

# Recreation Facility Analysis



## 5-year Proposed Program of Work and Programmatic Results of Implementation

DAKOTA PRAIRIE Grasslands  
November 16, 2007



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

This document is a living, working road map to guide the Forest in providing a quality, sustainable recreation sites program. It describes the vision for the overall Forest recreation program and outlines proposals specific to individual developed recreation sites.

The proposals and guidance contained in this document were developed through, and are the end result of, the national Recreation Facility Analysis (RFA) process. Existing and projected visitor demands, recreation program niche, resource conditions, links to the community, program costs, and revenue were all considered in developing proposals.

This document will serve as a framework from which the Forest will prioritize investments, and pursue changes in operations or maintenance of recreation sites. Proposals are wholly consistent with the Northern Region's "Recreation Strategy", and the Dakota Prairie Grasslands Forest Land and Resource Management Plan.

The Forest recognizes that site-specific analysis and public involvement may be necessary prior to implementing some of the proposals contained in this document. As implementation of site-specific proposals are considered, they will be evaluated to determine if they are subject to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and all required procedures shall be executed.

The Forest also recognizes that proposals relating to fees will require consistency with criteria outlined in the Recreation Enhancement Act (REA) and coordination with the appropriate Recreation Resource Advisory Committee (RRAC).

## 2. SUMMARY - Programmatic Effects Of Implementation

### A. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS

The purpose of the Recreation Facility Analysis process is to display the tasks needed over the next 5 years to bring the Forest's recreation infrastructure into alignment with the resources available to operate and maintain it to standard. Many of our facilities were built 30-50 years ago and have reached the end of their useful life without significant deferred maintenance investment. Other facilities receive no or little use, and no longer serve the demand that existed 30-50 years ago. The fundamental premise of the program of work is to create an inventory which is sufficiently sustainable and flexible to be adapted annually to any changes in available resources. The program of work has been developed to meet the following objectives:

- Operate and maintain sites to standard within available revenue stream.
- Reduce deferred maintenance by 20% over the 5 year life of the program of work.
- Focus available resources on sites which conform most closely to the Forest Recreation Program Niche.
- Maintain and enhance customer satisfaction with available sites.

The RFA process defines the proposed actions for management of forest recreation sites in order to meet the desired future condition that aligns with the Forest Plan. For purposes of the analysis and planning for future proposed actions, four categories (A-D) of proposed management are used. These categories are:

- 1) Category A: sites that are under some type of operational or contractual agreement whose terms are longer than the 5-year period of the RFA.
- 2) Category B: sites that meet the unit niche; are environmentally sustainable within the capability and capacity of the natural resources; are supported by and provide support to local communities; and have a sustainable management cost-benefit ratio.
- 3) Category C: sites that do not meet all of the above criteria, but with a combination of mitigation, additional resources, or other type of action could be made to qualify for Category B status.
- 4) Category D: sites that do not meet all of the (Category B) criteria; or fall sufficiently short in one or more of the criterion so as to render the capability of meeting it unsustainable. These sites may be managed for dispersed recreation opportunities.

Sites were evaluated and ranked based on conformance to the forest niche and amount of recreation use (35%), financial efficiency (35%), and environmental and community sustainability (30%).

B. FOREST RECREATION NICHE

October 25, 2006 Niche Statement (for coming decade)

**Marketing Phrase: The Dakota Prairie Grasslands –  
Scenic Badlands and Sweeping Prairies**

**Niche Emphasis:** From the sweeping tall grass prairies and the eastern hardwoods to the rugged, colorful badlands the DPG offers a welcome contrast from crop land agriculture that surrounds these islands of public land. These unique natural communities offer important public access to solitude, scenery and discovery of the natural world. A well-managed system of roads and trails allow visitors to move through these landscapes and explore places that were once traveled by dinosaurs, American Indians, homesteaders, General Custer, and Teddy Roosevelt. Recreation experiences and new opportunities provide a greater awareness and understanding of this unique and diverse place. Exceptional wildlife viewing, hunting and mountain biking are valued by local residents and attract regional and national visitors.

**Settings, Special Places and Values**

The Grassland offers a wide diversity of settings, from the tall grass, to mixed grass, short grass prairie and rugged rocky and treed badlands. Prehistoric, historic and cultural resources are valuable treasures and reminders of the past that are still accessible and honored through multiple partnerships. Outstanding scenery, abundant wildlife, and opportunities for solitude allow visitors to “get away from it all.”

**Recreation Destinations** - Trails, scenic drives, historic sites and recreation destinations such as Maah Daah Hey National Recreation Trail, North Country National Scenic Trail, Custer Trail Auto Tour, Blacktail Trail, Burr Oak Savannah, Denbigh Experimental Forest, Elkhorn Ranch.

