



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**

Waterways Experiment
Station

RECNOTES

NATURAL
RESOURCES
RESEARCH
PROGRAM

VOL R-92-1

INFORMATION EXCHANGE BULLETIN

FEB 1992



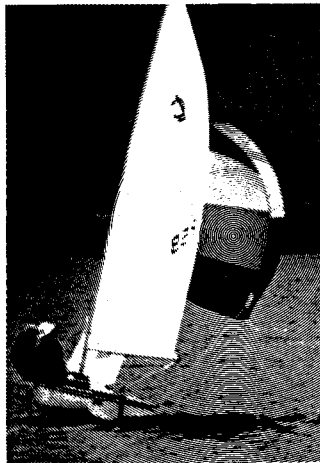
Windsurfers

Coping With Problems of Overuse on Lakes

John Titre

*US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station
and*

*Kenneth C. Chilman
Southern Illinois University*



The Resource Analysis Group of the Environmental Laboratory, US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, has responded to a number of technical requests under the Natural Resources Technical Support Program to address problems of overuse and crowding on lakes. Typically, the management concern is too many boats during peak-use periods for popular locations on the lake and at access facilities such as boat ramps and marinas. Individual studies have

addressed the issue, and suggestions for improving conditions have resulted. Lacking is a practical method for managers to monitor water-based recreation use.

A new Natural Resources Research Program work unit will address the issue of overuse—Management of Water-Based Recreation Opportunities. The work unit's goal is to develop methods to assist in establishing and maintaining high-quality water-based

NRRP
NATURAL RESOURCES
RESEARCH PROGRAM

recreation opportunities while responding to increasing use pressures.

Plan of Study Workshop

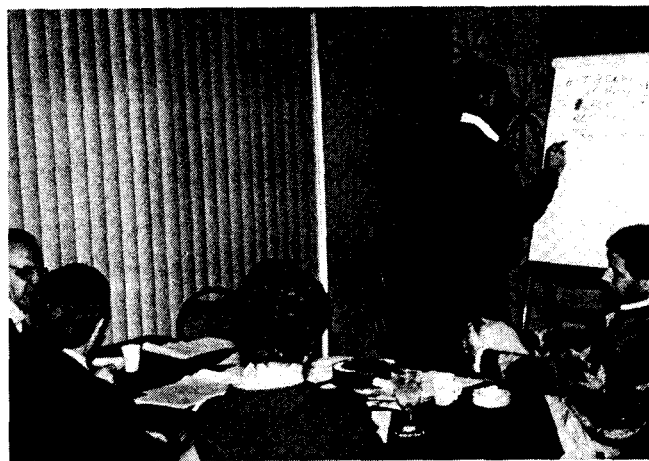
A Corps-wide workshop was conducted in Nashville, Tennessee, in March 1991. The workshop objective was to identify the problems associated with overuse of US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) projects from the perspective of project personnel. Other individuals were also invited to provide an institutional context for addressing the problem. Marina expansion is a good example of the need to incorporate the concerns of several levels within the Corps. The workshop was divided into four sessions: problems and issues, opportunities and approaches, institutional constraints, and research. Nearly all of the 20 participants provided short talks during each morning of the two-day workshop. Afternoons were spent in small group discussions on questions related to the morning talks. In facilitating the workshop, US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station (WES) researchers and other Corps participants identified six research needs:

- Overall decisionmaking framework.
- Measurement of quality/customer satisfaction.
- Information and education as a management tool.
- Incorporating recreational behavior into facility design considerations.
- Regional implications and shifts in use patterns.
- Special topics.

These problem areas will be refined and additional research needs will be identified by a telephone survey of district office representatives in March 1992.

Discussions with attenders following the workshop resulted in three additional needs related to the effort:

- A manager-oriented approach that systematically gathers data without placing an unreasonable burden on project personnel should be developed.
- Defensible criteria should be established for use by district personnel to support decisions related to facility expansion.



Plan of study workshop

- Non-law enforcement techniques should be generated, where possible, to redistribute use and reduce conflicts among users.

