

Formulating Alternatives

& More

Learning Objective

- Participants will be able to:
 - develop alternative recreation production models based on given Plan alternative themes.
 - estimate the effects to recreation strategies, outcomes, settings and activity planning framework from alternatives.

How Important?

- With alternatives, you create:
 - sets of decisions to address planning issues.
 - different ways to achieve recreation outcomes and conditions
 - a recreation component that supports each plan alternative

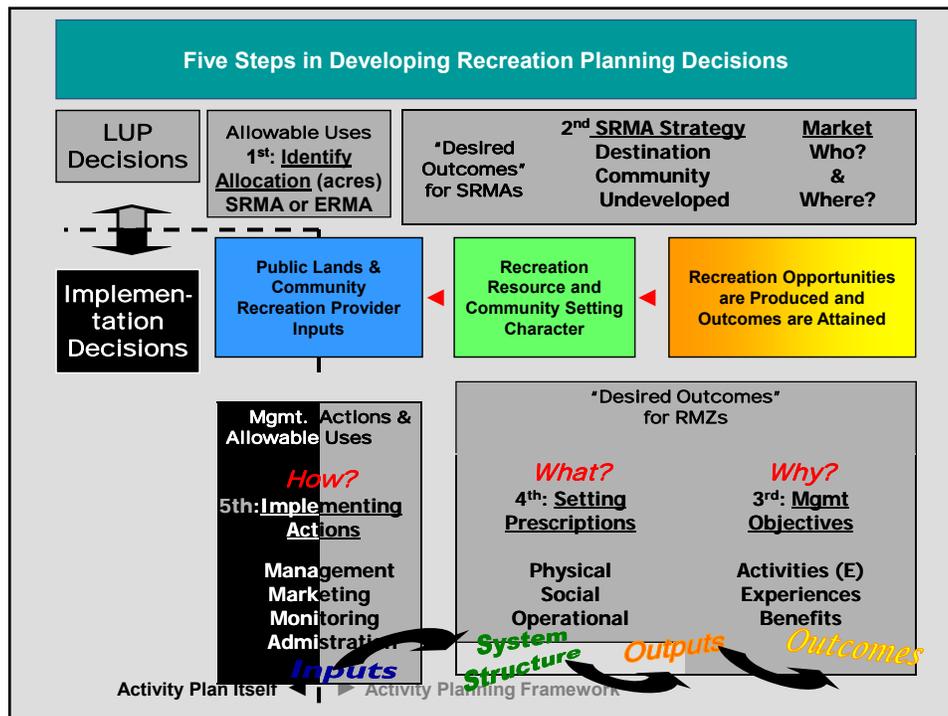
How Important?

- With impact analysis, you will:
 - forecast change
 - communicate potential changes
 - demonstrate how decisions affect the recreation production process and outcomes.
 - reduce the potential for decisions that may not benefit the environment or people

WARNING!

¡PELIGRO!

- Formulating Alternatives is usually one of the more difficult phases of LUP.



Components of Recreation Alternatives (Handout)

Components of each Alternative for Recreation

Rigorously and strategically explore reasonable alternatives by identifying and delineating:

1. Areas to be managed intensively as Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs)

Include:

- A. Description of the primary recreation-tourism market strategy (Destination, Community, or Undeveloped) and corresponding markets (who and where).
- B. Identification, delineation and description of recreation management zones (RMZ).
- C. Description of the recreation niche for each RMZ.
- D. Recreation management objectives for each RMZ targeting specific:
 - activities,
 - experiences, and
 - beneficial outcomes (personal, community, economic & environmental benefits).
- E. Physical, social & operational setting prescriptions for recreation setting (and community recreation setting conditions wherever an adjoining community, or a part of it, is an integral recreation management zone to the SRMA). Use the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum or recreation setting conditions criteria to describe setting prescriptions.
- F. Describe implementation strategies for all affecting recreation providers and potential partners (user groups, local governments, businesses and industry) who affect either recreation setting character (physically, socially, or operationally) or the production of activity, experience and benefits) including:
 - **Management:** (resources and facilities, inc., travel, and off-highway vehicles)
 - **Marketing:** (content, distribution, education, interpretation, and other visitor services).
 - **Monitoring/Evaluation:** (monitoring indicators, standards, timeframes)
 - **Administrative Support Actions:** (visitor controls, restrictions, permits and fees, collaborative implementation)

2. Areas to be managed custodially as Extensive Recreation Management Areas (ERMAs)

Include:

- A. Recreation management objectives addressing: 1) Visitor health and safety, 2) Use and user conflict, 3) Resource protection, and 4) Health of the land
- B. Briefly describe implementation strategies to meet ERMA objectives including:
 - **Management:** (resources and facilities, inc., travel, and off-highway vehicles)
 - **Marketing:** (information and other visitor services)
 - **Monitoring/Evaluation:** (monitoring indicators, standards, timeframes)
 - **Administrative Support Actions:** (visitor controls and restrictions)

For the "No Action or Continuation of Current Management Alternative" describe, using the outline above, what it is like now.

Note: Use a matrix to organize, summarize and display recreation information and alternatives.

Ways to Formulate Alternatives:

- Vary the Market Strategy
- Change RMA Boundaries
- Vary Recreation Opportunities/Outcomes and Recreation Settings
- Change RMZ Boundaries

Ways to Formulate Alternatives:

Vary the Market Strategy:

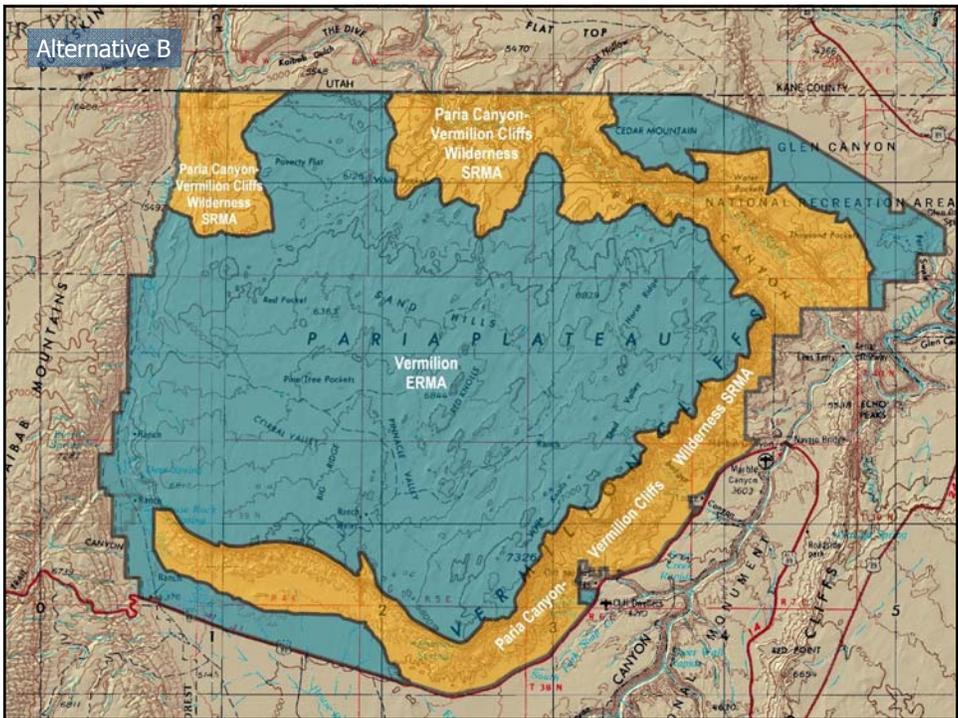
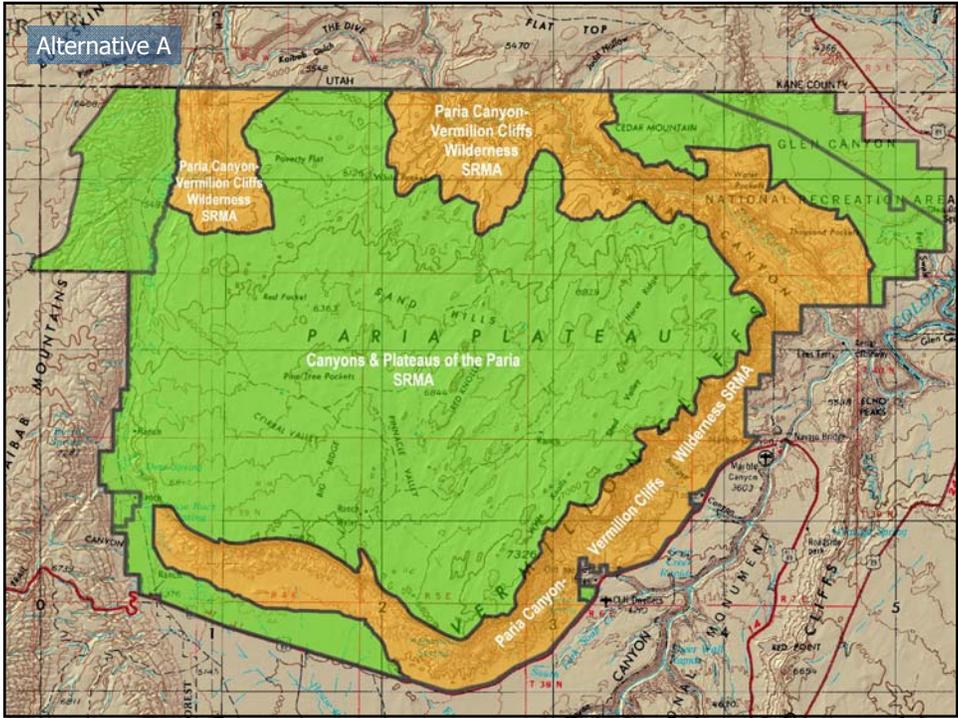
- Destination, Community, Undeveloped

