

APPENDIX A -

DESCRIPTIONS OF TASK FORCE MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS



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This appendix provides an overview of the Snake River Task Force member organizations. The Task Force was convened to implement the Bureau of Land Management's Snake River Resource Management Plan Record of Decision (ROD). The development of this plan is a first step in the long-term implementation of the ROD. The following descriptions include background information on each organization, specific resources that each brings to the process, and contact information for the current Task Force representative.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers over 260 million surface acres of public lands located primarily in 12 Western States. The BLM is charged with sustaining the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. The Pinedale Field Office in Wyoming, which completed the Snake River Resource Management Plan, is located about 80 miles southeast of the planning area, and manages over 900,000 acres of federal surface/federal minerals and almost 300,000 acres of private surface/federal minerals. Major uses of the public lands administered by the Pinedale Field Office involve oil and gas activity, recreation, and livestock grazing.

Implementation Resources

- Background data, information, and analysis for the each parcel
- Oversight to ensure that this plan and its ultimate implementation is consistent with the ROD
- Technical knowledge and authority to ensure that transfer mechanisms are effective, efficient, and are consistent with federal laws and agency policies
- Lead agency on National Environmental Policy Act procedures and compliance with other federal laws

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Snake River Fund

The Snake River Fund is a private 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization with the mission to, “promote stewardship of and recreational access to the Snake River Watershed in Wyoming with an emphasis on partnerships, education, and outreach efforts to the public.” Since its founding in 1998, the voluntary, donation-based, grass-roots organization has focused on supplying funding to support river personnel, facilities upkeep, river volunteers, safety training, law enforcement, guide education, and other river user services. Along the Snake River, the Snake River Fund has developed a unique partnership with the Bridger-Teton National Forest that serves as a model to other river systems with management challenges.

The Snake River Fund operates with a part-time Executive Director, a part-time staff assistant, and an active Board of Directors. An active corps of volunteers is also available to assist with hands-on implementation projects. The Snake River Fund has an operating budget of about \$125,000, with about \$50,000 going to Bridger-Teton National Forest to support river management operations.

Implementation Resources

- Existing operational relationship with Bridger-Teton National Forest, BLM, and Teton County
- Existing public and media contact for river management issues
- Local expertise in river conservation and recreation management
- Ability to work with various agencies and the public across jurisdictional boundaries
- Experience with education and outreach to landowners and the general public
- Community-based organization that has flexibility in fundraising and expenditures

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BRIDGER-TETON NATIONAL FOREST

The Bridger-Teton National Forest (BTNF) is a unit of the United States Forest Service under the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The BTNF comprises a large part of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, the largest intact ecosystem in the lower 48 United States. The Teton Division of the BTNF, consisting of the Jackson and Buffalo Ranger Districts, manages about 1.4 million acres surrounding Jackson, including river recreation along the Snake River below the South Park boat ramp. The BLM parcels in the planning area are not adjacent to any forest lands administered by the BTNF, and the BTNF currently has no lands in the Snake River corridor planning area.

The BTNF maintains staffing and infrastructure (boats, vehicles, and equipment) to conduct routine river patrols and manage recreation on the Snake River. Staffing typically includes the program supervisor, a crew leader, and two seasonal river rangers. Most of the funding for this program (about \$50,000/year) comes from the Snake River Fund.

Implementation Resources

- Existing operational relationship with the Snake River Fund
- Existing Snake River management presence (below South Park Bridge)
- Experience managing natural resources and public recreation facilities under a multiple-use mandate
- Staff dedicated to river recreation management
- Experience with permit allocation and fee collection

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TETON COUNTY

Teton County is a political subdivision of the State of Wyoming. Powers and duties of the county and that of the Board of County Commissioners are authorized in Title 18 of the Wyoming Statutes. The Teton County Board of County Commissioners consists of five elected officials whose primary responsibilities include setting policy regarding: annual budget for revenues and expenditures, as well as other fiscal policies; public health and safety; and land use. The mission of the Teton County government is to support the well-being of its residents by providing responsive and efficient services; providing programs that contribute to public health, safety, and welfare; and supporting the community's goals as expressed in the Teton County Comprehensive Plan.

Within this framework, Teton County manages a number of developed and natural parks, including the Emily Stevens Park adjacent to the Snake River near the Wilson Bridge. Teton County has a strong track record of receiving funding through the Specific Purpose Excise Tax (SPET) to complete capital improvement projects on park property. This helps free up the fluctuating annual operations and maintenance budgets of Teton County. Under the auspices of the Teton County Scenic Preserve Trust, Teton County holds a number of conservation easements in the planning area.

The primary county departments that will be involved in efforts along the Snake River include Engineering, and Parks and Recreation. Other county agencies and departments that are relevant to planning and management efforts along the Snake River include Road and Levee, Planning and Development, Weed and Pest, Teton County Sheriff, and the Geographic Information System.

Implementation Resources and Responsibilities

- Existing recreational management and facilities maintenance expertise
- Existing levee management, weed management, and law enforcement expertise
- Conduit to Teton County Commissioner approval and oversight
- Ability to effectively engage other Teton County departments and resources
- Ability to raise public funding (SPET) for specific recreation facility development
- In-house design and construction implementation expertise

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WYOMING GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT

The Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD) is a state agency that is responsible for the control, propagation, management and protection, and regulation of all wildlife in Wyoming. The WGFD leases and owns and manages several hundred acres in the planning area as wildlife habitat management areas. The agency is supervised and directed by the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission. The WGFD receives most of its revenue from license fees, nonresident application fees, and conservation stamps. No general funds or state tax dollars are used to fund the department.

Statewide, the WGFD maintains about 413,000 acres of land under deed, lease, or agreement. Lands within the Snake River corridor that are owned and managed by the WGFD include the 1,200-acre South Park Wildlife Habitat Management Area, eight miles south of Jackson. This site is one of several elk feeding grounds in the Teton and Hoback areas, and is also available for fishing access and waterfowl hunting.

Existing staffing capacity in the Pinedale/Jackson region include:

- 2 wardens
- 3 fisheries biologists
- 1 aquatic habitat biologist
- 1 terrestrial habitat biologist
- 1 non-game biologist
- 4 wildlife biologists
- 2 information and education coordinators

Implementation Resources:

- Existing staffing and expertise in wildlife and habitat management, law enforcement, and other disciplines
- Authority and expertise related to bald eagle habitat and protections
- Lead agency regarding hunting and on-the ground wildlife management
- State-wide experience as public stewards of wildlife and wildlife habitat

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JACKSON HOLE LAND TRUST

The Jackson Hole Land Trust (JHLT) is a private 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization that was established in 1980. The JHLT works to preserve open space and the scenic, ranching, and wildlife values of Jackson Hole by assisting landowners who wish to protect their land in perpetuity. The JHLT has a team of natural resource and legal professionals dedicated to the long-term monitoring, documentation, and defense of the easements they hold. The organization is comprised of three departments: the protection department works with willing landowners to protect important conservation values on their property; the development department coordinates fundraising, communications and public education/outreach; and the stewardship department is responsible for perpetual monitoring and ecological enhancement of owned land and conservation easement protected properties.

