation Zone, Natural Area Subzone, Natural and Recreational Resource Area, General Natural Area
<b>Location:</b>	mostly follows existing trails, see description below
<b>Length:</b>	7 miles
<b>Relief:</b>	approximately 1,500 feet
<b>Type of use:</b>	foot and livestock traffic only

**General Description:** This proposed trail is described in the CMP, page 53, paragraph 9, as follows:

*Indian Grove Loop Trail. Approximately 7 miles of loop hiking/horseback riding trail would connect the Breadloaves group area to the Indian grove overlook. The route would follow a new alignment east around the Taylor property to Indian Grove, descend North Circle Creek, and connect with the Silent City loop trail to connect back through Parking Lot Rocks to Breadloaves. Except for the Taylor property bypass, all of this alignment is in place and being used.*

**Strategy:** The above description is a little vague; however, this proposed trail is actually in existence and consists of the following trails: Indian Grove, North Fork Circle Creek, South Fork Circle Creek, Bread Loaves Westside, and minor un-named secondary connecting trails. It is recommended that these trails keep their original names to prevent confusion. The ability to walk the proposed loop is possible now, and visitors can merely choose to make this route without additional signs. It should also be noted that livestock are not currently permitted on South Fork Circle Creek, and it is recommended that this policy remain in effect.

II. **Historic Rural Setting Zone:** preserve the historic rural setting for the period 1870 through 1988

**Objective 1: Identify purpose or need for the trails in this management zone**

- (a.) To view access or experience the following:
- (1) corral, cattle pens
  - (2) mica mines
  - (3) homesites
  - (4) cedar posts / barbed wire
  - (5) climbing routes

Table 5: Existing Trails within Historic Rural Setting Subzone and their purpose.

Historic Rural setting Zone Trails	View corrals, cattle pens?	View mica mines?	View homesites?	View cedar posts/barbed wire?	Access climbing routes?
Bath Rock	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES
Breadloaves Westside	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES
Breadloaves/Owl Rock	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES
Prospector Rock	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
Horse Camp	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO

- (b.) Criteria for assessing need:
- (1) Is the trail historic (50+ years)?
  - (2) Who owns the land (public, private or both)?
  - (3) What is the demand for this trail?
  - (4) Is the trail the best method for meeting objective?
  - (5) Does the trail meet the management zone objective?
  - (6) Is the trail safe, and free from hazards?
  - (7) Can it be constructed and/or maintained?

Table 6: Criteria

Historic Rural Setting Zone Trails	Is trail Historic? 50+ years	Ownership?	What is the Demand?	Best method for meeting objective?	Meets zone objective?	Safe?	Can it be constructed/maintained?
Bath Rock	YES	PUBLIC	HIGH	YES	YES	YES	YES
Breadloaves Westside	YES	PUBLIC	HIGH	YES	YES	YES	YES
Breadloaves/Owl Rock	NO	PUBLIC	HIGH	YES	YES	YES	YES
Prospector Rock	YES	PUBLIC	LOW	YES	YES	YES	YES
Horse Camp	NO	PUBLIC	LOW	NO	NO	YES	YES

## Objective 2: Inventory and assess existing trails

<b>Name:</b>	Bath Rock
<b>Zone(s):</b>	Historic Rural Setting Zone
<b>Location:</b>	SE 1/4, NW 1/4, Section 36, T15S, R23E
<b>Length:</b>	1800 Feet
<b>Relief:</b>	60 Feet
<b>Type of use:</b>	Foot traffic only

**General Description:** This short trail begins across the road from Bath Rock parking area, circles Bath Rock, and returns to the parking area. The east side facing the parking lot is quite level, but as the trail raps around the north and south side of Bath Rock, a short hill is encountered. Although higher in elevation than the east, the west side also is level. Originally an old ranch road, the trail is now designated for foot traffic only. There is a short spur trail on another old road that connects this loop to campsites 57-58.

**Current Use and Condition:** This is perhaps the most heavily used trail in the City of Rocks due to its length, lack of difficulty, proximity to the most heavily used parking area, concentration of technical rock climbs (30), as well as being the access to an extremely popular nontechnical route to the summit of Bath Rock. There has been some trail work on the north end of the loop which is holding up fairly well, but the south portion is severely eroded and in need of repair. The section of the trail closest to the road is also severely braided and there has been considerable devegetation in this area.

**Strategy:** Take steps to delineate the staging areas below Rollercoaster Wall to help save the remaining vegetation in that area. Erect trail signs, revegetate braided areas, and control erosion primarily on the north and south sides of Bath Rock.

<b>Name:</b>	Breadloaves Westside Trail
<b>Zone(s):</b>	Historic Rural Setting Zone, Public Land
<b>Location:</b>	Upper terminus: NW 1/4, NW 1/4, Section 36, T15S, R23E Lower Terminus: NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Section 36, T15S, R23E
<b>Length:</b>	2050 feet
<b>Relief:</b>	200 feet
<b>Type of use:</b>	Foot, Livestock, Bicycle.

**General Description:** The upper end of this mellow trail is the south end of Breadloaves Westside parking area. Approximately 100 yards down the trail is campsite 72 and just beyond is a walk through gate that allows passage through a barbed wire fence. The trail descends gradually through aspen groves and tall grasses to site 62 and an old corral. This trail was originally a road, and both tracks remain.