Water-based Recreation

Findings from the workshop suggest that the scope of the problem is broader than regulating people boating on a lake. At most lakes, the State is responsible for enforcing water safety and fish and game regulations. Determining appropriate levels for different types of access to lakes is under USACE authority to protect the shoreline consistent with the project's authorized purposes. Guidance is found in Engineer Regulation 1130-2-406, "Lakeshore Management at Civil Works Projects." Overuse can occur when greater access allows increased boats and watercraft on the lake. Consequently, the problem is bigger than managing lake boating and includes regulation and management of access to the lake.

Although expanding the problem's scope, this view limits the kinds of activities involved in the access/water use relationship. *Water-based* activities depend on the use of the water for recreation, for example, boating, swimming, and fishing. In contrast, *water-related* activities are enhanced by their association with water, but could occur in the absence of a water body, for example, upland game hunting, camping, and picnicking. This work unit considers only the management of water-based activities.

Carrying Capacity Concept

Increases in the recreational use of non-USACE public lands in the 1950s and 1960s led to the establishment of use limits in some areas. The concept of carrying capacity was borrowed from range and

wildlife management, where it was used to estimate the number of animals of a particular species that could live on an area without causing long-term damage. Recreation managers hoped to establish carrying capacities for human use.

There are several difficulties in applying the concept to recreation. Site development ("hardening") of recreation sites changes capacities beyond natural conditions allowing for additional capacity. Also, each user type and subtype has different expectations for their recreation opportunity and makes different demands on the resource. Consequently, the diversity of subtypes such as crappie fishermen or parasail waterskiers within major user types make aggregate calculations unrealistic.

Washburne (1982) proposed a major change in thinking about recreational carrying capacity. He had been involved in an extensive survey of US Forest Service areas where different management strategies were tested and suggested that it may be more useful to examine large management areas and identify diverse conditions existing in various parts of the areas. These areas could then be zoned for particular types of recreation opportunities, and management actions necessary to maintain appropriate conditions (including limitations of use) could be determined. This approach recognized the inherent diversity of recreation areas and visitors, rather than trying to apply an equation to limit use.

Washburne's ideas related closely to concepts proposed by Wagar in 1966. He suggested that diversity in outdoor recreation was very important. Wagar said:

The important thing is not to expect everyone to want the same type of recreation opportunity. By providing a variety of opportunities, zoning (developing management prescriptions by zones), and interpreting those attractions, we should be able to provide benefits from recreation from now on.

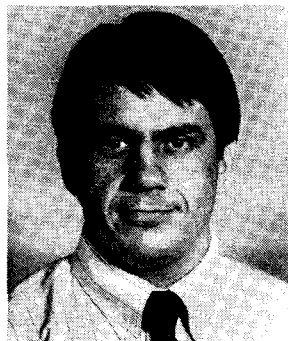
Implementing these concepts meant that more was involved than simple calculation. Carrying capacity processes were developed that organized the data collected for analysis into several steps. These processes include Visitor Impact Management (VIM) and Quality Upgrading and Learning (QUAL).

Pilot testing of VIM and QUAL will be conducted at two USACE projects. Projects selected were Berlin Lake in the Pittsburgh District and Alum Creek Lake in the Huntington District in Ohio. The purpose of pilot testing is to adapt QUAL and VIM procedures to meet USACE conditions. Project and district personnel will assist researchers in testing their respective models. After the first year initial test, the effective-

ness of each procedure will be evaluated by WES personnel. Based on the findings, a procedure or combination of procedures will be selected for future use. Pilot test results will be combined with additional field testing to develop a model to evaluate alternative management strategies.

References

- Wagar, J. A. 1964. "The Carrying Capacity of Wildlands for Recreation," Society of American Foresters, Forest Science Monograph 7, Washington, DC.
- Washburne, R. 1982. "Wilderness Recreation Capacity: Are Numbers Necessary?," *Journal of Forestry*, Vol 80, pp 726-728.



