

D. Bureau of Land Management

INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages the remainder of the original public domain, a total of 262 million acres of public lands. BLM manages close to 3,300 recreation sites. Most recreation on BLM lands is dispersed recreation and does not involve any fees. The BLM landscapes span rainforests to deserts to the arctic and include 770 wilderness and wilderness study areas (22.6 million acres), 16 National Conservation and Recreation Areas (15.4 million acres), and 15 National Monuments (4.8 million acres). The BLM manages 38 Wild and Scenic Rivers (20 percent of the national system), 10 National Historic Trails (85 percent of the national system) and a host of other federally designated special conservation sensitive areas.

VISITATION

There were approximately 53 million visits to the BLM's public lands in FY 2003, an increase of 1.3 million compared to FY 2002. Visits to the nearly 187 Recreational Fee Demonstration projects accounted for 25.1 million visits in 2003, up from 20.1 million visits in FY 2002. This increase was largely due to the increase in the number of Fee Demo projects from 114 in FY 2002 to 187 in FY 2003. Because the large majority of BLM's fee sites were already in the Fee Demo Program, the BLM added its remaining fee sites, approximately 73, into the program. The majority of these sites were campgrounds and Field Offices that issue and collect fees from Special Recreation Permits. Only 14 BLM managed sites have entry fees.

Two of eleven States (Montana and Oregon) reported a decrease in their annual visitation to fee demonstration sites. Montana had the largest decrease over last year (20 percent). Oregon was just slightly down. Nine states reported an increase in visitation. Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming had increases of 100 percent or more.

Numerous variables affect site visitation including publicity, marketing efforts, allocations of permits, water levels in rivers and lakes, snow levels, weather and road conditions, special designations, highway and facility construction projects, travel costs, the economy, site capacity, regional emphasis on a particular activity, and the availability of other recreation activities. In addition, reported visitation levels may significantly change or vary from year to year as sites alter or improve the way they collect and report visitor use data.

REVENUE

Revenues mirror visitation levels. In 2003, the areas with the highest levels of visitation collected the most revenues. This is particularly true in those areas that had controlled access points, such as Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, located just a short drive from Las Vegas, Nevada; Imperial Sand Dunes, California; Little Sahara Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area, Utah; Lake Havasu boat-in campsites and the long-term visitor areas, Arizona; and Yaquina Head ONA, Oregon. In FY 2003, BLM's Fee Demo projects generated approximately \$10.3 million in gross revenue. Since the inception of the program, annual gross fee revenue has increased from \$3.3 million in FY 1996 to \$10.3 million in FY 2003. FY 2003 gross revenues include approximately \$194,710 from the sale of 9,580 Golden passports (Eagle,

Age, and Access). It is BLM policy that all Fee Demo revenues are to be retained at the area of collection.

COST OF COLLECTION

Cost of collection as a percent of revenue for BLM Fee Demo sites decreased from 34.3 percent in FY 2001, 22 percent in FY 2002, to about 18.5 percent in FY 2003. Capital costs of \$106,000 were slightly lower than in FY 2002 annual operations costs in FY 2003 were about \$1.8 million, unchanged from FY 2002.

OBLIGATIONS

Figure 10 shows FY 2003 obligations by category. The \$8.9 million obligated in FY 2003 included \$3.0 million for visitor services, \$.75 million for facilities deferred maintenance, \$.75 million for resource protection, \$1.6 million facilities capital improvement; \$1.6 million facilities routine & annual maintenance; \$1.13 million for collection costs, and \$0.15 million for other. FY 2003 obligations exceeded revenues at some sites as sites spent unobligated balances from previous years. About \$5.4 million in previous unobligated balances currently remains available for site improvements. This revenue will be obligated in coming years as planned larger scale, multi-year projects are implemented.

Over the FY 1997- FY 2003 period, the BLM obligated a total of \$36.48 million (approximately 86.4 percent of all recreation Fee Demo revenues generated during the period) to reduce deferred maintenance, improve the quality of recreational settings, enhance visitor services, and protect resources.

