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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 Pacific Southwest Region's "Recreation Strategy" and the Sierra 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

B. FOREST RECREATION NICHE

August 12, 2005

Niche Statement (for coming decade)

Marketing Phrase: **The Heart of the Real Sierra**

Emphasis: **From lakeside camping and picnicking to wilderness solitude, the Sierra National Forest is destination recreation. With intensely used and highly developed lakes and the world famous Ansel Adams and John Muir Wildernesses the Sierra provides the extreme ends of recreation settings. These sharp contrasts provide destinations for visitors to escape from the intensity of urban life, connect with nature, family and friends. Given the proximity to large, diverse and growing urban areas the Forest has a responsibility to provide heritage and conservation education to sustain this incredible landscape for future generations.**

Settings, Special Places, and Values

High elevation lakes defined by towering conifers, deeply carved river valleys and huge granite monoliths describe the Sierra National Forest and epitomize mountain California landscapes. Extreme elevation changes provide diverse vegetation from grasslands to sub-alpine meadows. The Sierra NF is the gateway to the Sierras including the intensely visited Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks. Nearly 50% of the Forest is Wilderness offering solitude and vast open space as part of one of the largest contiguous blocks of wilderness in the continental United States. Outfitter-guides help provide quality recreational experiences.

Wildlands – Remote high-elevation forested landscapes containing very limited or primitive improvements. Congressionally designated Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers occur in this setting. These picturesque “destination” wilderness areas are among the most popular within the American Wilderness System and provide nationally recognized trails such as the John Muir and Pacific Crest trails. Non-wilderness areas provide additional vestiges of the forest’s historic landscape.

Activities/Opportunities: Hiking, backpacking, horseback riding and rafting are predominant activities in this setting. Recreation in non-wilderness areas is mostly dispersed. Developed recreation sites, outside of the Wilderness, are small and scattered throughout the area.

Lakes Recreation – Large lakes located within a natural conifer setting provide a shaded landscape and escape from the temperature of the valley floors. Lake shores accommodate intensive development while the natural settings provide visitors a connection to the expansive wild areas that are within view.

Activities/Opportunities: Opportunities to escape the heat in higher amenity developments are key in this setting. Destination camping in campgrounds and resorts, boating and swimming in the summer, and snow play, skiing and snowmobiling in the winter are primary activities.

Scenic Corridors – Popular paved driving and scenic corridors, two designated as National Scenic Byways, are the conduit for connecting people from low elevation, urban settings to cool, high elevation quiet. These corridors provide dramatic geology, historic and vegetative contrasts including an intimate experience with Giant Sequoias, and take visitors from the surrounding lowlands at sea level to over 9,000 feet elevation.

Activities/Opportunities: The scenic corridors connect diverse visitors of all skill levels to a wide range of recreation opportunities from viewing awesome scenery at numerous vistas to camping, hiking, picnicking and rafting.

Transitional – At lower elevations this setting functions as a front-country, forest-urban transition landscape and offers year round recreation opportunities, characterized as foothill land, containing a mixed ownership pattern. This area is well-roaded in places and contains the forest’s wildland urban interface (WUI), where most of the forest’s immediate fuels/vegetation activities will occur. The mid-elevation portion of the setting is characterized as a “working forest” enhancing stewardship and conservation education opportunities. Upper elevations are more primitive and less roaded offering a transition to the wildlands and solitude.

Activities/Opportunities: Recreational uses in the lower and mid portions of the setting are limited and include a designated well managed OHV route.