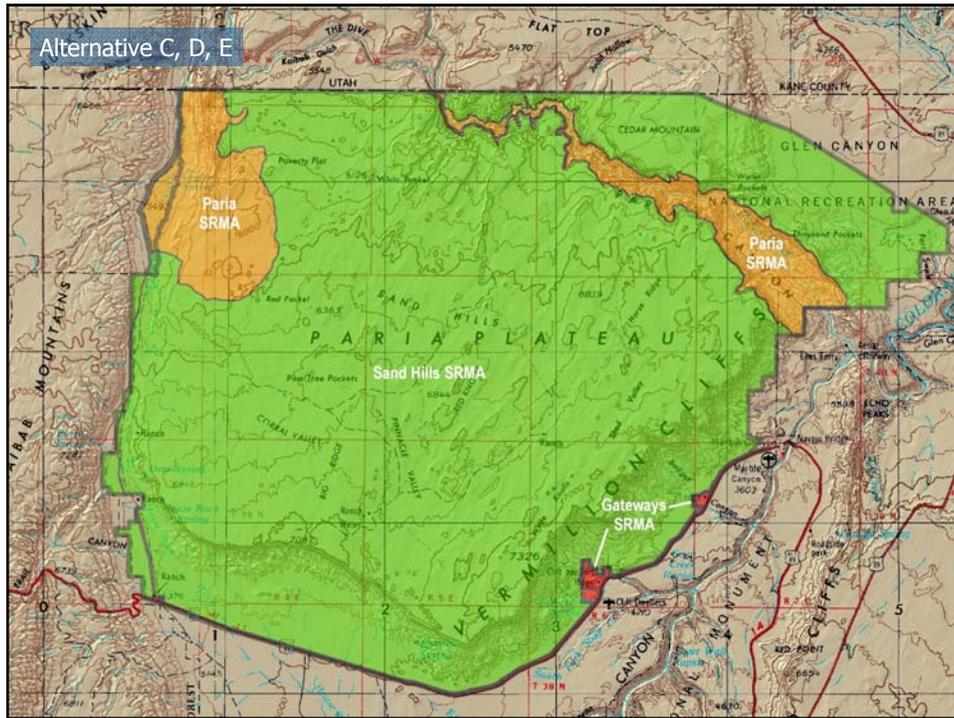
OR,

- ERMA
 - AZ Strip example

AZ Strip SRMAs (Handout)

TABLE 2.14: RECREATION AND VISITOR SERVICES/ INTERPRETATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION				
ALTERNATIVE A NO ACTION	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	ALTERNATIVE E PROPOSED PLAN
<i>Vermilion</i>				
Canyons & Plateaus Of The Paria RCA/SRMA 203,689 acres RMZs: None		Gateways SRMA 814 acres		
		Vermilion Cliff RMZ: 369 acres House Rock RMZ: 545 acres		
		Sand Hills SRMA 265,109 acres		
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliff Wilderness SRMA 89,529 acres RMZs: None		Uplands RMZ: 197,031 acres Cliff & Ruins RMZ: 88,078 acres		
		Paria SRMA 27,741 acres Coyote Buttes RMZ: 4,376 acres Paria Canyon RMZ: 15,163 acres		
		Vermilion ERMA 203,863 acres		
<i>Arizona Strip FO</i>				
Mt Trumbull RCA/SRMA: 11,657 acres; RMZs: None		St. George Basin SRMA 141,074 acres		
Canyons & Plateaus Of The Paria RCA/SRMA 23,484 acres; RMZs: None		St. George Basin Rural Park RMZ: 194,113 acres Canyons and Meads RMZ: 36,911 acres		
Virgin River Corridor ACE/SRMA 8,078 acres; RMZs: None		Virgin River SRMA 4,955 acres		
Little Black Mountain ACE/SRMA 241 acres; RMZs: None		Virgin River RMZ: 1,787 acres Virgin River Gorge Scenic Gateway RMZ: 135 acres The Motorway: 3,053 acres	Virgin River RMZ: 1,781 acres Virgin River Gorge Scenic Gateway RMZ: 135 acres Motorway: 3,059 acres	Virgin River RMZ: 2,110 acres Virgin River Gorge Scenic Gateway RMZ: 135 acres The Motorway: 2,710 acres

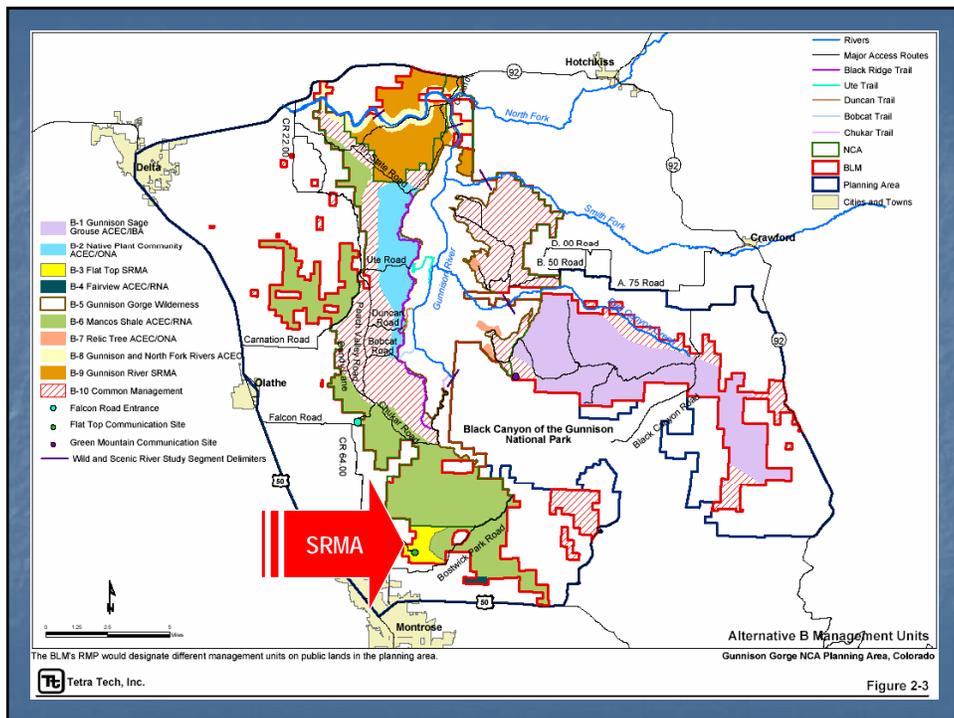
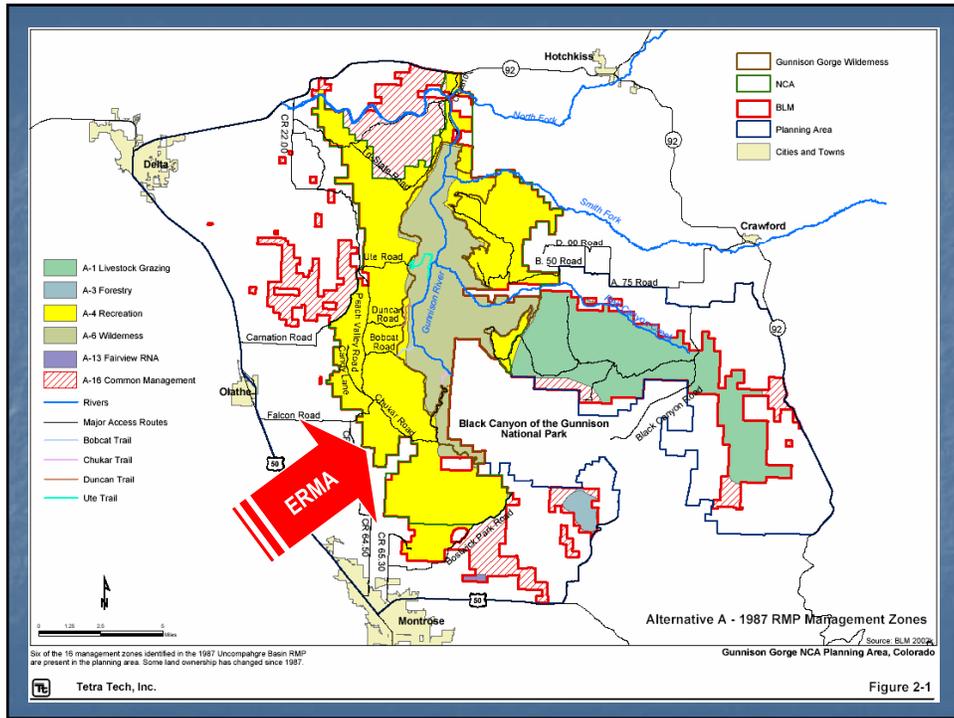


