

Section 2: Accomplishments and Future Plans

The agencies have taken the opportunity to build upon the success of the Fee Demo program and implement the “lessons learned” in the transition to REA program. The improvements are most clearly exhibited through each agency’s current accomplishments, which demonstrate the strong nexus with the visitor’s experience. Additionally, as described below, REA creates opportunities for these types of accomplishments to flourish into the future.

Section 9 of REA calls for the report to Congress to cover “*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 current accomplishments, as well as future projected accomplishments for each agency.

National Park Service—Examples of Current Accomplishments

The National Park Service consists of 390 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 204 NPS sites which 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: George Washington Memorial Parkway for Great Falls Park, Virginia (Asset Management/Maintenance and Visitor Services)

Construction of an integrated system of trails, overlooks, walkways, and other improvements near the visitor center and existing overlooks addressed a range of visitor use and management issues including: safety, resource protection, and visitor experience. This project improved trails, trailhead information kiosks, signs, overlooks, and other areas needed to provide safe opportunities for enjoyment while subtly redirecting visitors from sensitive, unsafe, and inappropriate areas.



Recreation Fee funds improved visitor safety issues at Great Falls Park overlooks by providing guard railing.



Prior to improvements, visitors often ventured off the designated path near this overlook at Great Falls Park, jeopardizing visitor safety and negatively impacting resources.



The completed new overlook, funded by Recreation Fee revenue, allows visitors to safely access and enjoy the same beautiful view while protecting resources.

*Example #2: Saint Croix National Scenic River, Saint Croix, Wisconsin
(Asset Management/Maintenance)*

The gravel parking area at County 'K' Landing was undersized and caused a safety concern from overflow parking on County Road 'K'. This is the most heavily used canoe landing in the Namekagon District, a scenic section of the riverway. On busy weekends, the landing serves over 300 people per day, but the parking area could only accommodate 20 vehicles. Therefore, the parking area was rehabilitated and expanded to accommodate 30 cars and 4 oversized vehicles. Additionally, a well for drinking water was added. This is a popular start point for multi-day canoe trips. Expanding the parking area and providing water for visitors will greatly improve the recreational experience.



The gravel parking area at County "K" Landing of St. Croix National Scenic River was undersized and caused safety concerns.



The project improved the parking area to accommodate more cars and enhance accessibility to visitors.

*Example #3: Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Indiana
(Habitat Restoration)*

This project improved habitat for rare plants such as orchids through the reduction of exotic species, thus improving the viewshed while protecting, maintaining, and improving remnants of the extremely rare oak savanna habitat.

The work accomplished through this Public Land Corps (PLC) project provides urban visitors opportunities to experience this unique community and photograph the rare Karner Blue butterfly. The Student Conservation Association was the partner for this PLC project.



Members of the Student Conservation Association work to restore habitat in the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore in Indiana.

Example #4: Acadia National Park, Maine (Visitor Services & Interpretation)

Coastal and marine plants and animals are distinctive, charismatic, and vitally significant resources of Acadia National Park. However, the rocky shore and tide pool areas where coastal resources are accessible are fragile. An educational program funded by Recreation Fee revenue helps guide the public through this sensitive habitat while providing education about the important coastal and marine resources. The program is presented twice weekly and allows park interpreters to reach a much larger percentage of park visitors.

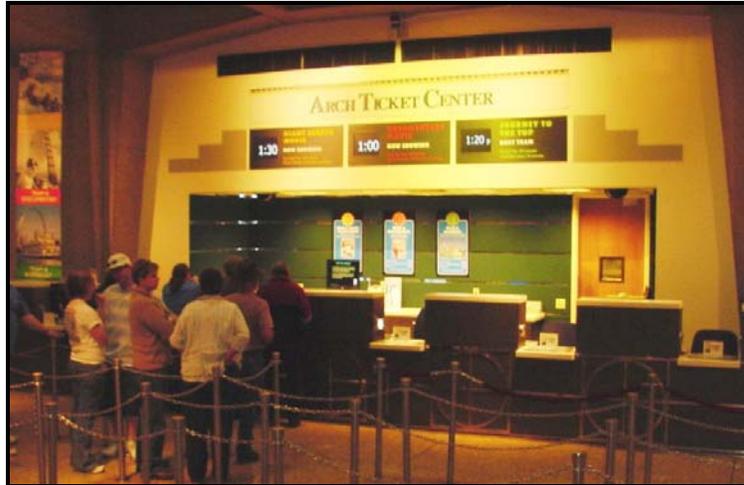


A park interpreter guides a group of visitors along the shore providing in-depth knowledge of the resource while protecting it from harmful impacts.

Example #5: Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, Missouri (Fee Management Agreements)

Under a previous Cooperative Agreement, the Bi-State Development Agency (park cooperator) operates and manages the Tram system ride to the observation deck of the 630-foot high Gateway Arch in St. Louis. They are authorized to collect a fee for these

tram rides. To improve efficiency and eliminate the need for duplicate staffing, the park cooperator collects the Park's IMAX movie expanded amenity fee at the same time they collect the tram ride fee. The park cooperator is reimbursed a percentage of gross revenue for this service, as specified under a fee management agreement.



