

## **Appendix A**

### **Recreation Site Condition Classes**

Condition class ratings of excellent, good, fair or poor would be determined for each campsite in the future. This determination will be made from an analysis of monitoring data or inventory results using the same criteria that was used in the 1988 recreation site inventory.

#### **Excellent**

1. Individual sites do not exceed 10 percent in poor or fair condition, and at least 25 percent of sites are in excellent condition.
2. New fire rings and/or sites have not increased more than 10 percent from 1988 inventory data.
3. Overall natural appearance of the area remains unchanged.

#### **Good**

1. Designated camping areas will have not more than 20 percent of individual sites in poor or fair condition.
2. New fire rings and/or sites will not increase more than 20 percent based on 1988 inventory data.
3. Overall natural appearance of the area remains unchanged.

#### **Fair**

1. Designated camping areas will have not more than 30 percent of individual sites in poor condition.
2. New fire rings and/or sites have not increased more than 30 percent from 1988 inventory data.
3. Overall natural appearance of the area may show moderate sign of change due to human activity.

#### **Poor**

1. Individual campsites exceed 30 percent in poor condition.
2. New fire rings and/or sites increased more than 30 percent from 1988 inventory data.
3. Overall natural appearance shows wide-spread and obvious change due to human activity.

**Appendix B**  
**Information for Wild & Scenic River Considerations**  
**South Fork of the Snake River**

**The Process**

The Wild & Scenic Rivers Act, enacted by Congress in 1968, directs Federal agencies to survey resource values of rivers which may qualify for designation as components of the National Wild & Scenic Rivers system and to recommend suitable rivers for designation by Congress. This process includes:

1. A determination of Eligibility. A river is eligible if it possesses one or more outstandingly remarkable values. This determination is made through the Resource Management Plan (BLM) or the Forest Management Plan (USFS). The Medicine Lodge RMP, completed by BLM in 1985, determined that the South Fork is an eligible river because of outstandingly remarkable values including a unique cottonwood ecosystem, bald eagle habitat, other wildlife habitat, high scenic quality, and recreation opportunities. At this time a determination is made on classification as either wild, scenic, or recreational. Segments of the South Fork have been classified as scenic or recreational.
2. Once a determination of eligibility is made, the outstandingly remarkable values on which eligibility were based must be protected from impairment. This is called interim management. The South Fork is currently under interim management because it is eligible.
3. Federal agencies must follow a determination of eligibility with a suitability study. A suitability study weighs the outstandingly remarkable values with other land use allocations in determining whether a river is suitable or not. Suitability studies may be made through the Resource Management Plan/Forest Management Plan or through a separate legislative Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). River segments found nonsuitable are released from interim management.

The completion of a suitability study for the South Fork will be completed in the USFO RMP revision scheduled to begin October 2007 and will take three to five years to complete. Section 5(d)(1) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (1968) directs federal agencies to consider the potential of WSRs in their planning processes. Through the land use plan revision, rivers and streams in the USFO boundaries and the Snake River planning area would be evaluated as to their eligibility and given a preliminary classification if found eligible, a determination is made as to their suitability in the agency's decision document for the RMP.

4. A report is prepared for Congressional action if a river is found suitable.
5. A river can only be designated as a Wild & Scenic River by Congress, or by the State Legislature, with approval by the Secretary of the Interior. Public hearings would be held.

**Clarification**

Management of a river added to the Wild & Scenic Rivers System is determined by objectives identified in the enabling Congressional or State legislation which designated the river. The Wild & Scenic Rivers Act itself has very few management constraints. The Act does require that a river remain free flowing,

which prevents impoundment, and that outstandingly remarkable values are adequately protected. Following are some commonly misunderstood facts:

- Condemnation of private lands along the South Fork is prohibited under Section 6(b) of the Wild & Scenic Rivers Act, which forbids condemnation if more than 50 percent of a designated river is federally owned. The South Fork is approximately 80 percent federally owned.
- Section 13(b) of the Act states that designation has no effect on water rights.
- There are no water quality standards for scenic or recreational rivers.
- Designation would not change hunting or fishing in any way.
- The Federal Government has no power to regulate or zone private lands.
- Designation has no effect on motorized boating or vehicle use.
- Designation is the only permanent protection for those values identified as outstandingly remarkable and to preserve the free flowing nature of the river. Designation keeps rivers the way they are.