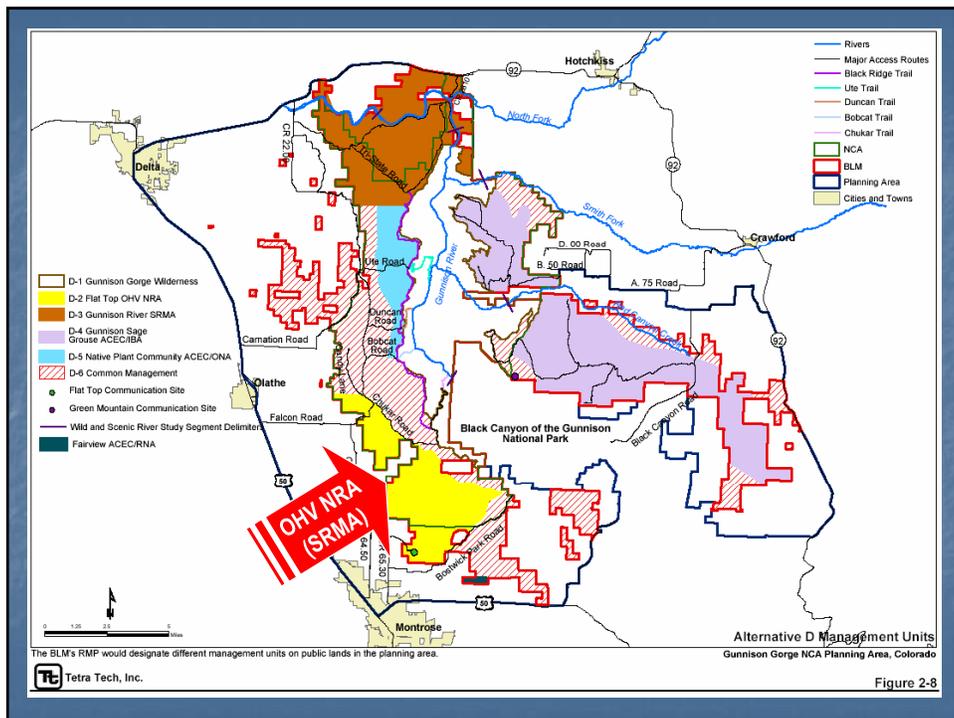
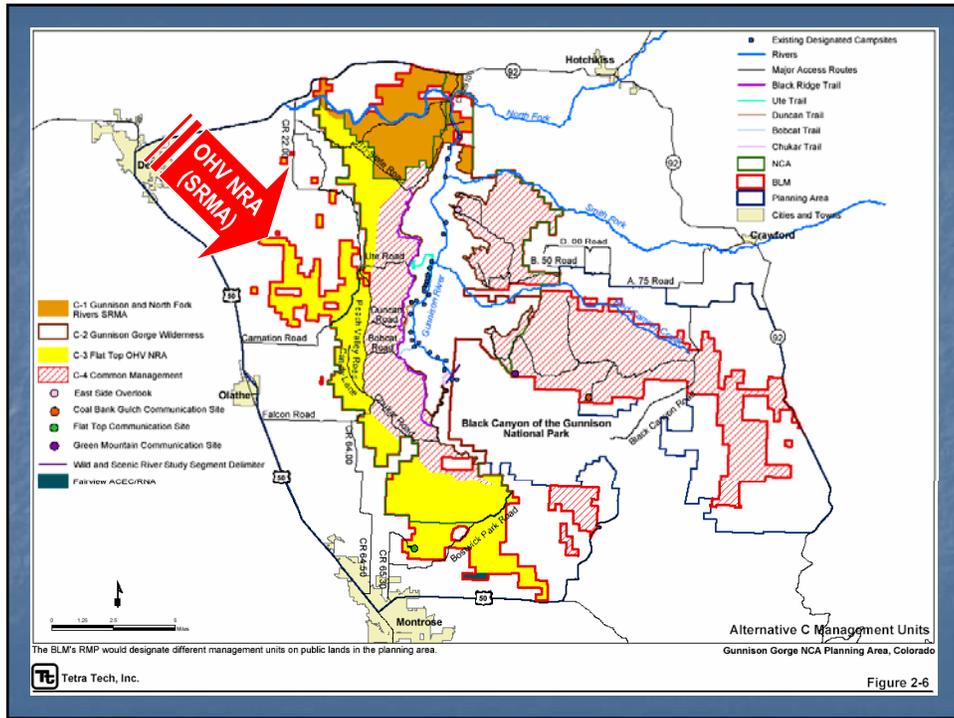


Ways to Formulate Alternatives:

Change RMA Boundaries

- Mapping different allocations of a given strategy/market
 - Gunnison Gorge example





Ways to Formulate Alternatives:

Vary Recreation Opportunities/Outcomes and Recreation Settings

- Defining different roles for the same RMZ

- CANM Template



Recreation Alternatives by Recreation Management Zone (RMZ) (Handout)

Recreation Alternatives RMZ form

Recreation Alternatives by Recreation Management Zone (RMZ)

Recreation Management Zone Name _____

Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<p>RMZ</p> <p>Special—Destination —Community —Undeveloped</p> <p>Who and Where?</p>			
Extensive	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive
Niche	Niche	Niche	Niche
<u>Management Objective</u>	<u>Management Objective</u>	<u>Management Objective</u>	<u>Management Objective</u>
Activities	Activities	Activities	Activities
Experiences	Experiences	Experiences	Experiences
Benefits	Benefits	Benefits	Benefits
<u>Setting Descriptors</u>	<u>Setting Descriptors</u>	<u>Setting Descriptors</u>	<u>Setting Descriptors</u>
Physical	Physical	Physical	Physical
Social	Social	Social	Social
Operational	Operational	Operational	Operational
<u>Implementation Framework</u>	<u>Implementation Framework</u>	<u>Implementation Framework</u>	<u>Implementation Framework</u>
Management	Management	Management	Management
Marketing	Marketing	Marketing	Marketing
Monitoring	Monitoring	Monitoring	Monitoring
Supporting Administration	Supporting Administration	Supporting Administration	Supporting Administration

Urban Playground (Handout)

Recreation Alternatives by Recreation Management Zone (RMZ)