Above is the Arch Ticket Center sales counter, operated by the park cooperator under a fee management agreement in action at the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial.

Example #6: Risk Management Division, Washington, D.C. (Law Enforcement)

The NPS is developing a software system that allows park law enforcement to record incidents, sort data, conduct data analysis, and create reports in various formats to meet internal and external requirements. "Incidents" is a broad category, including anything from wildland fire to search and rescue services. The system will provide a single source of reporting for all NPS incidents. It will be cost effective, versatile, and adaptable to changing technologies and interface with existing systems. It will be very useful for annual analysis of trends and performance including measurement of GPRA goal achievement. The NPS development of this system is being utilized by DOI for a Department-wide application.

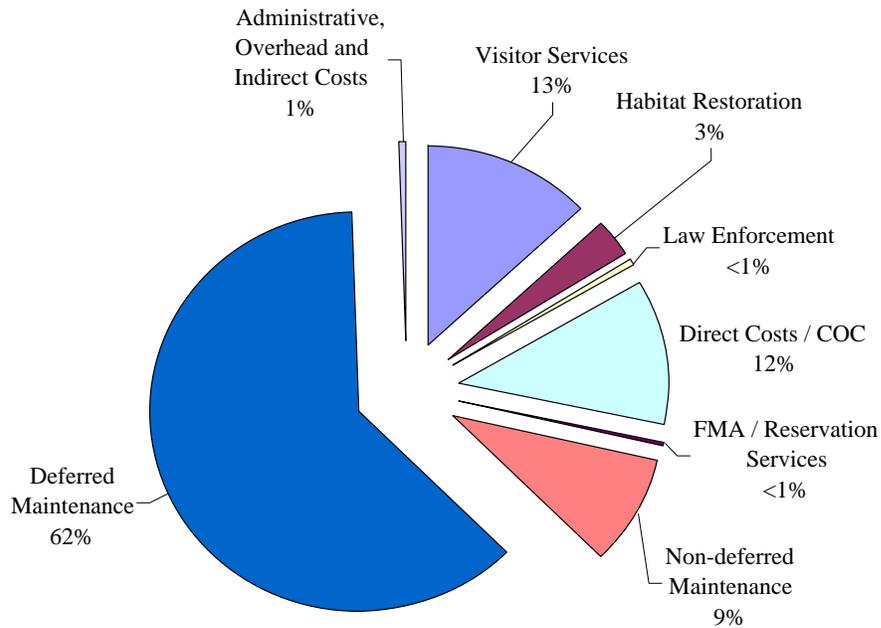
Example #7: Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado (Cost of Collection)

The Longs Peak area of Rocky Mountain National Park is a high-use area with approximately 200,000 visitors in the area annually. In the past, no mechanism was in place for the public to pay an entrance fee at Longs Peak, which is required in all other areas of Rocky Mountain National Park. The lack of fee collection decreased revenues that are used to enhance the visitor experience at the park. A project funded by Recreation Fee revenue included the purchase and installation of an "automated fee machine" at the Longs Peak area for the collection of the park's existing entrance fee. The project generated more revenue for reinvestment into the park and maintained fairness to the public by assessing entrance fees to all park users.

Future NPS Plans

The NPS continues to focus its obligations to meet the Service-wide goal of reducing deferred maintenance and lowering the Facility Condition Index⁴ (FCI). With REA's strong emphasis on enhancing visitor facilities and services, the NPS will focus REA revenue on deferred maintenance and capital investment for fee facilities, and on visitor-use assets, moving into preventive maintenance and component renewal actions in future years. The following charts highlight 2006 planned expenditures at two NPS sites (Yosemite National Park and Castillo de San Marcos National Monument). Tables highlighting planned 2006–2010 expenditures for both of the sites can be found in Appendix I. An agency summary for future spending plans (2006–2010) by obligation category follows the pie charts below.

Figure A: 2006 Yosemite National Park Obligations by Category



⁴ FCI is a measure commonly used by industry to monitor the condition of facilities. NPS can now measure its performance in maintaining assets by using a FCI. It can also measure an asset's importance to the park mission by using an Asset Priority Index (API). By combining these two, NPS can target funding to improve the condition of priority assets.

