

Section 2: Sample Accomplishments and Plans

Section 9 of REA calls for the report to Congress to address “*examples of projects that were funded using such [REA] fees and future projects and programs for funding with fees...*” This section of the report highlights recent accomplishments, as well as future projected accomplishments for each agency.

National Park Service—Sample Accomplishments and Plans

The National Park Service consists of 391 units encompassing more than 84.4 million acres in 49 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, Saipan, and the Virgin Islands. Currently, there are 196 NPS sites that charge fees under REA. The sites include national parks, national monuments, national memorials, national lakeshores, national seashores, national historic sites, national battlefields, and national recreation areas.

Example #1: Fort Vancouver National Historic Site, Vancouver, Washington (Facility Maintenance and Visitor Services)

At NPS’s Fort Vancouver National Historic Site (NHS), the park constructed an accessible trail to all historic reconstructions within the fort walls. Previously, there was no trail or accessible walkway to connect the historic buildings and structures. The new accessible trail allows mobility-challenged individuals to reach each structure and enjoy the visitor services at the site.



Fort Vancouver before and after trail completion

Example #2: Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial, Lincoln City, Indiana (Interpretation and Visitor Services)

NPS replaced and updated all of the museum exhibits at the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial to better protect the artifacts and improve the interpretive message to the visitors. The new displays replaced outdated exhibits installed in the 1960s. These exhibit upgrades were completed in time for the Lincoln Bicentennial which was celebrated in March of 2009. Using a combination of text, graphics,

and artifacts, the museum documents Lincoln's life in Indiana and how he was influenced during his childhood years.



Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial: outdated exhibits before (left); new exhibits after (right)

Example #3: Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii (Visitor Services)

An erupting volcano is an attraction that draws thousands of visitors; seeing glowing red lava at night is a particularly captivating sight which attracts crowds. At Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, improvements were necessary to protect visitors from this striking yet dangerous spectacle. Recreation fee dollars at the site were used to provide park guides who deliver interpretive programs, as well as safety precautions at locations such as the one shown in the photo at right.



Hawaii Volcanoes Park guides protect visitors from lava flowing across the Chain of Craters Road

Example #4: Manassas National Battlefield Park, Manassas, Virginia (Facility Maintenance)

The Stone Bridge Boardwalk in Manassas National Battlefield Park was used by Union troops who retreated to Washington, D.C., after being defeated by Confederate forces in both Battles of Manassas. A 1970s-vintage boardwalk had become a safety hazard as the original locust and treated lumber had deteriorated, requiring frequent repairs to allow visitor access.



Manassas National Battlefield Park: Old bridge (left); new bridge made with recycled materials (right)

The new boardwalk (above right) incorporates more substantial underpinnings that are appropriate for the site's wetland environment. The new bridge uses recycled plastic lumber on the boardwalk surface to improve the structure's life expectancy. The bridge's bumpers are also recycled plastic lumber. Bumpers help visually-impaired visitors to more easily use the bridge, and ensure safe operation of wheelchairs along the length of the elevated structure.

Example #5: Carlsbad Caverns National Park, Carlsbad, New Mexico (Facility Maintenance)

The new visitor center at Carlsbad Caverns National Park provides a more energy efficient and upgraded facility for visitors entering the cave. Gone are leaky water and sewer lines and exorbitant heating and cooling bills. New exhibit space is now available to showcase the park's extensive collection of caverns-related art dating from the 1920s, including 25 original Ansel Adams photographs never before on public display and a live video feed from Carlsbad's Bat Cave, home to 400,000 bats.



Carlsbad Caverns National Park: Cave entrance before (left) and after (right)

Future NPS Plans

REA revenues are used to repair, maintain, and enhance facilities used by visitors including restrooms, visitor centers, and transportation systems; to develop, install, and repair interpretive exhibits; to provide visitor services and signs; to restore habitat related to wildlife observation or photography; and to provide visitor reservation services. NPS has a robust process to prioritize projects that address deferred maintenance. Particular focus is on facilities in poor condition that have a direct visitor connection or that otherwise impact the visitor experience.

For example, Figure 1 highlights FY 2009 planned expenditures of recreation fee revenues at Rocky Mountain National Park. The distribution and types of expenditures at this park typify the experience of many large national parks. An agency-wide summary for future fee expenditure plans (FY 2009–2013) by obligation category follows in Table 1.