Recreation Management Zone Name Urban Playground

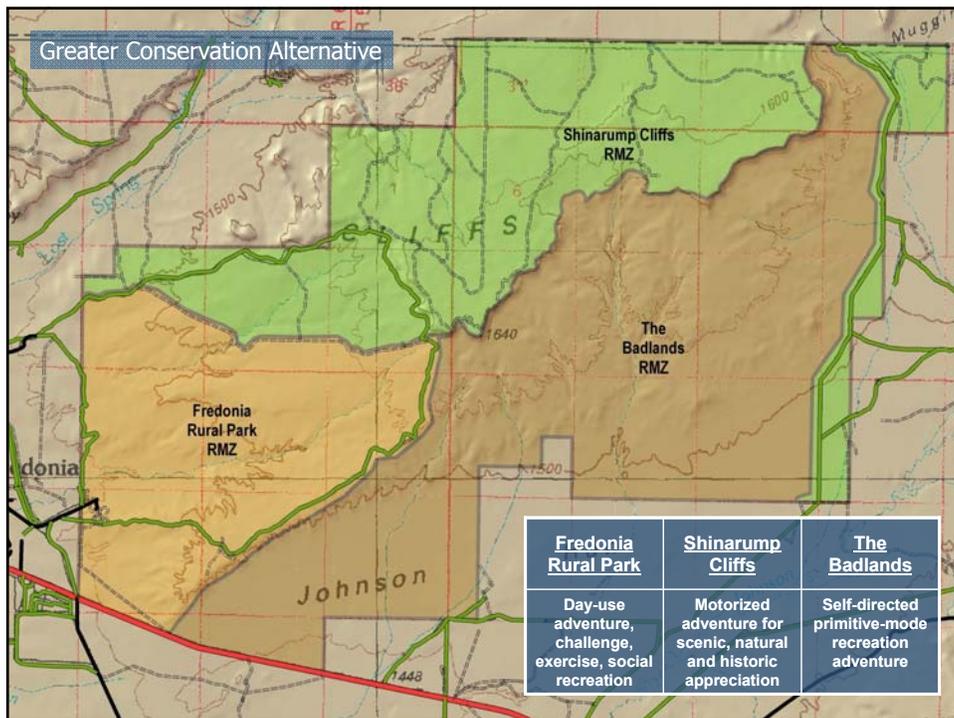
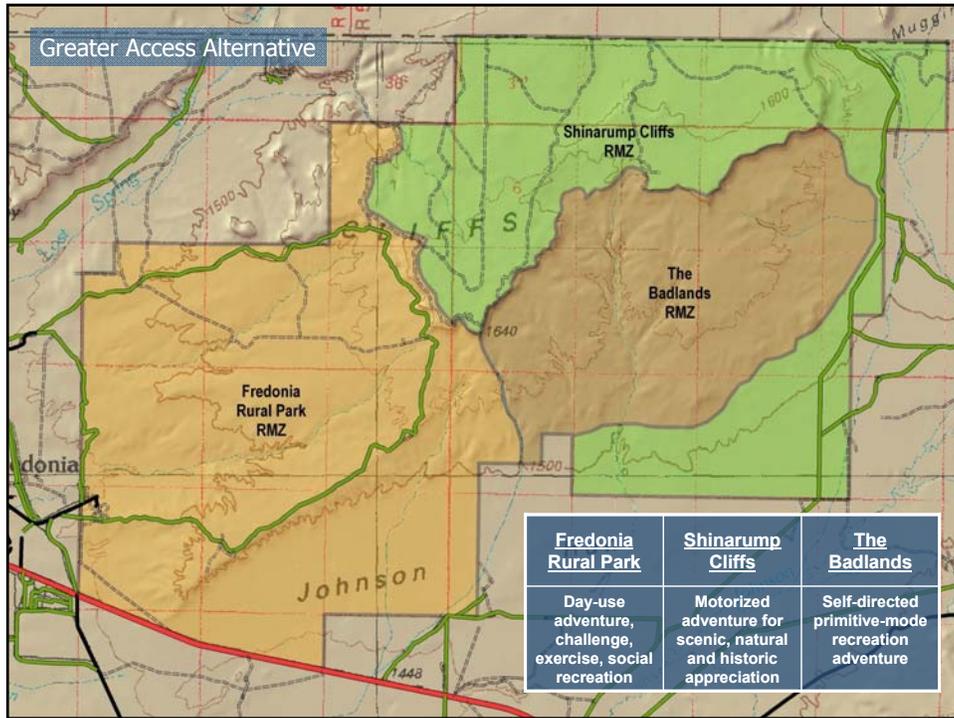
Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C
<p>RMS</p> <p>Specific—Destination —Community —Undeveloped</p> <p>Who and Where? Target demonstrated recreation/tourism market demand by local communities dependent on public lands recreation</p> <p>Extensive</p>	<p>RMS</p> <p>Specific—Destination —Community —Undeveloped</p> <p>Who and Where? Ditto</p> <p>Extensive</p>	<p>RMS</p> <p>Specific—Destination —Community —Undeveloped</p> <p>Who and Where? Target demonstrated recreation/tourism market demand by local communities dependent on public lands recreation and/or related tourism use, growth, and/or development</p> <p>Extensive</p>
<p>Site - Quick, easy access from town to sustainable day-use adventure and social recreation.</p> <p>Management Objectives By the year 2009 manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents and seasonal regional visitors to engage in sustainable, easy urban access for primarily day-use motorized recreation, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents at least a "moderate" realization of these benefits</p> <p>Activities -ATV riding</p> <p>Experiences -Enjoying having access to close-to-home outdoor amenities; developing your skills and abilities; having others nearby who could help you if needed; relating group activities and togetherness</p> <p>Benefits -Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment; improved mental well-being; stronger ties with my family and friends; improved functioning of individuals in family and community</p>	<p>Site - Quick, easy access from town to sustainable day-use adventure and challenge recreation.</p> <p>Management Objectives By the year 2009 manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents and seasonal regional visitors to engage in sustainable, easy urban access for primarily day-use motorized recreation, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents at least a "moderate" realization of these benefits</p> <p>Activities -Motorcycle riding</p> <p>Experiences -Enjoying having access to close-to-home outdoor amenities; developing your skills and abilities; enjoying risk taking adventure; enjoying an escape from crowds of people</p> <p>Benefits -Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment; improved mental well-being; greater self-reliance; enhanced sense of personal freedom</p>	<p>Site - Quick, easy access from town to sustainable day-use adventure, challenge, social recreation.</p> <p>Management Objectives By the year 2012 manage this zone to provide opportunities for community residents, regional, and national visitors to engage in sustainable, easy urban access for primarily day-use motorized recreation, providing no less than 75% of responding visitors and affected community residents at least a "moderate" realization of these benefits</p> <p>Activities -ATV and motorcycle riding competitive/organized events</p> <p>Experiences -Enjoying having access to close-to-home outdoor amenities; developing your skills and abilities; enjoying risk taking adventure; enjoying participating in group outdoor events</p> <p>Benefits -Improved skills for outdoor enjoyment; greater self-reliance; stronger ties with my family and friends; improved functioning of individuals in family and community</p>
<p>Setting Descriptors</p> <p>Physical - Remoteness ranges from Middle Country to Rural</p> <p>Social - Contacts range from Back Country to Frontcountry, while Group Size ranges from Middle Country to Rural</p> <p>Operational - Mechanized Use is mostly Middle Country to Frontcountry</p>	<p>Setting Descriptors</p> <p>Physical - Ditto</p> <p>Social - Contacts range from Primitive to Middle Country, while Group Size ranges from Primitive to Back Country</p> <p>Operational - Ditto</p>	<p>Setting Descriptors</p> <p>Physical - Ditto</p> <p>Social - Contacts range from Front Country to Urban, while Group Size ranges from Rural to Urban</p> <p>Operational - Ditto</p>