Figure B: 2006 Castillo de San Marcos National Monument Obligations by Category

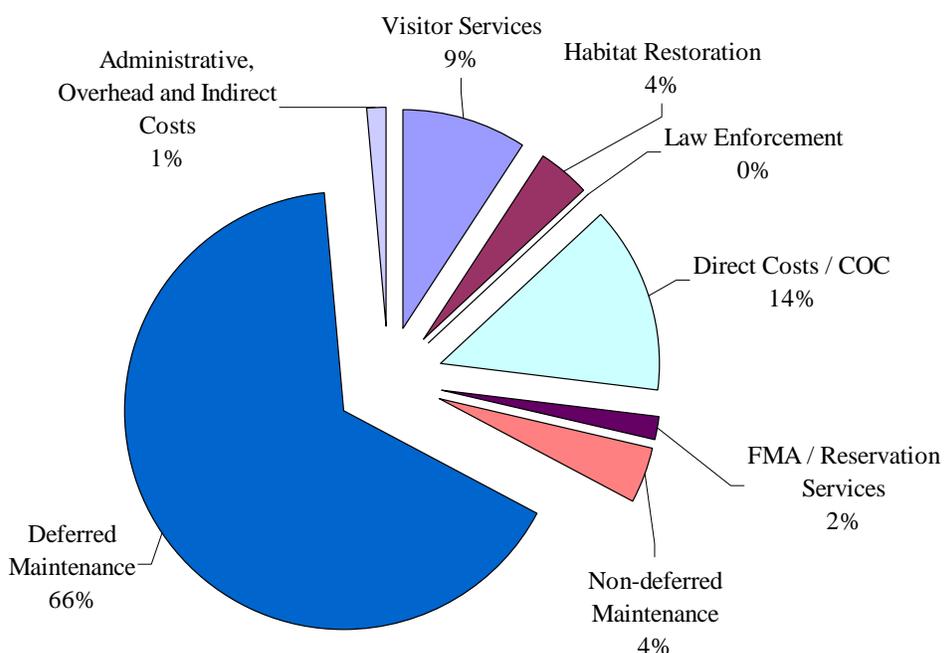


Table 2: National Park Service Obligations Summary by Category 2006–2010

<i>Projected \$ amounts per year</i>						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total projected spending in obligation category over next 5 years
<i>Visitor Services</i>	\$20,000,000	\$35,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$175,000,000
<i>Habitat Restoration</i>	\$7,500,000	\$9,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$46,500,000
<i>Law Enforcement</i>	\$500,000	\$2,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$11,500,000
<i>Direct Costs / COC</i>	\$34,400,000	\$36,800,000	\$37,000,000	\$37,500,000	\$37,500,000	\$183,200,000
<i>FMA / Reservation Services</i>	\$1,639,000	\$4,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$5,500,000	\$5,500,000	\$21,639,000
<i>Non-deferred Maintenance</i>	\$2,565,000	\$6,200,000	\$36,000,000	\$36,000,000	\$36,000,000	\$116,765,000
<i>Deferred maintenance</i>	\$95,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$95,000,000	\$95,000,000	\$95,000,000	\$480,000,000
<i>Administrative, Overhead and Indirect Costs</i>	\$8,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$47,000,000
Totals	\$169,604,000	\$202,000,000	\$236,000,000	\$237,000,000	\$237,000,000	\$1,081,604,000

Fish and Wildlife Service—Examples of Current Accomplishments

The FWS manages a system of 545 national wildlife refuges comprising over 95 million acres and 70 national fish hatcheries, which cover approximately 21,850 acres. These areas are located in all 50 states and some island territories. They are managed principally to conserve fish and wildlife, but they also provide opportunities for wildlife-dependent recreation, if compatible with the site's purposes and overall mission. Wildlife-dependent recreation includes activities such as hunting, fishing, wildlife observation, wildlife photography, interpretation, and environmental education. REA helps strengthen the nexus between fee revenue and investments into improving the visitor's experience at FWS sites.

Example #1: DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge, Nebraska and Iowa (Visitor Services, Maintenance)

DeSoto NWR is located on the border of Nebraska and Iowa. One of its main attractions is a museum featuring artifacts from *The Bertrand*, a steamboat that sank in the Missouri River in 1865. Excavated in 1968, the DeSoto Bertrand Museum holds some 200,000 pieces, one of the most significant assemblages of Civil War era artifacts in the country. DeSoto NWR charges an entrance fee which helps pay for restoration activities and maintenance of the Bertrand Museum at the Refuge.



(Left) Dr. Larrie Stone contracted to restore Bertrand artifacts at DeSoto NWR.

DeSoto NWR uses some of its recreation fee dollars to host popular annual events, such as the International Migratory Bird Day. These events serve to educate visitors about the importance of wildlife and habitat.



REA revenue helped DeSoto NWR makes its International Migratory Bird Day event a success.

*Example #2: Cibola National Wildlife Refuge, California and Arizona
(Visitor Services and Law Enforcement)*

Cibola NWR is located in the border between California and Arizona. Waterfowl hunting is a form of compatible wildlife-dependent recreation supported by REA fees at this Refuge. The Refuge collects hunting fees as an expanded amenity fee and puts the revenue right back into the waterfowl hunting program. The Service prides itself on offering safe and quality hunts, which require active law enforcement to educate the public, increase monitoring of activities, and enforce hunting rules. Hunts also require additional time and earlier hours from many of the Refuge staff, including Refuge law enforcement. REA dollars pay for the additional Refuge law enforcement needed.



Happy and successful young hunters pose with their geese and decoys at a goose hunt on Cibola NWR.

*Example #3: A.R.M. Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge, Florida
(Visitor Services, Maintenance, and Costs of Collection)*

The A.R.M. Loxahatchee NWR in Florida used a portion of its REA revenue to support the Annual Everglades Day event held in February 2005. Everglades Day is a fee-free day enjoyed by thousands of visitors from around the world. The Refuge used REA money to rent buses, trolleys, tents, chairs, and other items for this popular annual event.