Primary Visitors

Locals	Visitors within 1-2 hours of the Forest (Fresno, Madera & closer) – Approx. 50% of visitors
California Urban	Very diverse visitors within the State of California – Approx. 25% of visitors
National and International	Visitors with a specific destination on or near the forest – Approx. 25% of visitors

SETTING DESCRIPTIONS <small>(key words that describe the setting as it relates to developed rec in bold)</small>		SIERRA NICHE BRIDGE for DEVELOPED RECREATION PROGRAM <small>(For the next decade - Apply to Recreation Site Facility Master Plan, Step 3, Worksheet 3)</small>							
		Wildlands		<u>Lakes Recreation</u>		<u>Scenic Corridors</u>		<u>Transitional</u>	
FOREST-WIDE Lakeside camping & picnicking to wildland solitude – Destination Rec		Remote high elevation landscapes with limited improvements. Few small scattered sites outside designated Wildness		Intensive development in natural large lake setting with high amenity developments.		Road and river corridors into the forest providing access and destinations.		Multi-elevation zone transitioning from urban areas to lakes and wildlands.	
SETTING EMPHASIS <small>Which setting(s) best support the niche for dev recreation</small>		High		High		Moderate		Low	
SITE FUNCTION/THEME <small>How sites are designed/managed to best meet the niche</small>		Access the natural ecosystem for solitude		Provides infrastructure for intense social interaction in a natural setting along lakes.		Conduit for connecting people from low elevation urban settings to cool high elevation quiet. Permits visitors to experience eco-systems		Interface for urban to wildland solitude with few facilities necessary to protect the resource and provide dispersed recreation.	
KEY ACTIVITIES in support of the niche for the coming decade		Hiking, horseback riding and back packing		Camping, picnicking, boating and swimming. Winter snow play, skiing and snowmobiling.		Driving to view scenery, camping, picnicking, hiking and walking. Winter snow play, skiing & sno-mobiling.		Dispersed camping along water. Well managed OHV system. Trailheads, snowmobiling & skiing	
Infrastructure	SITE TYPE/ DEVELOPMENT SCALE <small>Needed to provide key activities</small>	Site Type	Dev. Scale	Site Type	Dev. Scale	Site Type	Dev. Scale	Site Type	Dev. Scale
		Campgrounds	2	Campgrounds	3-5	Campgrounds	3	Campgrounds	1-2
		Trailheads/pkg	2	Trailheads/pkg	3-4	Trailheads	2-3	Trailheads	2
	<small>Sites will typically be the lowest dev scale possible to maintain visitor experience & protect the resource</small>			Picnicking	3-4	Day use	2-3	OHV Trailheads	2
				Boat launch	3-4	Vistas	2-3		
SITE CAPACITY <small>Low <50 Medium = 50-150 High >150</small>	All sites – Low		Campgrounds – High Boat Launch - High All other sites - Med		Campgrounds – Medium All other sites – Low - Medium		All - Medium		
Programmatic Strategies: Include land ethic messages and historical ties into developed sites whenever possible. Consider designated dispersed sites in Transitional for site protection. Dev Scale should stay aligned with the experience and values provided by the opportunity, so that dev scale doesn't creep up, but either stays the same or is reduced. SUP and private providers are a strong partner in providing the high level development of overnight facilities.									

**** - 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 T35.276 TD-0.0un

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.

SIERRA National Forest				
A.	CRITICAL MONETARY FACTOR	BASELINE CONDITION (Benchmark Data)	Program of Work CHANGED CONDITION (does not include CATEGORY C or CATEGORY D sites)	Program of Work PERCENT CHANGE (does not include CATEGORY C or CATEGORY D sites)
OPERATIONAL ASSETS	APPROPRIATED FUNDS AVAILABLE	\$ 196,110	\$ 196,110	0%
	FEE RECEIPTS AVAILABLE	\$ -	\$ -	0%
	OTHER FUNDS AVAILABLE	\$ -	\$ 194,259	0%
EXPENSES	OPERATING COSTS	\$ 229,252	\$ 114,332	-50%
	ANNUAL MAINTENANCE COSTS	\$ 257,437	\$ 97,531	-62%
	DEFERRED MAINTENANCE COSTS*	\$ 9,127,894	\$ 5,635,244	-38%

*-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 display 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.