As an experienced easement holder, the JHLT knows how to work with a variety of landowners to protect the conservation values of a property. JHLT has many allies among the large private landowners in the Jackson area; thus, they have a good sense of issues affecting landowners and the social ties amongst landowners. In Jackson Hole, 85 landowners have donated more than 100 conservation easements to the JHLT on almost 16,000 acres of land in the planning and surrounding areas.

Implementation Resources

- Ability to develop, hold, and monitor conservation easements on transferred parcels
- Existing relationships with numerous landowners along the Snake River corridor
- Ability to work cooperatively with various agencies and landowners as an independent and objective community-based organization
- Ability to seek and secure outside funding sources

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APPENDIX B -
CONCEPTUAL RIVER CAMP PROGRAM



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During the planning process for the Snake River Corridor Management/Ownership Transfer Plan for the BLM parcels, many Task Force members, stakeholders, and members of the public expressed an interest in a managed river camping program on the Snake River. Such a program, as envisioned, would allow limited overnight boat-access camping at designated sites along the Snake River. River campsites would generally consist of open areas within the cottonwood riparian forest that would be accessible only from the river. In order to evaluate the long-term feasibility of river camping, a pilot program would be established.

This appendix outlines the general structure of a river camping program, as well as some of the specific issues that would need to be considered prior to implementation.

PILOT PROGRAM

An initial, five-year pilot program should be developed to test the river camp concept on a limited scale, identify management issues, test various management scenarios, and evaluate the overall feasibility of the program. The pilot program would be developed and managed with the full input and supervision of all Task Force members, as well as the National Park Service, which operates the boat ramp at Moose.

A Snake River camping program would likely entail a series of designated campsites on public land parcels along the Snake River. Users would reserve a camp site, for a fee, prior to their trip. The program would be coordinated and managed by the Snake River Fund, with input, staff, and technical assistance from Snake River Task Force members. Coordination and management tasks may include establishing and signing campsites, river patrols, resource management and mitigation, administration of a campsite reservation system, and ongoing outreach to adjacent landowners, stakeholders, and the general public.

PROPOSED RIVER CAMP LOCATIONS

The reach of the Snake River between Grand Teton National Park and the Wilson Bridge is the most appropriate area to establish a pilot river camp program. This reach has limited commercial use and has more of a “wilderness” feel to it. By using the boat launch at Moose, within Grand Teton National Park, the pilot program would capitalize on an established management presence and ethic that places an emphasis on managed recreation and resource conservation.

Potential locations for river campsites are described below. Prior to the establishment of any river campsites, certain factors such as bald eagle management zones, non-game species habitat, vegetation, adjacent land use, and river channel conditions will need to be considered in detail. The most suitable parcels, and some of the key attributes that would influence their use for river camping, are described as follows.

Parcel 3

- Located immediately south of Grand Teton National Park
- Available land area may decrease or disappear due to shifts in Snake River
- Adjacent State Trust parcel has a conservation easement that precludes camping
- Currently within bald eagle zone 2

Parcel 6

- Large parcel with several suitable camping sites
- Upland connection and use near adjacent subdivision
- Currently within bald eagle zone 2

Parcel 7

- Contains three islands with upland areas suitable for campsites
- Currently within bald eagle zones 1 and 2
- Potential impacts to nearby landowners

Guidelines for Specific Camp Sites

Unlike some other river systems where the availability of potential camping sites is much greater, this system would most likely require pre-determined, designated campsites. Several sites could be located in a “cluster” on appropriate public land parcels along the river. River camp users could reserve a specific spot (e.g., “B-3”), or could reserve access to one of several designated spots on a particular land parcel (e.g., one of five spots within “Cluster B”). The Task Force management group would identify and designate specific campsites at the outset of the program. Each parcel might contain between two and six designated and marked campsites that fit the following general criteria:

- Stable, upland area that would not be prone to frequent flooding
- Within 200 feet of a floatable river channel
- Adequate distance from sensitive wildlife habitat
- Separated from other sites by 100 to 200 feet, depending on vegetation and other conditions
- Area that is not visible from nearby residences

Campsites should be monitored frequently for impacts to resources, trash and human waste, and complaints from surrounding landowners or river users. Some sites may need to be closed or rotated out of the system for one or more seasons to facilitate resource recovery or protect sensitive wildlife habitat. If immediate problems occur with a particular site, the management of the river camp system needs to be able to accommodate moving or even closing campsites on that parcel.

PROPOSED RESERVATION SYSTEM

A successful river camp program must include a clear and efficient reservation system to give potential users a fair opportunity to reserve campsites, and to ensure that no parties with camp reservations are left on the river without a place to camp. In most cases, considering the effort and equipment that is needed to arrive at a river campsite and the overall ethic of the river community, the “honor system” is sufficient to ensure that campsites go to the party with a reservation. Camping fees can be charged on a per-person or per-group basis. Revenues would help offset the cost of program management and river patrols.

Models for simple and effective reservation systems can be found on other rivers, as well as with backcountry ski hut systems. These use a combination of web-based calendars, updated regularly, that allow users to view the number of spaces that are available on a given day. Actual reservations are then handled over the phone and are confirmed with an email or a fax, which serves as proof of a reservation. Examples of this type of system include:

- Westwater Canyon of the Colorado River private boating permit system in Utah
- Tenth Mountain Division Hut Association backcountry hut reservation system in Colorado

Given the small scale of the proposed Snake River camping program and limited number of sites, this type of “hybrid” system would probably be sufficient.