Colorful trolleys transport visitors to the Refuge's Everglades Day events.

REA fee revenue also helped the A.R.M. Loxahatchee NWR accomplish the following:

- Repair and maintain refuge information signs;
- Clean, strip, and repaint the visitor center parking lot;
- Purchase a new bronze plaque and kiosk materials for the new 20-Mile Bend boat ramp and fishing area (this new access area was created through a partnership effort with the South Florida Water Management District);
- Create informational tear sheets, entrance fee envelopes, and Public Use Notices that advertise refuge events; and
- Allow the refuge to hire two seasonal refuge staff to assist visitors, work at the visitor center, and operate the welcome station.



Visitor uses self-service entrance fee station (left), and a refuge employee greets visitors at the staffed entrance fee station (right).

Additionally, REA dollars helped pay for repairs to the visitor center, the entrance to the refuge, and other visitor use areas after Hurricane Wilma damaged the area. The photos show the two different welcome stations at the Refuge entrance. One is staffed and the other is self-service; both provide important resource and safety information to visitors.

Example #4: Chincoteague NWR

(Costs of Collection, Visitor Services, Law Enforcement, and Maintenance)

The Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge is one of FWS's top destination refuges. Adjacent to Assateague National Seashore, the refuge and park are home to the famous Chincoteague ponies. The refuge draws visitors year-round, but visitation increases in late July for pony round-up and auction. Pony Penning Day festivities have expanded to a week-long event. The island's beach is also a huge draw for tourists and locals, who have helped make this refuge one of the highest earning sites in the FWS REA program. REA fees have allowed Chincoteague NWR to:

- Improve visitor services by designing, developing, and installing interpretive exhibits on four separate trails: the Lighthouse Trail, Woodland Trail, Wildlife Loop, and Marsh Trail;
- Address deferred maintenance by repairing pot holes and ruts on the service road to facilitate hunting access; and purchase 50 tons of sandstone to repair the seasonally damaged Swans Cove Trail, and the service road;
- Begin constructing a new bike trail along Beach Road (the new bike trail will eventually replace Swan Cove Trail, which continues to suffer seasonal storm damage, and will be the only bike/access trail leading to the beach);
- Hire a seasonal law enforcement officer to provide visitor protection and safety during high peak visitation;
- Address habitat restoration by providing vegetation control for improved wildlife viewing opportunities;
- Engage in capital improvements by replacing old entrance fee booths with new booths; and
- Provide a variety of other needs such as printing entrance and annual passes; repainting center lines on Beach Road and spaces in parking lots, and addressing visitor center maintenance.

*Example #5: Rocky Mountain Arsenal NWR, Colorado
(Visitor Services and Maintenance)*

Rocky Mountain Arsenal NWR is one of the FWS's newest urban refuges. Located in suburban Denver, this refuge started a popular fishing program that is supported by REA dollars. The revenue pays for stocking the lakes with blue gills, improving access, and restoring habitat.



Bluegill stocking at Lake Ladora and Lower Derby Lake.

Additionally, REA revenue addressed capital improvement needs at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal NWR by providing funding to complete construction of a trail in October 2005 under the coordination of an Eagle Scout. The trail was built to provide quick angler access between Lake Ladora and Lake Mary.



Angler short-cut trail.

Future FWS Plans

The following pie charts highlight examples of five-year future plans at two FWS sites (Sequoyah National Wildlife Refuge in Oklahoma and Rocky Mountain Arsenal in Colorado). Tables highlighting the five year plan (2006–2010) can be found for both sites in Appendix I. A FWS agency summary of future spending plans (2006–2010) by obligation category follows the pie charts.