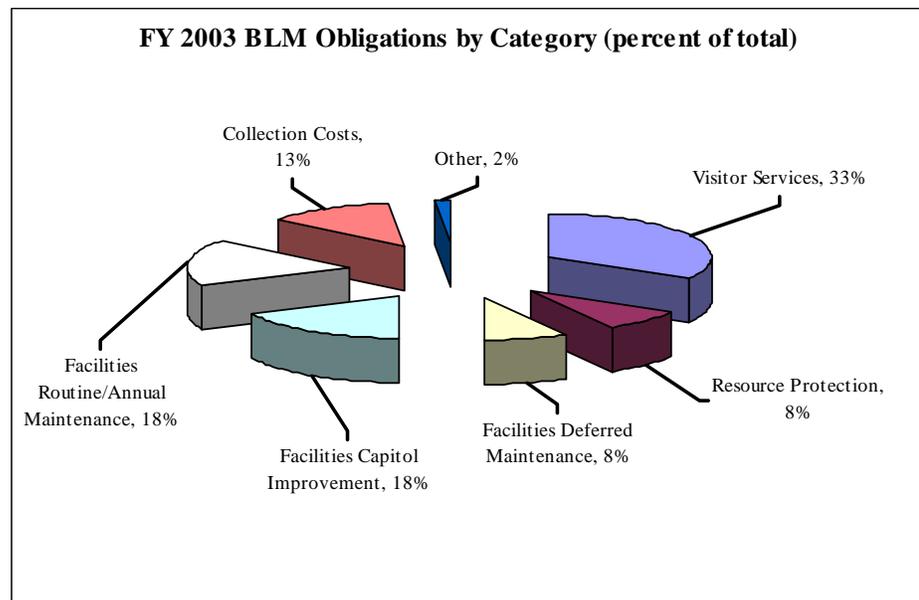


Figure 10

FY 2003 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

BLM FY 2003 accomplishments are described below.

Improving Visitor Services Recreation Fee Demo revenues have been used for: retrofitting restrooms and providing access to picnic areas for persons with disabilities; repairing existing restrooms or constructing new ones; landscaping recreation sites; expanding campgrounds; adding new grills; replacing and constructing boat ramps; replacing and constructing boat and fishing docks; developing exhibits and other outreach materials; and designing and creating

interpretive displays and brochures. Visitor services have been significantly improved at a number of BLM sites by using Fee Demo revenues to fund campground hosts. Campground hosts perform a variety of services directly used by visitors. Figure 11 shows site condition data from BLM recreation sites. Of BLM's 2,129 recreation sites, about 87 percent are in either good or fair condition.

Deferred Maintenance

Fee Demo revenues have been used for: maintaining existing facilities; repairing roofs; paving and grading roads and bridges; repairing equipment and vehicles; adding communication systems; repairing gates, fences and flood damage; repairing, replacing, installing, and expanding water system; and controlling weeds.

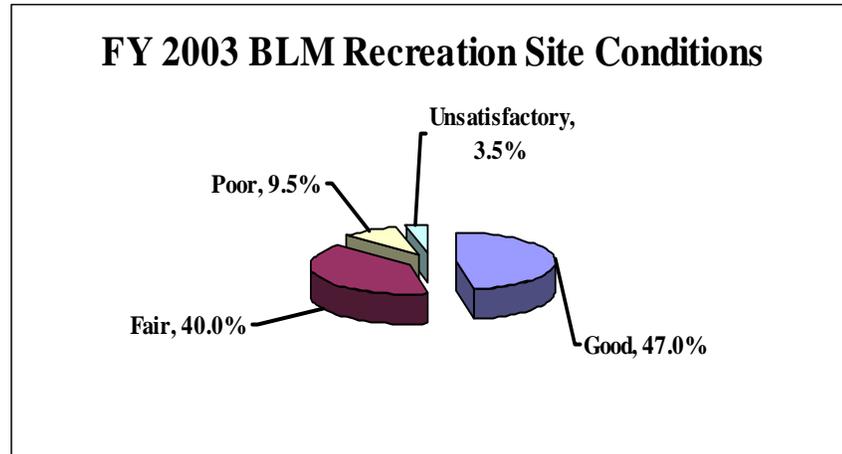


Figure 11

BLM required that each fee demonstration area identify the top five deferred maintenance or enhancement projects for FY 2002-2003. The cost of the top five deferred maintenance projects from each of the 187 Recreational Fee Demonstration projects in FY 2003 totaled approximately \$40 million. During FY 2003, approximately \$0.75 million from Fee Demo revenues were spent on projects to reduce the number of deferred maintenance projects. However, the BLM spent approximately \$30 million from all sources on deferred maintenance, annual maintenance, and enhancement projects at Fee Demo sites during FY 2003.