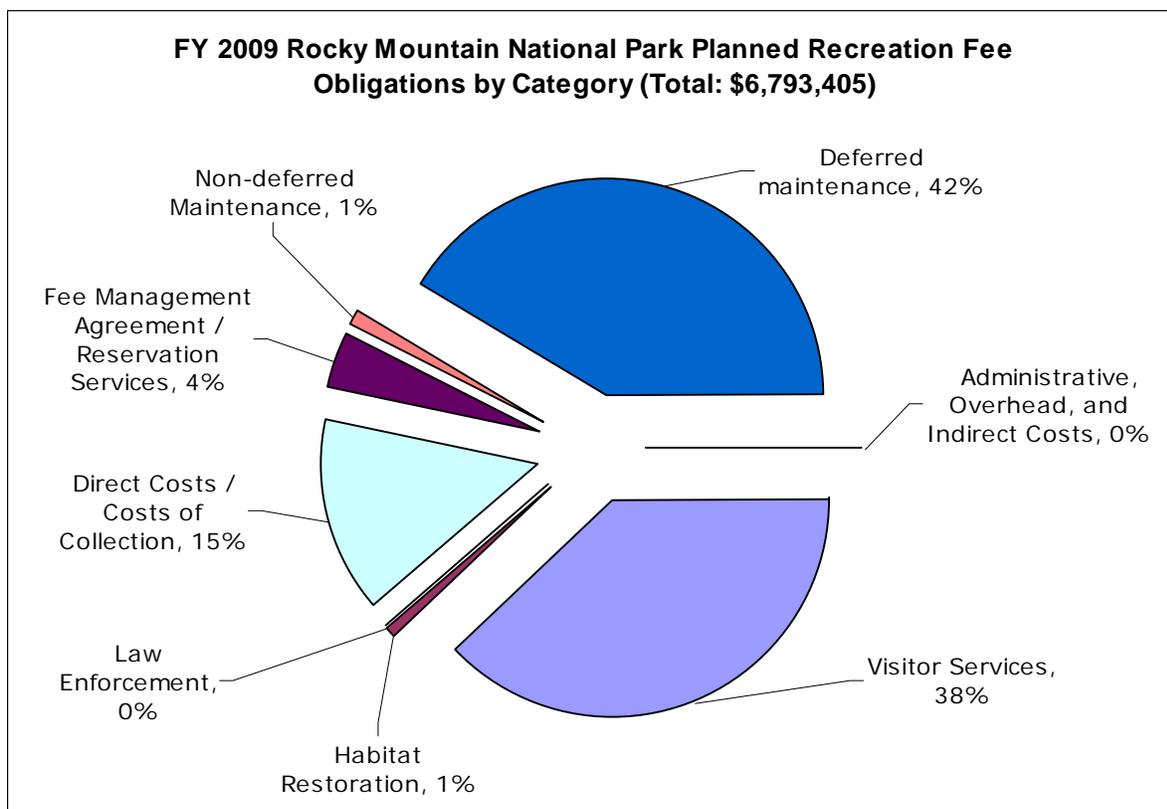


Figure 1. FY 2009 Rocky Mountain National Park Planned Recreation Fee Obligations

Table 1. Projected National Park Service Fee Revenue Spending (\$ millions) by Category, FY 2009 – 2013

Category	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	Total Projected Spending
Visitor Services	\$35.0	\$35.0	\$40.0	\$44.0	\$46.0	\$200.0
Habitat Restoration	\$14.0	\$14.0	\$14.0	\$14.0	\$14.0	\$70.0
Law Enforcement	\$1.5	\$1.5	\$1.5	\$1.5	\$1.5	\$7.5
Direct Costs / COC	\$35.1	\$36.8	\$37.0	\$38.0	\$39.0	\$185.9
FMA / Reservation Services	\$4.0	\$4.0	\$5.0	\$5.5	\$7.0	\$25.5
Deferred Maintenance	\$85.0	\$85.0	\$85.0	\$85.0	\$85.0	\$425.0
Non-deferred Maintenance ¹	\$14.5	\$14.5	\$14.5	\$14.5	\$14.5	\$72.5
Administrative, Overhead and Indirect Costs	\$9.5	\$9.5	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$10.0	\$49.0
Totals²	\$198.6	\$200.3	\$207.0	\$212.5	\$217.0	\$1,035.4
COC – Cost of Collection; FMA – Fee Management Agreement						
¹ Includes annual Repairs and Maintenance and Capital Improvements						
² Totals include spending of unobligated balances.						

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service—Sample Accomplishments and Plans

The Fish and Wildlife Service manages a system of 549 national wildlife refuges which now comprises 96 million acres of land and more than 78,000 square miles of waters. It also manages 69 national fish hatcheries (21,894 acres) and various administrative sites (856 acres). These areas are located in all 50 states and some island territories. FWS manages them principally to conserve fish, wildlife, and their habitats, but these sites also provide opportunities for wildlife-dependent recreation, if compatible with the sites' purposes and overall mission. Wildlife-dependent recreation includes activities such as hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, wildlife photography, interpretation, and environmental education.

Example #1: Savannah Coastal National Wildlife Refuge Complex, Georgia (Visitor Services and Facility Maintenance)



YCC workers improving a walkway

The Savannah Coastal NWR Complex combined recreation fees with Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) labor to improve accessibility at two of its refuges: Savannah and Harris Neck National Wildlife Refuges (NWRs). A YCC crew laid bricks for the accessible parking area and also along an interpretive walk. The young crew made the first accessible interpretive walk at Harris Neck NWR and learned about the art of bricklaying during this project.