**Current Use and Condition:** The section of the trail above site 72 provides access to some of the most popular rock climbs in the City and thus sees heavy use. Below campsite 72 and the Asian Wall, the trail is little used. The condition of the upper section has been an ongoing problem due at least in part to drainage from the parking area. In addition, the extreme level of use has caused significant devegetation below Decadent Wall. Below this point the trail is in excellent shape.

**Strategy:** During the late fall of 1996, the parking area of Breadloaves Westside received considerable work in a joint NPS and IDPR road project. The trail will be monitored to see if this effort has alleviated the drainage problem. If not, steps will be taken to do so. An effort will be made through signs and personal contacts to educate climbers concerning minimizing their impact to the vegetation in this area. The entire trail will be monitored and routine maintenance will be performed.

<b>Name:</b>	Breadloaves Eastside / Owl Rock Trails
<b>Zone(s):</b>	Historic Rural Setting Zone, Public Land
<b>Location:</b>	NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Section 26, T15S, R23E
<b>Length:</b>	2,800 feet
<b>Relief:</b>	90 feet
<b>Type of use:</b>	Foot Traffic Only

**General Description:** Primarily, these are climber access trails around and between Owl Rock, King on the Throne, and the east side of the Breadloaves. The main points of access are at Emery Well, 2 points on the main Emery Canyon road below the well, King on the Throne, and from the notch between the two northern most Breadloaves.

**Current Use and Condition:** Due to the high popularity of the climbs in this area, these trails receive heavy use. For the most part they are in good condition having received a major facelift in the fall of 1994. There are still numerous duplicate trails in the area and some of these are eroding badly.

**Strategy:** Improve trail signage in an effort to educate climbers regarding their impact and help keep them on designated trails, particularly in high use areas such as this. Close and rehabilitate duplicate trails. Assess designated trails and improve as necessary. Monitor and perform routine maintenance.

<b>Name:</b>	Prospector Rock
<b>Zone(s):</b>	Historic Rural Setting Zone, Public Land
<b>Location:</b>	Northern Terminus: NW 1/4, NE 1/4, Section 1, T16S, R23E Southern Terminus: NE 1/4, NW 1/4, Section 12, T16S, R23E
<b>Length:</b>	.5 miles
<b>Relief:</b>	50 feet
<b>Type of use:</b>	Foot Traffic Only

**General Description:** This is a well worn cattle trail that begins at the Nematode and wanders South to beyond Prospector Rocks, passing to the west of Marmot Perch and to the east of the Steeple. It is almost completely level, and passes through an area sparsely vegetated with Mountain Mahogany, Basin Big Sage, and Prickly Pear.

**Current Use and Condition:** Because this property was acquired at the end of the 1995 climbing season, and few climbers trespassed prior to acquisition, this trail has received little recent use. The trail, overall, is in excellent condition and follows a logical route to the formations south of the Nematode (Prospector Rocks). A walk through gate was installed during the summer of 1996 after archaeological and cultural clearances were obtained. This trail sees very little use. A pair of Red-tailed Hawks have nested on the west face of Nematode Rock for several years (April to early July). Nematode Rock is closed to climbing during this time.

**Strategy:** Assess route, particularly near the southern end of the trail. Bring trail up to standard for hikers. Assess for potential erosion on the north end near fence, and take preventive action as necessary. Move northern trailhead (walk through gate) up the hill and to the west to avoid seasonal closure of trail due to nesting hawks. Assess for potential upgrading to multiple use standard.

<b>Name:</b>	Horse Camp old road
<b>Zone(s):</b>	Historic and Natural Preservation Zone, California Trail Subzone, Foreground of California trail, Historic Rural Setting Zone, Public Land
<b>Location:</b>	SW1/4, NE 1/4, Section 23, T16S, R23E
<b>Length:</b>	850 feet
<b>Relief:</b>	100 feet
<b>Type of use:</b>	multi-purpose

**General Description:** This rocky old road heads north from Juniper Group Area for just over 800 feet and terminates at an old fire ring. While the road may pre-date the 1950's, it has no known historical significance, and accesses no site or feature.

**Current Use and Condition:** Most likely the road was used as access into Pinyon-Juniper for post cutting, pine nut collecting, or watering/salting cattle. A barrier was placed in the road in 1996, and it is unlikely the road has received any use since.

**Strategy:** Incorporate the first 100 yards into a loop road for development of Pinyon and Mahogany Group Areas. Maintain closure beyond this point and rehabilitate.

### Objective 3: Identify new trail corridors

<b>Name:</b>	Trail Canyon
<b>Zone(s):</b>	Historic Rural Setting: Public, Private
<b>Location:</b>	Northern Terminus: SE 1/4, SE, 36 1/4, T15S, R23E Southern Terminus: SE 1/4, NW 1/4, 13, T16S, R23E
<b>Length:</b>	approximately 4 miles
<b>Relief:</b>	500 feet
<b>Type of use:</b>	Foot, equestrian, bike, ranching access

**General Description:** This is currently a network of range access roads which begin at Elephant Rock and head west over Trail Canyon Pass. Just beyond this point, the road enters private land, and the single road branches primarily west and south. The main branch (west) exits the reserve. The southern branch converges with the City of Rocks Road near the Twin Sisters formation.

**Current Use and Condition:** The first mile is used by hikers, mountain bikers, employee vehicle access, and ranch vehicle access. Horses are permitted as well, but use is infrequent. The remaining three miles of interest are used by private landowners/ranchers (vehicle and horse). The condition of the road is poor for the first mile due to erosion and entrenched channels. Beyond, the condition is acceptable, generally suited for mountain bikes, horses, hikers, and high clearance vehicles.