A more sophisticated web-only system would allow users to identify open sites, reserve sites, provide payment, and receive a confirmation email entirely online. This type of system would be more difficult and

expensive to set up and maintain, but would also require less staff time once it is functioning. Examples of this type of system include:

- Backcountry camping permits at Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming
- State Park camping reservations in Colorado and Wyoming

PROPOSED USE REGULATIONS

The following general regulations should be considered for the river camp program:

- **Proof of reservation** - Each party must carry a copy of their reservation confirmation, and be willing to show their reservation to river rangers or other campers upon request.
- **Non-commercial use only** - Campsites are for private boaters only.
- **Party size** - Permits should limit the number of people that can camp at a site. The specific size limitation would be set at the outset of the program, but should not exceed four to six people per site.
- **Human waste** - Each party must carry and use a portable and leak-proof toilet system to contain and carry out solid human and dog (if dogs are allowed) waste.
- **Fire** - If open fires are allowed, each party should be required to carry and use a firepan to contain campfires. The fire pans should have at least three inch sides, and be large enough to prevent fire and ashes from spilling onto the ground. All ash must be carried out.
- **Safety equipment** - Each party must have approved life vests for all members of the party, as well as a first-aid kit, boat repair kit, and other standard safety equipment.
- **Garbage disposal** - All garbage must be carried out and disposed up properly. Burning garbage will not be permitted. Each party must have a wire mesh strainer for straining food particles from dishwater into the river.

Other, more specific regulations should be considered with the pilot river camp program, and should be adapted as needed to address changing conditions and management issues.

IMPORTANT MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Any river camp management strategy would need to consider a variety of issues, including the following issues that have been raised during the planning process.

Bald Eagle Habitat

The Snake River corridor provides important nesting and foraging habitat for the bald eagle, and many potential river campsites are located within or near sensitive bald eagle habitat (Zones 1 and 2). However, nest locations may change over time, and the sensitivity of individual birds to disturbance may vary based on cover, habitat conditions, nearby land uses, and other factors. As a general rule, river camp locations should be based on updated bald eagle nesting data and input from Wyoming Game and Fish Department nongame biologists, should not be allowed within Zone 1 (one-half mile radius of an occupied nest), and should be carefully considered within Zone 2.

Habitat Degradation

Most of the suitable campsites along the Snake River occur in small clearings in the riparian forest that are vegetated with grasses and low shrubs. Repeated human use of these areas would likely result in vegetation trampling, soil exposure, and increased erosion. Secondary impacts may include a proliferation of social trails, loss of small trees or snags for firewood, and an increase in noxious weed infestations. Long-term use of the same site (or the single occurrence of an over-sized group) could result in an ever-expanding footprint of impacts.

Waste Management

Human waste disposal is an important element of river camp management. In order to protect water quality, human health, and visual aesthetics, all solid waste must be packed out. Burying waste is not appropriate in a river setting. Each group must be required to carry and use a portable and leak-proof toilet system that allows for the storage and disposal of solid human waste. If pets are allowed at river camps, the same rules for solid waste should apply. All garbage, including fire ashes, will need to be packed out.

Neighboring Landowner Concerns

Many of the potential river campsites are within close proximity to private residences and subdivisions. Some of these landowners have expressed concerns that the introduction of river camping would disturb wildlife, scenic views of the river, and natural sound. In order to address the concerns of nearby landowners, river camp sites should be situated in areas designed to mitigate these impacts.

APPENDIX C -

ESTIMATED CAPITAL AND MANAGEMENT UNIT COSTS



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The table on the following pages presents estimated parcel management costs. The items and costs presented in the table represent a cross-section of typical items and associated expenses that the Task Force may need to consider when developing a budget for specific parcels.

Typical Line Item	Item Definition or Assumptions	Estimated Cost
Developing a Parcel-Specific Management Plan		
Baseline Inventory	Documentation of existing conditions and conservation values on a given parcel under conservation easement.	\$800 to \$3,000 per parcel
Management Plan	Guides the ongoing management of an individual parcel, including assessment, implementation, and monitoring.	\$5,000 to \$20,000
General Resource Issues and Management Guidelines		
Threatened and Endangered Species		
Biological Assessment (BA)	A specific process required as part of an environmental assessment. An evaluation of potential effects of a proposed project on proposed, endangered, threatened, and sensitive animal and plant species and their habitats.	\$15,000 to \$25,000
Wildlife		
Migratory Bird Nest Survey (MBTA)	The MBTA decrees that all migratory birds and their parts (including eggs, nests, and feathers) are fully protected. A survey should be considered before conducting any work (especially tree removal) during the nesting season.	\$2,000 to \$3,000
Wetlands (see also Revegetation)		
Wetland Delineation and Report	Determination by wetland scientist whether jurisdictional wetlands are present. If wetlands are identified, wetlands are delineated and mapped using a Global Positioning System (GPS). Onsite review of wetland boundaries with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.	\$2,500 to \$5,000
Permit Application	Permit to impact wetlands or Waters of the U.S. (e.g., boardwalk or boat ramp).	\$3,000 to \$15,000
Revegetation		
Herbicide Spraying		Materials: Milestone \$30/acre
Seeding (Upland)		Varies widely, but averages \$150 per acre
Seeding (Wetland)		\$0.30 per square foot
Wetland Herbaceous Plants	Herbaceous plants include rushes and sedges, for example.	\$2.50 per plant; 1,200 plants per acre (planted on 6-foot centers) would be \$3,000
Willow Cuttings	Willow cuttings are often used to rapidly revegetate eroding streambanks and damaged riparian zones.	\$2.00 per cutting
Tree Planting	Labor for 1.5-inch caliper tree.	\$50 per tree

Typical Line Item	Item Definition or Assumptions	Estimated Cost
Historic and Cultural Resources		
File Search	Conducted anytime Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office is asked to supply information concerning cultural resources or cultural resource surveys in a specific location.	\$35 per section
Recreation		
Boat Launch	12 to 14 feet wide; concrete	\$20,000
Picnic Facilities	Tables and grill	\$3,500
Parking Improvements	Includes curb and gutter	\$850 per space
Hand Tool Purchase	10-inch Mcleod	\$75
	Fiberglass handle Pulaski	\$65
Signs	Aluminum sign with reflective lettering	\$15 per square foot
Trail Construction	Using mechanized equipment (SWECO Dozer or similar - assumes ownership) on relatively flat land.	\$5.00 per linear foot for materials to build new trail.
Fencing	Natural surface trail (3-foot width) constructed by trail crew.	\$5.00 per linear foot
	Wildlife-friendly fencing.	Approximately \$10 per linear foot on flat ground plus the costs of ends and/or corners (about \$225 each).
Cattle guard	14-foot steel cattle guard (does not include installation cost).	\$1,000 to \$1,600
Special Use Authorization	Formalize river camp on National Forest Lands.	\$1,000 to \$2,000
Hazardous Materials		
Phase I	Environmental Site Assessment	\$2,600
Phase II	Site Characterization (soil or water samples to identify contaminants)	\$1,000 for one sample \$1,500 for three samples
Education and Interpretation		
Primary Interpretive Overlook	Sign frame 1 EA \$1,000 Ornamental log railing 25 LF \$125 Grading 1 LS \$1,000 Log surface edging 25 LF \$50 Interpretive sign 2 EA \$5,000 Elevated composite lumber with non-slip surface texture 130 SF \$40 \$21,575	
Secondary Interpretive Sign	Sign frame 1 EA \$1,000 Grading 1 LS \$1,000 Interpretive sign 1 EA \$5,000 Crusher fines surfacing 65 SF \$10 \$7,150	

APPENDIX D -
RIVER CORRIDOR CASE STUDIES



APPENDIX D - RIVER CORRIDOR CASE STUDIES

This appendix presents four case studies for river corridor management in the western United States. For each river corridor, the following information is presented: a description of the management area, current status of planning efforts, the desired condition, challenges, members of any any management partnership, and funding.