## **Appendix C**

### **BLM Land Conservation Program**

The BLM's land acquisition and conservation easement program is designed to:

- Improve management of natural resources through consolidation of federal, state and private lands;
- Secure key properties necessary to protect endangered species, promote biological diversity, increase recreation opportunities, and preserve archaeological and historical resources; and
- Implement specific acquisitions authorized by Acts of Congress by acquiring minimal non-federal lands.

As the nation's population has grown and demand for this limited resource increases, more and more pressure has been placed on land to support hundreds of activities, from agriculture to housing to industry to recreation. At the same time, concerns have deepened for preserving at least some land along the river corridor for its value as habitat.

In 1965 Congress established the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), a kind of "bank account" replenished annually by Congress from royalties collected on outer continental shelf oil and gas leases, motorboat tax, and the sale of surplus federal lands. State and federal land managers compete for the funds to secure land for open space and recreation uses, including wildlife habitat.

Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) has a duty under the Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act (NPA) of 1980 to mitigate wildlife habitat affected by the development and operation of federal hydroelectric dams in the Columbia River Basin. The BLM and BPA developed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to establish conditions for the use of the BPA Fund to acquire real property interests (properties or project properties) to mitigate for the effects of the construction of Palisades Dam and Reservoir, and to arrange for BLM's management or oversight of those real property interests.

The Federal Lands Facilitation Act of 2000 (FLTFA, Public Law 106-248) authorizes the BLM to dispose of fragmented land and isolated parcels, public land with residential and commercial values, or lands with competitive interest through the sale process to generate revenue in support of land conservation purposes. The FLTFA also created the account in which the revenues generated by eligible land sales or exchanges are deposited. Proceeds from FLTFA land sales will be used to purchase private or other non-Federal "inholdings" from willing sellers who hold title to lands within specially designated areas such as national forests, parks, wildlife refuges, monuments, historic trails, wild and scenic rivers, and conservation areas. Acquisitions funded by the FLTFA will comply with agency land acquisition authorities.

The BLM utilizes these funding sources to support their land conservation program in the planning area. In 1992, the Snake River Planning Area was designated the Upper Snake/SF Snake River LWCF project. Starting in 1998, the BLM and IDF&G worked with BPA to acquire lands to implement wildlife mitigation in southern Idaho. In 2007, the Upper Snake/SF Snake River LWCF project received authority to receive FLTFA funds for land conservation purposes. To date, 24 fee title acquisitions and 18 conservation easements have been purchased by the BLM with the assistance of three non-profit partners to help preserve the open space, recreation opportunities, and wildlife habitat within the planning area.

**Planning Area Land Conservation Summary 9/20/07  
Conservation Easements or Fee Title Properties Granted To BLM**

Funding Source	Number of Properties Conserved with Conservation Easements	Acres of Conservation Easements	Number of Properties Acquired in Fee Title	Acres of Fee Title
<b>LWCF</b> Upper Snake / South Fork Snake River ACEC/SRMA Project	18	5,721	18	1,089
<b>BPA</b> South Fork Snake River / Palisades Mitigation Project	0	0	5	3,240
<b>FLTFA</b> Snake River ACEC Project	0	0	1	103
<b>Totals</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5,721</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4,432</b>
<b>Total Number of Properties Conserved</b>		<b>42</b>	<b>Total Number of Acres Conserved</b>	
			<b>10,183</b>	