**Proposal:** In the event this private land is acquired or an easement to use the land is obtained by the reserve, the road branching south would be selected as a multi-use trail (foot, livestock, and bicycles). A loop back to Elephant Rock via county roads could be traveled from the junction with the City of Rocks Road at Twin Sisters.

<b>Name:</b>	California Trail Corridor Overlook
<b>Zone(s):</b>	Historic Rural Setting Zone
<b>Location:</b>	NW1/4 , Sec 2, T16S, R23E
<b>Length:</b>	.25 miles
<b>Relief:</b>	300 feet
<b>Type of use:</b>	foot, equestrian, bike

**General Description:**

Just to the south of the pass mentioned in the Trail Canyon description is a hill shown on the Almo Quadrangle as benchmark 7063. From this high point the view of the California Trail Corridor is second only to the view from atop the Twin Sisters. There is currently a ranch road (one of the many branches of Trail Canyon road) that ascends this hill.

**Current Use and Condition:** The primary use has been access to rangeland and salting/watering cattle. Use by miners is suspected due to a nearby mica-mine. The road is too steep to be maintained as a trail.

**Proposal:** A new alignment could be constructed that would gradually ascend the west side to gain the summit (NW 1/4, Section 11, T15S, R23E). Much of this proposed trail would be on what is currently private land. Acquisition or easement would be required.

**III. Public Use and Development Zone:** provide facilities to support visitor use and reserve opportunities.

Every trail segment in the City of Rocks that abuts a road can be considered to be within this management zone. Pertinent factors such as the need or lack thereof for improved trailheads, parking, restrooms, ADA access, or other visitor support facilities has been incorporated into the trail descriptions within the other management zones. At this time no existing or proposed trails reside entirely within the PUD zone; however, the revised trail plan will need to address trails connecting the developed campground with the visitor center, employee housing, and other facilities called for in the CMP.

**IV. Interagency Trail Zone:** While not officially recognized in the Comprehensive Management Plan as an official zone, it is important to include those trails which serve a purpose beyond the boundary of the reserve. The following four criteria are established to determine the viability of these trails:

- (1) Does the trail provide continuity between public lands?
- (2) Does the trail access public facilities or features outside CIRO?
- (3) Does an interagency agreement exist?
- (4) Is there a public demand for the trail?

Table 7:

Trail	Continuity?	Access facil./features?	Interagency agreement?	Public demand?
Almo Valley	YES IDPR	planned	YES (IDPR)	expected
Cedar Hills	YES BLM	NO	NO	NO
Granite Pass	YES BLM	YES, historic pass	NO	YES
Salt Lake Alt.	YES BLM	YES, historic trail	NO	YES
Skyline	YES USFS	YES, Cache Peak	in-progress	YES
Smoky Mtn.	YES BLM	YES, CIRO vista	YES (IDPR)	expected

## Objective 2: Inventory and assess existing trails

<b>Name:</b>	Almo Valley
<b>Zone(s):</b>	Interagency between NPS and IDPR (RP&P lease from BLM)
<b>Location:</b>	Western terminus: NW,NE, Sec. 32, T15S, R24E Eastern terminus: NW,NE, Sec. 34, T15S, R24E
<b>Length:</b>	2.5 miles
<b>Relief:</b>	440 feet
<b>Type of use:</b>	foot and bike

**General description:** This trail exists as an old ranch access road at its western end, and as a single lane trail resulting from an access road created during the water improvements made by the Tracy family many years ago. The trail descends away from the county road and down to the only year-round pond on public property within the reserve (Tracy still owns rights to water). The trail continues its descent to the proposed RV campground, following the pipeline and Circle Creek.

**Current Use and Condition:** The trail is rarely used. Perhaps only a few hunters or hikers each year have found their way along it. Upon completion of the campground and visitor center, this trail is expected to receive moderate and perhaps heavy use, as campers access the reserve by foot, or desire short walks away from the campgrounds.

**Strategy:** No action is recommended or planned until facilities are constructed. The revised trail plan should begin to address alignment, signage and other considerations.

<b>Name:</b>	Cedar Hills
<b>Zone(s):</b>	Interagency between NPS and BLM (private land also exists)
<b>Location:</b>	Western Terminus: NE 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec 23, T16S, R23E Eastern Terminus: SW 1/4, SW 1/4, Sec. 20, T16S, R24E
<b>Length:</b>	approximately 4 miles
<b>Relief:</b>	975 feet
<b>Type of use:</b>	foot, horse, bike (possibly 4x4)

**General description:** This existing road heads south from the county road (also the California Trail), and ascends between two prominent knolls. The road then heads east through a high valley and terminates at the edge of a vista into the upper Raft River Valley. About a third of a mile further east, the road exists again and gently circles north around a knoll to tie into the Salt Lake Alternate.

**Current Use and Condition:** The use of this road beyond private land owners is unknown. Hunting and ranching are the only predicted use.

**Strategy:** At this time no action or plan is recommended. Future trail plan revisions should address the possibility of opening the Cedar Hills Trail as backcountry access and prime opportunity for solitude. The vista prior to the eastern ascent could be opened up to a larger number by promoting this trail to equestrians. The equestrian camp is less than a few hundred yards from the western trailhead. This trail holds great potential, once private land or easements are purchased, and an agreement with the BLM is reached.