Figure C: 2006 Sequoyah NWR Obligations by Category

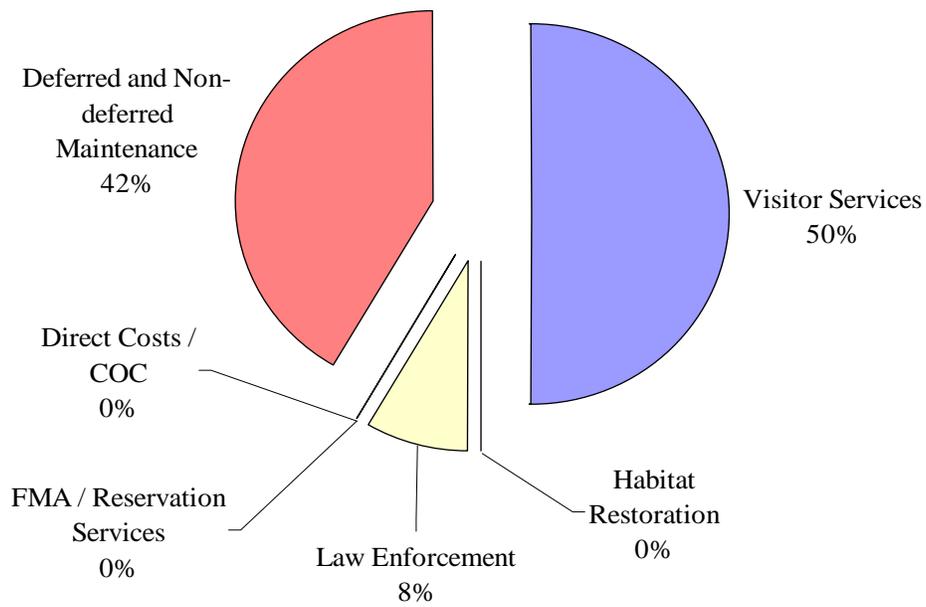


Figure D: 2006 Rocky Mountain Arsenal NWR Obligations by Category

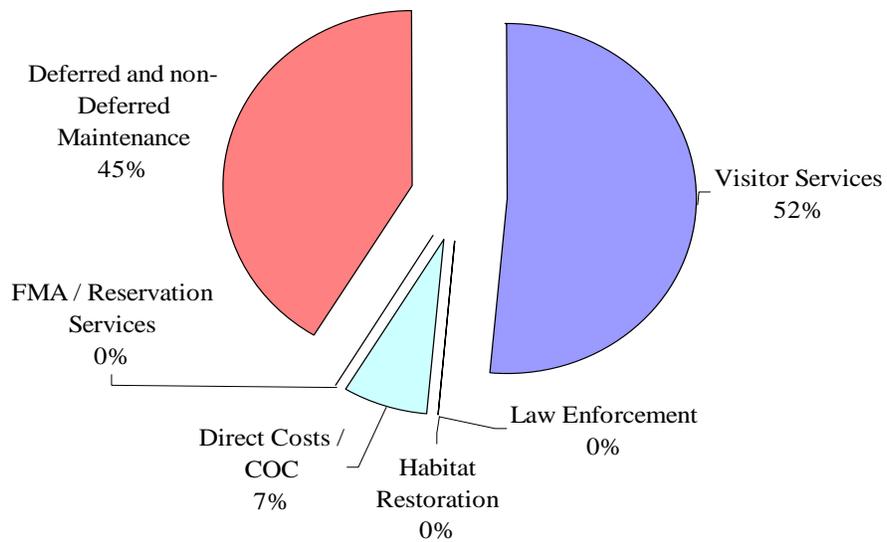


Table 3: FWS Service Obligations Summary by Category 2006–2010						
Projected \$ amounts per year						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total projected spending in obligation category over next 5 years
<i>Visitor Services</i>	1,952,000	2,050,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,200,000	\$10,402,000
<i>Habitat Restoration</i>	165,000	200,000	250,000	250,000	275,000	\$1,140,000
<i>Law Enforcement</i>	335,000	375,000	400,000	400,000	450,000	\$1,960,000
<i>Direct Costs / Costs of Collection</i>	\$645,000	675,000	675,000	680,000	695,000	\$3,370,000
<i>FMA / Reservation Services</i>	3,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,500	\$25,500
<i>Non-deferred Maintenance including annual Repairs and Maintenance and Capital Improvements</i>	\$700,000	700,000	750,000	780,000	800,000	\$3,730,000
<i>Deferred maintenance</i>	250,000	300,000	400,000	450,000	500,000	\$1,900,000
<i>Administrative, Overhead and Indirect Costs</i>	410,000	410,000	410,000	410,000	410,000	\$2,050,000
Totals	\$4,460,000	\$4,715,000	\$4,990,000	\$5,075,000	\$5,337,500	\$24,577,500

BLM—Examples of Current Accomplishments

BLM manages 262 million acres of public lands and close to 3,300 recreation sites. The vast majority of recreation on BLM lands is dispersed and does not involve any fees. BLM landscapes range from 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). BLM manages 38 Wild and Scenic Rivers (20 percent of the national river system), 10 National Historic Trails (85 percent of the national system) and a host of other Federally-designated special conservation sensitive areas. Current accomplishments stemming from REA revenue include the following examples:

*Example #1: Kasha–Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument, New Mexico
(Visitor Services, Maintenance)*

REA fees collected at the Kasha–Katuwe Tent Rocks in New Mexico are an increasing source of revenue for the operation and maintenance of the monument. A large majority of the fees were used in 2005 for the annual maintenance of the Three-mile National Recreation Trail facilities and access road. Additionally, a professional bird guide was completed and plans for a welcome station were sent for procurement. The welcome

station will be located approximately 100 feet beyond the sign at the entrance gate and staffed by the Pueblo de Cochiti Tribe. The welcome station will provide information to the public and help facilitate collecting fees.



An example of REA fees going toward new construction for the benefit of visitor services.

*Example #2: King Range National Conservation Area, California
(Maintenance, New Construction, Enhancement)*

In Fiscal Year 2005, REA revenue provided regular maintenance services for two heavily used coastal access sites: Black Sands Beach Trailhead and Mal Coombs Park, located in the coastal community of Shelter Cove, California. Both Black Sands Beach Trailhead and Mal Coombs Park receive intense daily public use throughout the spring, summer, and fall seasons. Both sites provide services to hundreds, and sometimes thousands of visitors on busy summer weekends as the public visits the Cape Mendocino Lighthouse, accesses the beaches and tidal pools of Mal Coombs Park, uses Shelter Cove's public boat launch ramp, spends the day on Black Sands Beach, and departs and returns to the Black Sands Beach Trailhead for backpacking on the Lost Coast Trail. Such heavy public use requires daily, and occasionally twice daily janitorial services to maintain facilities in a safe, sanitary, and pleasant condition. This work is completed by a local contractor from the Shelter Cove community and funded with REA revenue. Additionally, basic janitorial services for the six King Range campgrounds are funded with REA revenue during the peak season from April through October.