**Badlands** – Woody draws, river breaks, scenic buttes, ponderosa pine forest remnants and colorful rugged geologic layers of eroded clay and petrified rock expose the lands ancient past when dinosaurs roamed.

**Rolling and Tall Grass Prairie** -- Native prairie grasslands including the Tall Grass Prairie providing unique ecosystems, wildlife habitat and recreation experiences.

**Activities and Opportunities**

Grassland activities include hunting, viewing scenery and wildlife, fishing, dispersed camping, horseback riding, mountain biking, hiking, managed OHV opportunities and interpretation and education. Visitor information is high quality and easily available.

**Recreation Destinations** - Driving to view scenery and wildlife, developed camping, trailheads. Interpretation and education are emphasized in this setting.

**Badlands** – Birdwatching and hunting are prominent in this setting.

**Rolling and Tall Grass Prairie** – Birdwatching, wildflower walks, experimental forest education

**Primary Visitors**

Nearby Local Residents	Small communities near the Grasslands
Urban Residents	Residents of nearby larger communities of Bismarck and Fargo-Moorhead metropolitan area
Regional	Residents of Montana, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Canada
National	Visitors from across the nation.

### DAKOTA PRAIRIE GRASSLANDS Niche Bridge

**Key emphasis points relating to developed recreation:** Public access to solitude, scenery and discovery of the natural world. A well-managed system of roads and trails allow visitors to move through these landscapes and explore places Recreation experiences and new opportunities provide a greater awareness and understanding of this unique and diverse place. Exceptional wildlife viewing, hunting and mountain biking.

SETTING NAMES		Recreation Destinations		Badlands		Rolling and Tall Grass Prairie	
SETTING DESCRIPTIONS		Trails, scenic drives, and recreation destinations.		Woody draws, scenic buttes, ponderosa pine remnant forest, river breaks and colorful, eroded layers of clay and rock		Native prairie grasslands including the Tall Grass Prairie providing unique ecosystems, wildlife habitat and recreation experiences.	
SITE FUNCTION/THEME How sites are designed/managed to best meet the niche		Roads, trails and recreation developments are a destination to experience the natural, historical world or recreation opportunity		Facilitates the feeling of solitude and remoteness, with a background of badland scenery.		Permits easy access to the public prairie of unique plants and wildlife	
KEY ACTIVITIES in support of the niche for the coming decade		Driving, biking or horseback riding to view scenery and wildlife, developed camping, historic interpretation, conservation education, OHV.		Hunting, horseback riding, mountain biking, hiking, OHV.		Relaxing, dispersed camping, horseback riding, hiking, OHV.	
Infrastructure	SITE TYPE/ DEVELOPMENT SCALE Needed to provide key activities  Sites will typically be the lowest dev scale possible to maintain visitor experience & protect the resource	Site Type	Dev. Scale	Site Type	Dev. Scale	Site Type	Dev. Scale
		Trailheads	2, 3	Trailheads	2	Trailheads	2
		Campgrounds	2, 3	Cabins/L.O.	2, 3	Cabins/L.O.	2, 3
		Picnic Grounds	3			Campgrounds	2
		Cabins/LO	2,3				
	Interp Sites	2, 3					
	SITE CAPACITY Low <50 Medium = 50-150 High >150	Low-Med		Low-Med		Low-Med	

**\*\* . Development Scale** The classification of the scale of development of recreation sites. Scale ranges from 0, “No Site Modification” to 5, “Extensive Site Modification”. Development scales are defined by levels of site modifications, type of construction materials used, management controls, design style, development density, and services.

(See APPENDIX A).

C. CRITICAL MONETARY FACTORS

This matrix displays asset and expense information for the Forest Recreation Sites program before and after 5-year Program of Work development.

<b>DAKOTA PRAIRIE Grasslands</b>				
<b>A.</b>	<b>CRITICAL MONETARY FACTOR</b>	<b>BASELINE CONDITION (Benchmark Data)</b>	<b>Program of Work - CHANGED CONDITION (does not include CATEGORY C or CATEGORY D sites)</b>	<b>Program of Work - PERCENT CHANGE (does not include CATEGORY C or CATEGORY D sites)</b>
<b>OPERATIONAL ASSETS</b>	APPROPRIATED FUNDS AVAILABLE	\$ 133,020	\$ 133,020	<b>0%</b>
	FEE RECEIPTS AVAILABLE	\$ 12,270	\$ 26,102	<b>113%</b>
	OTHER FUNDS AVAILABLE	\$ -	\$ -	<b>0%</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>	OPERATING COSTS	\$ 57,516	\$ 57,841	<b>1%</b>
	ANNUAL MAINTENANCE COSTS	\$ 65,480	\$ 65,480	<b>0%</b>
	DEFERRED MAINTENANCE COSTS*	\$ 185,049	\$ 105,050	<b>-43%</b>

\*-Deferred Maintenance included for all sites except CATEGORY D

**Deferred Maintenance.** "Maintenance that was not performed when it should have been or when it was scheduled and which, therefore, was put off or delayed for a future period."