John Titre has been associated with the US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station for the past eight years. His prior experience includes seasons in the western states with the National Park Service and the US Forest Service, working first as a naturalist and later in forest management and protection. John spent nearly three years in South America under the Smithsonian/Peace Corps program establishing national parks and reserves. He has a Bachelor of Science degree in Forestry from Southern Illinois University and a Master's degree in Recreation Resource Development from Texas A&M University. John is working toward a PhD from Clemson University and dealing with the topic of the nonmonetary value of wetlands.



For the past 20 years Dr. Kenneth Chilman has conducted applied research in the area of outdoor recreation resource management. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in Forestry at Purdue University and a Master of Forestry degree at the University of Michigan. Dr. Chilman began his career with the US Forest Service in timber management and advanced to District Ranger on the Tahoe National Forest in California. After receiving a PhD from the University of Michigan dealing with public administration and decision making, he focused his research interests in conducting recreation resource inventories and establishing carrying capacities for river systems. His current interests are in monitoring recreation use and assisting managers in applying information to improve visitor quality.

Teacher's In-Service Day — An Opportunity for Education

*David Weiss
Bonneville Lock and Dam*



Educational opportunities for schools and special groups are an important part of the Bonneville Dam's Visitor Center. Every year thousands of students visit the Bonneville Dam project. Though many teachers are aware of some of the resources available to them at Bonneville, far more are not. This prompted the Visitor Center staff to sponsor a special program for teachers for this year's Oregon Statewide In-Service Day.

Teacher's In-Service Days are set aside for teachers to leave the classroom and attend programs for their own enrichment and education. Programs are sponsored by many different organizations and agencies. They focus on topics of interest to teachers and provide information potentially usable in the classroom.

In Oregon, Statewide In-Service Day is the second Friday of October. Specific information was provided to the Oregon State Department of Education and to the curriculum office of a local large school district. Publications from both offices listed In-Service Day programs that reached a large number of teachers.

The State Department of Education was also provided an article about field trips to Bonneville Dam. The article stressed how Bonneville's facilities could be used to study subjects including geologic and cultural history and the biology and ecology of migrating fish as well as hydroelectric dams.

As October approached, additional invitations were sent to local schools and registration was begun. Even though there was no fee for participants, teachers were requested to register ahead of time. Thirty teachers attended.

The morning program included the history of the Northwest, Bonneville Dam, and the Corps of Engineers. The afternoon program included the hydroelectric dams and their relationship with migrating fish.

Presentation methods were also varied. A multi-image slide show, "The History of Bonneville," was used in the morning along with a guided walk through the visitor center and original powerhouse. In the afternoon a second guide showed the 16-mm film "River of Power" and led a tour through Bonneville's Second Powerhouse.

In between morning and afternoon tours teachers had time to browse and shop in the Cooperative Association's bookstore. Brochures, information sheets, and posters about a variety of Bonneville Dam and Corps related topics including water safety were also available.

The program was well received and accomplished a number of goals. Teachers were educated and perhaps given a different perspective on important Northwest events and issues. They were given a good look at Bonneville's visitor facilities on both sides of the river and made more aware of what the Bonneville project and staff have to offer them and their classes. The Visitor Center mailing list was also expanded, so when future outreach programs (like water safety campaigns) are planned, more students can be reached. All these benefits only cost a little time, some doughnuts, and coffee.



A “Burn to Learn” Exercise Provides Training and Saves Money

*J. Patrick Barry
Bonneville Lock and Dam*

What can you do when you have a building nobody can use? You can burn it down, provide fire training, and save money at the same time!

At Bonneville Lock and Dam on the Columbia River, we had such a building. Before construction of the Second Powerhouse, the building was a nursing home. During construction, it served as the Resident Engineer’s Office. After construction, it sat idle for several years. Vandals had since damaged the building.

The land where the building was located was scheduled to be turned over to local tribes for fishing access to the Columbia River. Tribal members wanted the building, but it could not be adapted to meet the requirements of the site plan. According to the site plan, the Corps will build certain facilities needed by tribal members for fishing.