**Appendix D**  
**Site Specific Management Class Definitions**

<b>Criteria Category</b>	<b>Class I</b>	<b>Class II</b>	<b>Class III</b>
<b>Physical Setting</b>	Unmodified natural environment. Evidence of human activities would be unnoticed by an observer. Evidence of non-motorized and one motorized trail is acceptable, but should not exceed standard to carry expected use. Structures are extremely rare. Free of overhead power lines or cables, except where they currently exist.	Natural setting may have subtle modifications that would be noticed but not draw the attention of an observer. Little or no evidence of roads. Motorized use of trails and roads is acceptable. Structures are rare and isolated.	Natural setting may have modifications which range from being easily noticed to dominant to observers within the area. There is strong evidence of designed roads and or highways. Structures are generally scattered, and some are noticed by sensitive travel route observers. Structures may include power lines, microwave installations, etc.
<b>Water Resources Development</b>	Free of impoundments. Low dams, diversions, or other modifications are absent. Except the existing Reid Canal Diversion.	Free of impoundments. Some irrigation diversions, riprap or other modifications may be present and are maintained in a natural and riverine appearance.	Some existing impoundments or diversions. The existence of diversions or other modifications remain generally natural and riverine in appearance. Existing diversions, impoundments and rip rap may be maintained or improved according to agencies' standards and guides.
<b>Shoreline Development</b>	Essentially primitive. Little or no evidence of human activity. The presence of a few inconspicuous structures is acceptable, including levees to protect private land.	Largely undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity. The presence of dispersed structures is acceptable.	Some development. Evidence of human activity. The presence of residential development and a few commercial structures is acceptable. Lands may have been developed for a range of uses.
<b>Accessibility</b>	Generally inaccessible except by trail and boat. No roads, railroads or other provision for vehicular travel within the river area.	Accessible in places by low standard gravel roads and boats. A road may parallel one side of the river but remain substantially unnoticed.	Readily accessible by road, railroad and boats. The existence of parallel roads or railroads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points is acceptable.
<b>Social Setting</b>	On an annual basis, infrequent to low contact frequency on the land. Peak season use may exceed limits established.	On an annual basis, low to moderate contact frequency on the land. Peak season use may exceed limits established.	On an annual basis, Frequency of contact is moderate to high on the land. Peak season use may exceed limits established.
<b>Managerial</b>	On-site regimentation is low with controls primarily off-site. Controls can be physical, such as barriers or regulatory, such as permits.	On-site regimentation and controls present but subtle. Controls can be physical, such as barriers or regulatory, such as permits.	On-site regimentation and controls are noticeable, but harmonize with the natural environment. Controls can be physical or regulatory.

## **Appendix E**

### **Riparian-Wetland Areas**

#### **Rating Categories used in Determining Proper Functioning Condition (PFC) of Riparian-Wetland Areas**

BLM uses three rating categories to describe the functioning condition of a particular river reach. A definition of each follows (USDI, 1993; USDI, 1998):

**Proper Functioning Condition (Healthy)** – Riparian-wetland areas are functioning properly when adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to:

- Dissipate stream energy associated with high waterflow, thereby reducing erosion and improving water quality;
- Filter sediment, capture bedload, and aid floodplain development;
- Improve flood-water retention and ground-water recharge;
- Develop root masses that stabilize streambanks against cutting action;
- Develop diverse ponding and channel characteristics to provide the habitat and the water depth, duration, and temperature necessary for fish production, waterfowl breeding, and other uses;
- Support greater biodiversity.

Riparian areas are functioning properly when there is adequate structure present to provide the listed benefits **applicable** to a particular area. The analysis must be based on the riparian area's capability and potential.

**Functional at Risk (Healthy, but with problems)** – Riparian-wetland areas that are in functional condition, but an existing soil, water or vegetation attribute makes them susceptible to degradation.

**Nonfunctional (Unhealthy)** – Riparian-wetland areas that clearly are not providing adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris to dissipate stream energy associated with high flows, and thus are not reducing erosion, improving water quality, etc., as listed above. The absence of certain physical attributes such as a floodplain where one should be is an indicator of nonfunctional conditions.