As of FY 2003, BLM's overall recreation deferred maintenance backlog is estimated to be \$73.1 million for the 2,129 recreation sites and nearly 16,073 miles of trail where facility condition assessments have been done. This figure does not include deferred maintenance needs associated with the transportation infrastructure. The estimated annual cost to maintain the BLM's recreation sites is approximately \$15.8 million.

ADDITIONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND RESEARCH FINDINGS

Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) – BLM Strategic Plan Long-Term Goal Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Recreation

Recreation and leisure activities are a major part of the lifestyle of millions of Americans as well as international visitors. BLM administered public lands play an important role in providing these outdoor recreational experiences. Over 4,136 communities with a combined population of 22 million people are located within a one-half hour drive from BLM-managed public lands, while a combined population of 41 million people live within 200 miles of those same lands. Approximately 40 percent of BLM managed public lands are located within a day's drive of 16

major urban areas in the West. The vast majority of the lands where recreation activity occurs have no fees.

The cumulative effects of recreation activities provide significant benefits to local, regional, and state economies. The total economic impact of travel-related expenditures for recreation on the 262 million acres of BLM lands is estimated to run into the billions of dollars. These travel-related expenditures for recreation on public lands support tens of thousands of jobs and contribute significantly to the viability of thousands of small businesses, especially outfitting, guiding, and tourism-related companies that depend on both access to and the availability of the public lands.

The BLM's focus is on providing quality recreation opportunities and adventures on the Nation's vast western landscapes. The public has the freedom to pursue unstructured recreation opportunities, but people are asked to respect other visitors and local cultures, and to practice stewardship principles and ethics, while using and enjoying the public lands. The BLM, in turn, focuses on preserving natural and cultural resources, resolving user conflicts, and providing for public health and safety.

The BLM continues to reduce the backlog of deferred maintenance projects, including conducting condition assessments of facilities. These projects include repair work on buildings and administrative facilities, recreation sites, roads, trails, bridges, and dams. Currently the BLM maintains 4,009 buildings and structures, 687 administrative sites, 3,300 recreation sites, 78,123 miles of roads, 896 bridges, 15,457 miles of trails, and 732 dams.

In an effort to improve maintenance decision-making, BLM initiated its "Stewardship Strategy" in FY 2002. This includes implementation in FY 2003 of the Facility Asset Management System (FAMS) to plan and track facility-specific maintenance needs and costs, to prioritize and monitor maintenance activities, and to prevent a recurrence of maintenance backlogs. Also in FY 2003 BLM began a bureau-wide facilities condition assessment program. A full inventory and condition assessment is expected to be completed by FY 2005. These assessments will provide important data about the condition of BLM's facilities with which BLM can make more informed decisions about how to spent Fee Demo revenues.

Table 9 summarizes BLM's recreation accomplishments as measured against fiscal year 2003 performance goals.

Table 9 Summary of BLM FY 2003 Recreation Accomplishments		
FY 2003 Annual Goal	Target	Actual
Percentage of physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas that are in good or fair condition	82%	87%
Percentage of Recreation Fee Demonstration Project sites and other selected recreation sites that are universally accessible	7%	7%
Percentage of recreation users satisfied with the quality of their recreation experiences on the BLM public lands	93%	97%
Percentage of recreation users satisfied with the BLM's interpretation and environmental education efforts in Special Recreation Management Areas	72%	89%

As shown above, the BLM met or exceeded all of its goals this past fiscal year. The percentages of physical facilities in good or fair condition continue to improve, and visitors are pleased with

the quality of their recreation experience. BLM is also continuing to improve site accessibility to people with disabilities as deficiencies identified during current ongoing evaluations are remedied. The percent of users satisfied with the BLM's interpretation and environmental education efforts also increased. Details of the customer survey data appear in the next section.

Visitor Surveys

Over the last five years BLM has collected customer satisfaction surveys from over 111 sites, of which 57 are Fee Demo sites (this represents data from about 11,500 respondents in total, of which 8,700 were visitors to Fee Demo sites). The goals of the survey were to determine the appropriateness of entrance or recreation fees and the extent to which visitors were satisfied with the value of their recreational experiences at BLM sites. Analysis of customer satisfaction surveys indicates that satisfaction levels appear to be very high at fee sites. The data also indicate that at fee sites:

- 97 percent (an increase of 4 percent over 2001) of the respondents reported that the overall quality of their BLM recreation experience was favorable;
- 86 percent (an increase of 1 percent over 2002) thought the amount charged was "about right;"
- 82 percent (a decrease of 2 percent over 2002) of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the value of their recreation experience at least equaled the fees paid;
- 31 percent of the respondents said they were willing to pay more;
- 31 percent of the respondents were neutral about if they would pay more or less;
- 38 percent of the respondents said they would not be willing to pay more;
- The majority of respondents believed that the amount charged was "about right."