When allowed to accumulate without limits or consideration of useful life, deferred maintenance leads to deterioration of performance, increased costs to repair, and decrease in asset value.

D. INVENTORY

The Inventory Matrix displays the recreation site inventory characteristics before and after 5-year Program of Work development. It displays by site type and displays other recreation site program characteristics including capacity, number of sites with drinking water and waste water systems, and the annual maintenance cost for drinking and waste water systems and buildings.

DAKOTA PRAIRIE Grasslands					
B.	INVENTORY CHARACTERISTICS	BASELINE CONDITION (Benchmark Data)	PROGRAM OF WORK - CHANGED CONDITION	PROGRAM OF WORK - CHANGED CONDITION	PROGRAM OF WORK - CHANGED CONDITION
			CATEGORY A & B Sites	CATEGORY C Sites	CATEGORY D Sites
TIER SITE TYPE CATEGORY	CAMPGROUND DEV SCALE 2	0	0	0	0
	CAMPGROUND DEV SCALE 3	8	8	0	0
	CAMPGROUND DEV SCALE 4-5	5	5	0	0
	PICNIC SITE DEV SCALE 2-3	4	4	0	0
	PICNIC SITE DEV SCALE 4-5	1	1	0	0
	TRAILHEAD	1	1	0	0
	BOATING/ SWIM SITES/ FISHING SITES	0	0	0	0
	INTERP MAJOR/VC	0	0	0	0
	GROUP CAMPGROUND/ GROUP PICNIC	0	0	0	0
	CABINS/LOOK-OUTS	0	0	0	0
	INTERP MINOR/ OBSERVATION/ INFO SITES	8	8	0	0
	HORSE CAMP	0	0	0	0
	INFO SITE ADMIN	0	0	0	0
	OTHER 1	0	0	0	0
	OTHER 2	0	0	0	0
OTHER CHARACTERISTICS	CAPACITY (PAOT)**	1,993	1,993	0	0
	CAPACITY (PAOT-DAYS)**	504,285	468,168	0	0
	# SITES w/ DRINKING WATER SYSTEM \$	5	5	0	0
	# SITES w/ WASTEWATER SYSTEM \$	2	2	0	0
	DW SYSTEM ANNUAL MAINT COST	\$ 5,841	\$ 5,841	\$ -	\$ -
	WW SYSTEM ANNUAL MAINT COST	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,300	\$ -	\$ -
	BUILDING ANNUAL MAINT COST	\$ 22,179	\$ 22,179	\$ -	\$ -

\*\*Sum of CATEGORY A&B, C and D columns do not equal Baseline column due to capacity changes in CATEGORY A and B sites

E. RESULTS

The Results Matrix describes the significant programmatic results of the ranking process

DAKOTA PRAIRIE Grasslands				
C1.	PROGRAMMATIC RESULTS	BASELINE CONDITION (Benchmark Data)	PROGRAM OF WORK - CHANGED CONDITION (does not include CATEGORY C and D sites)	Program of Work - PERCENT CHANGE (does not include CATEGORY C and D sites)
METRICS	AVERAGE NICHE CONFORMANCE SCORE	15.15	15.15	0%
	AVERAGE DEVELOPMENT SCALE	3.19	3.19	0%
	AVERAGE UNDERSERVED POPULATION SCORE	1.44	1.44	0%
	% OF CAPACITY ACCESSIBLE	224.6%	224.6%	0%
	% OF CAPACITY W/ ACCESSIBLE FURNISHINGS ONLY	172.2%	172.2%	0%
	PAOT-DAYS TO REGIONAL REQUIRED STANDARDS	390,577	468,168	20%
	CAPACITY (PAOT)	1,993	1,993	0%
	CAPACITY (PAOT-DAYS)	504,285	468,168	-7%
	ANNUAL O&M COST PER PAOT DAY	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.26	-29%
	ANNUAL NET O&M COST PER VISIT	\$ 10.00	\$ 5.39	-46%

C2.	PROGRAMMATIC RESULTS	BASELINE CONDITION (Benchmark Data)	PROGRAM OF WORK - CHANGED CONDITION (does not include CATEGORY D sites)	Program of Work - PERCENT CHANGE (does not include CATEGORY D sites)
	TOTAL DEFERRED MAINTENANCE	\$ 185,049	\$ 105,050	-43%