Example #2: Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge, Washington (Visitor Services)

Recreation fee revenues provided crucial support to the environmental education program at Nisqually NWR, outside Olympia, Washington. The Friends of Nisqually matched \$3,000 in recreation fee revenues to support an Americorps environmental education intern. This program serves a diverse student audience in a growing urban community. Current estimates predict that this effort could reach approximately 4,000 students and teachers per year at this refuge. In addition, Nisqually NWR used \$2,200 in fee funds to purchase recycling containers and to implement a recycling program for the visiting public, estimated at 150,000 people annually.



Students as scientists examining a red-flowering currant flower cluster

Example #3: Eastern Shore of Virginia National Wildlife Refuge, Virginia (Facility Maintenance)



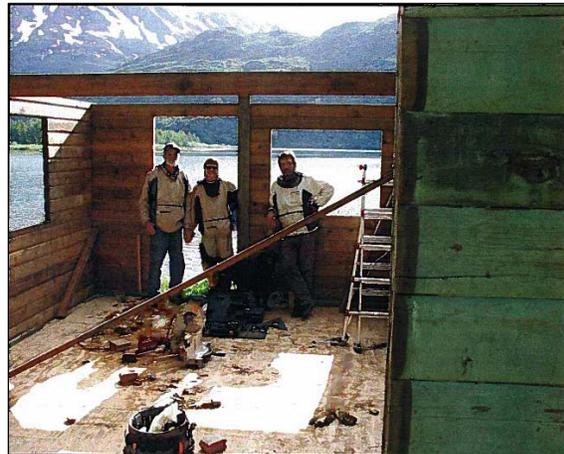
Refurbished boat ramp features solar lighting

This area was used previously as a privately owned boat ramp and was purchased in 2001 by FWS as part of a larger land acquisition project. The boat ramp area remained closed to the general public for boat launching purposes until the NWR could complete new construction, upgrades, repairs, and safety items. The end result, shown here, is a fee-for-use ramp with parking open 358 days per year. The ramp was opened to the public in FY 2008. The NWR improved the ramp area by upgrading the entrance road to a two-lane gravel road; enlarging the parking area to accommodate 75 vehicles; and installing solar lighting, accessible restrooms, information kiosk, fee station, commercial dock and offloading area, two 16-

foot wide ramps, courtesy pier, and floating dock. Though deferred maintenance and refuge roads appropriated funds helped pay for the renovations, the incoming fees will offset the expense of operating and maintaining this facility.

Example #4: Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska (Facility Maintenance)

Recreation Fee revenues were used at the Kodiak NWR for volunteers and staff to replace and refurbish two old cabins that are popular with hunters, photographers, and others who enjoy being surrounded by beautiful and remote surroundings. The Uganik Lake cabin was replaced with a new 13-foot by 20-foot recycled cedar cabin, and the interior of the Little River Lake cabin was refurbished by volunteers and staff with new paneling, paint, a window, and a stove. Overall, volunteers contributed approximately 2,000 hours to cabin maintenance and construction projects on the refuge in FY 2008.



Kodiak NWR staff and volunteers constructing the Uganik Lake Cabin

Future FWS Plans

The following pie charts (Figure 2) depict examples of future expenditures planned at two FWS sites (Aransas NWR in Texas; and Bombay Hook NWR in Delaware). A FWS bureau summary of future expenditures (FY 2009 – 2013) by obligation category follows the pie charts (Table 2).