Special Recreation Permits and Recreation Use Permits

The BLM amended its regulations on Special Recreation Permits and Recreation Use Permits to provide better customer service to the public, reduce administrative paperwork, and provide consistent law enforcement at fee sites on BLM-managed public lands. The rule allows the BLM manager to select an appropriate term for up to ten-years. Previously, permit terms were limited to five years.

The new rule also amends regulations for BLM-managed campgrounds by adding three new requirements. Where appropriate: 1) users must obtain a permit, 2) pay necessary fees, and 3) display proof of payment according to BLM instructions posted at the site. The new rule also prohibits the use of forged permits or using another person's permit. The new rule strengthens the BLM's enforcement capability and should increase fee compliance.

EXAMPLES OF FEE DEMO PROJECTS BY STATE

Alaska

Dalton Highway

Fee Demo funds from Marion Creek Campground were used to help redesign and print the "Dalton Highway Visitor Guide" newspaper in cooperation with the Alaska Natural History Association, and to help reprint the brochure "Sport Fishing along the Dalton Highway" in cooperation with the Alaska Department of Fish & Game. Fee Demo funds allowed BLM to

keep a campground host on site from mid-May to the end of August. This volunteer also assisted regularly at the Arctic Interagency Visitor Center in Coldfoot and performed a variety of maintenance tasks at visitor facilities along the Dalton Highway.

Taylor Highway – Top of the World Area

One of the most significant accomplishments in the Fortymile Management area using Fee Demo revenues is the opportunity to provide reimbursement for campground host volunteers in each of our campgrounds. The duties that they perform allow the permanent recreation staff the opportunity to direct their expertise elsewhere within the management area. Campground host duties are numerous, but most importantly they perform the following essential services that otherwise would not be possible:

- Provide immediate visitor assistance including first aid if necessary.
- Perform annual maintenance, prolonging the lifespan of various facilities.
- Record data used to evaluate visitor trends, enabling wise expenditures of Fee Demo revenues.
- Maintain the cleanliness of restroom facilities resulting in many positive public comments.

A portion of the fees collected in FY 2003 were used to fund the installation of 12 new signs that reflect the rustic character of the Fortymile region. At the fee station the registration instruction panel informs visitors: “Your fees are used to maintain this campground.” BLM’s accomplishments are displayed on bulletin boards and by the campground hosts and other visitor services staff. Fee revenues are used to help maintain Eagle Campground and interpretive displays on the popular Pipeline Trail that begins in the campground.

Arizona

Painted Rocks Petroglyphs Recreation Areas

During Fiscal Year 2003, a long-running deferred maintenance project was completed at Painted Rocks Petroglyphs Site and Campground. The access road, two camping loop roads, and 60 campsites were gravel-surfaced. As a result unhealthy dust conditions were dramatically reduced in the campground. Sixty new picnic tables and fire rings were also purchased and installed.

The Special Recreation Permit program continued to grow at Phoenix Field Office (PFO). During FY 2003, the number of permits administered by PFO increased from 52 to 56. The demand for SRP's is expected to continue to grow with the Phoenix metropolitan area, and Fee Demo revenues provide a source of funding that is available to meet the administrative demands of this program.

Lower Colorado River Recreation Sites

Approximately 84 volunteers contributed a total of 55,140 hours (valued at \$937,490) to help provide better customer service for visitors at recreation fee sites managed by the Yuma Field Office. These volunteers are the first line of contact at the recreation sites, and they assist visitors in obtaining permits by providing information about

program updates and points of interest in the area. Several

volunteers provide a 24 hour year-round presence at recreation sites along the Colorado River. In addition, the volunteers are a key factor in maintaining a high fee compliance rate and in deterring vandalism.



Before and after trail work at Lake Havasu.

A summary of Fee Demo revenues collected and their use is posted on the Yuma Field Office public website. Information is also posted about planned improvements to enhance the recreation experience of visitors to the Yuma Field Office recreation fee sites, with a request for the public to be involved in setting priorities for additional future improvements.