SIERRA National Forest							
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	13
CAMPGROUND DEV SCALE 3	32	25				3	4
CAMPGROUND DEV SCALE 4-5	13	13				0	0
PICNIC SITE DEV SCALE 2-3	11	7				0	4
PICNIC SITE DEV SCALE 4-5	11	11				0	0
TRAILHEAD	9	9				0	0
BOATING/ SWIM SITES/ FISHING SITES	6	6				0	0
INTERP MAJOR/VC	0	0				0	0
GROUP CAMPGROUND/ GROUP PICNIC	8	6				0	2
CABINS/LOOK-OUTS	0	0				0	0
INTERP MINOR/ OBSERVATION/ INFO SITES	12	11				0	1
HORSE CAMP	0	0				0	0
INFO SITE ADMIN	0	0				0	0
OTHER 1 □(WINTER SPORTS SITE)	1	1				0	0
OTHER 2	0	0				0	0
OTHER CHARACTERISTICS						CAPACITY (PAOT)**	13,827
			CAPACITY (PAOT-DAYS)**	3,294,238	2,552,350	0	0
			# SITES w/ DRINKING WATER SYSTEM \$	20	20	0	0
			# SITES w/ WASTEWATER SYSTEM \$	11	11	0	0
			DW SYSTEM ANNUAL MAINT COST	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
			WW SYSTEM ANNUAL MAINT COST	\$ 210	\$ 210	\$ -	\$ -
			BUILDING ANNUAL MAINT COST	\$ 21,519	\$ 19,373	\$ 1,004	\$ 1,143

**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

SIERRA National Forest				
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	14.03	14.88	6%
	AVERAGE DEVELOPMENT SCALE	3.18	3.28	3%
	AVERAGE UNDERSERVED POPULATION SCORE	1.38	1.43	4%
	% OF CAPACITY ACCESSIBLE	1.3%	1.4%	9%
	% OF CAPACITY W/ ACCESSIBLE FURNISHINGS ONLY	0.0%	0.0%	0%
	PAOT-DAYS TO REGIONAL REQUIRED STANDARDS	972,885	2,552,350	162%
	CAPACITY (PAOT)	13,827	12,742	-8%
	CAPACITY (PAOT-DAYS)	3,294,238	2,552,350	-23%
	ANNUAL O&M COST PER PAOT DAY	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.08	-59%
	ANNUAL NET O&M COST PER VISIT	\$ 0.69	\$ 0.03	-96%

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	\$ 9,127,894	\$ 5,635,244	-38%