#### **Factors used to Assess Riparian Health of Large River Systems**

The PFC method used by the BLM to determine riparian-wetland health uses a point scale to represent a range of conditions for each factor (or attribute) assessed. Vegetation and soil/hydrology are tallied separately, but the overall score represents a combination of the two. The following table lists the factors and point values assigned to each factor and provides a sample score sheet (Ecological Solutions Group LLC, 2006).

### Sample Score Sheet of Factors Used to Assess Riparian Health of Large River Systems

<b>Vegetation Factors</b>	<b>Actual Score</b>	<b>Possible Score</b>
1. Cottonwood regeneration from seed	4	6
2. Regeneration of other tree species	2	3
3. Preferred shrub species establishment and regeneration	3	3
4. Standing decadent and dead woody material	2	3
5. Preferred tree and shrub species utilization	2	3
6. Total canopy cover of woody species	3	3
7a. Total canopy cover of invasive plant species	2	3
7b. Density distribution of invasive plant species	2	3
8. Disturbance-increaser undesirable herbaceous species	2	3
9. Presence of native graminoids	2	3
10. Exotic invasive woody species	3	3
<b>Total Score for Vegetation</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Soil/Hydrology Factors</b>	<b>Actual Score</b>	<b>Possible Score</b>
11. Riverbank root mass protection	4	6
12. Human-caused bare ground	6	6
13. Dewatering of the river system	3	9
14. Control of flood peak and timing by upstream dam(s)	3	9
15. Human alterations to the riverbanks	6	9
16. Floodplain accessibility within the polygon	6	6
<b>Total Score for Soil/Hydrology</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>TOTAL SCORE</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>81</b>

#### Calculating Riparian-Wetland PFC Health Scores:

The scores are totaled for all the factors rated, and that total is divided by the possible score (Ecological Solutions Group, 2006).

$$\text{Health Rating} = (\text{Total Actual Score}) / (\text{Total Possible Score}) \times 100\%$$

Sample Health Rating (from above table):

$$\text{Vegetation} = (27) / (36) \times 100\% = 75\%$$

$$\text{Soil/Hydrology} = (28) / (45) \times 100\% = 62\%$$

$$\text{Total Health Rating} = (55) / (81) \times 100\% = 68\%$$

**Rating Category:**

80-100%	= Proper Functioning Condition (Healthy)
60-79%	= Functional At Risk (Healthy, but with Problems)
<60%	= Nonfunctional (Unhealthy)