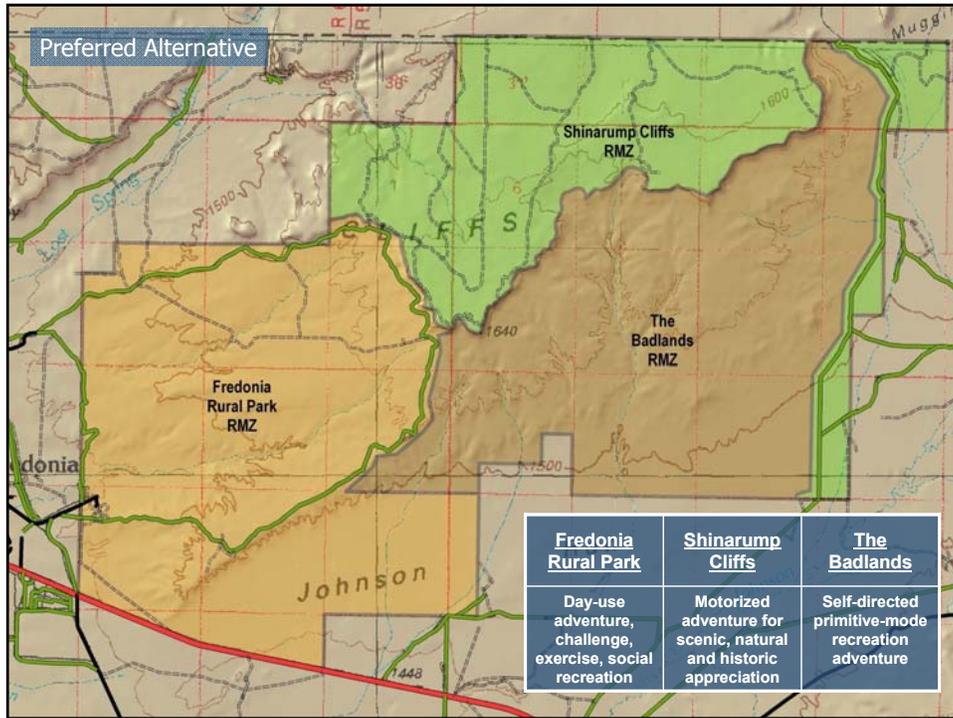
Ways to Formulate Alternatives:

Change RMZ Boundaries

- Mapping different allocations of a given set of RMZ opportunities/outcomes and settings

- Fredonia RMZs example





Alternatives Conclusions

Recreation alternatives:

- must help intent of the given alternative
- need to clearly show the linkage from strategy to APF
- can be developed at any of the 5 decision steps: Strategy, Outcomes, Settings, APF

Impact Analysis

The difficulty...

- recreation content in most RMPs vague and immeasurable
- critical thinking skills needed
 - what's changing,
 - why it's changing,
 - how much it's changing, and
 - forecast what it will mean if the change is allowed to occur

Analyzing Recreation Mgmt. Alternatives (Handout)

8300-11 Module 8

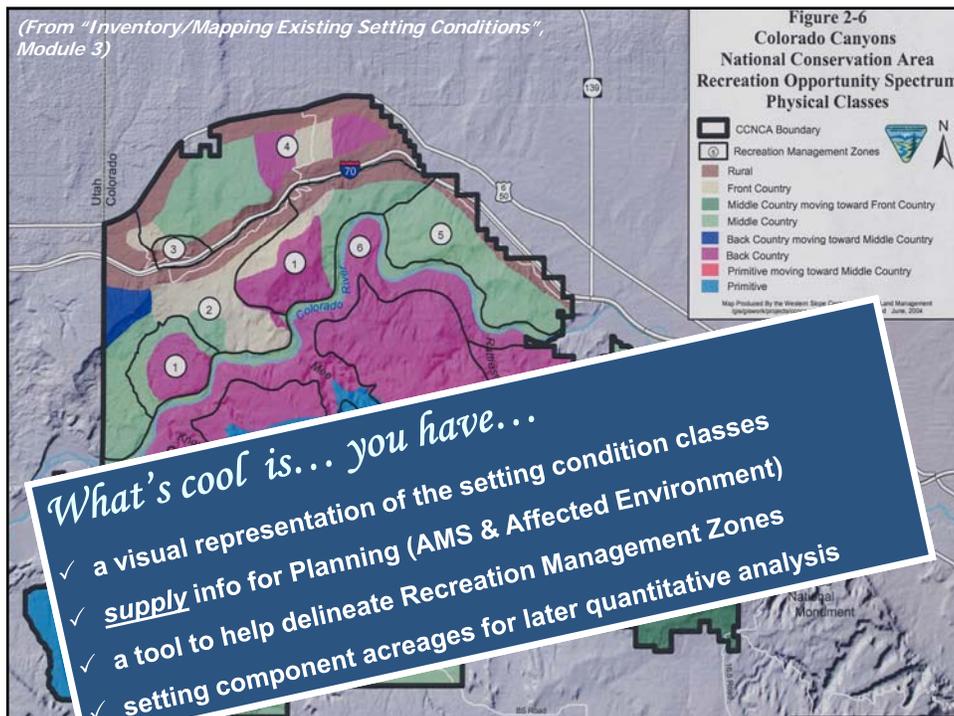
Analyzing Recreation Management Alternatives

Analyze the consequences of each alternative and their significance (CEQ - Regs. for Implementing NEPA - Sec. 1502.16(a)(2)). Consequences include the positive & negative impacts, direct, indirect & cumulative effects, and qualitative & quantitative analysis (CEQ Regs. Sec. 1502.23)

1. For the "No Action or Continuation of Current Management Alternative" describe the consequences if there were no change in implementation actions, settings or outcomes.
2. For **Areas to be managed intensively as SRMAs**
 - A. Describe the consequences of prescribing specific: physical (e.g., naturalness, remoteness), social (e.g., numbers of visitors and their use), and operational (e.g., visitor controls) recreation setting conditions.
 - B. Describe the consequences of targeting specific objectives for:
 - activities,
 - experiences, and
 - beneficial outcomes (personal, community, economic & environmental benefits).
 - C. Describe the consequences managing other resources (inc. travel management & special designations) on the:
 - prescribed recreation setting conditions, and
 - production and attainment of targeted recreation management objectives.
 - D. Propose mitigation from the probable adverse impacts of managing other resources on the prescribed recreation setting conditions and targeted recreation management objectives (CEQ Regs. for Implementing NEPA - Sec. 1502.16(h)).
3. For **Areas to be managed custodially as ERMAs**
 - A. Describe the consequences of managing the existing (physical, social, and operational) recreation setting conditions. Discuss anticipated changes in recreation settings that may occur with custodial management.
 - B. Describe the consequences of managing for: 1) visitor health and safety, 2) use and user conflict, 3) resource protection, and 4) the health of the land.
 - C. Describe the consequences from recreation use / users to the management of other resources.
 - D. Propose mitigation from the probable adverse impacts of recreation use and users to emphasized resource(s) (CEQ Regs. for Implementing NEPA - Sec. 1502.16(h)).
4. Estimate implementation costs / personnel needed to achieve the objectives of each alternative.
5. As appropriate, discuss: 1) how issues are resolved, 2) how the recreation management strategy helps to meet the goals of each alternative, 3) other elements identified in CEQ Regs. for Implementing NEPA - 1502.16 Environmental Consequences, and 4) incomplete and unavailable information.

Instruction Memorandum
No. 2006-060

Action/Policy: Until LUPs incorporating Appendices C and D policies have been approved – and for completed LUPs which do not incorporate Appendices C and D policies, Field Managers will assess and evaluate effects of proposed projects in Special Recreation Management Areas on activities, experiences, beneficial outcomes and recreation setting character to ensure consistency with benefits-based management concepts.



The Products

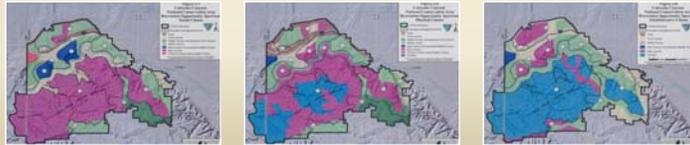
(From "Prescribing Setting Character", Module 6)

6 maps:

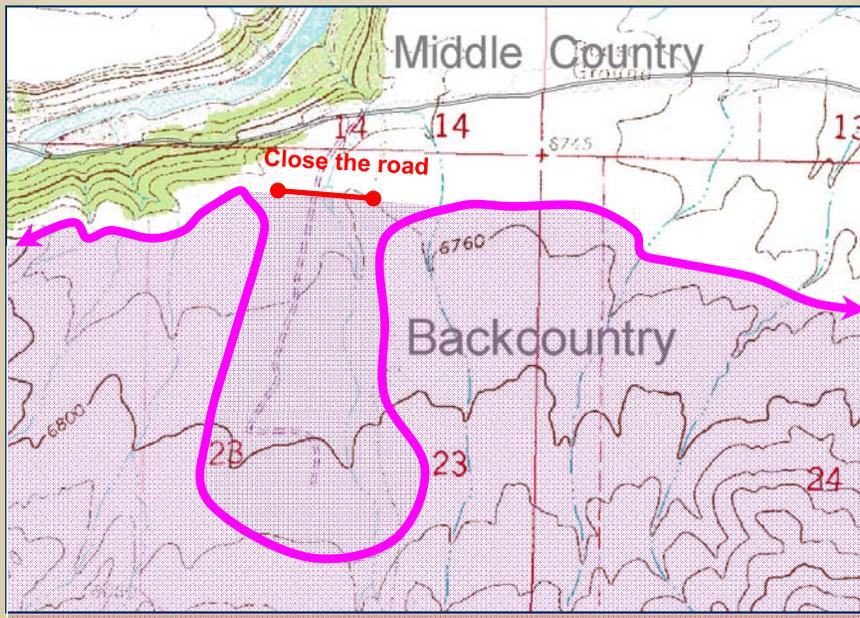
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What's cool is... you have...