Bids were sought to demolish or remove the building. Estimates to demolish it and remove the debris were around \$20,000 for the 7,000 square foot building. It was determined that the cost of removal would exceed the value of the salvageable materials. Not surprisingly, no bids were received to salvage the building.

There was another possibility. In our area, local fire departments are always looking for old buildings to use for practice. We are in a rural area served by volunteer fire departments. In this case, four local departments agreed to participate in a “burn to learn” exercise. Two of these fire departments had a prior agreement to respond to fires at Bonneville Lock and Dam. Any training they receive may be to our benefit someday.

Preparations were made to set up the training exercise. An air quality permit was required from Washington State to burn the building. A job safety analysis was drawn up by Project and Fire Department staff. Four fire departments assembled under the direction of one fire chief and one safety officer and discussed the day’s training. The Portland District Public Affairs Office issued an advisory to invite the press to attend.

On November 9, 1991, fire fighters started a small fire in the building. Veterans teamed with trainees to enter the smoke-filled building and practiced rescuing a mannequin from the smoky rooms. After the “smoke drills” fire crews practiced setting hose lays, pumping water from the river and from trucks, attacking the fire, protecting exposures, and other useful fire-fighting techniques.

The chiefs agreed that their personnel had received valuable training from the experience. Park rangers from Bonneville, who had also participated in the training, watched the building for the next few days to make sure the fire did not spread.

The only task that remained was to pay a contractor to remove the debris. A purchase order was written and a contractor hauled off the debris for \$3,950. This was less than one-fifth of the estimate of \$20,000 for demolition and removal prior to burning!

The entire process was a success. We removed the unwanted building, provided fire training for several dozen people, and saved over \$16,000.



Society's Gardener

Jim Farmer

Fort Worden State Park, Washington

In two decades as a park ranger, I have often reflected that park and recreation professionals function as society's gardeners literally and figuratively. Quite literally we sow, and mow, and plant, and prune, and nurture the botanic wonders of nature. There are few things in life as rewarding as seeing seeds sown bear fruit or enjoying the blossoms and continued life as previous investments in the soil pay their dividends. Figuratively, parks and playgrounds are fertile environments where young and old are allowed and encouraged to blossom. Planting the seeds of happiness, health, fitness, confidence, and self esteem is our goal.

Each season an expanding number of recreationists compete for space in parks, playgrounds, and sports fields. The demand for the services of park and recreation agencies and organizations increases exponentially with population density. Acquisition, development, and staffing of additional facilities lags far behind the demand. As more people exercise the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness at

their parks, the greater chance that they will infringe on someone else's equal right. Rangers today must spend more time interpreting and enforcing park rules and laws and mitigating rights and space disputes. Environmental education, recreation programs, grounds and building maintenance, and other desired programs compete with law enforcement for time and dollars.

In the delicate balancing act of our duties to provide and protect, it is important to remember to keep our focus on the positive. Parks can only be a part of what is right about society if all of our efforts, including law enforcement, are to encourage rather than limit the exercising of peoples' rights and freedoms. The gardener's focus is on the bloom and beauty of the landscape; he pulls weeds, culls plants, or prunes dead wood only to encourage new growth and continued health. Park and recreation professionals must remember the lessons learned in the garden.

(Source: *Syllabus*, November 1991).

Research Related to the Natural Resources Research Program

Beginning in this issue, RecNotes is providing information on environmental research and development programs related to natural resources being conducted at the US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station. This issue gives an overview of two Corps programs — the Wetlands Research Program and the Environmental Impact Research Program. For further information, call one of the listed points of contact.

Wetlands Research Program

Manager: Russ Theriot, (601) 634-2733

The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is required to evaluate and minimize environmental impacts of water resource projects associated with its construction, operations and maintenance, dredging, environmental planning, and natural resource management activities. Wetland restoration and development to replace lost or impacted wetlands, as well as wetland stewardship and management, are often a part of USACE activities. The Corps must consider all functions and values of wetlands in assessing potential negative impacts on wetlands, and cumulative or regional effects caused by wetlands modification or management.