ARKANSAS HEADWATERS RECREATION AREA

Location

Leadville to Pueblo Reservoir, Colorado

Description

The Arkansas River corridor within the Arkansas Headwaters Recreation Area (AHRA) is one of the most diverse and attractive river corridors in Colorado. The AHRA is a partnership between the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the State of Colorado's Department of Natural Resource's Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation (CDPOR) to manage recreation resources and activities along 148 miles of the river from its headwaters near Leadville down to Pueblo Reservoir.

A Recreation Area Management Plan for management of recreation use on public lands adjacent to the Arkansas River was completed by the BLM in 1982. While several elements of that original plan were implemented in the form of facility development, maintenance improvements and visitor information materials, much still remained to be done. A planning process, which began in 1986, was completed in 1989 with the finalization of a comprehensive river management plan, Arkansas River Recreation Management Plan (ARRMP).

The AARMP was a product of a very comprehensive public involvement process and established the partnership between the BLM and the CDPOR. Sixteen governmental entities and two citizen groups were involved in the original planning effort. Various recreational user groups, environmental organizations, conservation districts, industry associations and area residents also participated. The majority of the planning decisions within the 1989 plan have been implemented to the degree that on a national basis this partnership is looked at as an exemplary success story in river management between a state and a federal entity.

Current Status

A plan revision effort initiated in 1998 as a revision of the ARRMP was completed in 2001. This plan expands the scope of the recreation management partnership to include the U.S. Forest Service (Forest Service) and the Colorado Division of Wildlife (CDOW). This plan revision matched the initial effort with an extensive series of public involvement efforts. The AHRA Citizens Task Force largely guided, led, and extensively participated in the plan revision process.

The plan revision incorporates a description of the river corridor setting, a mile-by-mile discussion of the river segment resources, a summary of recreation use along the river, the purpose and need for the revision, a listing of the public involvement steps for this revision, a summarized discussion of the issues covered, a description of the role of the Citizens Task Force, an analysis of alternatives considered, and various other applicable subjects. A cooperative management agreement was drafted to fully implement the revised ARRMP.

Desired Condition

In addition to the plan revision preamble, a vision statement was developed to act as a guide for what river management until 2011 should bring to the Arkansas River corridor.. The vision statement outlines:

- Management of the AHRA to emphasize natural resources, resource sustainability, and the standards for public land health.
- Recognition and respect of private property.
- Balance of the many uses that preserve the existing natural settings and conditions, as well as recognition of existing agriculture, rural and urban conditions throughout the river corridor.
- Individualized management through different sections of the river, in recognition of varying natural and manmade influences.

Challenges

The corridor has remained remarkably pristine despite the fact that it has been modified by a railroad, a major highway, and substantial agricultural, residential and commercial development along much of its length. The Arkansas River has a significant and vital impact on the valley economy and beyond because of water rights for irrigation, municipal and industrial purposes and for the sale and storage of water. Also, because of its natural beauty, biological productivity, steep gradient and diversity of river environments, the Arkansas River is much beloved by avid recreationists. The challenge for the AHRA is to satisfy recreational needs and at the same time maintain environmental quality as well as the quality of experiences along the river.

Members

The AHRA is partnership between the BLM, CDPOR, Forest Service, and CDOW. The partnership maintains a Citizens Task Force (CTF) sponsored by the Colorado Department of Natural Resources. The CTF is comprised of no more than 14 members to serve as representatives of the seven public interests (i.e., angler, commercial permittee, private boater, environmental, water user, river front property owner, and Upper Arkansas Council of Government). Major user-interest groups are asked to nominate prospective members to the CTF.

Funding

Revenues for the AHRA are generated primarily from park pass sales, camping reservations, registrations, and special use permits. These revenues were about \$820,000 in 2005. Expenditures for CDPOR only were about \$988,000 in 2005.



AMERICAN RIVER PARKWAY

Location

Sacramento, California.

Description

The 23-mile American River Parkway (Parkway) is known as the “jewel of Sacramento.” More than 5 million visitors annually enjoy this unique wildlife and recreation area. Fishing, boating and rafting opportunities lure water enthusiasts. Access to the Parkway is available at various points off of Highway 50. Amenities along the Parkway include beaches, parks (developed and natural), trails, ponds, boat ramps, and raft launches.

The Parkway has long been recognized as a valuable natural and recreational resource for the Sacramento area. By the early 1900s, planners were suggesting various parkway concepts for establishing cooperation between agencies with jurisdiction along the river. Early planning efforts along the river culminated in the 1962 approval of a master plan that included the 23-mile Parkway from Nimbus Dam to the confluence with the Sacramento River.

Between 1949 and 1955, Sacramento, followed by the State of California, purchased the first parkland along the river. After the 1959 formation of the County of Sacramento Department of Parks and Recreation, the County established the Parkway from Nimbus Reservoir to the confluence with the Sacramento River. In 1974 the Parkway’s trail system was designated a “National Recreational Trail,” and in 1980, the County completed the Jedediah Smith Memorial Bridge, linking the existing portions of the bicycle trail and four Regional Parks.

The Parkway has grown to comprise 4,615 acres, providing a variety of open space and recreation opportunities for residents of the region. Establishment of the Parkway is an accomplishment recognized throughout California and the West and has become a model that many have tried to emulate without success.

Current Status

Adopted in 1962 and revised in 1985, the American River Parkway Plan is currently being updated. The 2006 American River Parkway Financial Needs Study Update reviews and updates the established benchmarks, reviews unmet funding needs, and identifies new funding needs and possible funding alternatives.

Desired Condition

The vision as stated in the 1985 American River Parkway Plan highlights:

- a) Preserving naturalistic open space and protecting environmental quality within the urban environment.
- b) Contributing to the provision of recreational opportunity in the Sacramento area. The components include:
 1. On-going management of the Parkway’s natural resources.
 2. Accommodation of the demand for passive, unstructured, river-oriented recreational pursuits in a natural environment, which are not normally provided by other county recreational facilities, in a manner that minimizes the impact on the environment.
 3. Limitation on the use of the Parkway to prevent overuse and preserve environmental quality thereby ensuring the availability of the Parkway for future users.
 4. Coordination and cooperation in the Parkway planning and management efforts.
 5. Balance of the preservation of naturalistic open space and habitat within the urban area with the provision of active recreational facilities to serve the recreational needs of the community.