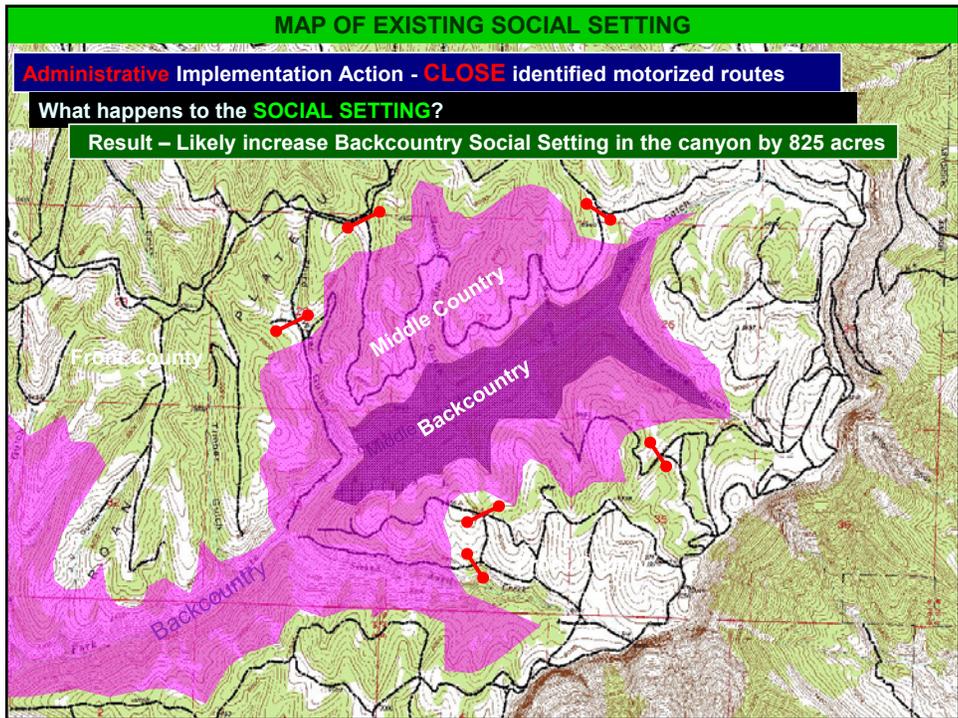
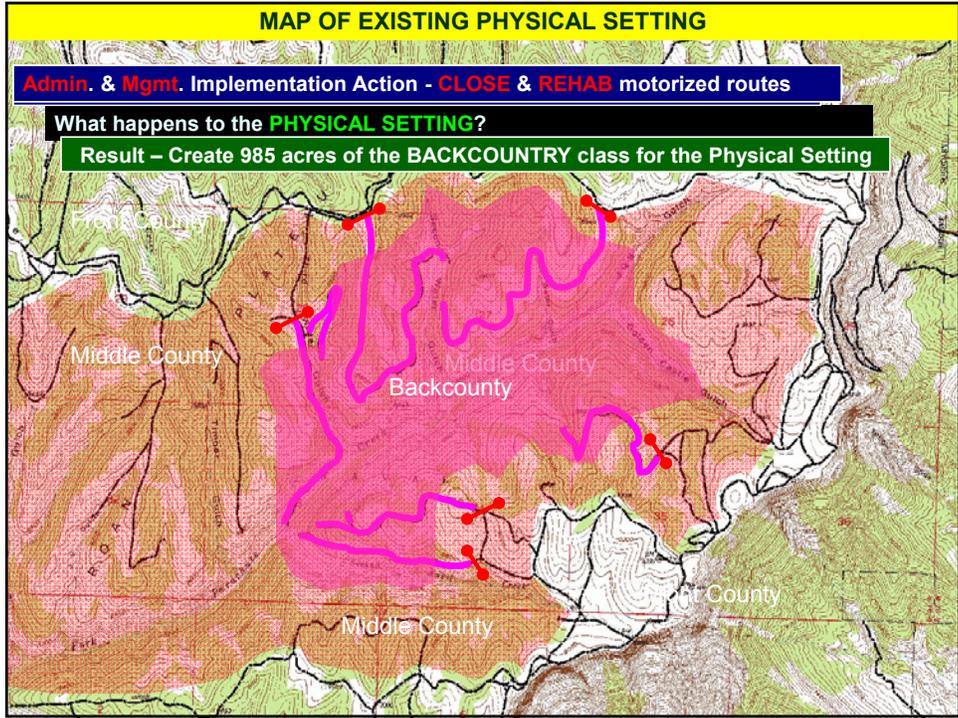
- ✓ a visual representation and quantitative data for:
 - ✓ comparing existing vs prescribed acres of various setting component classes,
- 3 ✓ analyzing setting changes by recreation alternative, and
- ✓ analyzing setting changes created by each LUP alternative

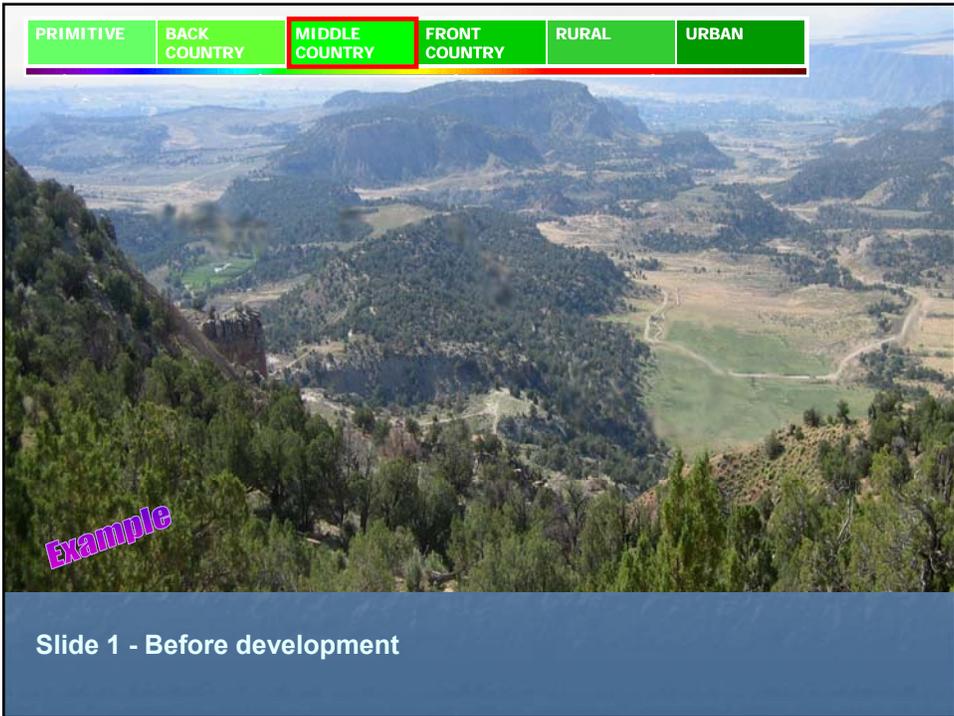
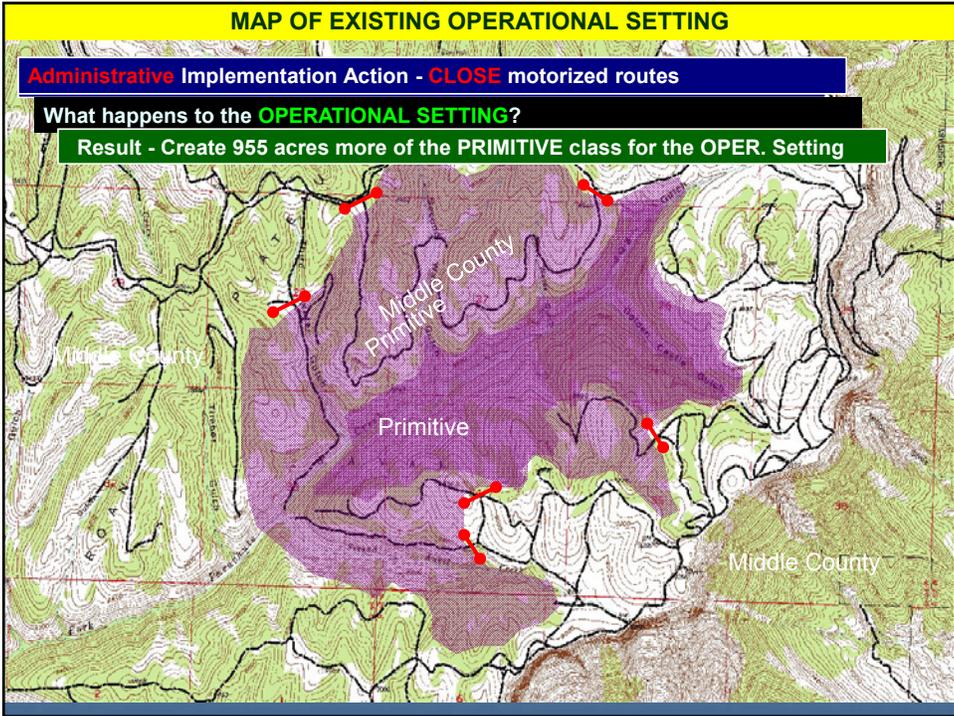
USED Physical, Social & Operational settings



