



STATE PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION

Lancaster, CA 93534

March 3, 2023

STAFF REPORT: Red Rock Canyon State Park General Plan Revision

STAFF: Katie Metraux, General Plan Manager, Strategic Planning and Recreation Services Division

SUBJECT: Draft Final General Plan and Final Environmental Impact Report

OBJECTIVE

Staff is bringing forward the Final Environmental Impact Report (EIR), and Draft Final General Plan for Red Rock Canyon State Park and the classification and naming of the Scenic Canyon-Nightmare Gulch Natural Preserve, Last Chance Canyon Natural Preserve, Last Chance Canyon Cultural Preserve, Nightmare Gulch Cultural Preserve, and Black Rock Canyon Cultural Preserve for proposed approval by the State Park and Recreation Commission.

INTRODUCTION

Red Rock Canyon became a park unit of the State Park System in 1968 with the acquisition of approximately 4,000 acres from private owners. By 1970, the park had opened to the public, and the first rangers were on site to assist park visitors. In 1994, the 103rd Congress of the United States enacted the California Desert Protection Act (CDPA). The law transferred 16,665 acres of BLM lands (known as the Last Chance Canyon Addition) to State Parks. The intent of this action, as defined by the CDPA, was to provide maximum protection of the region's outstanding scenic and scientific values. These lands were incorporated into Red Rock Canyon State Park following the transfer, more than tripling in size to its current extent of approximately 25,324.65 acres.

Red Rock Canyon State Park has been a popular destination for outdoor recreation and a respite from busy urban life. Camping is available at the Ricardo Campground. There are miles of primitive trails and roads for hiking, biking, and horseback riding. Vehicle touring is also popular, although motorized vehicles are restricted to designated park roads. The park is known for its vast starry night skies, beautiful rock formations, spectacular wildflower

blooms, and rare desert riparian habitat. Scientists started surveying the area in the 1930s, and today, academic institutions continue to utilize the park for field studies, research, and teaching. One of the most famous uses of the Red Rock area was as a location for motion pictures and, later, television productions. It is still a desired filming location for commercials and films.

Existing Natural Preserves

Red Rock Canyon State Park currently includes two designated natural preserves - Red Cliffs and Hagen Canyon. The Red Cliffs Natural Preserve is a 365-acre subunit located east of State Route (SR) 14 and includes spectacular cliffs and lands at the mouth of Iron Canyon. It was classified as a natural preserve in 1974 to provide for special protection and management of the outstanding geologic features and other natural resource values in the central area of the park. The Hagen Canyon Natural Preserve is 1,145 acres and is located west of SR 14 and south of Abbott Drive. It was classified as a natural preserve in 1974 to protect the natural, scenic, ecological, and cultural values in the vicinity of Hagen Canyon.

PREVIOUS STATE PARK AND RECREATION COMMISSION ACTIONS

Red Rock Canyon was initially classified as a State Recreation Area (SRA) in 1973. This action was taken by the State Park and Recreation Commission (Commission) primarily because off-highway vehicle recreation uses historically occurred in the area. In addition, the Commission also approved the classification of Hagen Canyon and Red Cliffs Natural Preserves. In 1980, the Department recommended that the unit be reclassified from an SRA to a State Park to recognize the statewide significance of resource values in the unit and the original intent of preserving the area. The Commission approved the reclassification on February 8, 1980, and, in January 1982, approved the current General Plan.

GENERAL PLAN PROJECT BACKGROUND

In the late 1990s, California State Parks (State Parks) initially decided to prepare an amendment to the 1982 General Plan to include the Last Chance Canyon Addition. State Parks collected data, performed inventories and assessments, met with stakeholders, and held public meetings; however, the effort was suspended in 2003 due to budget constraints.

In 2008, State Parks pursued a General Plan revision and Environmental Impact Report (EIR) effort that would supersede the 1982 General Plan. During the 2008/2009 revision effort, State Parks made significant progress in

documenting existing conditions and worked closely with stakeholders, visitors, and other interested individuals to begin preparing the plan. However, the project was put on hold again in 2009 due to budget constraints.

State Parks kicked off the current planning effort in 2018. Comments and data collected during previous planning efforts shaped the project description and draft planning concepts. The planning team prepared new natural and cultural resource studies, updated existing conditions, and consulted with Native American Tribes, regulatory agencies, and local government. The team held several public meetings and launched a project website to share information and receive input.