Challenges

The Parkway is experiencing problems with funding, development encroachment, an increase in use, and habitat degradation.

Members

Sacramento County Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento County Planning Department, City of Sacramento Planning

Department, Sacramento County Sheriff's Department, Sacramento City Police Department, Local Fire Districts, State Water Resource Control Board, Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, Flood Control Agencies, Reclamation District 100, Attorney General of the State of California, California Department of Transportation, California State Department of Parks and Recreation, State Department of Fish and Game, California State Lands Commission, Cal Expo, U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. Besides these members, the parkway also has three affiliated non-profits: American River Parkway Foundation (education, funding, and volunteers), American River Parkway Preservation Society (political), and Save the American River Association (volunteers).

Funding

Expenditures are divided into operating expenses and debt financing for land acquisition and major capital improvements. The 2005-2006 budget for the Parkway was \$7.5 million, with about \$5 million of that in operations and maintenance. Most of the funding comes from county general fund allocation, local occupancy tax, grants, and state and local bond monies. In addition, the American River Parkway Foundation assists with funding smaller projects through monies that are raised.



MIDDLE FORK OF THE SNOQUALMIE RIVER

Location

The Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River is closest to the town of North Bend, Washington about 30 miles southeast of Seattle, along the I-90 corridor.

Description

Despite the quality of the river as a recreational resource, formal public access was never provided and over the years many of the ad hoc access points for kayakers and rafters have been closed. In 1997, after more than a decade of effort, a plan to address access and management issue was finally developed. This plan, the Middle Fork River Corridor Concept Plan (Plan) was paid for by King County and a grant from the Washington State Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC). The Mountains-to-Sound Greenway sponsored and facilitated the effort. It represented a collaborative effort to come up with a blueprint for future management of human activity in the Middle Fork valley.

The Plan provides recommendations and has been a persuasive tool whenever land managers like the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, the U.S. Forest Service (Forest Service), and King County make decisions about the valley, and when non-governmental groups like the Greenway and the Cascade Land Conservancy decide where to use money and resources.

Current Status

The Cascade Land Conservancy continues to make great progress on acquisitions in the Middle Fork Snoqualmie River Valley. Several years ago, it began an initiative to acquire and protect the last remaining private in-holdings in this region. To date a total of 1,220 acres in the Middle Fork Basin have been protected. Of that total, 780 acres have been resold to the Forest Service, which will manage the land long term. The latest acquisition of 120 acres is one of the last in-holdings in the upper valley and includes over 1 mile of riverfront. The acquisition will help the Forest Service in its effort to keep vehicles out of sensitive areas.

Desired Condition

The River Corridor Public Use Concept (Concept), Phase II of the Middle Fork of the Snoqualmie River Study, develops the use and management framework established in Phase I. It recommends the location, scale and level of facility development for day and overnight recreation use within one mile of the river corridor, from the mouth of the Valley to Dingford Creek. It proposes an interagency organizational structure-the Middle Fork River Council and a river coordinator-to coordinate project development, management activities and investment in the Valley. It also identifies tasks and responsible parties for implementation of Concept elements over a 5-year period. Finally, the Concept provides general recommendations for facilities financing and operations, and preliminary budget opinions for facilities development.

Phase II, funded by IAC resources, included the same participants as in Phase I-the Middle Fork Task Force and the project planning team. In Phase II, a Steering Committee composed of Middle Fork Task Force members-landowners, resource managers, representatives of user groups, and the Mountains-to-Sound Greenway-worked closely with the planning team in a series of work and field sessions to develop the Concept.

Challenges

As the Seattle area continues to develop, the Middle Fork River corridor sees more pressure from users and from development on adjoining private lands.

Members

Forest Service, Washington State Department of Natural Resources, King County, and North Bend. A total of 25 user groups were involved when the regional partnership was established.

Funding

King County has done much of the land acquisition outlined in the Plan. The County has also established a new program called the Association Development and Operation Partnerships (ADOP) Program. Through this program, non-profits can enter into a formal partnership agreement with

King County that provides a mechanism for the creation of new and enhanced facilities on land already owned by King County. For example, the non-profit provides the volunteer resources, expertise, and revenue generating potential to develop and manage the site in a manner consistent with public needs.



SOUTH FORK OF THE AMERICAN RIVER WHITewater RECREATION PROGRAM

Location

El Dorado County, California stretches from the foothills above the Sacramento Valley through rugged mountains to Lake Tahoe.

Description

Since the early 1980s, the El Dorado County has actively managed commercial and non-commercial whitewater recreation on a 20.7-mile segment of the South Fork of the American River to enhance public health, safety, and welfare and preserve environmental values. In response to landowner complaints about noise, trespassing, litter, and inadequate sanitation, the County banned whitewater recreation by ordinance in 1976. This ordinance was later struck down and the County adopted a Stream and River Rafting Ordinance in 1980. Then in 1981, the County began active management of commercial outfitters on the South Fork.

To formulate a river management program, the County embarked on an effort to gather factual information about the use of the river. The County conducted property owner surveys, river user surveys, and began to coordinate with representatives of responsible and interested agencies. In 1984, the County prepared a River Management Plan (RMP) and adopted it as a chapter of its General Plan. This RMP was amended in 1988 and 1992. Many of the amended RMP goals listed below have been met.

- Special use permitting for river access and camps.
- Acquisition and development of Henningsen-Lotus Park. The 51-acre park provides a wide variety of active and passive recreation opportunities. In conjunction with the river program, the park provides a boat launch and beach area. Adjacent to the river is an enclosed pavilion used for a wide variety of activities, classes, weddings, social events, and fundraisers. Rounding out the facility are two soccer fields and a lighted softball/little league complex that provides year-round youth sports. The park is open seven days a week, from 8 A.M. until dusk with a range of fees.

- Bureau of Land Management (BLM) acquisition of river area lands.
- Development of a radio communications system by the El Dorado County Sheriff's Office.

Current Status

In 2001, an updated RMP was adopted. The RMP embodies the County's intent to manage and support whitewater recreation while protecting the natural and social resources of the river. Past and current management goals and objectives form the guiding principles for the RMP. The RMP focuses on the parties responsible for various action items.