The Wetlands Research Program (WRP) should lead to improvement of existing U.S. wetlands, reduction of wetlands losses and impacts, and better environmental accountability in water resource projects.

The Wetlands Research Program technical task areas are:

- **Critical Processes in Wetlands.** Research in this area will result in better defining hydraulics and hydrology, sedimentation and erosion, water quality, and soil processes that affect wetlands. POC: Jack Davis, (601)634-3006.
- **Delineation and Evaluation of Wetlands.** Methods will be developed through scientific investigation to define the boundaries of wetlands by soil characteristics, hydrology, and vegetation, and to assess the ecological value of wetlands. POC: Ellis Clairain, (601)634-3774.
- **Restoration and Establishment of Wetlands.** Protocols will be developed for technically relevant and easy-to-use wetlands engineer-

ing techniques, design criteria, mitigation methods, and monitoring standards. Also included will be methods that measure the successes of these protocols. POC: Dr. Mary Landin, (601)634-2942.

- **Stewardship and Management of Wetlands.** Better ways to inventory and manage wetlands will be developed, including methods to measure wetland changes and the cumulative impacts associated with these changes. POC: Jim Teaford, (601)634-2370.

Interagency Coordination, POC: Richard Coleman, (601)634-2569, and Technology Transfer, POC: Elke Briuer, (601)634-2349, are important elements of the WRP. Technology transfer products will include information exchange bulletins, technical notes, technical reports, videos, and magazine and newspaper articles. Workshops and demonstration projects are also planned. The four-year Wetlands Research Program is scheduled for completion in FY 94.

Environmental Impact Research Program

Manager: Dr. Roger Saucier, (601) 634-3233

The Environmental Impact Research Program (EIRP) provides new technology for the Corps to make its project environmental assessments and meet its legislative and statutory requirements with increased efficiency and effectiveness. The scope of the program varies considerably from year to year as new environmental problems confront the Corps, but improved project planning; operations and maintenance, and rehabilitation with reduced resources are emphasized.

Research and development includes developing, verifying, and demonstrating new techniques in three areas: Impact Prediction and Assessment, Quantification of Environmental Effects, and Practical Engineering and Resource Management Strategies.

EIRP Work Units in FY 92 include:

- **Biotechnical Approaches to Shoreline Stabilization and Erosion Control.**
- **Application of Habitat-Based Evaluation Methods.**

- Microcomputer Applications for Environmental Studies and Assessments.
- Rapid Sampling of Wildlife Habitat Variables.
- Effects of Aquatic Habitat Modifications on Anadromous Fishes.
- Effects of Selective Clearing and Snagging on Instream Habitat.
- Streamlined Framework for Environmental Monitoring.
- Recommendations for Addressing Mitigation Problems.
- Assessing Benefits of Channel Modifications for Aquatic Habitat in Tailwaters and Local Flood Control.
- Habitat/Resource Evaluation Techniques and Alternatives for Coastal Restoration/Enhancement Projects.
- Estimation of Future Habitat Quality.
- Zebra Mussel Control Investigation.

***RecNotes* Articles Requested**

RecNotes welcomes the submission of articles from our readers on topics affecting the Natural Resources Research Program. Original articles may be submitted with photographs or slides. Please include your name, affiliation, and your telephone number. Articles may be edited. Photographs and slides should be accompanied by captions. For articles longer than two typewritten double-spaced pages, we would like to receive a brief biography and a head-and-shoulders photo of yourself (but it is not mandatory).

Articles published elsewhere should be identified and approval obtained from the publisher (in writing, if the source is copyrighted). We would also like to receive information from all sources, including upcoming events, special awards, and events that affect our natural resources and recreation.

Submit articles and other items to: US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, ATTN: EP-L/Dr. Andy Anderson, 3909 Halls Ferry Road, Vicksburg, MS 39180-6199. You may fax articles to (601) 634-3528. Be sure to identify your submission as for *RecNotes*.