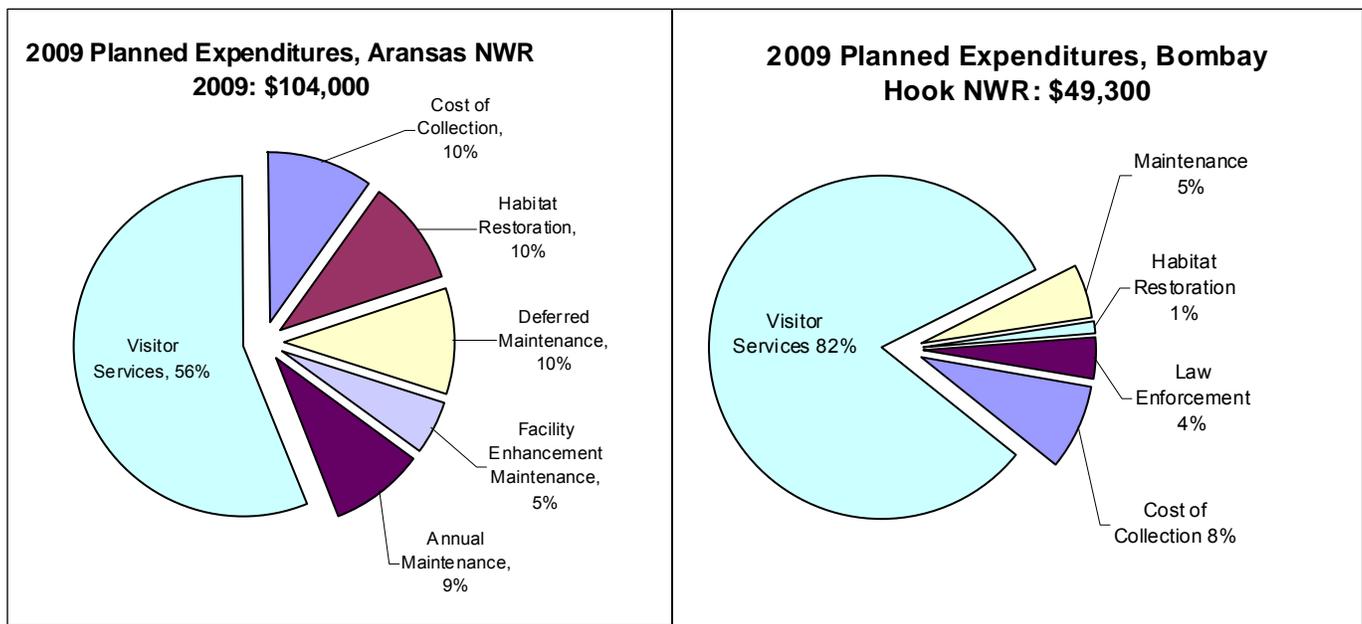


Figure 2. FY 2009 Aransas and Bombay Hook NWRs (FWS) Expenditures

Table 2. U.S Fish and Wildlife Service Projected Spending (\$ millions) Summary by Category, FY 2009 – FY 2013¹

Category	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	Total Projected Spending
Visitor Services	\$1.8	\$2.5	\$2.5	\$2.5	\$2.8	\$12.1
Habitat Restoration	\$0.1	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.4	\$1.4
Law Enforcement	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$1.5
Direct Costs / COC	\$0.7	\$0.7	\$0.7	\$0.7	\$0.7	\$3.5
FMA / Reservation Services	\$0.1	<\$0.1	<\$0.1	<\$0.1	<\$0.1	\$0.1
Deferred Maintenance	\$1.0	\$1.1	\$1.1	\$1.1	\$1.1	\$5.4
Non-deferred Maintenance ²	\$0.3	\$0.6	\$0.6	\$0.7	\$0.7	\$2.8
Administrative, Overhead and Indirect Costs	\$0.3	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$1.7
Totals	\$4.5	\$5.9	\$5.9	\$5.9	\$6.3	\$28.4

COC – Cost of Collection; FMA – Fee Management Agreement
¹ Values do not add-up in some cases due to rounding.
² Includes annual Repairs and Maintenance and Capital Improvements.

Bureau of Land Management—Sample Accomplishments and Plans

BLM manages 256 million acres of Federal lands and close to 3,600 recreation sites on landscapes that range from rainforests to deserts to the Arctic. Most recreational opportunities on BLM lands are dispersed and free of charge. Current accomplishments stemming from REA revenue include the following examples:



BLM's Meadowood facility, home to a therapeutic riding program

Example #1: Meadowood Recreation Area Equestrian Facility, Fairfax County, Virginia (Facility Enhancement, Visitor Services)

BLM's Meadowood Recreation Area consists of approximately 800 acres in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area. A 46-stall horse stable with indoor riding arena, outdoor riding ring, horse pastures, and access to miles of trails at Meadowood provides public horse boarding in this highly urbanized area, as well as stabling and facilities for the Simple Changes Therapeutic Riding Center Program. Recreation fees collected at the stables are generated from horse boarding, stall rental, and Special

Recreation Permits (SRPs) issued to the therapeutic riding program and horse trainers who conduct lessons at the facility. Recreation fee revenues collected from horse boarding are used to provide for operation of the horse boarding stables. Horse boarding fees are also used for horse boarding contract oversight and maintenance and repair of facilities. In December 2008, the Southeast RRAC approved a proposal to increase fees for horse boarding, with the horse boarding fee increasing from \$625 to \$700 per month per animal. The fee increase was needed to cover the increased cost of the barn manager's activities associated with managing a full-board barn.

Example #2: Hot Well Dunes Recreation Area, Arizona (Facility Maintenance)

Hot Well Dunes Recreation Area is an extensive sand dunes system which provides great adventures for off-highway vehicle enthusiasts. Recreation fee revenues are used at this site to maintain and enhance the site's facilities, which include 13 developed campsites with picnic tables, grills, garbage cans, and fire rings. Facilities at this site also include hotpools, restrooms, information kiosks, a picnic area, a watchable wildlife area, a self-service pay station, and two parking areas. Facility enhancement work included replacing boundary fences, maintaining restrooms and



Hot Well Dunes Recreation Area Fee Station

campsites, and moving the fee station location.

Recreation fee revenues were also used to fund a host at the site and upgrade and maintain the host's campsite. This has improved recruiting and retaining quality hosts. The host is on the site during the heavy use season, conducting day-to-day maintenance of the facilities and providing visitor information and assistance. Using site hosts has resulted in a decrease in vandalism and visitor conflicts, and has encouraged a shift in visitation to more family-oriented use.