Prescribing Settings







PRIMITIVE	BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
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Example

Slide 2 - Increasing gas production & development

PRIMITIVE	BACK COUNTRY	MIDDLE COUNTRY	FRONT COUNTRY	RURAL	URBAN
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Example

Slide 3 - Additional pads & roads

PRIMITIVE
BACK COUNTRY
MIDDLE COUNTRY
FRONT COUNTRY
RURAL
URBAN

Example

Slide 4 - High level of gas production & development

The Products

A setting matrix for each RMZ displaying the EXISTING & PRESCRIBED Physical, Social & Operational setting attributes.

RMZ ?

NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION SETTINGS
Criteria for Classification and Prescriptions

PHYSICAL - LAND & FACILITIES: character of the natural landscape		Primitive		Back Country	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban
		Primitive	Transition					
a. Remoteness:	More than 1/2 mi from any road	More than 2 mi from any road	More than 1/2 mi from any road, but not as direct as 1/2 mile, and located in a sight	On or near two-wheel drive roads, but at least 1/2 mile from all improved roads, though they may be in sight	On or near improved country roads, but at least 1/2 mile from all highways	On or near primary highways, but still within a local area	On or near primary highways, municipal streets, and roads within towns or cities	
b. Naturalness:	Undisturbed natural landscape		Naturally occurring landscape having modifications normally subsistent	Naturally occurring landscape except for obvious primitive roads	Landscape partially modified by roads, utility lines, etc., but none sweep away natural landscape features	Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development	Urbanized development dominates landscape	
c. Facilities:	None		Only primitive back roads of rustic materials such as log bridges and canvas window signs	Maintained and marked trails, simple roadhead developments, improved signs, and very basic signs	Improved and modernistic facilities such as campfires, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs	Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional emblems	Extensive full service facilities such as laundries, groceries, and book sale	
SOCIAL - VISITOR USE & USERS: character of recreation & tourism use		Primitive		Back Country	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban
		Primitive	Transition					
d. Group Size (other than your own):	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group		4-6 people per group	7-10 people per group	10-25 people per group	25-50 people per group	Greater than 50 people per group	
e. Contacts with other groups:	Fewer than 3 encounters/day at camp sites and fewer than 8 encounters/day on travel routes		3-4 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campfires) and 7-15 encounters/day on travel routes	7-14 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campfires, trails) and 15-25 encounters/day on route	15-20 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g. campgrounds) and 20 or more encounters/day on route	People seem to be generally everywhere	Stay place with other people constantly in view	
f. Evidence of Use:	Only footprints observed. No noise or litter.		Footprints and bicycle tracks observed. Noise and litter infrequent. Slight vegetation trampling at campfires and popular areas. The fire seen.	Vehicle tracks observed. Occasional noise and litter. Vegetation and soils becoming worn at campfires, along travel routes and at popular areas.	Vehicle tracks common. Some noise and litter. Vegetation and soils commonly worn at campfires, along travel routes and at popular areas.	Frequent noise and litter. Large but localized areas with vegetation damage and soil compaction.	Unavoidable noise, music and litter. Widespread vegetation damage and soil compaction.	
OPERATIONAL - ADMINISTRATIVE & SERVICES: How Public Land Managers, County Commissioners and Municipal Governments, and Local Businesses Care for the Area and Serve Visitors and Local Residents		Primitive		Back Country	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban
		Primitive	Transition					
g. Visitor Services:	None is available on-site		Back maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance	Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasionally 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	
h. Management Controls:	No visitor control apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare		Signs of key access points on back country use. Enforcement presence rare	Occasional regulatory signage. Motorist and motorist use restrictions. Regular enforcement presence	Rules clearly posted with some seasonal or day-of-week use restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence	Regulations prominent. Trail use limited by permit reservations, etc. Routine enforcement presence.	Continuous enforcement to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage	
i. Mechanized Use:	None whatsoever		Motorist 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	

Analyzing Effects (Handout)

Analysis of Alternatives for Recreation
One Possible Way to Display (sample entries illustrative only – NOTE: none-specific references, missing from this hypothetical illustration, are needed for objectives, setting prescriptions, and implementing actions)

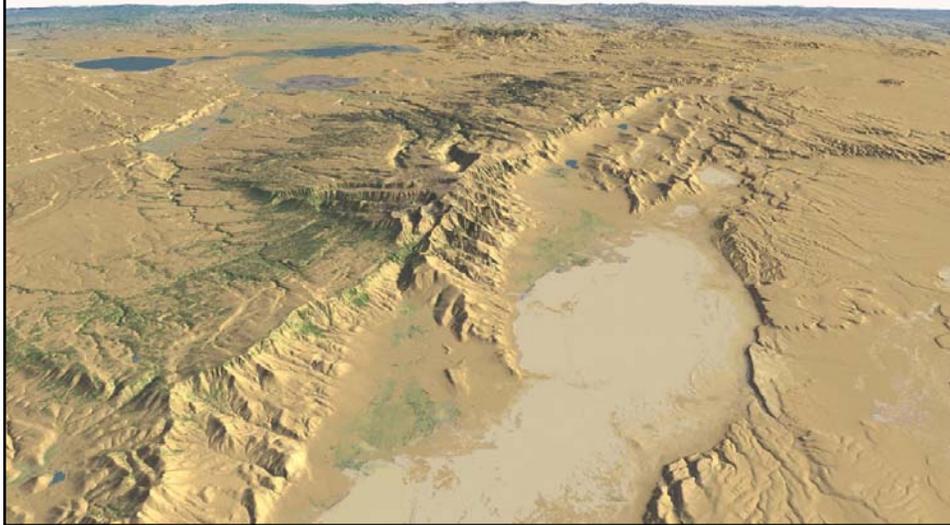
What Changed?	Nature of the Change?	Quantification of Change	Effect/Impact
Recreation Management Strategy	Changes the recreation-tourism market strategy for the Castle Peak SRMA and re-target corresponding recreation-tourism markets.	Changes the strategy from Community to Destination, and change the target market from OHV users in the local communities of Eagle, Gypsum, Avon, and Beaver Creek to Urban Front Range visitors seeking dispersed recreation opportunities as a complement to their winter sports destination outings.	Removes the strategic focus on managing for quality of life enhancement and economic development to adjoining community residents and their communities, and it shifts that strategic focus in two ways: First it targets Front Range urban resident desires for dispersed recreation opportunities to complement their winter sports, resort-oriented recreation opportunities. Secondly, it targets shoulder season local economic stability for the resort communities themselves.
Recreation Management Objectives		Instead of targeting Experience and Benefit Opportunities for challenge, risk, and camaraderie to local OHV enthusiasts within adjoining gateway communities—and economic development for those communities, it re-targets experiences and benefits for communing with nature, family and group affiliation, cultivating a relationship with the natural world, etc. for hikers, river runners, and other dispersed recreation use.	Shifts economic benefits from adjoining gateway communities to destination resort communities. Displaces OHV users within adjoining gateway communities to existing motorized recreation opportunities further away in the Rifle and Grand Junction areas. Provides a place of escape for Front Range urban residents seeking to enrich their destination resort experiences, thereby enriching their quality of life. Instead of providing experience and benefit opportunities for risk-taking adventure, testing your equipment, and a more balanced competitive spirit; retains experience and benefit opportunities for solitude, improved relationship with nature, improved cardiovascular fitness, and reduced stress.
Recreation Setting Prescriptions		Avoids the transformation of recreation setting character from Back Country (SPM) to Middle Country (SPM) on 5,500 acres.	
Implementing Actions		Fewer motorized trails are constructed. Requires fewer management facilities for resource protection. Requires improved marketing materials and cooperative efforts with tourism partners to develop appropriate distribution conduits.	