The General Plan will guide the management and development of the park unit for public use and resource protection for the next several decades. The Plan establishes goals and guidelines to assist in the daily and long-term management of the units to ensure the natural and cultural resources are protected while allowing for various appropriate recreational opportunities. Consistent with State Parks Planning efforts, the General Plan includes a programmatic Environmental Impact Report that analyzes the environmental effect of implementing the General Plan. Specific projects proposed by the General Plan may require subsequent California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance at the time of implementation in the form of second-tier environmental evaluations of the potential impacts of the specific project. Once approved, this General Plan will cover the entire park and will supersede the 1982 General Plan.

GENERAL PLAN AND EIR PROJECT PUBLIC INPUT PROCESS

- October 9, 2018 -- The CEQA Notice of Preparation (NOP) for the General Plan and EIR was circulated to federal, state, and local agencies. State Parks held two planning/scoping meetings in October 2018 in Ridgecrest and Lancaster.
- March 26-27, 2019 -- State Parks held public meetings in Ridgecrest and Lancaster to discuss the General Plan revision.
- October 23, 24, and 25, 2019 -- State Parks held public meetings in Ridgecrest, Lancaster, and Bakersfield to solicit feedback on the Revised Plan Concept.
- October 17, 2022 – State Parks released the Preliminary General Plan and Draft EIR for public review for a 60-day review period ending December 16, 2022.

- December 2022-January 2023 -- Minor updates to the Preliminary General Plan were made concurrently with preparing the Final EIR and were incorporated in the Draft Final General Plan.
- March 3, 2023 -- Commission hearing for approval of the General Plan and certification of the EIR is scheduled for March 3, 2023.

GENERAL PLAN PROPOSED CHANGES AND ADDITIONS

The General Plan Revision proposes an updated Declaration of Purpose and Park Vision. The declaration of purpose is a formal statement of the overall management intent for and significance of the park. The purpose statement provides a basis for decisions made about a park unit. It presents some of the most fundamental criteria against which the appropriateness of all planning recommendations, operational decisions, and management actions are measured. Management directives described in this General Plan shall support this declaration.

Declaration of Purpose for Red Rock Canyon State Park:

The purpose of Red Rock Canyon State Park is to preserve and protect the extraordinarily high desert landscape, exceptional natural ecosystems, unique vegetation communities, wetland/riparian resources, diverse flora and fauna, and irreplaceable archaeological and historical resources, and to recognize, honor, preserve, and interpret the culture and traditions of people who once called the park home. Prime geologic and scenic resources in the unit include Red Cliffs, Whitehouse Cliffs, Mirage Cliffs, Red Rooster, Hagen Canyon, Scenic Cliffs, Red Buttes, Cudahy Camp, Last Chance Canyon, and Nightmare Gulch.

Consistent with the 1994 California Desert Protection Act (Public Law 103-433, October 1994), the priority is to manage the health of these resources while providing appropriate recreational opportunities for the public. Visitor use shall allow for and encourage enjoyment of the prime resource values of the unit without degrading these features so future generations have the same opportunities to experience these resources. Appropriate development in the Park includes enhancing public uses and providing for necessary management needs while protecting the integrity of the resources.

Park Vision

In addition to the declaration of purpose, another State Park planning and management directive is found in the vision statement. Vision statements describe what the park unit will ultimately strive to become, fulfilling its highest

purpose and ultimate public value. The vision of Red Rock Canyon State Park is based on current and foreseen park management intent, desires of the public, and opportunities perceived by the General Plan planning team.

Vision Statement for Red Rock Canyon State Park:

Red Rock Canyon State Park reflects the rugged beauty of California's Mojave Desert. As a natural area unencumbered by modern visual intrusions, it offers visitors of all ages and abilities opportunities to experience the majestic desert landscape with colorful badlands, cliffs, and canyons of California's backcountry. It is a place for visitors to seek personal renewal and inspiration from nature, far from the intrusions of bustling cities.