Example #3: Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area, Oregon (Visitor Services)

BLM's Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area (YHONA) is located near Newport, Oregon, and is a unit of the National Landscape Conservation System. Recreation fee revenues have been used at this site to hire interpretive specialists to provide environmental education to the visiting public. Recreation fees allow Yaquina Head managers to provide trained interpreters at various locations to greet the public, lead tours, and provide environmental education programs while protecting the area for future generations. Without the Recreation Fee Program, BLM at Yaquina Head would not have this capability and would be limited to keeping the site open and monitoring key areas for visitor and resource protection, leaving few resources for direct contact with the visiting public.



Students exploring Yaquina Head tidepools

Recreation fee revenues also assist in facility maintenance at the site for facilities such as an historic lighthouse. Because of recreation fee revenue, the lighthouse is in excellent condition despite its visitor traffic: over 90,000 visitors tour the structure each year.

Example #4: Gunnison Gorge Wilderness, Colorado (Visitor Services)

The 17,700-acre Gunnison Gorge Wilderness Area, in southwest Colorado is a premier wilderness area. Fees for wilderness permits were established in 1997 at four developed recreation sites (trailheads) on the west rim of the Gunnison Gorge Wilderness Area. Since that time, recreation fees have supported a wide variety of maintenance and visitor services at the sites. Examples of these fee-supported management activities include funding new restrooms, a visitor services/fee collector position, and numerous volunteer river cleanup trips. Recreation fee revenues have also helped BLM fund the replacement of a high-maintenance, backcountry toilet that had been a source of visitor dissatisfaction. The visitor services position increases BLM presence on the ground and allows BLM to provide enhanced visitor services and education, improved maintenance of facilities, resource protection, and increased use compliance with the permit system and wilderness regulations. The river



New vault toilet for public use at Gunnison Gorge

cleanup efforts have had broad-based participation that has included volunteers, local tourism groups, and county commissioners. Participants received hands-on training about the National Conservation Area, wilderness management regulations, Leave No Trace, and other stewardship ethics. Fees have also funded the addition of an accessibility ramp made out of TREX recycled materials.

Example #5: James Kipp Recreation Area, Montana

The James Kipp Recreation Area at the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument in Montana is located at the terminus of the 149-mile Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River. This 210-acre BLM site is surrounded by lands managed by FWS. BLM has a long-term lease to manage the recreation area, which is located on U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-managed land. Recreation fees for this site help support its many facilities for visitors, including 34 accessible campsites, three tent camping areas, a camping area set aside for floaters, potable water, vault toilets, a boat ramp, and an RV dump station. Fees also assist in funding the site's campground host, who is available at the site for over seven months of the year.



BLM Recreation fee area signage

Future BLM Plans

A summary for future expenditure plans for all BLM sites by obligation category is not available at this time, as BLM typically only projects expenditure plans one year in advance. BLM sites will typically use recreation fee revenues for the annual operating costs of keeping the facilities maintained and clean, as well as for interpretive and environmental education programs and other visitor services. Some sites will also use recreation fee revenues to offset expenses such as facility hosts, which can be essential to keeping sites running smoothly. Figure 3 (pie charts, below) displays typical expenditure breakdowns at two BLM REA sites.

