

Park Name: City of Rocks National Reserve		Statute #: 67-4212(18)	First Established: 1957	Acres: 10,441
Classification: Natural		Primary Attraction: Unique rock formations		
Secondary Attractions: One of the finest granite face climbing sites, California Trail				
Recreation Activities: Climbing, hiking, camping, birding, horseback riding, hunting, mountain biking, nordic skiing, snowshoeing.				
History				
Local History: Emigrants on the California Trail passed through the area from 1843 to 1869. One of the first groups was the Martin Murphy party who followed the trail and were the first to cross the Sierra Nevada mountains with wagons into California in 1844. An emigrant artist, James E. Wilkins, named it <i>City of Rocks</i> in 1849. The site was designated a National Historic Landmark on July 19, 1964.				
Park History: State lands (section 36) is declared as City of Rocks State Park by the legislature on February 27, 1957. The IDPR acquired some core property in 1973 by purchase from endowment funds. The site was designated a National Natural Landmark in 1974. City of Rocks National Reserve was created on November 18, 1988. The land was then owned by the Forest Service, BLM, and IDPR. The NPS transferred on-site management to the IDPR on May 2, 1996.				
Natural Resources				
Types of Ecosystems Present: Montane sagebrush steppe, pinyon/juniper woodland, aspen woodland, riparian, wetland, and lodgepole pine forest			Environmental Quality: Good	
Significant Fauna: Mule deer, moose, cougars, coyotes, badger, red fox, porcupine, jack rabbit, bobcats, elk, bighorn sheep, marmots, sage grouse, pinyon jay, Virginia warbler, Clark's nutcracker, kestrels, marsh hawks, red tailed hawks, golden eagles.				
Significant Flora: Sagebrush, rabbit brush, bitter brush, pinyon pine, Utah juniper, aspen, mountain mahogany, willow, elderberry, wild rose, lodgepole pine, Douglas fir, sub-alpine fir, limber pine.				
Invasive/Noxious Species: Unknown			Elevation: 5,720	
% Developed: 5%	% Undeveloped: 95%		Non-conforming uses: Livestock grazing	
Visitation				
Day Use: 300,792	Camping: 32,793	Annual Total: 333,585		
Economic Impact as provided in 2018 BSU Study: \$11,237,000 (total for Castle Rocks and City of Rocks)				
Recreation Amenities				
Paved Roads (Miles): 0		Gravel Roads (Miles): 13		Day Use Areas: 3
Paved Parking Lots: 0	Gravel Parking Lots: 8	Boat Ramps: 0	Docks: 0	Group Shelters: 0
Miles of trail (paved/gravel): 0		Miles of Trail (unimproved): 22		Visitor Centers: 0
Entrance Stations: 0	Improved Restrooms: 0	Vault Toilets: 10	Campsites Serviced (W,E,S): 0	
Campsites Serviced (W, E, or W&E): 0		Companion Campsites Serviced (W,E,S): 0		Dump Stations: 0

Companion Campsites Serviced (W,E): 0		Campsites Primitive/ Standard: 64	Group sites (including equestrian): 3
Camping Cabins: 0	Deluxe Cabins: 0	Yurts: 0	Cottages: 0
Future Plans			
The NPS General Management Plan was completed in 1995. An updated General Management Plan will be completed in 2015.			
Issues and Remarks			
This is a unit of the National Park System that is jointly managed with the IDPR. This is Idaho's largest state park in size within its boundaries of about 14,407 acres. However, only about 10,441 are under IDPR custody and control. The remaining acreage are private in-holdings.			