REA revenues have enabled the BLM-King Range staff to provide a high level of service to the visiting public, while at the same time focusing time and funding on high priority projects such as building partnerships with community-based conservation groups, which employ and mentor youth in natural resource careers. The King Range collects over \$25,000 per year.



A California Conservation Corps crew and volunteers perform construction on a Mountain bike trail.

*Example #3: Henry Mountains/Sevier River Project Area, Utah
(Maintenance, Law Enforcement)*

On the southern end of the Henry Mountains, BLM operates the Starr Springs Campground and Picnic Area. The area is popular with visitors traveling to Lake Powell, including geology groups. The source of the campground's water system has been a spring development which has had a history of water quality issues and has historically failed public drinking water standards.

BLM developed a well to provide a safe, reliable public drinking water supply at this campground. During FY 2005, wellhead development was completed, a submersible pump was installed, and water quality testing was performed. The State approved the well development and the new water storage tank and distribution system is presently under construction using REA funds. The water system will be available for visitor use this year.

Portions of the Paiute and Great Western Trail Systems are located within the project area. The use of these developed trail systems and all-terrain vehicle (ATV) use continues to increase in this area. Through various funding sources, including REA revenues and cooperation with the Forest Service and State Parks and Recreation, monitoring, patrol efforts and maintenance were performed on 250 miles of these trail systems on BLM lands during 2005. In addition, approximately 600 miles of routes were tracked using global positioning systems (GPS) and mapped in support of the Richfield Field Office resource management plan effort. This data has been invaluable in developing alternatives to best accommodate the increase in visitor use.



A new well was drilled at this site and now provides drinking water for the public and running water for the restrooms in the Henry Mountains, Utah.

*Example #4: Lake Havasu Recreation Area, Arizona
(Visitor Services, Maintenance)*

The REA program has helped fund several deferred maintenance projects within Lake Havasu Recreation Area. Security and public safety were increased by funding workers from the Volunteer Site Host Program and Environmental Careers Organization. Increased staff answered public inquiries about area attractions as well as safety hazards. REA funds also help to maintain pedestrian lighting and public use areas around docks and launch ramps, and bulletin boards with information regarding fee reinvestments, as well as to clean up trash at the site.

Public access to Lake Havasu was enhanced by replacing an unsafe boat launch ramp and increasing public parking at Take Off Point on Lake Havasu. Launch points and parking are in very short supply and the BLM ramp was the only free facility on the lake or in the region available to the public. Because REA funds were used and matched by Deferred Maintenance Funds, no charges were made to public users. La Paz County has agreed to carry out security or police patrols and has advertised the “free” status to its constituents.

Future BLM Plans

A BLM summary for future spending plans (2006–2010) for all of its sites by obligation category is not available at this time as BLM typically only projects spending plans one year in advance. However, the following descriptions and chart highlight 2006 planned expenditures at two BLM sites: (1) Campbell Creek Science Center, and (2) Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area. Tables highlighting the five year plan (2006–2010) for Yaquina Head can be found in Appendix I.

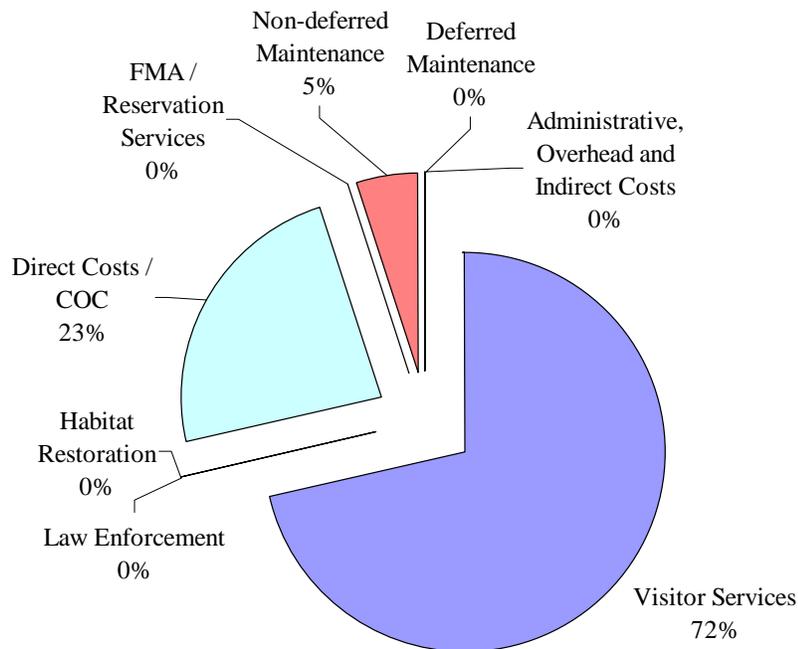
Example #1: The Campbell Creek Science Center, Alaska

The BLM Campbell Creek Science Center located in Anchorage, Alaska, utilizes REA revenue to design, develop, and deliver education and recreation programs on natural resource topics for 39,435 children and adults annually. In addition to the Science Center, there are 12 miles of recreational trails on the 730-acre Campbell Tract which are utilized for special events involving local volunteers and over 400 partners. Annually, 100 percent of the recreation fees revenues are allocated for hiring educators to deliver high quality visitor services for this unique site and bolster its partnership with the community and school district.