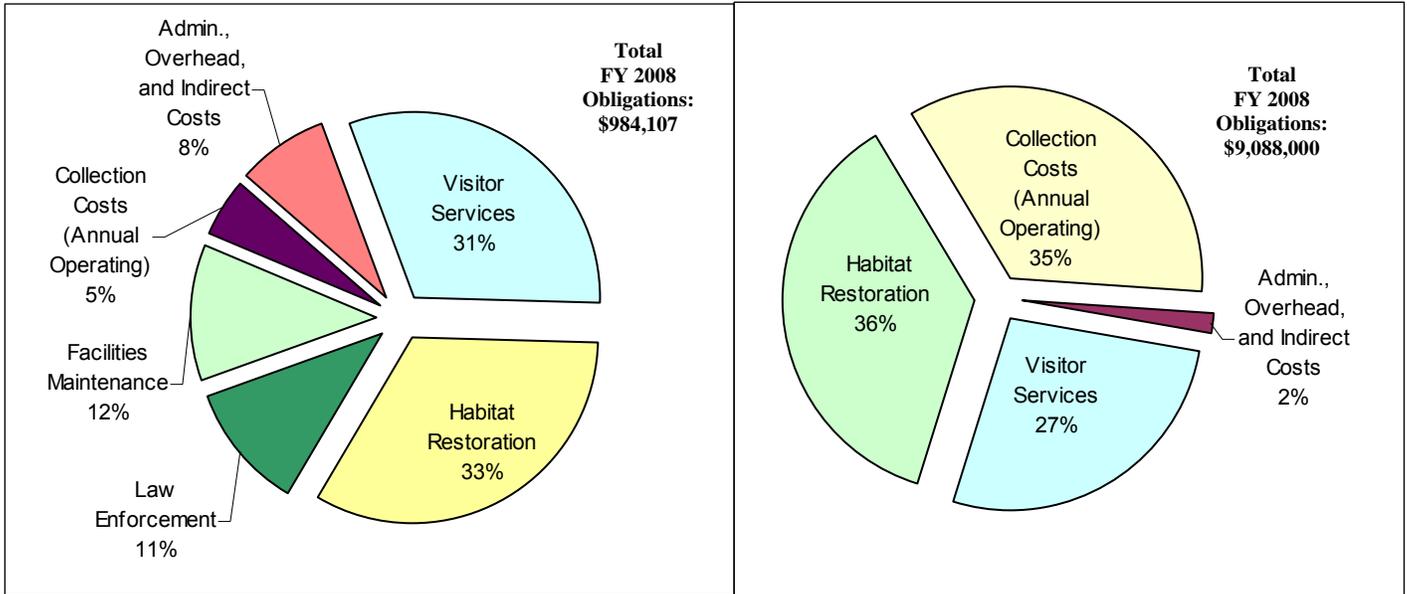


Figure 3. FY 2008 Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area (left) and Hot Well Dunes Recreation Area (right) (BLM) Obligations by Category

Figure 4 displays projected FY 2009 expenditures across BLM REA sites.

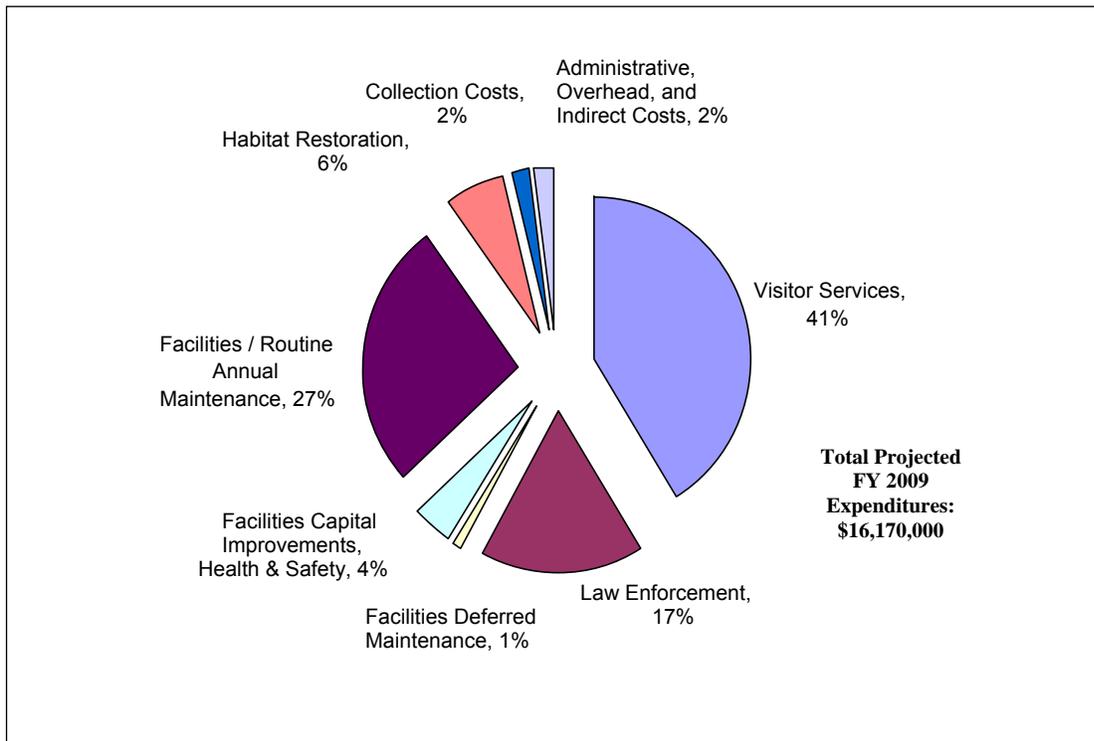


Figure 4. FY 2009 Bureau of Land Management Projected Recreation Fee Expenditures

Forest Service—Sample Accomplishments and Plans

The Forest Service's large and ecologically diverse land base makes the agency a leading provider of outdoor recreation. The FS manages 193 million acres in 155 national forests and 20 national grasslands across the United States and Puerto Rico. Approximately 98 percent of that acreage can be accessed free of charge. A fee is charged at approximately 20 percent of the developed recreation sites that the FS manages. REA has enabled the FS to make significant improvements in the facilities and services used by visitors at these developed recreation sites. Some recent examples of these improvements are described below.