Proposed Natural and Cultural Preserve Subunits

Cultural preserves are established within the boundaries of other state park system units to protect sites, buildings, or zones representing significant places or events in California's flow of human experience. Areas set aside as cultural preserves shall be large enough to effectively protect the prime cultural resources from potentially damaging influences and permit the effective management and interpretation of the resources. Within cultural preserves, complete integrity of the cultural resources shall be sought, and no structures or improvements that conflict with that integrity shall be permitted (PRC Section 5019.74)

Natural Preserves have the same level of protection as cultural preserves. Areas set aside as natural preserves shall be of sufficient size to allow, where possible, the natural dynamics of ecological interaction to continue without interference, and to provide, in all cases, a practicable management unit. Habitat manipulation shall be permitted only in those areas found by scientific analysis to require manipulation to preserve the species or associations that constitute the basis for establishing the natural preserve (PRC Section 5019.71)

Permitted activities include hiking and horseback riding. Self-guided driving tours and primitive/environmental camping may be allowed on primitive roads that travel through preserves.

The Red Rock Canyon State Park General Plan proposes to create three cultural preserves and two natural preserves in addition to the existing Hagen Canyon and Red Cliffs Natural Preserves. The proposed cultural and natural preserves are described below:

Last Chance Canyon Cultural Preserve – The proposed 2,170-acre Last Chance Canyon Cultural Preserve is in the northeast corner of the park. This area contains a wide variety of cultural resources, including a large concentration of Native American sites (46 recorded sites), some dating to over 4,000 years ago. A portion of the Last Chance Canyon Archaeological District within the park. This culturally significant archaeological district is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Several petroglyph and pictograph (rock art) sites. There are 28 historic mining sites and camps potentially part of the NRHP- or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)- eligible Red Rock Canyon historic mining district.

Black Rock Canyon Cultural Preserve – The proposed 299-acre cultural preserve is between SR 14 and Black Rock Canyon Road. This area contains a wide variety of cultural resources, including an important rock art/cupule site, a probable ritual location, a large area of stone tool manufacturing, and a concentration of recorded archaeological sites that covers over half of the preserves' examined area.

Nightmare Gulch Cultural Preserve – The proposed 878-acre cultural preserve is in the Nightmare Gulch region of the park. This area contains a wide variety of cultural resources, including a high concentration of Native American sites within the areas of the preserve, 18 documented sites covering approximately 300 acres, an ancient (8,000-10,000 years ago) archaeological site, possibly the oldest site in the park, and the only known geoglyph/ground figure (intaglio) in Kern County. It also contains the largest single archaeological site (244 acres).

The Last Chance Canyon Natural Preserve – The proposed natural preserve is 1,274 acres within Last Chance Canyon in the center of the park. The drainage and riparian area in the Last Chance Canyon Natural Preserve comprise the most significant year-round stream riparian area within the park, providing much-needed surface water, habitat structure, and ecological processes for the desert ecosystem. This drainage is critical to the region's ecological health and is known to support many sensitive species. The Red Rock tarplant and the Red Rock poppy are found within this drainage. Charlotte's phacelia, Red Rock Canyon monkeyflower, Mojave fishhook cactus, Mojave spineflower, and other sensitive plants are known to occur in this drainage.

Sensitive wildlife within this area includes the Desert Tortoise, which is state and federally listed as "threatened." Birds of prey nesting have been documented in the area, and the riparian drainage supports a significant portion of raptor

prey species. Other declared "Species of Concern" from the Last Chance Canyon include the spotted bat, the ferruginous hawk, Le Conte's thrasher, the yellow warbler, Cooper's hawk, and the northern harrier. Last Chance Canyon is also the site of a recent discovery of a day-flying moth strictly associated with the Red Rock tarplant. Yet to be described scientifically, this moth is likely endemic to the park. The area also supports important palaeontologic resources, including a fossil trackway.

Scenic Canyon – Nightmare Gulch Natural Preserve – The proposed natural preserve is 1,155 acres and encompasses southern portions of Nightmare Gulch, overlapping the Nightmare Gulch Cultural Preserve. The intricately eroded, steep-walled canyons and cliffs of Red Rock Canyon provide excellent habitat for various nesting raptors. Both Golden Eagle and Prairie Falcon have been documented utilizing ideal ledges high on the steep walls of Scenic Canyon as nesting habitats. Documentation of such utilization in 1985 and 1986 led to the federal government establishing a bird of prey closure annually from February 1 to July 1. Recent observations by park staff indicate that raptors can begin nesting as early as the end of December. This closure provides the solitude necessary for these two species to accomplish the highest degree of nesting success possible. When in effect, the closure prohibits all human entry. Many other sensitive species have been documented in Nightmare Gulch, including but not limited to the Desert tortoise and Red Rock Canyon monkeyflower.