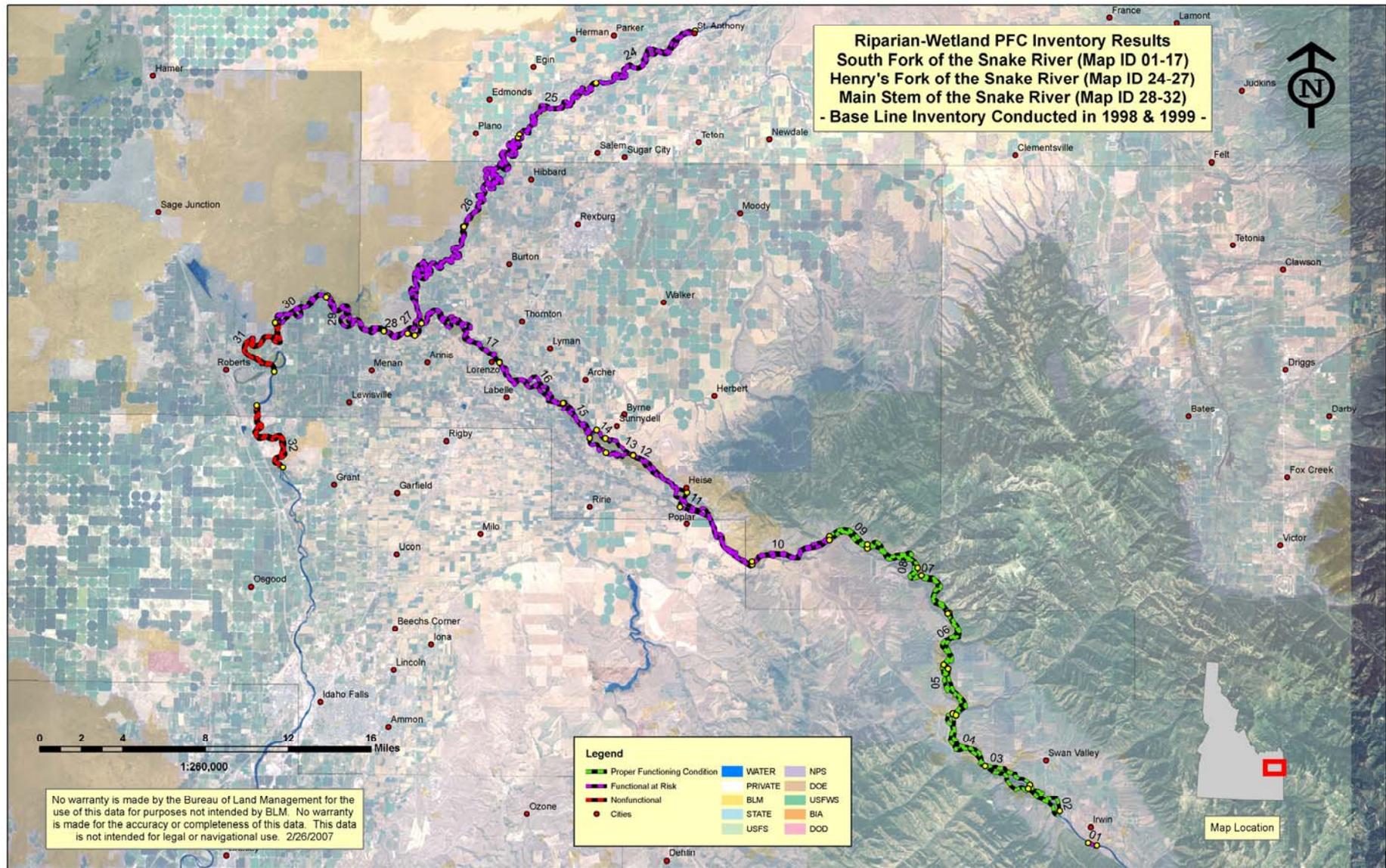
## Riparian Health Summaries Resulting from the Base line Inventory

The following table includes a PFC health summary of initial inventories that were conducted for the South Fork, the Henry's Fork, and the Main Stem of the Snake River (Ecological Solutions Group, 2006). The Map IDs in the table correspond to the inventory PFC map found at the end of Appendix A.

South Fork of the Snake River						
Record ID	Map ID	Year Inventoried	Health Score	Health Rating	Acres	Miles
9800116	01	1998	68%	Functional at Risk	10.0	0.5
9800117	02	1998	83%	Proper Functioning Condition	29.4	1.5
9800118	03	1998	86%	Proper Functioning Condition	87.5	2.5
9800119	04	1998	86%	Proper Functioning Condition	90.0	3.5
9800130	05	1998	86%	Proper Functioning Condition	78.0	3.0
9800131	06	1998	83%	Proper Functioning Condition	116.7	3.5
9800132	07	1998	86%	Proper Functioning Condition	82.5	3.0
9800133	08	1998	83%	Proper Functioning Condition	108.9	3.5
9800134	09	1998	83%	Proper Functioning Condition	39.4	2.25
9800135	10	1998	79%	Functional at Risk	112.0	3.5
9800136	11	1998	73%	Functional at Risk	200.0	4.5
9800137	12	1998	70%	Functional at Risk	66.7	4.0
9800138	13	1998	79%	Functional at Risk	77.8	1.75
9800139	14	1998	77%	Functional at Risk	70.0	1.5
9800140	15	1998	73%	Functional at Risk	93.8	2.5
9800141	16	1998	73%	Functional at Risk	185.6	4.5
9800142	17	1998	70%	Functional at Risk	360.0	6.0
<b>TOTALS</b>					<b>1808.2</b>	<b>51.5</b>