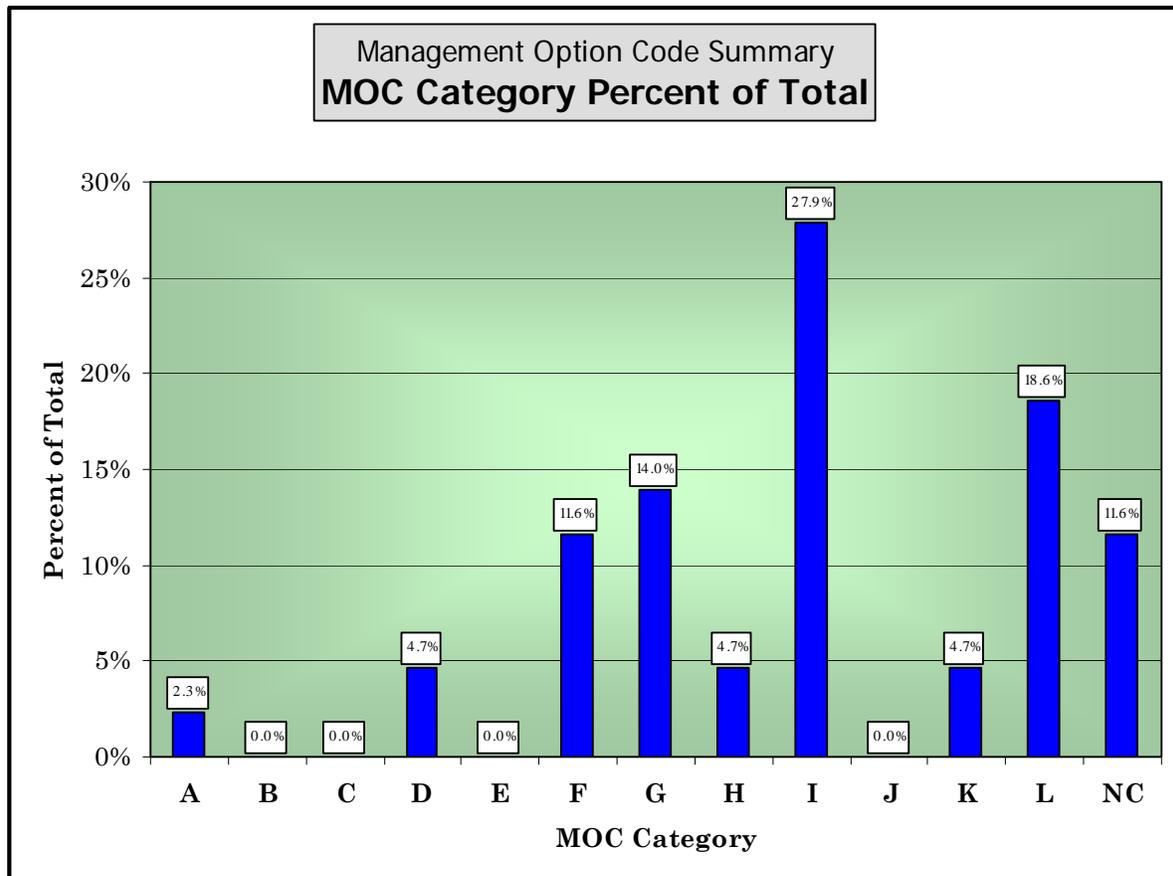
Annual O&M Cost per visit and per PAOT day are averages derived from a summation of ALL the 27 analyzed recreation facilities on the Forest; the cost per visit and per PAOT for each site and site type will vary.

PAOT - An acronym for Persons-At-One-Time; a measure of facility or site designed recreation carrying capacity, particularly for developed sites. National conventions include 5 persons per family picnic/camp unit, 3.5 persons per parking lot stall at a trailhead or visitor center, 1.5 persons per motorcycle parking stall and 40 persons per tour bus parking stall.

O&M - Operations and maintenance; includes the activities and resources required to annually operate and maintain recreation sites at a level of quality which meets their management objectives and customer satisfaction. Costs associated with O&M are generally recurrent, as opposed to capital investment costs that are generally one-time and non-recurrent.