<b>Name:</b>	Granite Pass
<b>Zone(s):</b>	Interagency between NPS and BLM (private land also exists)
<b>Location:</b>	Eastern terminus: SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 23, T16S, R23E Western terminus: SW 1/4, SE 1/4, Sec. 34, T 16S, R22E
<b>Length:</b>	approximately 7.5 miles
<b>Relief:</b>	approximately 1,500 feet
<b>Type of use:</b>	multi-purpose

**General description:** Generally, this trail refers to the California Trail alignment, heading west from the reserve to Granite Pass and beyond to BLM and county roads. The pass was once accessible from the east via a county maintained road, but after several years of neglect and abandonment by the county, this access was closed by the current landowner. The pass was the last obstacle to overcome prior to the Sierra Mountains for westward immigrants.

**Current use and condition:** The trail was once used by sightseers, ranchers, and history enthusiasts. Due to denied access by the current landowner, the trail is used by permission only. The road was maintained by Cassia County, but was neglected and abandoned several years ago. Today, the road is accessed by four-wheel drive, equestrian and foot due to uncontrolled erosion.

**Strategy:** No action is recommended until public access across private land is granted. Cassia County commissioners have urged BLM to exchange land elsewhere in order to acquire this ground. CIRO supports this recommendation.

<b>Name:</b>	Salt Lake Alternate
<b>Zone(s):</b>	Interagency between NPS and BLM (private land also exists)
<b>Location:</b>	Western Terminus: SW 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 23, T16S, R23E Eastern terminus: NE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 22, T16S, R24E
<b>Length:</b>	Approximately 5.25 miles
<b>Relief:</b>	Approximately 650 feet
<b>Type of use:</b>	foot, equestrian, bike, wagon

**General Description:** Most of this trail is discussed under Kelton-Boise Stage/Salt Lake Alternate (Mormon Battalion) page 14. The area east of the reserve is primarily BLM land, however, some private land exists. The portion outside the reserve follows an existing ranch road and crosses a county road in section 22, T16S, R24E.

**Current use and condition:** For the western half, see page 14. Outside the reserve, the trail is used primarily for ranch access and an occasional cattle drive. The condition of the road is marginal. Deeply rutted in some places, this road is recommended for high clearance vehicles only.

**Strategy:** It is expected that the California Trail Plan currently being written by the NPS and other partners will include the Salt Lake Alternate. City of Rocks will follow these recommendations and will defer any activity which may effect the trail until such time. It is suspected that the BLM will also adhere to these recommendations.

<b>Name:</b>	Skyline
<b>Zone(s):</b>	Interagency between the NPS and USFS
<b>Location:</b>	Southern terminus: NW 1/4, SE1/4 , Sec. 14, T15S, R23E Northern terminus: Sec. 9, T13S, R24E
<b>Length:</b>	Approximately 22 miles
<b>Relief:</b>	Approximately 1500 feet
<b>Type of use:</b>	currently multi-purpose over most of the trail

**General description:** This trail is primarily a USFS alignment. CIRO's jurisdiction lies primarily in the southern one mile. Most of the trail coincides with FS Road 562. The road is generally negotiable to high clearance vehicles. Mud holes, erosion and boulders serve as deterrent to most passenger vehicles. The trail remains primarily on the western side of the Albion Mountain Crest. It passes through both high meadow and spruce-fir-lodgepole forests. Frequent vistas, spur trails to mountain peaks and solitude, make this one of the jewels of Southern Idaho.

**Current use and condition:** At one time, the trail was proposed as a multi-use byway similar to the Blue Ridge Parkway; however, few speak of it now in those terms. Ideally, most of the trail would be limited to foot, bike, and equestrian. Historical use has included motor vehicles including cycles, and it is unlikely that these groups would be entirely excluded. According to USFS Recreation planners, those areas where motor vehicles are not appropriate due to terrain or sensitive habitat, the trail would converge with FS Road 562, providing an alternate means of continuation. The portion of Skyline Trail within the reserve would be limited to foot and equestrian use. All other trail users would be directed to Logger Springs Road.

**Strategy:** The USFS plans to sign the trail during the summer of 1997, and is currently undergoing NEPA process. The portion of trail within the reserve has historically existed. The trail has seen little use since the opening of Logger Springs Road, but is expected to increase due to USFS action. CIRO will assess the current trail, following snow melt (late June). Action will most likely consist of constructing switchbacks to maintain a 12% grade, erosion control, routine trail maintenance and signage. Natural resources will be assessed, and archeological and NEPA clearance will be obtained.

<b>Name:</b>	Smoky Mountain
<b>Zone(s):</b>	Interagency between IDPR RP&P lease and BLM
<b>Location:</b>	Eastern Terminous: S1/2, Sec. 33, T15S, R24E Western Terminous: NW1/4, Sec 8, T16S, R24E
<b>Length:</b>	1.75 miles Direct to peak (proposed loop = 3.5 miles)
<b>Relief:</b>	1800 feet
<b>Type of use:</b>	foot traffic only

**General description:** Most of this existing trail follows an old grazing access road. Eventually the road gives out, and most hikers ascend the barren ridge to the peak (7,520 feet), following whatever course seems best. The trail includes thick stands of juniper, pinyon and mahogany, as well as rocky, alpine-like openings. The most aluring feature of this trail is the striking 360 degree vista, especially the NW view into the reserve and Almo Pluton. It is the highest point between Granite Mountain to the North and the Raft River Mountains of Utah.