Example #1 Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest, Montana (Facility Maintenance)

The Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest has 27 rental cabins that have been made available through the Recreation Fee Program. Rental cabin fee collections augmented the support for the Forest's cabin restoration crew, which completed work on several cabins, stabilizing important historic structures and reducing deferred maintenance. This work not only makes these cabins more enjoyable for current renters, it ensures that future generations will be able to enjoy these historic structures. For example, the Hogan Cabin restoration (Wisdom Ranger District) included the following:

- Replacement of a cedar shingle roof
- Replacement of the porch
- Application of fresh oil on the exterior walls
- Replacement of damaged chinking
- Installation of wall protection for the wood stove and stove pipe
- Application of fresh paint on the door and interior trim
- Re-glazing of windows



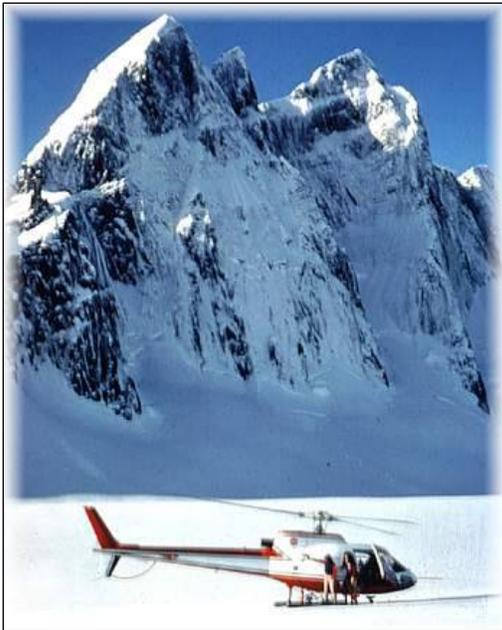
Cabin restoration underway (left) and completed (right)

Example #2: Tongass National Forest, Alaska (Visitor Services, Facility Maintenance and Enhancement)

The most prominent part of the Recreation Fee Program on the Tongass National Forest is recreational use through approximately 275 outfitters and guides under special recreation permits issued under REA. The Forest works closely with these permit holders to ensure they are able to provide their clients with a world-class outdoor experience. A Recreation Fee Board of FS staff was

created to work with the outfitter/guide community in identifying priorities for REA projects. Some projects that have been completed include:

- Environmental analysis of helicopter landings on the Juneau Icefield, one of the most popular side trips for cruises worldwide;
- Training presentation to guides which led to improved accommodation of visitors viewing birds on the Stikine River, part of the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network; and
- Database for tracking outfitter-guide use which enables the FS to prioritize maintenance for areas visited through outfitters and guides, such as the popular shelter below.



Helicopters on Juneau Icefield; shelter popular with outfitter and guide-led groups



Students at the San Gabriel Education Center learn about nature.

Example #3: Angeles National Forest, California (Visitor Services)

The Angeles National Forest is one of four national forests serving the population of the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area. Recreation fee revenue allows the FS to provide ranger-led environmental education programs designed to meet California State Curriculum Guidelines. These programs offer a broad range of learning opportunities to regional educators, scouts, and civic groups at two locations on the Angeles National Forest: the San Gabriel Canyon and Mt. Baldy Environmental Education Centers. Together these two programs hosted over 16,000 students and teachers in 2007 and 18,000

students in 2008. Programs offered by the Centers include: Geology, Gold Rush History, A River Runs Through It, Land of the Tongva, and Wildland Fire Studies. The recreation fee revenues used to

support these programs are leveraged through the participation of non-profits, conservancy groups, and volunteer organizations such as: the Angeles Volunteer Association, San Bernardino National Forest Association, Fisheries Resource Volunteers, San Gabriel Mountains Interpretive Association, BackCountry Riders, Volunteers of The Angeles, and the San Gabriel Heritage Association. These cooperators provide labor and funds for purchase of supplies and materials.

Example #4: Coconino National Forest, Arizona (Visitor Services, Maintenance)

The Coconino National Forest is home to one of the most well-loved sites in the National Forest System: the Red Rock Recreation Area, near Sedona, Arizona. The area is a year-round attraction, receiving approximately four million visitors per year.

Recreation fee revenue helped provide the funds necessary to complete a new visitor center at this popular site. Although the FS opened a new Red Rock District Visitor Contact Office in May 2008, it contained no interpretive displays. Recreation fee revenue contributed to geological, cultural, wildlife, survival, and Leave No Trace displays. Recreation fee revenues also helped fund the interpretive animal tracks sandblasted into the visitor center walkway.



New interpretive displays in a Coconino NF visitor center

Example #5: Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, Oregon (Visitor Services)

In addition to managing recreation areas and services for individual families, the FS also issues special recreation permits under REA for one-time or recurring events that become a tradition for visitors. In FY 2008, the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest hosted a number of events, such as the Hells Canyon Motorcycle Rally, Eagle Cap Extreme Sled Dog Race, and other local snowmobile club events that benefited local tourism in Baker, Union, and Wallowa Counties. The Forest provided staff at five sites to provide rider information for the week-long Cycle Oregon event.



Cyclists at recreation event in the Wallowa-Whitman NF; cyclist information station

Future FS Plans

The staff of each national forest and national grassland examines its own unique setting, outdoor recreation program, and visitors when planning use of recreation fee revenues to improve and enhance recreation opportunities. Figures 5 and 6 illustrate how two National Forests spent recreation fee revenues in FY 2008. The forests' plans for spending fee revenue in FY 2009 are described below.