F. PROPOSED MANAGEMENT ACTION SUMMARY

<b>DAKOTA PRAIRIE Grasslands Management Option Code Summary</b>		
<b>MANAGEMENT OPTION CODE CATEGORY</b>	<b>OPTION CODE COUNT</b>	<b>PERCENT OF TOTAL</b>
A-DECOMMISSION	1	2.3%
B-CLOSURE	0	0.0%
C-CHANGE SEASON	0	0.0%
D-REMOVE OR ELIMINATE COST SOURCE OR SERVICE SEASON	2	4.7%
E-REDUCE SERVICE FREQUENCY	0	0.0%
F-INCREASE/IMPROVE SERVICES	5	11.6%
G-CONSTRUCT A NEW AREA	6	14.0%
H-CHANGE OPERATOR	2	4.7%
I-CHANGE FEES	12	27.9%
J-CHANGE CAPACITY	0	0.0%
K-SITE CONVERSION	2	4.7%
L-REPLACEMENT/REPAIR	8	18.6%
NC-NO CHANGE	5	11.6%



### 3. RECREATION SITES PRIORITY RANKING REPORT

The Forest’s Recreation Sites Priority Ranking Report lists recreation sites in rank score priority order. Ranking is based on how well a site meets the four objectives of the RFA analysis. (Objectives are listed page 2). Tier Category designations are based on initial ranking and Forest Leadership Team analysis.

DAKOTA PRAIRIE Grasslands

27 SITE COUNT

#### 8. REPORT: 5-Year Program of Work - Table of Ranked Site Planned Operating Season & Capacity

MNG ORG	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	TOTAL RANK SCORE	TIER CATEGORY	PLANNED OPENING DATE	PLANNED CLOSING DATE	PLANNED CAPACITY [PAOT]
11806	SHADE HILL	CAMPGROUND	68	CATEGORY B	1-Apr	30-Nov	50
11807	INITIAL ROCK	INTERPRETIVE SITE (MINOR)	66	CATEGORY B	1-May	30-Nov	35
11807	EASY HILL INTERPRETIVE	INTERPRETIVE SITE (MINOR)	64	CATEGORY B	1-May	30-Nov	32
11807	MILITARY CAMPSITE	INTERPRETIVE SITE (MINOR)	64	CATEGORY B	1-May	30-Nov	32
11808	BIRNT HILLS OVERLOOK	INTERPRETIVE SITE (MINOR)	64	CATEGORY B	1-Jan	31-Dec	32
11806	BLACKTAIL	PICNIC SITE	63	CATEGORY B	1-Jan	31-Dec	35
11801	JERGENS HOLLOW-C	CAMPGROUND	62	CATEGORY B	1-May	30-Nov	130
11807	WHITETAIL	PICNIC SITE	62	CATEGORY B	1-May	30-Nov	42
11801	JERGENS HOLLOW-T	TRAILHEAD	61	CATEGORY B	1-Jan	31-Dec	21
11807	ELKHORN RANCH	INTERPRETIVE SITE (MINOR)	59	CATEGORY B	1-May	30-Nov	100
11807	SULLY'S WATERHOLE CAMPSITE	INTERPRETIVE SITE (MINOR)	58	CATEGORY B	1-May	30-Nov	32
11807	BURNING COAL VEIN	CAMPGROUND	57	CATEGORY B	1-May	30-Nov	52
11801	HANKINSON HILLS	CAMPGROUND	55	CATEGORY B	1-May	30-Nov	133
11807	BATTLE OF THE BADLANDS	INTERPRETIVE SITE (MINOR)	55	CATEGORY B	1-May	30-Nov	32
11801	JERGENS HOLLOW-PS	PICNIC SITE	53	CATEGORY B	1-May	30-Nov	50
11807	MAAH DAAH HEY II	CAMPGROUND	53	CATEGORY B	1-May	30-Nov	50
11806	BISON PICNIC SITE	PICNIC SITE	52	CATEGORY B	1-Jan	31-Dec	21
11806	WHITE BUTTE	PICNIC SITE	52	CATEGORY B	1-Jan	31-Dec	21
11807	MAGPIE CAMPGROUND	CAMPGROUND	52	CATEGORY B	1-May	30-Nov	55
11808	SUMMIT	CAMPGROUND	51	CATEGORY B	1-Jan	31-Dec	36
11801	DENBIGH EXPERIMENT STATION	INTERPRETIVE SITE (MINOR)	49	CATEGORY B	1-Jan	31-Dec	100
11807	ELKHORN CAMPGROUND	CAMPGROUND	49	CATEGORY B	1-May	30-Nov	50
11808	CCC CAMPGROUND	CAMPGROUND	49	CATEGORY B	1-May	30-Nov	189
11808	SATHER LAKE	CAMPGROUND	48	CATEGORY B	1-May	30-Nov	300
11808	BENNETT CAMPGROUND	CAMPGROUND	47	CATEGORY B	1-May	30-Nov	75
11807	WANNAGAN CAMPGROUND	CAMPGROUND	45	CATEGORY B	1-May	30-Nov	50
11807	BUFFALO GAP	CAMPGROUND	38	CATEGORY B	1-May	30-Nov	238

MNG ORG – Managing Organization Number; first number denotes the Region, the next two numbers the Forest, and the last two numbers the Ranger District.