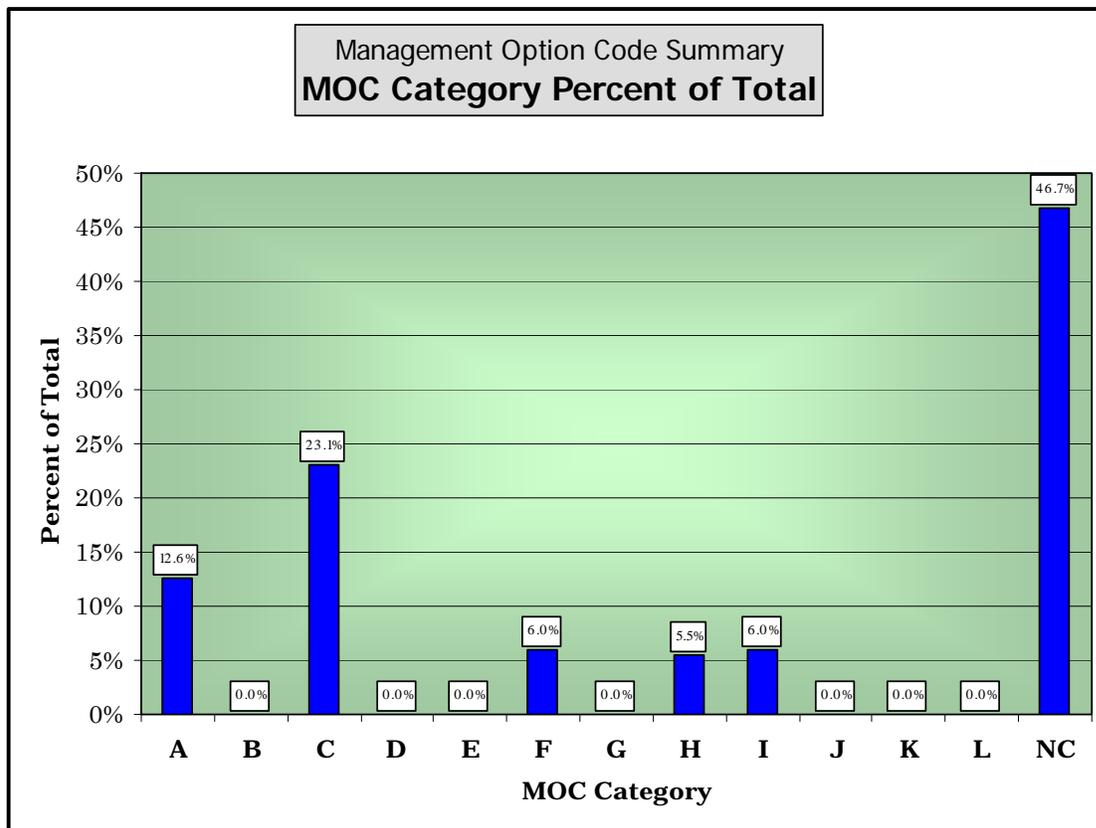
Annual O&M Cost per visit and per PAOT day are averages derived from a summation of ALL the 116 analyzed recreation facilities on the Forest; the cost per visit and per PAOT for each site and site type will vary.

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

SIERRA National Forest Management Option Code Summary		
MANAGEMENT OPTION CODE CATEGORY	OPTION CODE COUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL
A-DECOMMISSION	23	12.6%
B-CLOSURE	0	0.0%
C-CHANGE SEASON	42	23.1%
D-REMOVE OR ELIMINATE COST SOURCE OR SERVICE SEASON	0	0.0%
E-REDUCE SERVICE FREQUENCY	0	0.0%
F-INCREASE/IMPROVE SERVICES	11	6.0%
G-CONSTRUCT A NEW AREA	0	0.0%
H-CHANGE OPERATOR	10	5.5%
I-CHANGE FEES	11	6.0%
J-CHANGE CAPACITY	0	0.0%
K-SITE CONVERSION	0	0.0%
L-REPLACEMENT/REPAIR	0	0.0%
NC-NO CHANGE	85	46.7%



3. RECREATION SITES PRIORITY RANKING REPORT

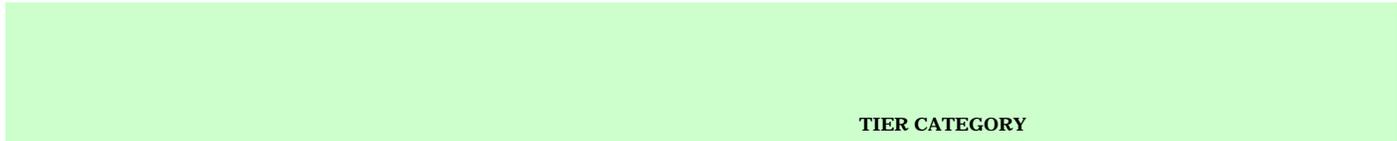
The Forest’s Recreation Sites Priority Ranking Report lists recreation sites in rank score priority order. Ranking is based on how well a site meets the four objectives of the RFA analysis. (Objectives are listed page 2). Tier Category designations are based on initial ranking and Forest Leadership Team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