Compound Subunit Classifications – In some cases, natural and cultural preserve subunit classifications are compounded (overlap each other), such as the Scenic Canyon-Nightmare Gulch Natural Preserve and the Nightmare Gulch Cultural Preserve. These subunits overlap because significant natural and cultural resources occupy the same specific geographic location within the park. These significant natural and cultural resources and visitor experience values are equally important, respected, and worthy of the level of recognition and protection afforded by these subunit classifications while being compatible with the land use management intent for these specific areas.

The current Hagen Canyon and Red Cliffs Natural Preserves contain non-preserve "islands." With the adoption of the General Plan, these island areas will be incorporated into the existing preserves to improve park management efficiencies.

Recreational Opportunities

The General Plan will change existing recreational opportunities and create several new ones, including:

- Allow pedestrian (hiking) and equestrian access on primitive roads and trails. Pedestrians and equestrians will be allowed on trails in cultural and natural preserves.
- Allow motorized street-legal vehicles, bicycles, and electric bikes on primitive park roads.
- Allow non-street legal motorized vehicles on Sierra View Road and from the Ricardo campground, Ricardo Complex, through a segment of Red Rock Wash. California Vehicle Code Section 38026 allows State Parks to designate up to three miles of a highway within a state park that provides a connecting link between OHV trail segments that meet certain distance requirements. Sierra View Road and Red Rock Wash will provide ingress and egress between the Ricardo Campground loop trail and BLM OHV area routes and the Onyx Ranch State Vehicular Recreation Area, and between popular BLM OHV areas that adjoin the park.
- Convert four primitive roads into nonmotorized trails. Black Rock Canyon Road will be renamed Black Rock Canyon Trail; El Paso Road Spur Road will be renamed El Paso Trail; an approximate half-mile section of Last Chance Canyon Road near Cudahy Camp will be named the Last Chance Canyon Trail; Nightmare Gulch will not be renamed.
- Convert the Roaring Ridge Spur Road to a non-system road. Convert several short primitive routes in the Last Chance Canyon and one along Abbott Drive into non-system routes.
- Add two new nonmotorized primitive trails in the Hagen Canyon Natural Preserve (exact trail alignment to be determined by park staff and resource specialists). Add a nonmotorized trail in the Red Cliffs Natural Preserve connecting existing trails to Iron Canyon Road (exact trail alignment to be determined by park staff and resource specialists). Potentially add a hiking trail at the Donley day-use area.
- Develop a proposed equestrian dry campsite at Sierra View Road/Opal Peak Road/Roaring Ridge Road. A primitive group campground may be considered at the Donnelly day-use area. The General Plan also proposes “dry” (no water or other developed facilities) primitive/environmental camping areas in the northeast section of the park. The walk-in camping areas with a single campsite would be unpaved in undisturbed natural

settings. The campsites, each with a clearing for a tent and may also offer a picnic table. All campsites would require project-level environmental review.

REVISIONS AFTER THE PRELIMINARY GENERAL PLAN AND DRAFT EIR

Public comments were received following the release of the Draft Preliminary General Plan and Draft EIR in October 2022. Staff carefully considered all comments received in formulating the final Draft General Plan. Throughout the planning process, some changes were made in consideration of the comments received, which are listed below. The revisions to the General Plan have been made for clarification purposes or, where needed, to add information or correct minor errors. These include corrections to adjacent land management, the park acquisition history and acreage, mining claim types, visitor attendance, visitor language barriers, and interpretive themes.

- Clarified that equestrian and pedestrian access is allowed in Scenic Canyon -- Nightmare Gulch Natural Preserve and other Cultural and Natural preserves.
- Clarified that the proposed environmental campgrounds within the Last Chance Canyon Natural Preserve are not within the preserve boundaries.
- Added further clarification of the California Vehicle Code Section 38026, which defines motor vehicle use on a combined-use highway.
- Added a primitive group campground to be considered at the Donnelly day-use area that would require project-level environmental review.
- Added three figures in Chapter 4, The Plan, that describes the proposed road-to-trail conversion, additional proposed trails, and proposed routes closed to non-street legal motorized vehicles.
- No changes were made to the Draft EIR.