Desired Condition

A River Management Advisory Committee (RMAC) was created by the County by resolution. That resolution defines:

- Composition of the committee members
- Nomination and appointment of the members
- Appointment term and conditions
- Powers and duties of the committee
- Matters on which to advise the Board of Supervisors and the Planning Commission
- How meetings will be conducted
- Organization of the committee
- Type of fiscal support the committee will receive
- How communications will be conducted between the committee and the Board of Supervisors or the Planning Commission

Challenges

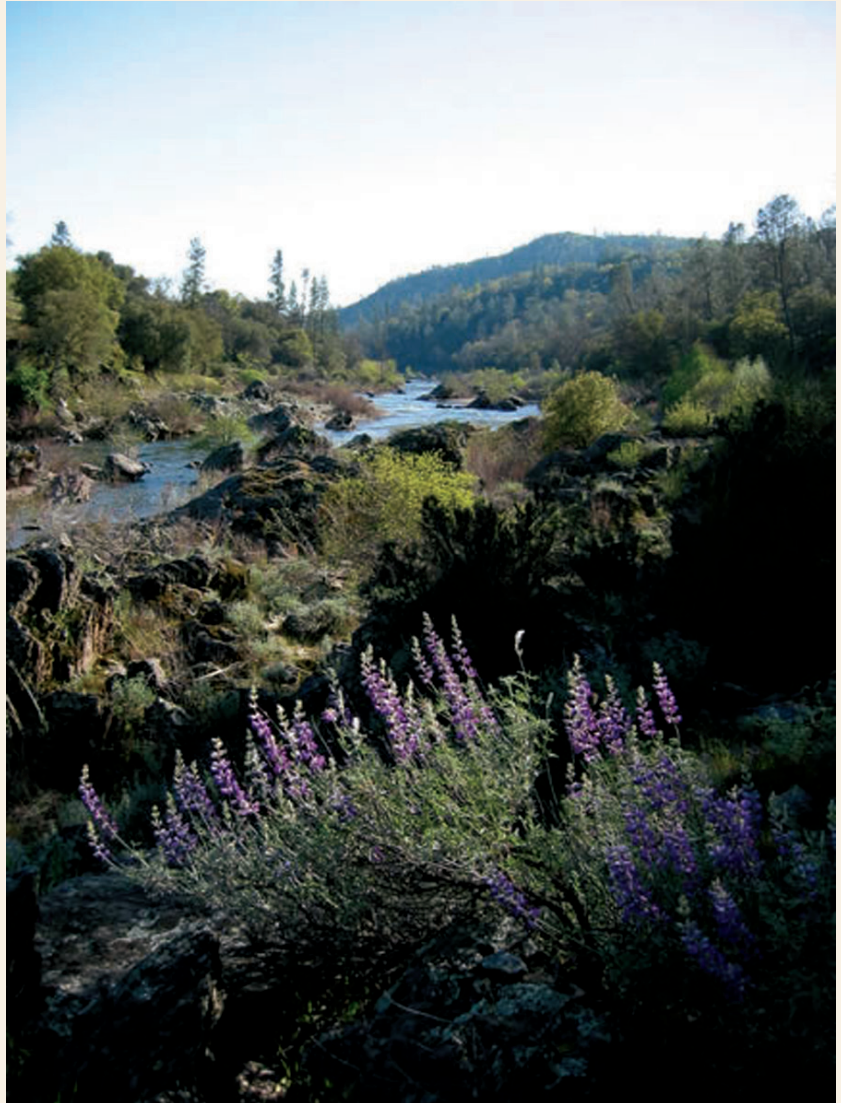
Not all the current members were at the table when the RMAC resolution was created in 2001; however, since that time, current members have joined the committee.

Members

Business, outfitter, non-commercial boater, landowner, members-at-large, California Department of Parks and Recreation, and the BLM.

Funding

The River Trust Fund, created in 1981, is a savings account for the deposit of commercial River Use Permit application fees and user day fees that is used as the basic funding source for improvements in the river corridor, including education programs, land lease/purchase, and other activities as specified in the RMP. If additional funds are needed, the County budgets for the monies. Grants are occasionally used depending on the project.



APPENDIX E -
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

PROVIDING FOR

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT

OF THE

SNAKE RIVER CORRIDOR

Memorandum of Understanding

Between

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Pinedale Field Office

and

Snake River Fund

and

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Bridger-Teton National Forest
Jackson Ranger District

and

Teton County

and

The State of Wyoming
Wyoming Game and Fish Commission
Wyoming Game and Fish Department

and

Jackson Hole Land Trust

Providing for
Cooperative Management of the Snake River Corridor

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS, The Upper Snake River Watershed is a nationally significant riparian corridor that provides outstanding wildlife and aquatic habitat and a variety of recreation opportunities;

WHEREAS, the Snake River forms the nucleus of a regional concentration of outstanding recreational opportunities and wildlife habitat;

WHEREAS, the Partners seek comments and suggestions from one another with respect to management responsibilities for recreational use and/or conservation management of the Snake River, with the intent that the Partners can share these responsibilities;

WHEREAS, there is a need to coordinate management, including recreation management and natural resource preservation, of Partners' lands so as to best serve the public; and

WHEREAS, the Bureau of Land Management issued a Record of Decision in April 2004 that called for transfer of its public lands within the Snake River Corridor to ensure that they be managed for continued public access and wildlife habitat.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT,

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Snake River Fund (SRF), USDA Forest Service (FS), Teton County (TC), Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD), and Jackson Hole Land Trust (JHLT), herein referred to as the Partners in this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) seek to:

1. Ensure balanced, equitable and efficient management of the Snake River for BLM, FS, TC, and WGFD lands for habitat conservation and recreation use and facilities along the river;
2. Ensure that the public process protocol with respect to each Partner shall remain in effect;
3. Continue an effective Partnership in management of the Snake River and associated land and water resources; and
4. Ensure that management is carried out by the Partners in light of the mutually agreed to "Mission Statement" relating to management emphasizing natural resources, resource sustainability, and land health standards, recognizing and respecting private property, while embracing numerous recreational, educational, and commercial activities within the river corridor.

MISSION STATEMENT

Recognizing that the Snake River is a natural resource of local, regional, and national significance that is a cornerstone in our quality of life, it is the Partners' mission to comprehensively manage public lands and waters within the Snake River Corridor to protect and improve recreational opportunities while enhancing open space and wildlife habitat through a multi-organizational process of planning and implementation.