California

Bishop Field Office

Fee revenues were used to: fund cultural resources inventories in highly sensitive areas; assess bouldering impacts to cultural sites; purchase and plant trees for campgrounds; service campground toilets; and to offset volunteer expenses.

Folsom Field Office

In FY 2003 the Folsom Field Office used Fee Demo revenues to expand BLM's ability to provide services on the rivers managed by BLM. Fee revenues assisted in hiring four seasonal employees to patrol and monitor over 200 miles of river, 6,000 acres of Wilderness Study Area. In FY 2003, seasonal staff also coordinated with citizen groups and other agencies to accomplish a multitude of projects, including the following:

- Swiftwater boat training for U.S. FWS personal.
- River clean-ups on the Merced, North Fork and South Fork American Rivers.
- Campground enhancements on the Merced River campgrounds.
- "Leave no trace" programs for boaters on the Merced River.
- Rerouting the South Yuba Trail.
- Improving the put-in at the Mokelumne River.

- Yellow Star Thistle eradication on the Merced River.
- Bear Creek stewardship project involving the local high school.

Two of Folsom's seasonal staff were honored by the County of Mariposa for their public service on the Merced River. This award recognized BLM's commitment to public safety on the Merced River during the high river conditions in the spring of 2003. This award illustrates the impact that recreation fee funding can have on BLM's ability to provide customer service by staffing these important seasonal positions. Without these BLM employees present on the river, county search and rescue calls would likely be increased, stretching the county's ability to respond and putting the boating public at risk.



Fee revenues helped pay for a new picnic shelter.

In FY 2003, BLM also partnered with the Upper Merced River Watershed group to develop an extensive "Take Care" campaign, aimed at the protection and improvement of the river canyon. This effort was partially funded with Fee Demo revenues.

Colorado

Anasazi Heritage Center (AHC)

Fee Demo revenues assisted in funding several special events during FY 2003. The AHC provides annual updates to Colorado's Southwest Resource Advisory Council and issues press releases to local media recognizing the use of Fee Demo funding.

Special events funded by fees included the following:

- *A Celebration of Basket Weaving* -- occupied the gallery from April 1 through September 22, 2003.
- *Tanzanian Rock Art*--New frames and Plexiglas were purchased to make the traveling exhibit available as an outgoing loan for other institutions.
- *Diversity Endangered*--This exhibit was completed and sent to BLM's Red Rock National Conservation Area in Las Vegas, Nevada.
- *Canyons of the Ancients National Monument curriculum*--BLM completed the editing and proofreading for the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument curriculum and the Lowry Pueblo National Historic Landmark interpretive signs. Junior Explorer booklets were edited and printed and special badges were fabricated and delivered using Fee Demo revenues. The Junior Explorer booklet fills a niche for children's information on the AHC and the Monument.
- *Ute Culture Loan Kit*--The development of the Ute Culture Loan Kit was completed. The kit includes a video, books, musical instruments, activities written into curriculum format appropriate for 4th – 7th grade students.

- Fee Demo revenues also helped fund a number of guest speakers and demonstrators at the AHC. During FY 2003 these included: Hopi, Ute, and Mayan basketry demonstrations; a Ute flute performance; presentations on the historic journey of Dominguez and Escalante; and presentations on the effect of landscape on Puebloan settlement patterns.

Kremmling Field Office

During the summer of 2003, the Kremmling recreation staff completed the construction of two visitor information kiosks, which provide visitor information regarding river use, regulations, Fee Demo information, maps, camping and day-use fee information.

Special Recreation Permits

Fee Demo revenues assist BLM in meeting the costs associated with issuing special recreation permits. The SRP issuance presents a significant workload, which requires permit administration, issuance, monitoring, compliance, outfitters meetings, NEPA compliance, billings, documentation, guide orientation, and SRP support. The Kremmling Field Office and the Glenwood Springs Field Office issued a total of 78 Special Recreation Permits (SRPs) authorizing commercial rafting, commercial fishing, shuttle services, photography and competitive events within the Upper Colorado River SRMA.