MAJOR ISSUES

Chapter 3 of the Draft Final General Plan discusses the primary planning issues. Key issues highlighted here are cultural and natural resources management, public access, motorized and nonmotorized recreational use, facilities, and the Interpretation and Education Program.

Natural and Cultural Resource Protection and Management

State Parks staff, Native American tribes, government agencies, interested stakeholders, the public, and representatives from various organizations expressed the desire to ensure a high degree of protection of the park's sensitive resources (physical, natural, and cultural) and desert landscape. Concerns included conflicts between motorized and non-motorized recreation types on roads and trails, off-trail vehicle damage to natural and cultural resources, and adequate management and protection of sensitive resources. The General Plan proposes goals, guidelines, and management zones to address these concerns and provide direction for managing and protecting resources.

The General Plan proposes several management zones for park planning and management. The zones describe a range of desired conditions for resources, appropriate types of visitor activities and facilities, and describe management approaches to be achieved and maintained in specific areas. The park includes five management zones: Focused Use, Limited Use, Sensitive Resources, Cultural Preserve, and Natural Preserve (see Figure 4-1 and Table 4-1 Management Zone Uses in the General Plan). The General Plan also proposes a robust set of management goals and guidelines to protect, preserve, and manage natural, cultural, and physical (e.g., geologic, hydrologic, and aesthetic) resources. In addition, the General Plan proposes converting several primitive park roads (described in Recreational Opportunities above) into trails and restricts motorized vehicle use to park roads to protect sensitive resources.

The numerous rare, endangered, and other special interest plant and animal species in the unit represent principal resource values of statewide significance. Many plants and animals are specifically adapted to the desert environment, and the habitats found here. Because of their limited distribution, environmental requirements, and often due to human impacts, these species become rare, threatened, or endangered. park staff has recorded the locations of many of these species in recent years. These records have resulted in a better understanding of species distribution, including distribution changes from year to year. The General Plan's goals and guidelines include ongoing monitoring and management to preserve and protect natural resources. It also encourages partnerships with academic institutions and ongoing scientific research. The proposed management zones, especially Natural Preserves, will provide additional protection for these resources.

The park includes over 240 known archaeological properties. These areas include Native American habitation and campsites, procurement and

manufacturing sites, ceremonial sites, and 19th and 20th-century archaeological sites, including mining, homesteading, filming, transportation, early recreation sites, etc. Only about ten percent of the park has been examined for cultural resources in the past 30 years, so the potential for additional cultural sites to be present within the park is high. The General Plan provides goals and guidelines to identify, document, record, evaluate and manage archaeological and cultural resources within the park. The proposed cultural preserve subunit classification also provides a high level of protection and management for these resources.

The Kawaiisu and other local Native American groups consider various sites and areas sacred or highly sensitive. State Parks recognize their long relationship with these lands and have established certain programs and procedures to enable them to continue this special relationship. The General Plan's goals and guidelines emphasize the importance of Tribal Consultation and partnership to identify, manage, and protect Tribal Cultural Resources and provide access for Tribal Cultural Uses.

Motorized Vehicle Use

Existing motorized vehicle use often conflicts with state laws and State Parks policies, the Park 1982 General Plan, Park classification, and Park planning that authorized (and restricted) motor vehicle use in the park.

Motorized vehicle use (OHVs and vehicle touring) is a historic and active recreational activity in the region, and the park is adjacent to popular BLM OHV Areas and Onyx Ranch SVRA. Motorized vehicles are also a primary way visitors access the park's 25,000-acre desert landscape, including visitors with mobility challenges.

The planning process revealed several concerns about inappropriate motorized vehicle use on and off the primitive road system that caused damage to physical, natural, and cultural resources. Input from State Parks staff, aerial photograph examination, and site analyses indicate that many of the routes currently used by vehicles are not a part of the park primitive road system. Due to a lack of signage and enforcement, vehicles continue to use unauthorized routes, non-system roads, or closed roads. This problem is worsened by not having a designated primitive road system for the Last Chance Canyon Addition. Also, access needs to be provided to adjacent areas that accommodate OHV use.