I. PURPOSE

A. The purposes of this agreement are to:

1. Establish a partnership to cooperatively manage the public land resources in the Snake River Corridor (SRC) between the south line of the Grand Teton National Park and the South Park Bridge (see attached planning area map) for public recreation access and wildlife habitat as guided by the 2008 Snake River Ownership / Management Transfer Plan (SROMTP). The cooperative effort shall be known as the Snake River Corridor Management Partnership (hereafter referred to as the Partnership).
2. Set forth a framework for cooperation and coordination by the Partners to achieve common goals that shall include but not be limited to:
 - a. Facilitate development and implementation of planning and management decisions as guided by the BLM's Record of Decision, approved on April 5, 2004, as per Federal Decision Record, through a process that best combines the resources and authorities of all Partners to improve conditions in the area;
 - b. Facilitate ongoing future management of the SRC to meet the goals and objectives as set forth by the SROMTP and the Management Partnership;
 - c. Ensure that the outstanding natural features of the area are protected and enhanced and provide sustainable public recreation opportunities consistent with the character and the capacity of the area; and
 - d. Ensure compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), the Teton County Comprehensive Plan, Teton County Land Development Regulations, and all other applicable federal, state, and local land and water management policies and regulations.
3. Define responsibilities for all Partners on lands and related water within the SRC.
4. Establish the procedural guidelines by which the Management Partnership shall operate.

II. AUTHORITIES AND DEFINITIONS

A. All authorities shall refer to the most recent and current language applicable.

1. Bureau of Land Management

- a. Section 307 (a) and (b) of the FLPMA of 1976.
- b. Recreation and Public Purposes Act (RAPPA) of 1926, as amended, 43 U.S.C. 869 et. seq.
- c. Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended

2. Snake River Fund

- a. Bylaws.

3. USDA Forest Service

- a. Section 307 (a) and (b) of the FLPMA of 1976.
- b. Section 4 (5) (c) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended.
- c. The Organic Administration Act of June 4, 1897.

4. Teton County

- a. Teton County Ordinances.
- b. County Land Development Regulations.
- c. Teton County Comprehensive Plan.

5. Wyoming Game and Fish Commission

- a. Powers and Duties of the Commission, W.S. 23-1-302.
- b. Duties and Authority of the Director of the Department, W.S. 23-1-402.
- c. Authority to Regulate Taking, Possession and Use of Wildlife, W.S. 23-1-302.
- d. Regulation Governing Fee Title Property Right(s) by the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission, W.S. 23-1-302.
- e. Regulation Governing Uses of Lands and Waters Acquired or Administered by the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission, W.S. 23-1-302 and W.S. 23-1-302 (a) (iii).

6. Jackson Hole Land Trust

- a. Bylaws.
- b. Resolution.

7. Definitions

- a. BLM – Bureau of Land Management
- b. FLPMA – Federal Land Policy and Management Act
- c. FS – USDA Forest Service
- d. JHLT – Jackson Hole Land Trust
- e. MOU - Memorandum of Understanding
- f. NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act
- g. NFS – National Forest System
- h. RAPPa – Recreation and Public Purposes Act
- i. ROD – Record of Decision
- j. SRC – Snake River Corridor – see the planning area map
- k. SRF – Snake River Fund
- l. SROMTP – Snake River Ownership / Management Transfer Plan
- m. SRCMP – Snake River Corridor Management Plan
- n. TC – Teton County
- o. WGFD – Wyoming Game and Fish Department
- p. Partners – all cooperating agencies
- q. Partnership – Snake River Corridor Management Partnership

III. RESPONSIBILITIES AND PROVISIONS

A. BLM Agrees to:

1. Manage all resources in the SRC on BLM administered lands until their ultimate transfer.
2. Provide background data, information, and analysis as it pertains to the SRC; assist with funding sources within the context of what is prescribed by the objectives and actions prescribed by the Record of Decision for the Snake River Resource Management Plan (ROD).
3. Collaborate with other Partners to complete and implement the Snake River Corridor Management / Transfer Plan in order to meet the objectives of the ROD.
4. Participate in and provide review of recreation management carried out on the lands and waters within the SRC to ensure that it is consistent with the goals and objectives of the ROD.
5. Enforce applicable federal laws and regulations pertaining to the SRC.
6. Ensure that all federal mandates and acts are followed.
7. Provide other Partners with current copies of all acts, policies, regulations and handbooks that are specified in this MOU. Updated copies will be provided when changes or amendments occur.
8. Provide site assessment and remediation (Phases I, II, and III) on properties prior to transfer.

B. SRF Agrees to:

1. Provide the on-ground “lead” organization responsible for coordinating implementation of this MOU.
2. Provide appropriate conservation and recreation guidelines; act as a conduit to the public via meetings and open houses.
3. Provide administrative assistance for the process, assisting in identifying, seeking, and securing funding sources.
4. Act as the point of contact for the Partners for the general public and the media.
5. Work with the Partners to establish river recreation activity capacities and regulate commercial river recreation use as specified in a SRCMP.
6. Participate in resource monitoring and enhancement actions to include all cooperative efforts with all other Partners.

C. FS Agrees to:

1. Provide recreational management and facilities maintenance expertise, and operational assistance, assisting in identifying, seeking, and securing funding sources.
2. Participate in and provide review of recreation management and use of the SRC to ensure that Forest Plan Direction is carried out on the NFS lands and waters.
3. Continue to enforce applicable federal laws and regulations pertaining to the SRC.
4. Ensure that applicable federal mandates and acts are followed.

D. TC Agrees to:

1. Provide recreational management and facilities maintenance expertise, and operational assistance, assisting in identifying, seeking, and securing funding sources.
2. Provide appropriate guidelines with regard to conservation, recreation, and resource management.
3. Ensure compliance with the Teton County Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Regulations and any amendments thereto with respect to lands within the SRC to which TC takes title.
4. Prepare final construction plans to implement the conceptual plans for Teton County lands that are indicated in a SRCMP and obtain input from the Partners and the public on these plans from appropriate Partners through an environmental assessment process prior to any surface disturbance.

E. WGFD Agrees to:

1. Work cooperatively with the Partners in the development of any proposed regulations for the SRC.
2. Implement and enforce applicable state laws and regulations on public lands within the SRC. These generally involve wildlife regulations, safety, littering, resource protection, and public conduct.
3. Seek involvement and consensus of the other Partners prior to undertaking any anticipated or planned parcel management actions, to include identifying appropriate planning guidelines and actions, to facilitate future mission accomplishment for all Partners.
4. Act as the lead and cooperate with other Partners in managing wildlife and all recreation on WGFD controlled lands within the corridor.
5. Provide the “lead” on-ground presence in managing wildlife related activities on lands and waters within the recreation area. Work cooperatively with other Partners within the SRC to implement wildlife related management activities, which includes hunting, fishing, and watchable wildlife.

F. JHLT Agrees to:

1. Work cooperatively with the Partners to hold and monitor conservation easements for the SRC.
2. Participate in resource monitoring and enhancement actions to include all cooperative efforts with all other Partners.
3. Assist in identifying, seeking, and securing funding sources.