An Analysis Template (Handout)

Analysis of Alternatives for Recreation
One Possible Way to Display Alternative Analysis

What Changed?	Nature of the Change?	Quantification of Change	Effect/Impact
Alternative A	Recreation Management Strategy	Destination Community Development SRMA	
	Recreation Management Objectives	Activities Experiences Benefits Activities Experiences Benefits	
	Recreation Setting Prescriptions	Physical Social Operational Physical Social Operational	
	Implementing Actions	Imp. Frameworks Management Marketing Monitoring Supporting Administration	

Steens Mountain Alternatives and Impacts Exercise



Steens Mountain Alternatives/Impacts Exercise

Task 1: Develop Alternative:

Use your Steens Mtn. recreation scenario as "current management." Develop a new alternative using one, or a mix, of the 4 methods presented:

- 1) vary Market Strategy;
- 2) change RMA Boundaries;
- 3) vary Opportunities/Outcomes/Settings; or
- 4) change RMZ Boundaries

Document changes needed to "align" to each plan alternative using blank Steens Mtn. Alt. Development Exercise form.

Task 2: Estimate Consequences

Assess and estimate the consequences of your newly-developed recreation alternative.

Also, estimate the impacts to/from other resource decisions by/on recreation.

Document the types and amounts of potential changes from "current management" to the market, opportunities and outcomes, settings and APF for the new alternative, using Analysis of Alternatives for Recreation form.

RMP Amendments

.....what are plan amendments?

Plan amendments change one or more of the terms, conditions, or decisions of an approved land use plan.

For example.....

-a significant increase in OHV use in the Big Open Desert is resulting in unacceptable adverse impacts to soils, vegetation, deer winter range, and cultural resources. Changing the OHV area designation from "open" to "limited" or "closed" would require a LUP amendment.
- Why?

Now,

-the Flat Basin RMZ is within a “limited to designated routes” OHV area designation. Authorizing construction of the new Sage Prairie Collector road and closing the Dry Gulch primitive road do not require a plan amendment.
- Why?

Or,

-the Gobbler’s Knob RMZ provides ‘premier single-track mountain bike primitive’ recreation opportunities in Back Country settings and encounters with other groups are expected to be no more than 15/day on travel routes.
- A proposal to allow up to 30 or more encounters per day along travel routes
 - 1) would
 - 2) would not ...require a LUP amendment?

Another,

- in the Buffalo Hills RMP, the primary market for the Near Town SRMA is local or community resident visitors.
- After 5 years, some local recreation providers want to boost the local economy by targeting regional and national visitors as the primary market.
- If this shift is considered by BLM, will a plan amendment be necessary?

Last,

- the Muddy River RMP decided to develop campgrounds in the Muddy River SRMA, spelling out appropriate market strategy, opportunities, outcomes and settings. APF set the stage for campgrounds. The RAMP identified 2 campground locations.
- Now.....does a new decision to build 4 campgrounds rather than 2 require a LUP plan amendment?"

Key Points

- Plan Amendments relate to LUP decisions versus Implementation content.
- Once a plan is approved, LUP-level decisions are “locked”.
- The “key” for that lock is the plan amendment.”

Adaptive Management

- H-1601-1 formally defines it as:
 - “ . . . a system of management practices based on clearly identified outcomes, monitoring to determine if management actions are meeting outcomes, and, if not, facilitating management changes that will best ensure that outcomes are met or to re-evaluate the outcomes.”

Rough & Tumble RMZ

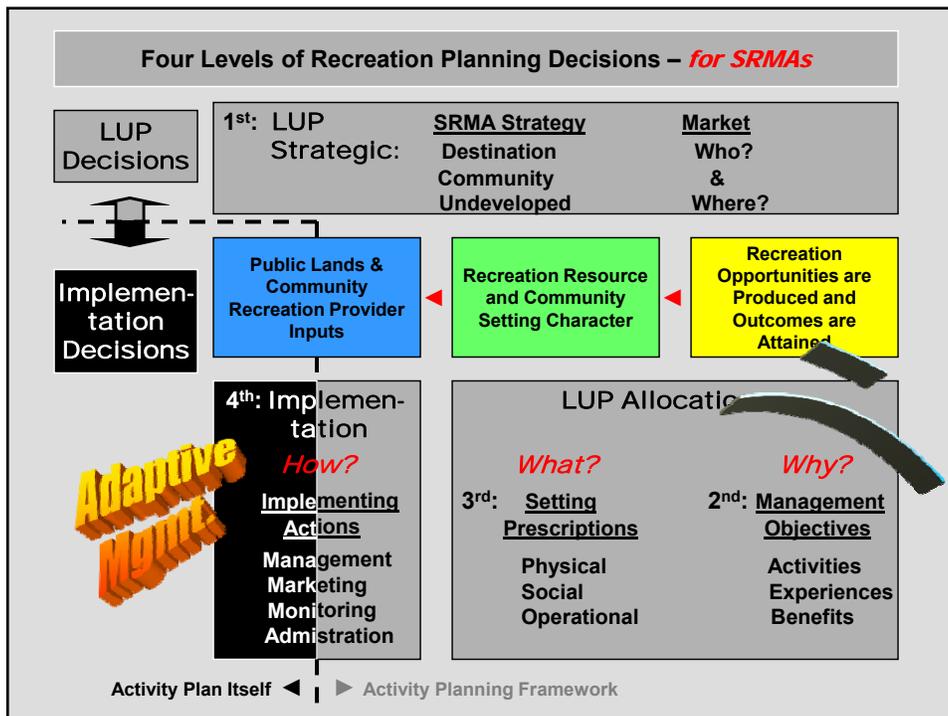
- World-class rock climbing adventure recr.
- Nat'l/regional visitors survey
 - 59% "a moderate realization of benefits"
 - Objective targeted 75%
- Follow-up question results
 - Dissatisfied with "too many on 'The Wall'"
 - Unsafe condition

Rough & Tumble RMZ

- BLM on-site monitoring
 - Encounters/day often exceeded 7-15 as described in the RMZ setting prescription
 - Safety was an issue due to proximity of different climbing parties on adjacent routes
- Adaptively, managers:
 - Limited use on popular routes on "The Wall"
 - Closed several routes for safety reasons

Rough & Tumble RMZ

- Were managers changing the opportunities and outcomes defined in the LUP?
- No, decisions to limit use or close routes are Implementation-level decisions. These were aimed at achieving the original objective and setting prescriptions



3 Questions

- In a benefits-based environment, adaptive management actions have to answer 3 basic questions of plan conformance:
 - Why are they being done?
 - Are they needed to produce targeted outcomes?
 - Are they needed to achieve prescribed setting character?

Summary

- How to array recreation alternatives aimed at solving issues, meeting plan purpose/need, and aligned with the emphasis of the plan alternative
- How to array and evaluate the consequences of recreation alternatives
- Refresher on plan amendments and adaptive management