**Current use and condition:** The road portion of the route is used primarily by pine nut collectors, local ranchers harvesting juniper posts, and those cutting Christmas trees by permit. A few hearty adventurers trek to the peak each year. The road is strewn with boulders; and erosion caused by vehicle ruts in late fall and early spring restrict vehicle use to those with high clearance. Upon completion of the campgrounds and visitor center, this trail is expected to receive more use. It is expected to be popular with campers seeking experiences near their site.

**Strategy:** Nothing is planned during the period covered by this trail plan. Future trail plans should discuss the possibility of creating a loop trail (see map). The descent from Smoky Mountain could take the north-northwest ridge to the divide south of Bench Mark 6661 in section 32. From here the trail could either descend the easterly ravine to the road in section 33. A spur to the twin knolls of section 32 should also be considered. As planning and construction of the campground progresses, the location of one or two trailheads should be considered.

**1998 TRAIL PROJECT PRIORITIES**

RANK	TRAIL	LOCATION	PROJECT
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

**1999 TRAIL PROJECT PRIORITIES**

RANK	TRAIL	LOCATION	PROJECT
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

## RULES AND REGULATIONS

Rules and regulations governing trail use follows Idaho (IDAPA 26, Title 01, Chapter 20). Relevant Idaho Parks and Recreation Rules are as follows:

*"The destruction, injury, defacement, removal or disturbance in or of any public....sign, equipment,...marker,....or of any tree, flower, vegetation, or of any cultural artifact or any other public property of any kind is prohibited unless authorized by the park manager of a specific area."*

*"All motorized vehicles shall stay on authorized established....roadways or parking areas...."*

*"Pets are allowed within lands administered by the department only if confined in a vehicle or controlled on a leash not longer than six feet in length...."*

*"The use of saddle horses or other recreational livestock is prohibited on trails, roadways, and other areas unless designated for that purpose or with permission of the park manager."*

All recreational use of trails including bicycles within City of Rocks National Reserve are governed by Management Policies, US Dept of the Interior, National Park Service, 1988; Chapter 8:2.

## MAINTENANCE STANDARDS

As policy, all trail maintenance and future trail construction performed by City of Rocks personnel or others whether under contract or volunteering, will follow recommendations of Trail Construction and Maintenance Notebook; USDA, 1997 revision.

Exceptions may be determined or recommendations made by NPS resource specialist following completion of surficial geology study currently underway.

## COMPLIANCE

Routine maintenance of trails is programmatic and requires no additional compliance. Major reconstruction and rerouting will most likely require archeological (106) clearance and must follow NEPA compliance. Generally, minor maintenance and rerouting will result in a categorical exclusion, but the planning process will be followed.

## TRAIL INVENTORY (Quick Reference)

*Potential trails not included*

Trail Name	p-m*	Length	Relief	Use	Trailhead location
Camp Rock	9-1	300 ft	10 ft	f	NE,SE,31,T15S,R24E
Pinnacle Pass	10-3	1 mi	100 ft	fe	NW,SE,13,T16S,R23E
Twin Sisters Campsite/base	11-3	2800 ft	< 10 ft	f	SE,NE,13,T16S,R23E
Mica Knolls	12-3	.25 mi	240 ft	f	SW,SW,31,T15S,R24E
California	13-2/3	6 mi	600 ft	fe	SE,SE,29,T15S,R24E
Kelton-Boise Stage SLA (MB)	14-3/4	1.75 mi	360 ft	fe	SE,SE,19,T16S,R24E
Twin Sisters Loop	15-3	4 mi	354 ft	fe	SE,NW,13,T16S,R24E
Flaming Rock	18-1	.5 mi	300 ft	f	NW,SE,36,T15S,R23E
Creekside Towers	19-1	.6 mi	220 ft	f	SW,SW,25,T15S,R23E
South Fork Circle Creek	20-1	1.6 mi	940 ft	f	NE,SE,26,T15S,R23E
Bumblie Wall	21-1	.6 mi	400 ft	f	SW,NE,25,T15S,R23E
Catwalk	22-1/2	2.5 mi	2,500 ft	f	NE,NE,24,T15S,R23E
Indian Grove	23-1	2.25 mi	1,140 ft	fe	NW,SE,14,T15S,R23E
North Fork Circle Creek	24-1/2	5 mi	1,920 ft	fe/b	SW,SE,29,T15S,R24E
Boxtop Trail	25-1	1.75 mi	260 ft	f	NE,SE,36,T15S,R23E
Stairways	26-1	.3 mi	350 ft	f	SE,NW,36,T15S,R23E
Shangri La	27-1	1.2 mi	1000 ft	f/e	NE,NE,25,T15S,R23E
Shangri La Cut-off	28-1	.25 mi	200 ft	fe	NW,NW,25,T15S,23E
Bath Rock	32-1	1,800 ft	60 ft	f	SE,NW,36,T15S,R23E
Breadloaves Westside	33-1	2,050 ft	200 ft	feb	NW,NW,36,T15S,R23E
Breadloaves Eastside/Owl Rk	34-1	2,800 ft	90 ft	f	NE,SE,26,T15S,R23E
Prospector Rock	35-3	.5 mi	50 ft	f	NW,NE,1,T16S,R23E
Horse Camp/Old Road	36-3	850 ft	100 ft	feb	SW,NE,23,T16S,R23E
Skyline	44-1	22 mi	1,500 ft	feb	NW,SE,14,T15S,R23E

\* = page number in plan, followed by the location map number in appendix

113° 45' 07" 30"

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



273000m.E

274

275

R. 23 E. 42' 30"

R. 24 E. 277

7000m.N.