Example #2: Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area, Oregon

The Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area, located in Newport, Oregon, utilizes fees to hire interpretive specialists and park rangers to greet the public, lead tours, and provide environmental education programs to over 200,000 people, including over 5,000 school children annually. In FY 2005, over 750 programs were presented in one of Oregon's most accessible and ecologically diverse tide pool areas, the historic lighthouse, and the Interpretive Center. The fees were also used to hire part-time maintenance staff during the busy summer season.

Figure E: 2006 Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area Obligations by Category



Forest Service—Examples of Current Accomplishments

FS manages 193 million acres in 155 National Forests and 20 National Grasslands across the United States and Puerto Rico. FS's large and ecologically diverse land base makes it a leading provider of outdoor recreation. Over 90 percent of National Forest System lands are free. Of FS sites requiring some type of visitor related management, only 39 percent charge fees, typically for specific activities such as camping or boating. REA has built on the success of the Fee Demo program, exemplified by the following accomplishments:

Example #1: Lewis and Clark National Forest, Montana (Visitor Services)

The Lewis and Clark Visitor Interpretive Center, in the Lewis and Clark National Forest in Montana, uses REA fee revenues to provide a variety of interpretive programs throughout the year. A highlight of their program is their daily and weekly programming. Daily programming at the interpretive center includes: a personalized welcome and introduction to tour bus clients; stationed demonstrations of period skills conducted indoors by trained interpreters; daily operation of an outdoor camp along the river where interpreters provide interactive programs for visitors; a daily one-hour afternoon activity engaging visitors in experiential learning; and hourly showings of 2 feature films at the interpretive center.



Life-skills demonstration (above), and visitors at River Camp (below).



Special summer programming includes weekly outdoor evening presentations in the amphitheater. Friday evenings feature presentations of the Lewis and Clark story from a Euro-American perspective and Saturday evenings feature presentations by Native Tribes. A Chautauqua, featuring dramatic first-person living history presentations by interpreters in costume, involved four different characters associated with the expedition story and was presented to over 200 people. Several week-long children's day camps were offered for children in grades 1 through 6.



Sunday sampler (above), and hands-on education (below).



*Example #2: George Washington and Jefferson National Forest, Virginia
(Visitor Services)*

Through REA receipts, the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests were able to improve visitor services at eight recreation sites by providing 12 additional educational workshops and add 39 additional days of interpretive services at these sites. One of these nature hikes is illustrated in the following photograph.



Knock on Wood Nature Hike, George Washington and Jefferson NF, Virginia, 2005

*Example #3: Medicine Bow–Routt National Forest, Colorado and Wyoming
(Habitat Restoration)*

The Medicine Bow–Routt National Forest in Colorado and Wyoming used REA revenue to build an accessible boardwalk that allows persons with disabilities to view the wildlife in the marsh area without impacting the wetland.



Lake Owen Boardwalk, Medicine Bow–Routt NF, Colorado

Example #4: Coconino National Forest, Arizona (Law Enforcement)

Law enforcement presence at recreation fee sites can have a significant impact on the recreation experience and real and perceived safety for recreation visitors. For example, within the Red Rocks High Impact Recreation Area (HIRA) on the Coconino National Forest, law enforcement presence has helped tremendously. In a single year the Law Enforcement Officer for the Red Rocks HIRA responded to and handled: 13 drug incidents, 22 public assists (traffic accidents and broken-down vehicles), seven arrests, two search and rescues, 79 resource-related incidents (litter, dumping, or other resource damage), 24 transient camp removals, three property damage cases, two illegal trail construction cases, rescue of one kidnap victim, and made approximately 500 public contacts.

*Example #5: The Salmon–Challis National Forest, Idaho
(Fee Management Agreements)*

A fee management agreement uses REA receipts to share costs with Lemhi County for garbage collection services and road maintenance for recreation fee sites.

Future FS Plans

The following pie charts illustrate how two national forests spent fee revenues in FY 2006. Appendix I provides examples of 3-year plans at two FS sites (Gifford Pinchot NF and Superior NF.) A summary of FS obligations by category for 2006–2010 follows these pie charts.