Idaho

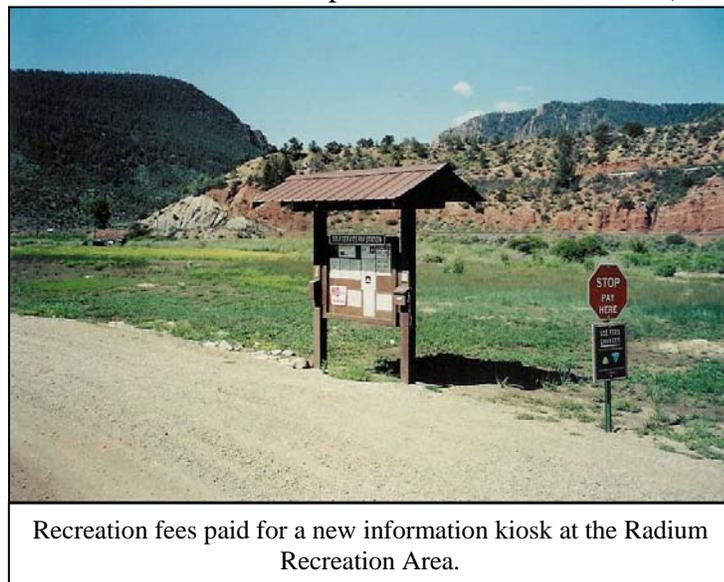
Milner Historic/Recreation Area

In FY 2003, Fee Demo revenues were used to

replace all of the boat docks and improve access to the Snake River. One new boat

dock was added and two accessible gangway ramps were installed. A deferred maintenance project to widen roads, add culverts, and increase the number of campground spurs was also completed. To date, using Fee Demo revenues and appropriated funds BLM has installed over \$43,000 worth of boat docks and accessible gangway ramps.

In the past, vandalism has been a problem in this area. FY 2003 Fee Demo revenues allowed BLM to increase patrols of the law enforcement ranger, with a subsequent decrease in vandalism. A major benefit of the fee program is that BLM is able to continue funding a camp host at this site. The camp host provides an additional presence at this site during weekends and evening hours, which helps reduce vandalism, improve customer service, and improve fee compliance.



Recreation fees paid for a new information kiosk at the Radium Recreation Area.

Lud Drexler Park

Using FY 2003 Fee Demo revenues, BLM continued to extend the season for camp hosts. Prior to participation in the fee demo program, our camp hosts were limited to a three-month season, starting on Memorial Day Weekend and ending on Labor Day Weekend. For the past three years using Fee Demo revenues camp hosts' seasons have been mid-April through mid-October.



Fee Demo revenues paid for trail repairs and installation of benches.

BLM kept the public informed about the use of Fee Demo revenues at Lud Drexler and Milner through the local newspapers and updates to the Cassia County Public Lands Committee meetings.

Montana

Dillon Field Office

During FY 2003, the Dillon Field Office used a portion of its Fee Demo money to implement improvements to the Axolotl Cabin in order to make this cabin available to the public as a recreational rental cabin. Since the cabin was just acquired with the surrounding 400 acres in the winter of 2003, there was no opportunity to budget for these necessary improvements. In addition to providing an outdoor toilet that visually blends in with the cabin, funds were used to install an outdoor water hydrant and a chlorinated water system for the inside of the cabin. Furniture was purchased, a broken window was replaced, and other work was completed in conjunction with a National Public Lands Day activity, including weed-pulling and construction of a spring enclosure to protect the water supply for the cabin. An agreement was initiated with the USFS to administer the rental program.

Revenue received from rental of this cabin will be used as seed money to restore other historic cabins within the Field Office, a project designed to fulfill the intent behind the cultural resources Section 110 provisions requiring "beneficial use" of historic properties. As other cabins are restored, these recreational rental cabins will provide the public with additional ways to enjoy a variety of hunting, fishing, hiking, and other recreation activities on surrounding BLM lands.

South Dakota Field Office

Fort Meade Recreation Area, Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) has two fee sites. Both are accessed from I-90 east of Sturgis by a BLM Backcountry Scenic Byway and are located adjacently along Alkali Creek. The Alkali Creek Recreation Site/Centennial Trailhead has day-use and camping areas. The horse camp is designed for short term camping for horseback riders. During FY 2003, the recreation site hosted two special recreation permit

events – a mountain bike race and a mountain bike demonstration day. Fee revenues were used to pay for the contracts issued for the refuse dumpsters and toilet cleaning which improves the cleanliness of the site for the visitors. Revenues were also used for grading the parking lot and access roads and vault toilet pumping is done on as needed basis.