SIERRA National Forest

116 | 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]
51552	KINNIKINNICK	CAMPGROUND	89	CATEGORY B	15-May	11-Sep	175
51552	WOODCHUCK	TRAILHEAD	88	CATEGORY B	15-May	30-Sep	30
51552	JACKASS MEADOW	CAMPGROUND	86	CATEGORY B	21-May	30-Sep	250
51552	CATAVEE	CAMPGROUND	85	CATEGORY B	21-May	5-Sep	150
51552	FLORENCE	TRAILHEAD	85	CATEGORY B	1-Jun	30-Sep	350
51552	BEAR COVE	PICNIC SITE	83	CATEGORY B	21-May	15-Oct	125
51552	FLORANCE LAKE BOAT LAUNCH	BOATING SITE	83	CATEGORY B	1-Jun	30-Sep	260
51552	BADGER FLAT-T	TRAILHEAD	82	CATEGORY B	1-Jun	1-Oct	100
51552	HUNTINGTON LAUNCHING RAMP	BOATING SITE	82	CATEGORY B	1-Jan	31-Dec	380
51552	RANCHERIA FALLS TH	TRAILHEAD	82	CATEGORY B	1-Jun	30-Sep	35
51552	TAMARACK RIDGE	TRAILHEAD	82	CATEGORY B	1-Jan	31-Dec	150
51552	VERMILLION	CAMPGROUND	82	CATEGORY B	1-Jun	30-Sep	160
51551	RECREATION POINT	GROUP PICNIC SITE	79	CATEGORY B	1-Jan	31-Dec	300
51551	RECREATION POINT GROUP CAMP	GROUP CAMPGROUND	79	CATEGORY B	1-Jan	31-Dec	155
51552	BILLY CREEK, LOWER	CAMPGROUND	79	CATEGORY B	21-May	5-Sep	65
51552	EASTWOOD VISITOR INFORMATION SITE	INFORMATION SITE	79	CATEGORY B	1-Jan	31-Dec	70
51551	THE FALLS	PICNIC SITE	78	CATEGORY B	1-Jan	31-Dec	105
51552	COLLEGE	CAMPGROUND	76	CATEGORY B	1-Jun	5-Sep	60
51552	COYOTE	TRAILHEAD	76	CATEGORY B	1-Nov	30-Mar	100
51552	DEER CREEK	CAMPGROUND	76	CATEGORY B	21-May	30-Sep	185
51551	DENVER CHURCH	PICNIC SITE	75	CATEGORY B	1-Jan	31-Dec	145
51552	MONO CREEK-T	TRAILHEAD	75	CATEGORY B	1-Jun	30-Sep	300
51552	TRAILS END PICNIC AREA	PICNIC SITE	75	CATEGORY B	21-May	30-Sep	35
51551	ARCH ROCK	INTERPRETIVE SITE (MINOR)	73	CATEGORY B	15-Jun	15-Sep	40
51551	LAKESIDE	PICNIC SITE	73	CATEGORY B	1-Jan	31-Dec	95
51551	SPRING COVE	CAMPGROUND	72	CATEGORY B	21-May	10-Sep	325
51552	DINKEY	CAMPGROUND	72	CATEGORY B	15-May	11-Sep	705
51552	MONO HOT SPRINGS	CAMPGROUND	72	CATEGORY B	1-Jun	30-Sep	165
51552	PORTAL FOREBAY	CAMPGROUND	72	CATEGORY B	1-Jun	30-Sep	50
51551	DIRT FLAT CAMPGROUND	CAMPGROUND	71	CATEGORY B	1-Jan	31-Dec	25
51551	DRY GULCH CAMPGROUND	CAMPGROUND	71	CATEGORY B	1-Jan	31-Dec	20
51551	FORKS	CAMPGROUND	70	CATEGORY B	15-Apr	15-Sep	155
51552	BUCK MEADOW	CAMPGROUND	70	CATEGORY B	21-May	30-Sep	45
51552	DORABELLE-P	PICNIC SITE	70	CATEGORY B	15-May	30-Sep	110
51552	MONO CREEK PICNIC	PICNIC SITE	70	CATEGORY B	1-Jun	30-Sep	30
51551	WISHON BOAT RAMP	BOATING SITE	69	CATEGORY B	1-Jan	31-Dec	525
51552	WARD LAKE	CAMPGROUND	69	CATEGORY B	1-Jun	30-Sep	55
51551	ROCKY POINT	PICNIC SITE	68	CATEGORY B	1-May	30-Sep	80
51552	MCKINLEY GROVE	PICNIC SITE	68	CATEGORY B	15-May	30-Sep	45
51551	BIG SANDY	CAMPGROUND	67	CATEGORY B	15-May	30-Sep	115