4666

4665

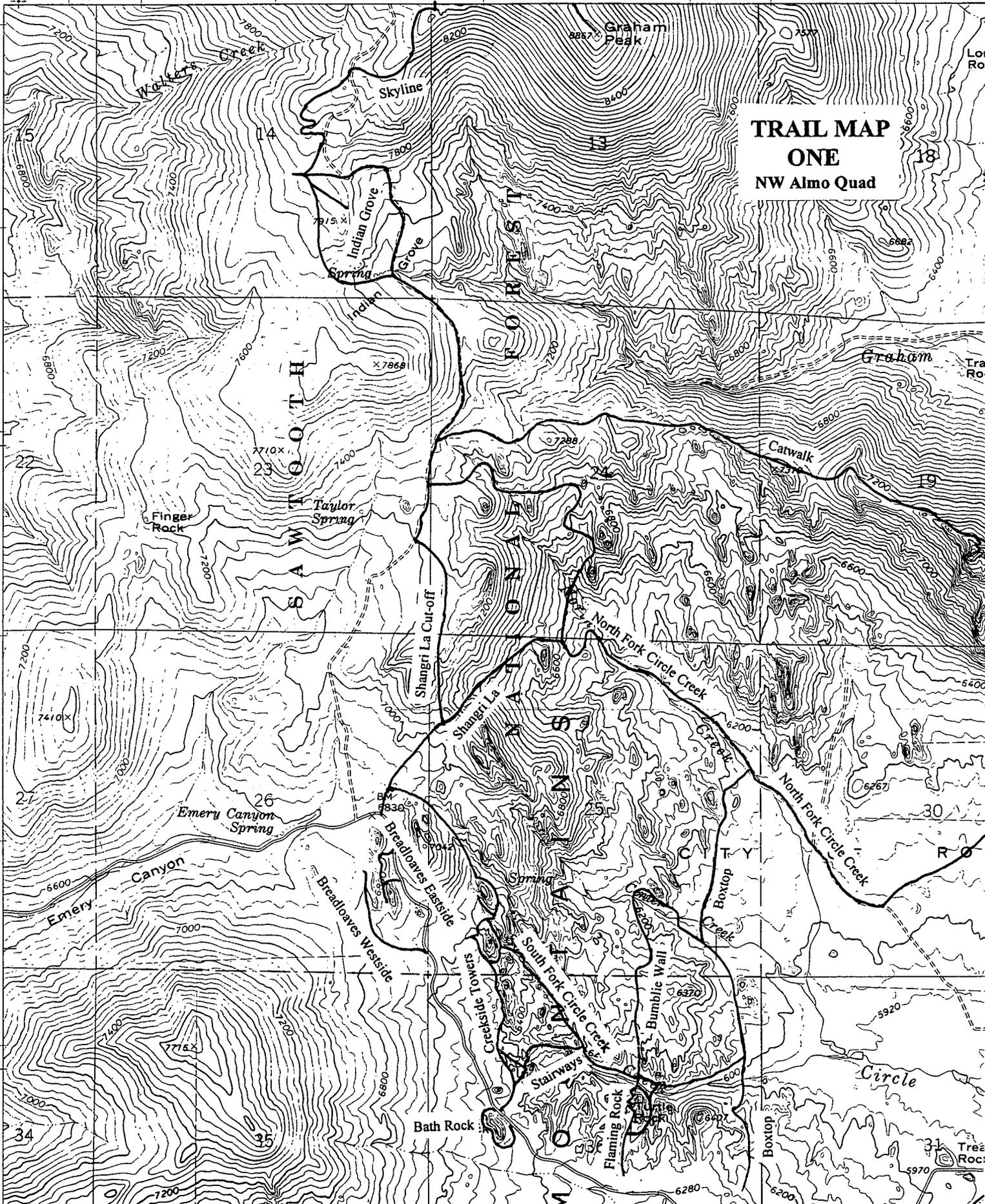
4664

4663

4662

34

**TRAIL MAP  
ONE**  
NW Almo Quad



Loi Roc

Grahm Tra Roc

30

Trea Roc

ALMO QUADRANGLE  
IDAHO-CASSIA CO.  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOG)