NRRP Program Review Scheduled

The Natural Resources Research Program (NRRP) Review will be held at the Radisson Hotel April 29-30 in St. Paul, Minnesota. For further information or to attend, contact Dr. Andy Anderson at

(601) 634-3657 or Billie Skinner at (601) 634-3701. The program review is open to all Corps of Engineers employees.

<u>Contents</u>	<u>Page</u>
<i>Coping with Problems of Overuse on Lakes</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Teacher's In-Service Day — An Opportunity for Education</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>A "Burn to Learn" Exercise Provides Training and Saves Money</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Society's Gardener</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Research Related to the Natural Resources Research Program</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>RecNotes Articles Requested</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>NRRP Program Review Scheduled</i>	<i>9</i>



**NATURAL
RESOURCES
RESEARCH
PROGRAM**

This bulletin is published in accordance with AR 25-30. It has been prepared and distributed as one of the information dissemination functions of the Environmental Laboratory of the Waterways Experiment Station. It is primarily intended to be a forum whereby information pertaining to and resulting from the Corps of Engineers' nationwide Natural Resources Research Program can be rapidly and widely disseminated to Headquarters, and Division, District, and project offices as well as to other Federal agencies concerned with outdoor recreation. Local reproduction is authorized to satisfy additional requirements. Contributions of notes, news, reviews, or any other types of information are solicited from all sources and will be considered for publication so long as they are relevant to the theme of the Natural Resources Research Program, i.e., to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the Corps in managing the natural resources while providing recreation opportunities at its water resources development projects. This bulletin will be issued on an irregular basis as dictated by the quantity and importance of information to be disseminated. The contents of this bulletin are not to be used for advertising, publication, or promotional purposes. Citation of trade names does not constitute an official endorsement or approval of the use of such commercial products. Communications are welcomed and should be addressed to the Environmental Laboratory, ATTN: J. L. Decell, U.S. Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, (CEWES-EP-L), 3909 Halls Ferry Road, Vicksburg, MS 39180-6199, or call AC (601) 634-3494.

ROBERT W. WHALIN, PhD, PE
Director

VICKSBURG MS 39180-6199
CEWES-EP-L
ROGER HAMILTON
387/LS5/ 10

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
CEWES-EP-L

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WATERWAYS EXPERIMENT STATION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
3909 HALLS FERRY ROAD
VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI 39180-6199

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
Vicksburg, MS
Permit No. 85

HQUSACE Natural Resources Management Perspective

The Kansas Proposal

By the time this article clears the printing press, I assume that everyone in the Natural Resources Management program will be aware that “something” is underway in the state of Kansas regarding a transfer of operations and maintenance responsibilities for existing Corps-administered recreation areas. As I write this, Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works) (ASA(CW)), Ms. Nancy P. Dorn, is planning testimony on the FY 93 budget that will discuss this initiative publicly for the first time. Her statement says in part:

“Early in 1991, we wrote the Governors of five States — based on their comments during the comprehensive study — to ascertain their interest in a pilot test for recreation in their States and to mention the possibility of financial incentives plus policy changes relating to recreation, with mutually beneficial results. All five States are operating recreational areas at Corps reservoirs under lease.

Three of the five States expressed interest; after meeting with all three, we selected Kansas as the best prospect with which to conduct such a pilot test, and met again with that State last October. On January 6, 1992, we received from Kansas an informal suggestion for discussion, whereby the State would take over all Corps-operated recreational areas in the State for a one-time Federal payment plus certain items of regulatory relief and policy changes.

Kansas’ suggestion is deserving of consideration. Consequently, we are reviewing it in detail as to costs, savings, and regulatory policies, and will report again when any significant milestone is reached.”

The purpose of this article is to provide everyone in the Natural Resources Management program current information on this significant undertaking. In addition, I will provide updates on the “Kansas Proposal” in future *RecNotes* articles for the same purpose.