Since 1997 a campground host couple has been present on-site from late May through early September. A campground host site with water, telephone, electric power, and a cement parking pad was constructed in 2002. The campground hosts are a significant contribution to assist in visitor needs, questions and provide a presence to reduce potential vandalism.

Nevada

Elko Field Office

Fee revenues at the North and South Elko sites (including Wilson Reservoir, North Wildhorse Campground, Tabor Creek Campground and Zunino-Jiggs Reservoir plus competitive and commercial special recreation permits) provided funds for basic campground maintenance to keep the sites open and safe for the public. Basic maintenance includes vault toilet maintenance, garbage service, water system maintenance and operation, fee collection, and basic supplies. Fee revenues were also used to reimburse campground hosts for camping-related expenses at each site. In addition, Fee Demo revenues helped pay for the following:

- Wilson Reservoir Recreation Site: Installation of handicap access fishing ramp, noxious weed control, garbage hauling service, potable water delivery service, continued testing and inspection of existing well water system, installation of gravel pads under picnic tables at six sites.
- North Wildhorse Campground: Deferred maintenance work on the shade ramadas was continued as well as noxious weed control.
- Zunino/Jiggs Reservoir and Tabor Creek Campground both conducted noxious weed control projects.

New Mexico

Taos Field Office

Rio Grande Gorge Recreation Management Area

An annual Rio Grande Gorge stakeholder meeting is held to discuss recreation and resource issues in the corridor. One of the primary issues discussed at this meeting is how fee monies are to be spent. In addition, the BLM meets annually with the Santa Cruz Lake Irrigation District to discuss the expenditure of Fee Demo revenues and management issues at the lake.

Fee revenues paid for volunteers from the Rocky Mountain Youth Corp to complete numerous projects within the gorge. Completed projects included:

- Treatment of 10 acres of noxious weeds;
- Repair of fence protecting a riparian zone;
- Site improvements at trailheads;
- Landscaping at the visitor center;



Recreation fees helped pay for new picnic tables and site improvements in Oregon.

- Clearing three acres of sage to facilitate growth of range grasses; and
- Work on an OHV staging area.

Fee revenues in the Rio Grande Gorge also helped fund 10 volunteers and four Student Conservation Association (SCA) Students. Volunteers provided visitor orientation, interpretation, and campground maintenance. SCA students monitored visitor use, constructed trails, and provided visitor orientation.

FY 2003 Fee Demo revenues at the Rio Bravo and Pilar sites were used as follows:

Rio Bravo

- Installation of showers at Rio Bravo;
- Rerouted NM Highway 570 to avoid user conflicts and safety issues;
- Replaced old pipes and well houses for the water system;
- Installed new shelters, replaced the old contact station, and built a host site for patrol and administration; and
- Brought the group shelter up to universal access standards.



Recreation fees helped restore trails and construct new campground facilities.

Pilar

- Replaced old pipes and the well house for the water system;
- Re-designed the site for traffic flow; and
- Installed running water restrooms, water and electric hook ups for RVs, a visitor contact/concession stand, a host site, and landscaping

Oregon

Roseburg District

Accomplishments in FY 2003 include:

- Sign removal;
- New brochures and new displays for the visitor center; and
- Removal of hazard trees.

Medford District

Accomplishments during FY 2003 at Hyatt Lake included converting day-use picnic sites into overnight sites, greatly improving service to the visitors. At the Rogue River, funds were used to increase maintenance at day-use sites in the corridor and to provide more visitor information.

Utah

Monticello Field Office, Cedar Mesa

Fees were used to maintain bulletin boards, trail counters, rest areas and campgrounds. Fees were also used to help fund the replacement of new Wilderness Study Area and No Motorized Vehicle signs every mile around the boundary of the Grand Gulch Primitive Area, Road Canyon WSA, and Mule Canyon WSA.

Price Field Office, Cleveland Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry

Fees were used to fund four SCA interns. The interns provided interpretive services at the Quarry, including staffing the visitor center and leading tours. In addition, the interns performed trail construction and maintenance and repaired a drainage problem that was threatening to damage the bone bed.

Wyoming

Buffalo Field Office

During FY 2003 Fee Demo revenues were used to maintain existing recreation sites. This included repair and maintenance of restrooms, cleaning fire rings, fixing and painting tables, fixing or replacing signs, and removing garbage and picking up trash

Lander Field Office

Fees collected at campgrounds were used to pay the costs associated with having campground hosts and to fund the salary of a seasonal employee who did light maintenance and management at the campgrounds.