3268 II NW  
(CACHE PEAK)

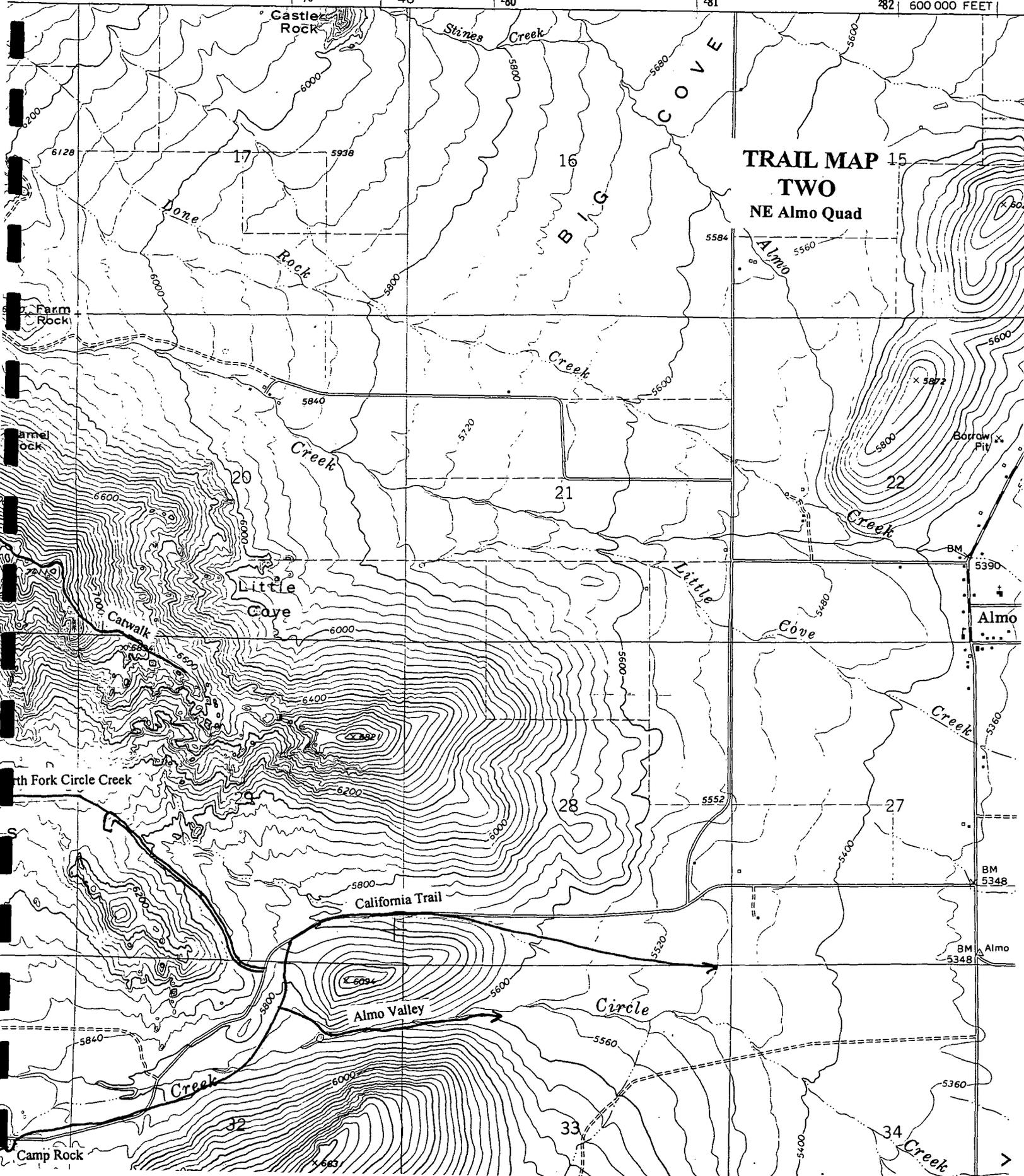
279

40'