TIER CATEGORY

51551	FRESNO DOME	CAMPGROUND	67	CATEGORY B	15-May	30-Sep	85
51551	GOAT MEADOW TRAILHEAD & SNOW PLAY						

MNG ORG	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	TOTAL RANK SCORE	TIER CATEGORY	PLANNED OPENING DATE	PLANNED CLOSING DATE	PLANNED CAPACITY [PAOT]
51552	WEST KAISER	CAMPGROUND	45	CATEGORY B	1-Jun	30-Sep	30
51552	BILLY CREEK	PICNIC SITE	41	CATEGORY B	21-May	30-Sep	35
51552	BRETZ	CAMPGROUND	41	CATEGORY C			0
51551	CLOVER MEADOW	CAMPGROUND	40	CATEGORY B	15-Jun	30-Sep	35
51551	REDINGER OVERLOOK	OBSERVATION SITE	40	CATEGORY B	15-Jun	14-Sep	10
51552	BOLSILLO	CAMPGROUND	40	CATEGORY B	1-Jun	30-Sep	15
51552	GIGANTEA	CAMPGROUND	40	CATEGORY C			0
51551	JERSEYDALE	CAMPGROUND	36	CATEGORY B	15-Jun	15-Sep	50
51551	BOWLER	GROUP CAMPGROUND	0	CATEGORY D			0
51551	CRANBERRY FLAT DAY USE	PICNIC SITE	0	CATEGORY D			0
51551	GAGGS CAMP	CAMPGROUND	0	CATEGORY D			0
51551	LITTLE JACKASS	CAMPGROUND	0	CATEGORY D			0
51551	PLACER	CAMPGROUND	0	CATEGORY D			0
51551	REDBUD	PICNIC SITE	0	CATEGORY D			0
51551	SUMMIT CAMP	CAMPGROUND	0	CATEGORY D			0
51551	UPPER CHIQUITO	CAMPGROUND	0	CATEGORY D			0
51551	WESTFALL	PICNIC SITE	0	CATEGORY D			0
51551	WHISKY FALLS	CAMPGROUND	0	CATEGORY D			0
51552	BLUE CANYON VISTA	OBSERVATION SITE	0	CATEGORY D			0
51552	KIRCH FLAT-P	PICNIC SITE	0	CATEGORY D			0
51552	MIDGE CREEK GROUP CAMPGROUND	GROUP CAMPGROUND	0	CATEGORY D			0
51552	SAWMILL FLAT	CAMPGROUND	0	CATEGORY D			0
51552	SUMMIT	CAMPGROUND	0	CATEGORY D			0

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: 5 = Pacific Southwest Region (Region 5)
15 = Sierra National Forest
51 = Bass Lake Ranger District
52 = High Sierra Ranger District

5. APPENDIX

A. RECREATION SITE DEVELOPMENT SCALE GUIDE

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

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">o Mowed lawns and clipped shrubs not unusual. |
|---|

B. MANAGEMENT OPTION CODE LIST

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

1. Decommission
 - i. As soon as practical
 - ii. 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