- EX: 1 = Northern Region (Region 1)  
 18 = Dakota Prairie Grasslands  
 01 = Sheyenne Ranger District  
 06 = Grand River Ranger District  
 07 = Medora Ranger District  
 08 = McKenzie Ranger District

#### 4. TABLE OF TASKS

##### A. SITE-SPECIFIC TASKS

The Site-Specific Tasks table lists tasks (Management Option Codes), one-time cost to implement and pertinent documentation for each recreation site. Only sites with proposed management changes are listed.

<b>8a. INFO ENTRY: 5-Year Proposed Program of Work - Table of Tasks</b>				
MANAGING ORG	SITE NAME or PROGRAMMATIC ACTION	TASK	ONE-TIME COST TO IMPLEMENT ACTION	TASK COMMENTS
11801	DENBIGH EXPERIMENT STATION	A2,L2,L3,H2	\$5,000	This site will become an Outdoor Education Center. Consider which building necessary for desired recreation experience...ie need for storage bldg. and garage? Decommission Shed and Garage
11801	HANKINSON HILLS	I4	\$100	Increase fee to \$12
11801	JERGENS HOLLOW-C	G1,I3	\$0	planned site will be dev. scale 3
11801	JERGENS HOLLOW-PS	G1	\$0	planned site will be dev. scale 3
11801	JERGENS HOLLOW-T	F9	\$0	used year round - potential expansion (currently unfunded)
11806	BISON PICNIC SITE	G1	\$0	
11806	BLACKTAIL	F12,L2	\$0	repair shelters and need for information on bulletin boards
11806	SHADE HILL	G1,I3	\$0	proposed fee - \$12 Partnership with South Dakota Game Fish & Parks.
11806	WHITE BUTTE	G1	\$0	
11807	BATTLE OF THE BADLANDS	NC1	\$0	
11807	BUFFALO GAP	I4,L1,K2,F13,F16	\$100	Turn one loop into a picnic area and list the site as a "Recreation Area" on the I-94. Drill a new well for the recreation area to reduce conflict with range permittee. Water system repair Increase fee to \$20 Beyond the 5 year scope this site may need to reduce its development scale by removal of flush toilets and showers.
11807	BURNING COAL VEIN	I3,L3,L1,L2,F9	\$0	funded 08 CIP project - improve the site but do not expand it. Focus on quality of experience over quantity of sites. Keep as 7 sites with one toilet.
11807	EASY HILL INTERPRETIVE	NC1	\$0	
11807	ELKHORN CAMPGROUND	I4	\$100	Increase fee to \$12
11807	ELKHORN RANCH	H6	\$0	Potentially a signature site. Development scale may not be a four. Focus on partnerships, grants and alternative funding sources for O&M and reduction of DM. Partner with "Friends of the Elkhorn" & "Boone & Crocket" etc. for O&M and DM reduction..
11807	INITIAL ROCK	NC1	\$0	
11807	MAAH DAAH HEY II	G1	\$100	This site should be renamed to Coal Creek. 1st build the trailhead and then the campground portion later if warranted. Increase fee to \$12
11807	MAGPIE CAMPGROUND	I4	\$100	Increase fee to \$12
11807	MILITARY CAMPSITE	NC1	\$0	

MANAGING ORG	SITE NAME or PROGRAMMATIC ACTION	TASK	ONE-TIME COST TO IMPLEMENT ACTION	TASK COMMENTS
11807	SULLY'S WATERHOLE CAMPSITE	NC1	\$0	
11807	WANNAGAN CAMPGROUND	I4	\$100	Increase fee to \$12
11807	WHITETAIL	L1	\$3,500	Kiosk Replacement. Put in a donation tube.
11808	BENNETT CAMPGROUND	I4	\$100	Change fee sign to \$12. Increase fee to \$12. Start charging fee of \$12. As the campground facilities deteriorate consider removal and conversion to a trailhead.
11808	BIRNT HILLS OVERLOOK	K2,D3,D4	\$200	Remove picnic tables, convert to a TH without a toilet.
11808	CCC CAMPGROUND	I4	\$100	raise fee from \$6 to \$15 Change fee sign to \$15 Increase fee to \$15
11808	SATHER LAKE	I4	\$100	raise fee from \$6 to \$12 Change fee sign to \$12 Increase fee to \$12
11808	SUMMIT	I3	\$800	Start charging fee of \$12. As the campground facilities deteriorate consider removal and conversion to a trailhead.

B. PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS

DAKOTA PRAIRIE Grasslands

**8b. INFO ENTRY: 5-Year Proposed Program of Work - Programmatic Actions**

ACTION	LEAD	TIME FRAME
Toilets - No new trailheads will have toilets without Grassland Leadership Team (GLT) approval. Toilets at current trailheads will not be repaired but decommissioned as they deteriorate.	Paula	Ongoing
Water Systems - The Grasslands will provide minimal potable water via wells at campgrounds. GLT approval will be required for exceptions to campgrounds.	Paula	Ongoing
Development Scale - All developed sites will have the minimal development scale necessary to protect the resource and provide necessary facilities. Sites will typically be development sale 2 or 3. GLT approval will be required for higher development scales.	Paula	Ongoing
Fees - Currently campgrounds with fees are charging \$6.00. Within 5 years all campgrounds will be \$12 with the exception of Buffalo Gap which will be \$20 and CCC will be \$15. Jorgen Hollow will also be \$15 if a host is in place.  No fees will be charged at Day-use sites.  Group Site charges will be at the Ranger's discretion.  OHV: No fees will be charged for OHV use. Motorized trails and trailheads will be funded from non-appropriated dollars (except for matching dollars for grants.)	Paula	2008
Funding Sources - Explore the use of state RTP funds for non-motorized trailhead maintenance and pursue similar funds from other states.	Curt	2008
Reservation System - Explore the possibility of using the national reservation system as part of the marketing strategy.	Paula	Once RFA Program of Work is complete after public participation.
Elkhorn Ranch - As this project concept is developed the Grassland will work toward a solution that maximizes the site's ability to recover it annual O&M.	Sherri & Paula	Ongoing
Grassland Recreation Strategy - Update the 2003 Recreation Strategy to align with the niche and action items. Specifically: Drop focus on canoeing and tubing, drop statement referring to increasing motorized trails and refer to travel management planning as the vehicle to determine motorized opportunities, ensure mountain biking is represented.	Tom & Paula	Once RFA Program of Work is complete after public participation.
The Grassland will update Infra annually and use the resulting information to review the program of work (POW) implementation and changes in condition.	Paula	Annually
The GLT will annually review and approve at a recreation investment proposals, considering how it fits into the "Big Picture". This will make for the best use of dollars available from CIP, RSI, and Grants.	Tom & Paula	Annually
Campgrounds or Trailheads - Given the current low occupancy, the Grassland will revisit the need for campgrounds at some places (i.e.. Summit, Bennett) after the next NVUM data is available and promotions/marketing has been in effect.	Paula	2009
Marketing Strategy - As a part of this a sign plan is needed.	Kerry & Paula	2009

## 5. APPENDIX

### A. RECREATION SITE DEVELOPMENT SCALE GUIDE

Scale #	Definition
0	<p><b>No site modification</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ No constructed improvements evident at the site</li> <li>○ Little to no controls or regimentation</li> <li>○ Primary access usually over primitive roads</li> <li>○ Spacing informal and often established by user</li> </ul>
1	<p><b>Almost no site modification.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Rustic or rudimentary improvements designed for protection of the site rather than comfort of the users.</li> <li>○ Use of synthetic materials excluded.</li> <li>○ Minimum controls are subtle.</li> <li>○ No obvious regimentation.</li> <li>○ Primary access usually over primitive roads</li> <li>○ Spacing informal and extended to minimize contacts between users.</li> </ul>
2	<p><b>Minimal site modification.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Rustic or rudimentary improvements designed primarily for protection of the site rather than the comfort of the users.</li> <li>○ Use of synthetic materials avoided.</li> <li>○ Minimum controls are subtle.</li> <li>○ Little obvious regimentation.</li> <li>○ Spacing informal and extended to minimize contacts between users.</li> <li>○ Primary access usually over primitive roads.</li> <li>○ Interpretive services informal, almost subliminal.</li> </ul>
3	<p><b>Moderate site modification.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Facilities about equal for protection of natural site and comfort of users.</li> <li>○ Contemporary/rustic design of improvements is usually based on use of native materials. Inconspicuous vehicular traffic controls usually provided.</li> <li>○ Roads may be hard surfaced and trails formalized.</li> <li>○ Development density about 3 family units per acre.</li> <li>○ Primary access may be over high standard roads.</li> <li>○ Interpretive services informal if offered, but generally direct.</li> </ul>
4	<p><b>Heavy site modification.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Some facilities designed strictly for comfort and convenience of users.</li> <li>○ Luxury facilities not provided.</li> <li>○ Facility design may incorporate synthetic materials.</li> <li>○ Extensive use of artificial surfacing of roads and trails.</li> <li>○ Vehicular traffic control usually obvious.</li> <li>○ Primary access usually over paved roads.</li> <li>○ Development density 3-5 family units per acre.</li> <li>○ Plant materials usually native.</li> <li>○ Interpretive services, if offered, often formal or structured.</li> </ul>
5	<p><b>Extensive site modification.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Facilities mostly designed for comfort and convenience of users and usually include flush toilets; may include showers, bathhouses, laundry facilities, and electrical hookups.</li> <li>○ Synthetic materials commonly used.</li> <li>○ Formal walks or surfaced trails.</li> <li>○ Regimentation of users is obvious.</li> <li>○ Access usually by high-speed highways.</li> <li>○ Development density 5 or more family units per acre.</li> <li>○ Plant materials may be non-native.</li> <li>○ Formal interpretive services usually available. Designs formalized and architecture may be contemporary.</li> <li>○ Mowed lawns and clipped shrubs not unusual.</li> </ul>