Vermont's Green Mountain National Forest has a relatively small recreation fee program, collecting less than \$200,000 over the last three fiscal years. In FY 2008, the Forest spent approximately \$62,000 on recreation projects. In FY 2009, the Forest has several goals for the use of recreation fee revenues, including deferred maintenance work focused on the Hapgood Pond Recreation Area. The Forest will also continue leveraging recreation funds for interpretive services, especially for educational activities.

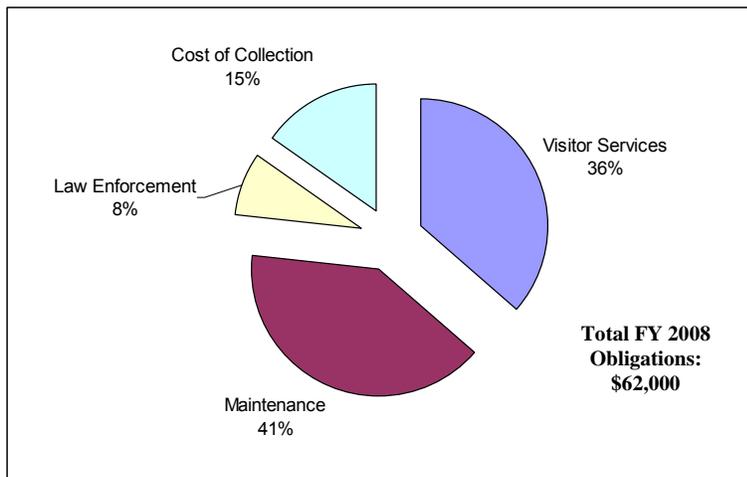


Figure 5. FY 2008 Green Mountain National Forest Obligations by Category

The Croatan, Nantahala, Pisgah, and Uwharrie National Forests are managed as a single unit called the National Forests of North Carolina. During the period covered by this report, these Forests collected approximately \$5.2 million in recreation fees. In FY 2008, approximately \$1.6 million was spent on REA projects. For FY 2009, the Forests have numerous projects planned, including: refurbishing campsites, removing hazardous trees, repairs to horse stalls and an observation deck, trail maintenance, and continued interpretive programs at sites like the Cradle of Forestry in America.

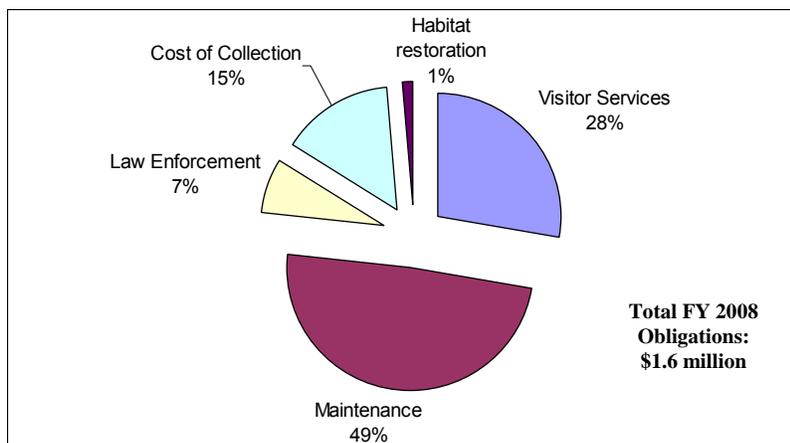


Figure 6. FY 2008 National Forests of North Carolina Obligations by Category



Boating at New Melones Lake

Bureau of Reclamation—Sample Accomplishments and Plans

Reclamation was not a participating agency in the 1996 Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, but was included as a participating agency in REA. Since 2004, Reclamation has established agency policy, collected baseline information, and developed an implementation strategy.

New Melones Lake, California

Reclamation only has one recreation area that has been officially designated as an REA area, New Melones Lake, California. Reclamation began collecting REA fees at New Melones in FY 2008. New Melones Lake is the fifth largest reservoir in the State of California and is located approximately 125 miles east of San Francisco and a one hour drive from Yosemite National Park. From 2004 through 2008, the number of visitors recreating at New Melones has averaged

741,452 annually. Visitors enjoy the various water-based recreational opportunities located at the park including boating, fishing, and water-skiing. Facilities include day use areas; boat launch ramps; more than 300 campsites; hiking, biking, and equestrian trails; a visitor center and museum; and a marina that offers boat rentals, camping supplies, and snacks.

REA revenues collected in FY 2008 have been used to purchase an automated fee station; install a satellite dish for internet use at the main fee collection stations; and purchase cash registers, information signs, and a fee station alarm monitoring device.

Future Reclamation Plans

Reclamation has prepared an REA implementation plan for New Melones recreation area that outlines the strategy for using REA revenues for the immediate future. The plan anticipates that Reclamation will use REA revenues at New Melones recreation area to:

- Provide interpretive services, visitor information, visitor services, and signage.
- Repair, maintain, and enhance facilities related directly to visitor enjoyment, access, and health and safety.
- Initiate habitat restoration directly related to wildlife-dependent recreation limited to hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, or photography.
- Enhance law enforcement at the area.

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