Henry's Fork of the Snake River						
Record ID	Map ID	Year Inventoried	Health Score	Health Rating	Acres	Miles
2000004	24	1999	67%	Functional at Risk	495.0	5.5
2000006	25	1999	75%	Functional at Risk	527.1	4.5
2000007	26	1999	75%	Functional at Risk	605.3	5.0
2000011	27	1999	73%	Functional at Risk	273.9	4.5
<b>TOTALS</b>					<b>1901.3</b>	<b>19.5</b>

Main Stem of the Snake River						
Record ID	Map ID	Year Inventoried	Health Score	Health Rating	Acres	Miles
9800143	28	1998	64%	Functional at Risk	73.3	2.0
9800144	29	1998	64%	Functional at Risk	87.5	4.0
9800145	30	1998	63%	Functional at Risk	140.0	3.5
9800146	31	1998	46%	Nonfunctional	50.9	4.75
9800147	32	1998	37%	Nonfunctional	62.5	2.5
<b>TOTALS</b>					<b>414.2</b>	<b>16.75</b>



## Appendix F Species of Special Concern

The following table lists species that are of special concern to BLM, IDFG and FS. This table was developed in part from the Idaho Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (Feb. 2006) list of Idaho Species of Greatest Conservation Need:

Type	Scientific Name	Common Name	FS	BLM	IDFG
<b>Amphibians</b>	<i>Rana pipiens</i>	Northern Leopard Frog		Type 2	Protected Nongame Species
<b>Birds</b>	<i>Gavia arctica</i>	Common Loon	S		Protected Nongame Species
	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	American White Pelican		Type 2	Protected Nongame Species
	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	White-faced Ibis		Type 4	Protected Nongame Species
	<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>	Trumpeter Swan	S	Type 3	Game Bird
	<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	Harlequin Duck	S	Type 4	Game Bird
	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk	S	Type 3	No status assigned
	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	S	Type 2	Protected Nongame Species
	<i>Buteo regalis</i>	Ferruginous Hawk		Type 3	Protected Nongame Species
	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	S	Type 3	Threatened Species
	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	Greater Sage-Grouse	S	Type 2	Game Bird
	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i>	Sharp-tailed Grouse	S	Type 3	Game Bird
	<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	Black Tern		Type 3	Protected Nongame Species
	<i>Otus flammeolus</i>	Flammulated Owl	S	Type 3	Protected Nongame Species
	<i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	Lewis's Woodpecker		Type 3	Protected Nongame Species
<b>Mammals</b>	<i>Martes pennanti</i>	Fisher	S	Type 3	Furbearing Animal
	<i>Gulo gulo</i>	Wolverine	S	Type 3	Protected Nongame Species
	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	Fringed Myotis		Type 3	Protected Nongame Species
	<i>Euderma maculatum</i>	Spotted Bat	S	Type 3	Protected Nongame Species

S = Sensitive Species: animal species identified by the Regional Forester for which population viability is a concern, as evidenced by significant current or predicted downward trends in population numbers or significant current or predicted downward trends in habitat capability that would reduce a species' existing distribution.

Type 2 = Rangewide/Globally imperiled: species that are experiencing significant declines throughout their range with a high likelihood of being listed in the foreseeable future due to their rarity and/or significant endangerment factors. This includes species ranked by the NatureServe heritage program network with a Global rank of G1–G3 or T1–T3 or recent data indicate that the species is at significant rangewide risk and this is not currently reflected by heritage program global ranks.