## B. MANAGEMENT OPTION CODE LIST

### A – DECOMMISSION [Capture decommissioning costs in 5-year Program of Work]

1. Decommission
  - a. As soon as practical
  - b. Begin glide path
2. Partial Decommission (e.g., remove campsites next to boat ramp)

### B - CLOSURE

1. Close – defer decommissioning
2. Partial Closure – defer decommissioning (e.g., close campsites next to boat ramp but don't remove yet)
3. Closure pending completion of site improvements

### C - CHANGE SEASON [If a change, reflect in columns J or K, in worksheet 3, the change in operating days]

1. Increase season
2. Reduce season
3. Intermittent closure during season
4. Open weekends/holidays only
5. Open for hunting season only

### D – REMOVE OR ELIMINATE A COST SOURCE or SERVICE SEASON [use Site task cost detail in Worksheet 2b of the Ranking Template]

1. Reduce mowed area
2. Remove trashcans
3. Remove restroom facilities
4. Remove tables and/or grills
5. Other changes to site design or features to reduce costs
- 6.
7. Other changes to eliminate on-site services
8. Close or remove water system
9. Close or remove waste water system

### E - REDUCE SERVICE FREQUENCY SEASON [use Site task cost detail in Worksheet 2b of the Ranking Template] *THESE CODES ARE RARELY USED AND REQUIRE SIGNIFICANT DOCUMENTATION*

1. Reduce service – mow less frequent
2. Reduce service – trash and clean-up less frequent
3. Reduce service – restroom cleaning less frequent
4. Reduce service – staff presence reduced on site
5. Reduce service – less frequent bulletin board posting
- 6.
7. Reduce service – other

### F – INCREASE/IMPROVE SERVICES [use applicable rates in Features section of Recreation Sites module in Infra]

1. Add electrical hook-ups
2. Increase amps of existing electrical hook-ups
3. Add water hook-ups
4. Add sewer hook-ups
5. Add hot showers
6. Upgrade existing feature (e.g., replace SST with flush toilets)
7. Add amenities (playground, swim area, etc)
8. Add a Host site(s)

9. Major reconstruction/upgrade of the recreation area
10. Increase staff presence (including law enforcement)
- 11.
12. Improve visitor information and bulletin boards
13. Improve signing
14. Add water delivery service to individual users
15. Add greywater/blackwater pumping service to individual users
16. Other
17. Add a toilet building(s)

#### G – CONSTRUCT A NEW AREA

1. Construct a new site

#### H – CHANGE OPERATOR or WORKFORCE

1. Change to a concession operation [**apply a 60% savings to O&M cost per operating day**]
2. Operate through a partner agreement (e.g., local community, State agency, etc)
3. Volunteer (increase use of volunteers at the site)
4. Contractor (begin or expand use of contracting)
5. Prison labor (begin or expand use of prison labor)
6. Other

#### I – CHANGE FEES

1. Eliminate fee
2. Reduce fee
3. Begin charging a fee
4. Increase current fee
5. Increase fee compliance efforts

#### J – CHANGE CAPACITY (PAOT) [If a change, reflect in columns S or T, in worksheet 3, the change in capacity]

1. Increase Capacity (Add a loop, build additional sites, add parking, etc)
2. Reduce Capacity (i.e., close a loop, remove camp units, eliminate a parking area, etc.)

#### K -- SITE CONVERSION

1. Change in Development Scale
2. Change in Site Type
3. Study feasibility of converting site from FA&O facility to recreation site

#### L – REPLACEMENT/REPAIR

1. Replacement of an existing constructed feature that results in the reduction of Deferred Maintenance
2. Repair of an existing constructed feature that results in the reduction of Deferred Maintenance.
3. Conversion of constructed features to meet accessibility standards.

#### NC – NO CHANGE (i.e., none of the above site specific changes apply)

1. No change – currently USFS operated
2. No change – currently concession operation
3. No change – currently operated by a partner under some other type of formal agreement

Note – A site can have more than one code