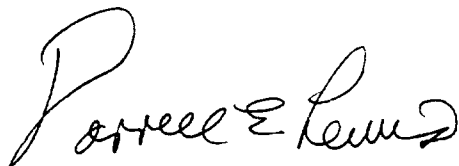
While the magnitude of this proposal is impressive, its thrust is consistent with long-standing Corps policy to transfer operation and maintenance of recreation facilities at Corps lakes.

The additional facts of this matter are as follows:

- The Recreation Pilot Test is an experimental program with the State of Kansas only.
- Since 1965, Federal law has required non-Federal agencies to share equally the capital costs of recreational areas at Corps projects and to operate them at their own expense. There are some 4,400 recreational areas at Army Corps of Engineers reservoirs nationwide. Two thousand four hundred are operated by the Corps at a cost of some \$170 million annually, and 2,000 are operated by States and other local agencies.
- In 1989, the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), (ASA(CW)), directed the Corps to conduct a comprehensive, nationwide study to develop a plan that would maintain and enhance public recreational opportunities at Corps water resources projects while reducing Federal cost for development and operation of recreational facilities.
- The Corps set up a special task force, which compiled extensive data, engaged outside consultants, and conducted six public workshops across the nation.
- The task force report completed in September 1990 identified some 93 options toward its assigned objective; major groupings were revenue enhancement, resource augmentation, private involvement, and increased non-Federal public involvement. The “Pilot Test” relates only to the last of these.

- In December 1990, ASA(CW) sent a copy of the task force report to members of the authorizing and appropriations committees who oversee the Civil Works program, and informed them that some interest in increased participation in the operation of recreational areas was expressed by some States during the comprehensive study, and that the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), (OASA(CW)), would explore the matter further on a limited basis to see if a pilot program with one or two states would be productive.
- In January 1991, ASA(CW) wrote to the governors of five states, selected on the basis of their comments during the Comprehensive Recreation Study, asking if they would be interested in a Recreation Pilot Test in their states involving the possible transfer of some number of Corps-operated recreational areas for state operation, and mentioning the possibility of policy changes and reasonable financial incentives. Texas, Arkansas, and Kansas replied that they would be interested. Missouri and Iowa declined.
- Meetings with the three states to explain the Pilot Test program in more detail were held in April and May 1991. The possible incentives presented to the states consisted of a payment of four years of Corps operation and maintenance costs plus possible changes in Corps policies affecting state operation of recreational areas. Arkansas changed its mind and withdrew. Texas and Kansas expressed definite interest in participating in a Pilot Test.
- In August 1991, ASA(CW) concluded that Kansas offered the best opportunity for a Recreation Pilot Test. Accordingly, negotiations between OASA(CW) and the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks began.
- On January 8, 1991, Kansas made a written informal proposal to OASA(CW) suggesting, as a starting point for further negotiations, that the State take over all of the recreational areas now operated by the Corps in Kansas for a one-time payment of \$35 million, plus certain changes in policies. Any final commitment by the State would require approval of the governor and the legislature. This suggestion is under review now, and further negotiations with the State will continue. Subsequent to any one-time payment to the State, the Federal Government would save the net cost of operation, maintenance, and replacement of the recreation areas in perpetuity.
- In all of its meetings with the three states, OASA(CW) has made it clear that the availability of recreational service to the public must be maintained at least at existing levels, and enhanced if possible.
- The Missouri River Division has been designated as the lead division in this effort.
- On February 19, 1992, MG Williams signed a letter to the Missouri River Division and the Southwestern Division providing the facts of the matter to them. The letter asked that they communicate this information to affected employees and contained the following quote.

“Obviously, if this transfer occurs, it will greatly affect our people. We would retain responsibility for other management aspects of the project such as flood control facility operation and maintenance, but our other management requirements would be reduced under the current proposal. Please assure those team members affected that the Corps will offer them positions elsewhere within the Corps.”



DARRELL E. LEWIS
 Chief, Natural Resources
 Management Branch, HQUSACE