Type 3 = Regional/ State imperiled: species that are experiencing significant declines in population or habitat and are in danger of regional or local extinctions in Idaho in the foreseeable future if factors contributing to their decline continues. This includes Idaho BLM sensitive species that (a) are not in Type 2, (b) have an S1 or S2 State rank (exception being a peripheral or disjunct species), or (c) score high (18 or greater) using the Criteria for Evaluating Animals for Sensitive Species Status or (d) other regional/national status evaluations (e.g., Partners in Flight scores) indicate significant declines.

Type 4 = Peripheral: species that are generally rare in Idaho with the majority of their breeding range largely outside the state (Idaho Conservation Data Center 1994). This includes sensitive species that have an S1 or S2 state ranking, but are peripheral species to Idaho.

Game Species = those species of wildlife classified as Big Game Animals, Upland Game Animals, Game Birds, Migratory Birds, Game Fish, Crustacea, or Furbearing Animals may be taken only in accordance with Idaho law and rules established by the Idaho Fish and Game Commission.

Appendix G  
**NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION SETTINGS MATRIX**  
*Criteria for Classification and Prescriptions*

**PHYSICAL - LAND & FACILITIES: character of the natural landscape**

	<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
	<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
<b>a. Remoteness:</b>	More than 10 miles from any road	More than 3 miles from any road.	More than ½ mile from any kind of road, but not as distant as 3 miles, and no road is in sight.	On or near four-wheel drive roads, but at least ½ mile from all improved roads, though they may be in sight.	On or near improved gravel roads, but at least ½ mile from highways.	On or near paved primary highways, but still within a rural area.	Municipal street and roads within towns or cities.
<b>b. Naturalness:</b>	Undisturbed natural landscape.		Naturally-appearing landscape having modifications not readily noticeable.	Naturally-appearing landscape except for obvious primitive roads.	Landscape partially modified by roads, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features.	Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development.	Urbanized developments dominate landscape.
<b>c. Facilities:</b>	None.		Some primitive trails made of native materials such as log bridges and carved wooden signs.	Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets.	Improved yet modest, rustic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs.	Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

**SOCIAL - VISITOR USE & USERS: character of recreation-tourism use**

	<i>Primitive</i>	<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
<b>d. Contacts (with other groups):</b>	Fewer than 3 encounters/day at camp sites and fewer than 6 encounters/day on travel routes.	3-6 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., campsites) and 7-15 encounters/day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters/day off travel routes(e.g., staging areas) and 15-29 encounters/ day en route	15-29 encounters/day off travel routes(e.g., campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters/day in route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
<b>e. Group Size (other than your own):</b>	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
<b>f. Evidence of Use:</b>	No alteration of the natural terrain. Footprints only observed. Sounds of people rare.	Areas of alteration uncommon. Little surface vegetation wear observed. Sounds of people infrequent.	Small areas of alteration. Surface vegetation showing wear with some bare soils. Sounds of people occasionally heard.	Small areas of alteration prevalent. Surface vegetation gone with compacted soils observed. Sounds of people regularly heard.	A few large areas of alteration. Surface vegetation absent with hardened soils. Sounds of people frequently heard.	Large areas of alteration prevalent. Some erosion. Constantly hear people.

**ADMINISTRATIVE - ADMINISTRATION & SERVICES: How Public Land Managers, Cooperative Agencies and Local Businesses Care for the Area and Serve Visitors**

	<i>Primitive</i>	<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
<b>g. Mechanized Use:</b>	None whatsoever.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is non-motorized	Four-wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use.	Two-wheel drive vehicles predominant, but also four wheel drives and non-motorized, mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present.
<b>h. Visitor Services:</b>	None is available on-site.	Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance	Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasional present to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available.	Information described to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education.	Information described to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations and clinics.
<b>i. Management Controls:</b>	No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare.	Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have back country use restrictions. Enforcement presence rare	Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence.	Rules clearly posted with some seasonal or day-of-week use restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence.	Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence.	Continuous enforcement to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.