G. All Partners jointly agree to:

1. Participate in a Snake River Partnership for the purpose of cooperative management of the SRC. As part of the Snake River Partnership, the Partners shall:
 - a. Designate an authorized representative to serve as principal contact for this MOU.
 - b. Meet a minimum of once per year.
 - c. Make management recommendations on a consensual basis. If a consensus is not possible, a five (5) of six (6) majority vote shall suffice. If only five (5) partners are present, a four (4) of five (5) majority shall suffice.
 - d. Draft and approve by-laws.
 - e. Implement management recommendations unless, in the opinion of the Partner with management and / or ownership responsibilities, there is a compelling reason not to do so.
2. As a long-term goal, jointly develop through the public hearing process a SRCMP in accordance with this Memorandum of Understanding and other regulated processes. The Partners must unanimously approve the SRCMP, and any amendments thereto, in order for the SRCMP to become binding. The SRCMP shall:
 - a. Delineate the goals and objectives to guide management of the SRC.
 - b. Describe how the parcels will be collectively and individually managed to achieve the goals and objectives.
 - c. Be reviewed and evaluated not less than every five (5) years to determine progress in meeting the goals and objectives.
 - d. Provide for timely response to a Partner's request for specific review of site development plans and a Partner's request to complete NEPA compliance requirements (i.e., complete environmental assessments as needed).

- e. Define all signage requirements ensuring that they adhere to individual Partner's signing regulations and ensuring that the signage adequately represents each Partner's participation.
 - f. Ensure compliance with NEPA, FLPMA, the Teton County Comprehensive Plan, the Teton County Land Development Regulations, and all other applicable federal, state, and local land and water management policies and regulations.
3. Develop an annual operating plan based on the Snake River ROD and any approved SRCMP and issue an annual report.
 4. Explore revenue generating opportunities to support activities including but not limited to management, resource protection, research, interpretation and maintenance activities related to resource protection and recreation management on lands and waters within the SRC.
 5. Appoint committees as deemed necessary.
 6. Plan, hold, and attend at least one annual public meeting to:
 - a. Assist the Partnership in maintaining a regional focus.
 - b. Allow an open communication link to the communities along the river corridor, the State of Wyoming, and national organizations and associations interested in the preservation of river corridors.
 - c. Provide individual advice and input to the Partners on resource management and development issue priorities along the river corridor.
 - d. Provide support to Partners in the implementation of plan goals and objectives within the BLM's ROD and SRCMP.
 7. Request enforcement of local and state laws by the Teton County Sheriff's Office.

Nothing in this MOU shall be construed as obligating any of the Partners to expend sums in excess of, or for purposes other than, that for which appropriation has been made.

IV. CHANGE OF AGENCY AUTHORITY

In the event any authority of any agency is repealed, modified, or changed to the extent that a SRCMP cannot be effectively continued or implemented, all Partners will meet within 90 days to develop a strategy to acquire the necessary authority. In the event additional authority cannot be acquired within a reasonable time frame, a plan amendment will be initiated to determine the future course of recreation management.

V. TERM

The term of this MOU shall be ten (10) years from the date last signed by the Partners. At the termination of the agreement, all or part of the Partners may agree upon an extension.

VI. REVIEW AND TERMINATION

- A. **TERMINATION.** Any party or parties, in writing, may terminate the instrument in whole, or in part, by doing so in writing at any time before the date of expiration, provided that in order to ensure consistent management, one (1) year's notice shall be required before any such termination becomes effective.
- B. **JOINT REVIEW.** A joint review of this agreement by all Partners shall be undertaken at least annually.
- C. **PARTICIPATION IN SIMILAR ACTIVITIES.** This instrument in no way restricts the Partners from participating in similar activities with other public or private agencies, organizations and individuals.
- E. **NON-FUND OBLIGATING DOCUMENT.** This instrument is neither a fiscal nor a funds obligating document. Any endeavor involving reimbursement, contribution of funds, or transfer of anything of value between the parties to this instrument will be handled in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and procedures including those for government procurement and printing. Such endeavors will be outlined in separate agreements that shall be made in writing by representatives of the parties and shall be independently authorized by appropriate statutory authority. This instrument does not provide such authority. Specifically, this instrument does not establish authority for noncompetitive award to the cooperator of any contract or other agreement. Any contract or agreements for training or other services must fully comply with all applicable requirements for competition.
- F. **ESTABLISHMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY.** This MOU is not intended to, and does not create any right, benefit, or trust responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity, by a party against the United States, State of Wyoming or Teton County, its agencies, its officers, or any person.
- G. **FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT (FOIA).** Any information furnished to the Bureau of Land Management and the USDA Forest Service is subject to the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552). Any information furnished to Teton County and the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission, as well as any information furnished to the Partnership or to the Partners with respect to this MOU, is subject to the Wyoming Public Records Act (Wyo. Stat. §§ 16-4-201 et. seq.).
- H. **MODIFICATION.** Changes within the scope of this instrument shall be made by the issuance of a modification executed by all cooperators.
- I. **SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY.** The Wyoming Game and Fish Commission and Teton County do not waive sovereign immunity by entering into this Agreement, and specifically retain immunity and all defenses available to them as sovereigns pursuant to Wyoming Statute 1-39-104(a) and all other state laws.
- J. **EXECUTION.** This instrument is executed as of the last date shown below.

RECOMMENDED

The BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Kellie Roadifer
Planning and Environmental Coordinator

Date: _____

The SNAKE RIVER FUND

Lexey Wauters
Program Director

Date: _____

The BRIDGER-TETON NATIONAL FOREST

Michael Schrotz
Planning-Lands Staff Officer

Date: _____

TETON COUNTY

Steve Foster
Director / Parks and Recreation Department

Date: _____

The WYOMING GAME AND FISH COMMISSION

Matthew Fry
Habitat and Access Coordinator

Date: _____

The JACKSON HOLE LAND TRUST

Michael Rauch
Associate Director

Date: _____

APPROVED

The BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Chuck Otto
Field Manager

Date: _____

The SNAKE RIVER FUND

David Pfeifer
Board President

Date: _____

The BRIDGER-TETON NATIONAL FOREST

Carole "Kniffy" Hamilton
Forest Supervisor

Date: _____

TETON COUNTY

Andrew Schwartz
Chairman / Board of County Commissioners

Date: _____

Attest: _____
Sherry Daigle / Teton County Clerk

The WYOMING GAME AND FISH COMMISSION

Terry Cleveland
Director

Date: _____

The JACKSON HOLE LAND TRUST

Laurie Andrews
Executive Director

Date: _____

APPENDIX F -
PARCEL ANALYSIS REPORT ON CD