Figure F: 2006 Gifford Pinchot NF Obligations by Category

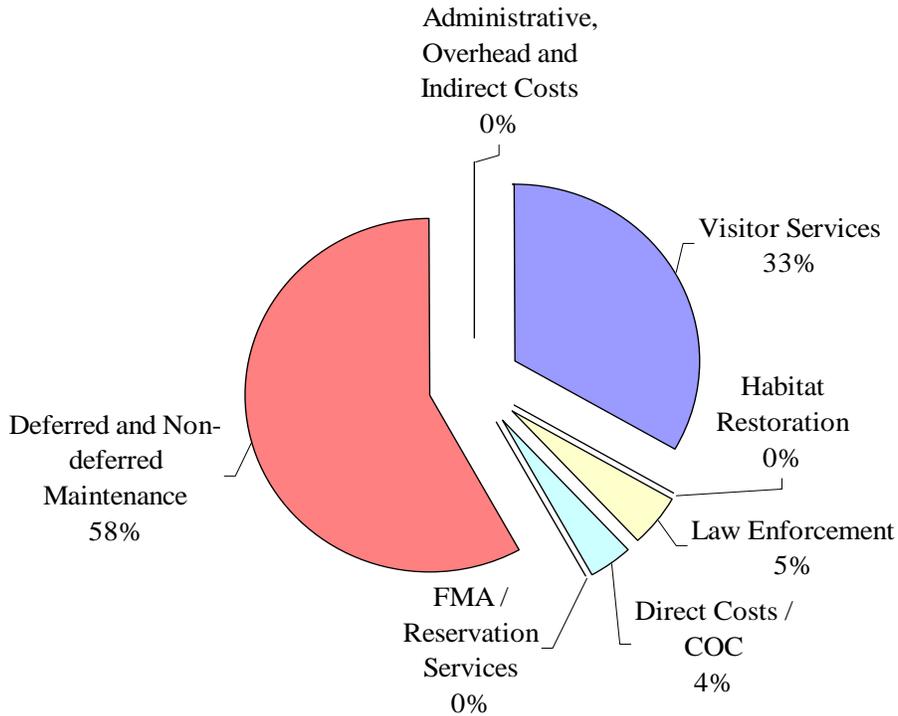


Figure G: 2006 Superior NF Obligations by Category

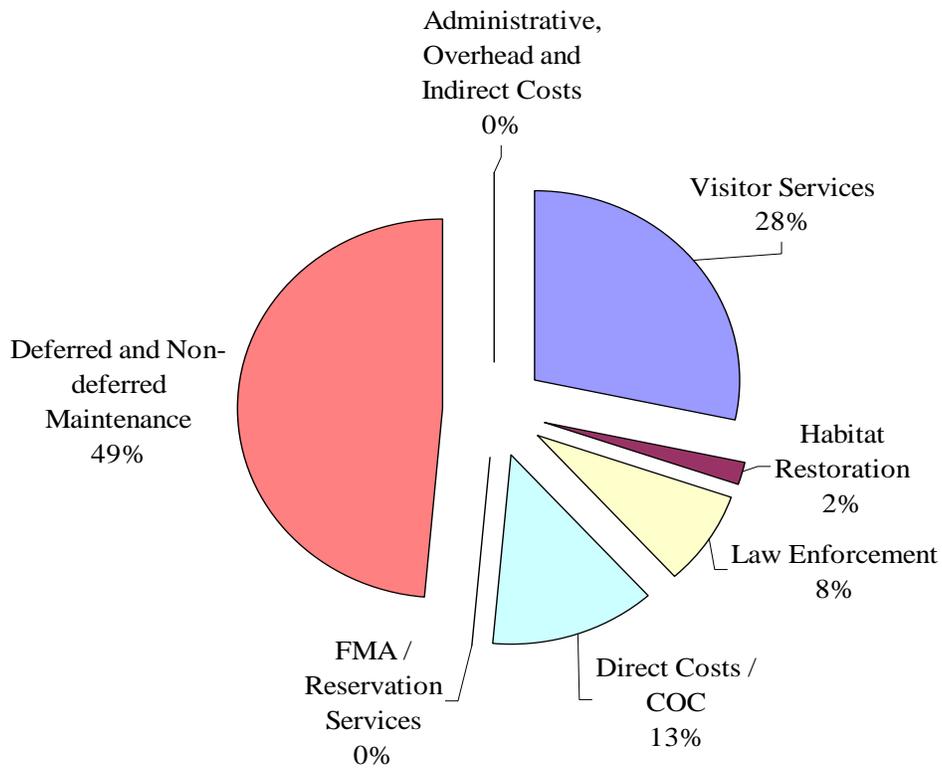


Table 4: Forest Service Obligations Summary by Category 2006–2010

Projected \$ amounts per year						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total projected spending in obligation category over next 5 years
<i>Visitor Services</i>	\$11,000,000	\$13,000,000	\$13,000,000	\$14,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$66,000,000
<i>Habitat Restoration</i>	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$425,000	\$425,000	\$2,050,000
<i>Law Enforcement</i>	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$16,500,000
<i>Direct Costs / COC</i>	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$8,500,000	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$42,500,000
<i>FMA / Reservation Services</i>	\$4,800,000	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$26,800,000
<i>Deferred & Non-deferred Maintenance</i>	\$18,500,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,000,000	\$19,500,000	\$20,000,000	\$96,000,000
Totals	\$45,700,000	\$48,400,000	\$49,400,000	\$52,425,000	\$53,925,000	\$249,850,000