280

281

282 | 600 000 FEET |



TRAIL MAP  
TWO  
NE Almo Quad

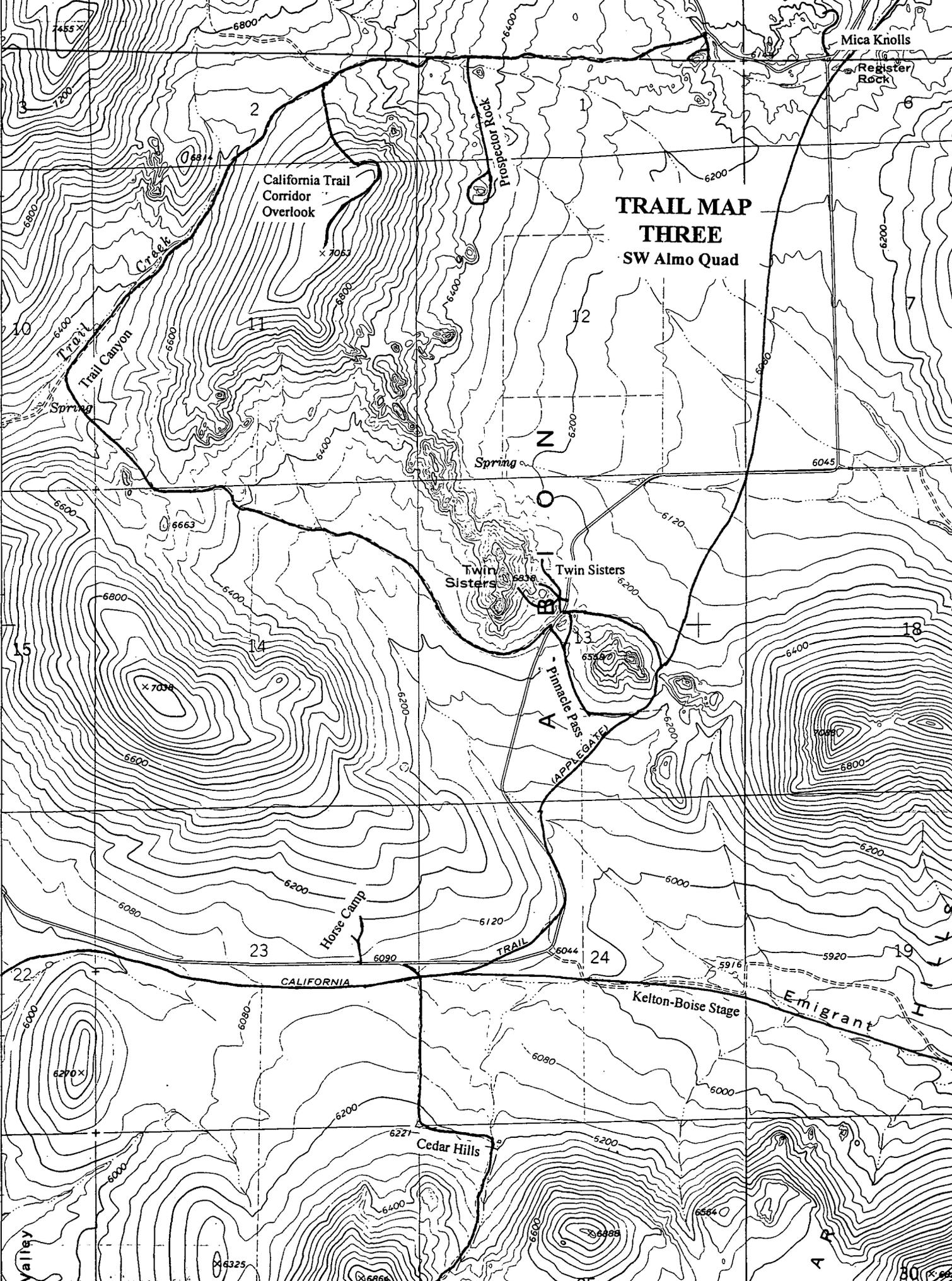
Almo

Almo

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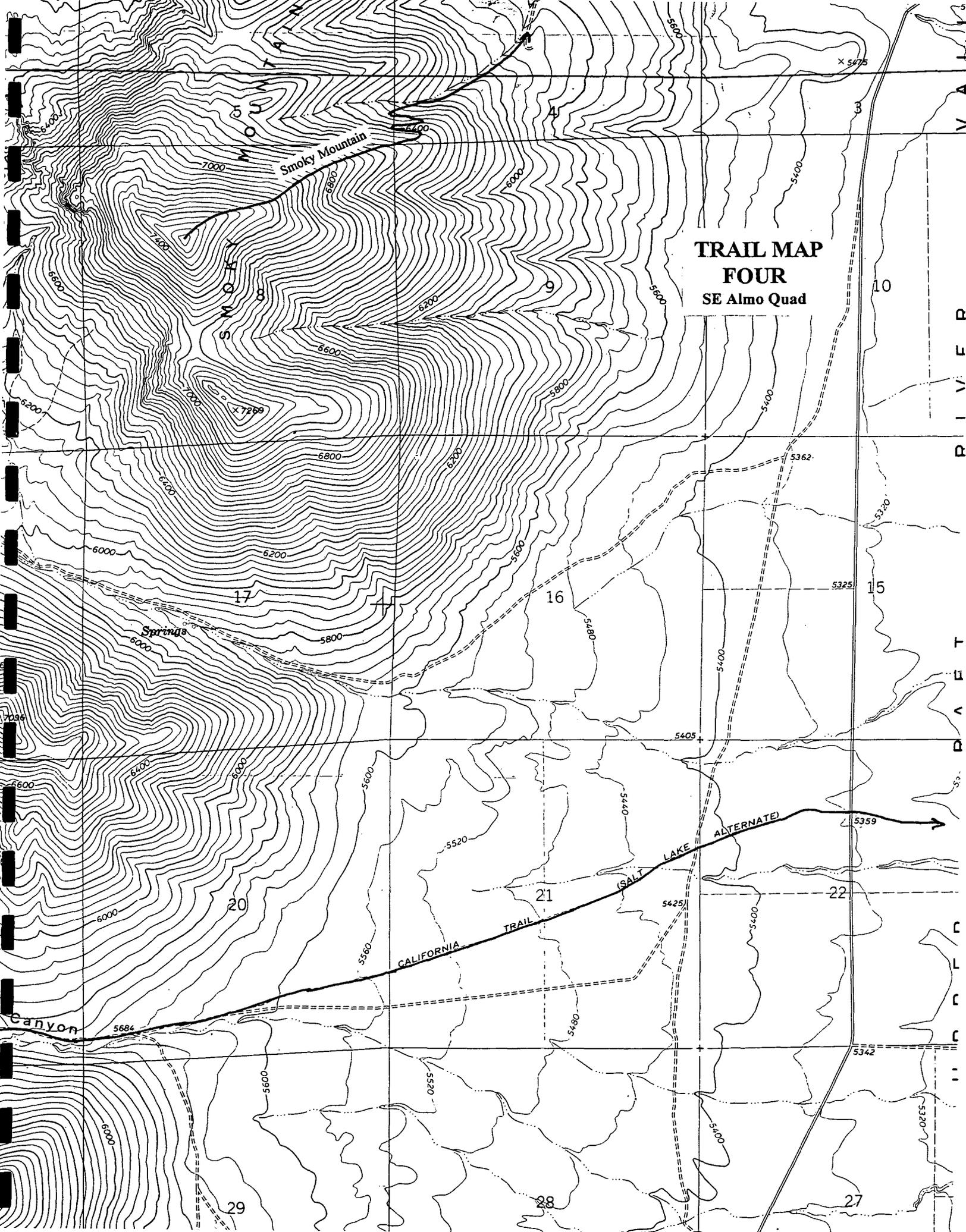
7

4661  
15 S.  
T. 16 S.  
3268 III SE  
(LYMAN PASS)  
4659  
4658  
2'30"  
4657  
OAKLEY 17 MI. ↗  
4656  
30 000  
FEET  
4655



# TRAIL MAP THREE SW Almo Quad





**TRAIL MAP  
FOUR**  
SE Almo Quad

Smoky Mountain

Spring

SALT LAKE

CALIFORNIA TRAIL

ALTERNATE

S  
M  
O  
U  
N  
T  
A  
I  
N

Canyon