The General Plan proposes management zones that allow street-legal motorized vehicle-use on primitive park roads (any vehicle legally operated

on a public highway can be used on park roads). OHVs subject to identification in section 38010 of the California Vehicle Code (CVC) and the off-highway definitions in section 38012 would not be allowed to operate on park roads except for designated routes that allow ingress and egress through the park to connect to adjacent public lands.

The Planning Team heard from the public, stakeholders, and organizations about their concerns about restricting OHV recreation within the park and accessing adjacent public lands. This General Plan proposes to authorize non-street-legal vehicles registered as off-highway motor vehicles (per CVC sections 38010 and 38012) on Sierra View Road and Red Rock Wash per CVC Section 38026, Designating Highways: Combined Use. CVC Section 38026 allows State Parks to designate a section of a highway within a state park that provides a connecting link between OHV trail segments that meet certain distance requirements for combined use. Red Rock Wash will provide ingress and egress between the Ricardo Campground loop trail and BLM OHV area routes, and the Onyx Ranch SVRA. Sierra View Road will provide ingress, egress, and connectivity between popular BLM OHV areas that adjoin the park.

Other Recreation Access Concerns

The Planning Team also heard from hikers and equestrian groups about conflicts with motorized vehicles on roads and trails. They also requested new trails designated for non-motorized recreation that offer opportunities for quiet and solitude. The General Plan proposes new trails for equestrian and pedestrian access and environmental camps (described in Recreational Opportunities above). Additionally, the General Plan proposes restricting motorized vehicles and electric bicycles to travel on park roads.

Interpretation and Education

The Planning Team also heard from park staff and the public about the lack of park orientation and wanting to learn about the park's cultural and natural history before they arrive and while they are visiting. The Red Rock Canyon Interpretive Association and park Interpretive staff also felt the 1982 General Plan interpretive themes, goals, and guidelines needed updating to reflect current school programs and visitor needs.

The park's Interpretation and Education program help connect visitors to the park's cultural, natural, and recreational resources. It provides orientation and trip planning, informs visitors of park rules and regulations, and fosters a stewardship ethic. Moreover, the Interpretation and Education program

connects students to nature, scientific exploration, and their shared cultural heritage. The General Plan proposes an interpretive mission and vision that guides the interpretation and education program into the future. It expands the 1982 General Plan's interpretive themes, goals, and guidelines and encourages partnerships with organizations and academic institutions to expand interpretive services to meet visitor and student needs.

LEGAL ISSUES

There are no known legal issues relating to the State Park and Recreation Commission's approval of the Draft Final General Plan/Final Environmental Impact Report for Red Rock Canyon State Park.

FISCAL IMPACT

There is no immediate fiscal impact because of the adoption of the General Plan.

RECOMMENDATIONS

California State Parks recommends that the Commission take actions related to the Red Rock Canyon State Park General Plan by adopting resolutions to:

1. Approve the Draft Final General Plan, including the current Red Cliffs Natural Preserve and Hagen Canyon Natural Preserve classifications, and 16,665 acres of federal unclassified property transferred to California State Parks in 1994 as part of the California Desert Protection Act, also known as the Last Chance Canyon Addition.
2. Certify the Environmental Impact Report.
3. Approve the naming and classification of three cultural preserves -- Last Chance Canyon Cultural Preserve, Nightmare Gulch Cultural Preserve, and Black Rock Canyon Cultural Preserve.
4. Approve the naming and classifying of two natural preserves -- Scenic Canyon-Nightmare Gulch Natural Preserve and Last Chance Canyon Natural Preserve.

COMMISSION ACTION(S)

Consider the following actions:

1. Certify the Environmental Impact Report and approve findings.

2. Adopt the Final General Plan, including the current Red Cliffs Natural Preserve and Hagen Canyon Natural Preserve classifications, and the Last Chance Canyon Addition.
3. The naming and classification of three cultural preserves -- Last Chance Canyon Cultural Preserve, Nightmare Gulch Cultural Preserve, and Black Rock Canyon Cultural Preserve.
4. The naming and classification of two natural preserves -- Scenic Canyon-Nightmare Gulch Natural Preserve and Last Chance Canyon Natural Preserve.

ATTACHMENTS

Red Rock Canyon State Park Plan Concept Map and Management Zones

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Draft Final General Plan and Final Environmental Impact Report, available at www.redrockcanyongp.com/resources.