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	Water Resources Policies and Authorities RECREATIONAL PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT, AND MANAGEMENT POLICIES, CH1	
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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Washington, D.C. 20314-1000

ER 1165-2-400

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Regulation
No. 1165-2-400

9 August 1985

WATER RESOURCE POLICIES AND AUTHORITIES
Recreation Planning, Development, and Management Policies

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This regulation supersedes ER 1165-2-400, 3 Aug 1970

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1. Purpose. This regulation defines the objectives, philosophies and basic policies for the planning, development and management of outdoor recreation and enhancement of fish and wildlife resources at Corps of Engineers water resource development projects.

2. Applicability. This regulation is applicable to all HQUSACE/OCE elements and all field operating activities having Civil Works responsibilities.

3. References. The following references supplement this regulation and provide procedural guidance for major phases of recreational development activities:

- a. Public Law 89-72
- b. Public Law 97-140
- c. ER 1105-2-20
- d. ER 1105-2-30
- e. ER 1105-2-40
- f. ER 1105-2-50
- g. ER 1105-2-167
- h. ER 1110-2-400
- i. ER 1130-2-400
- j. ER 1130-2-401
- k. ER 1130-2-404
- l. ER 1130-2-406
- m. ER 1180-1-1
- n. EM 1110-2-400

4. Definitions. See Appendix A.

5. Background.

a. Section 4 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 authorized the Chief of Engineers ". . . to construct, maintain, and operate public parks and recreational facilities in reservoir areas under the control of (the Secretary of the Army), and to permit the construction, maintenance, and operation of such facilities." The Flood Control Act

of 1962 broadened the 1944 authority to include all water resources projects. The Corps has since recognized long-term recreational development as a full-scale project purpose on an equal basis with other established purposes of water resources development.

b. The traditional policy of the Corps has been to encourage non-Federal participation in the administration of recreation opportunities provided at Corps projects. Since 1944, the Corps has entered into leases which permit state and local development and administration of recreation areas at Civil Works projects. The policies were reaffirmed by the Congress through the passage of the Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-72). This Act directs ". . . that . . . in investigating and planning any Federal navigation, flood control, reclamation, hydroelectric, or multipurpose water resource project, full consideration shall be given to the opportunities, if any, which the project affords for outdoor recreation." The Act further defined the basis for sharing the financial responsibilities in joint Federal-non-Federal development, enhancement, and management of recreation and fish and wildlife resources of Federal water projects. However, there are a substantial number of recreation areas which were developed prior to implementing the cost sharing principles of P.L. 89-72 which continue to be operated directly by the Corps.

c. Consistent with the Federal interest and the philosophy that direct beneficiaries should share in the recreation costs at Federal projects, Corps participation is limited to sharing the development costs of the recreation opportunities created by its projects. If a recreation feature does not take advantage of an opportunity created by the project, then the facility should be provided by others. Since appropriate recreation developments of this type may enhance the public's ability to enjoy the inherent features of the resource, consideration for development of these facilities should not be precluded. However, the Corps should not participate in their development. Appendix B is a detailed Statement of Philosophy upon which the Corps recreation facility development policies are founded. In the absence of a willing qualified non-Federal cost sharing sponsor, minimum facilities for public health and safety will be provided in accord with paragraph 7.c.

6. Program Objectives. The objective of the Corps recreation program is to fully consider the recreation potential that may be afforded at Corps Civil Works projects and to capitalize on that potential for the benefit and enjoyment of the public on a sustained basis. Inherent in this objective is the goal to provide an economical and quality program which will afford the public a diversity of recreational opportunities in consonance with the wise use of the natural resources. Realization of these objectives requires sound planning, development, and management of all available resources including facility development and operation costs. General considerations and policies governing activities during each of these phases of implementation are as follows:

a. Planning.

(1) Formulation of all projects will fully consider the potential opportunities that a project may afford for both recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement.

(2) Planning will seek to optimize public use in harmony with the carrying capacity of the resource for sustained use over the life of the project.

(3) Plans for recreation will respond to public input and the problems (needs) and opportunities identified during the planning process. Plans for recreation should consider a diverse range of activities along with the characteristics of the regional setting and the project's associated natural and cultural resources.

(4) Plans for development of recreation at Corps projects will be consistent with public needs as identified in the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan developed pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

(5) Recreational planning will insure that project resources, natural or created, are treated as an integrated whole with continuing concern for environmental quality.

(6) Coordination of Corps plans will be accomplished with other Federal agencies; state, regional and local public entities and other groups and organizations as may be deemed appropriate.

(7) Plans for the joint Corps - non-Federal public development of recreation facilities at project areas will be cooperatively prepared by the Corps and the identified non-Federal sponsor.

(8) Industry that is oriented to navigation will be encouraged to locate on private lands adjacent to navigation projects. Use of projects lands should be restricted to the extent necessary to support industrial development. Strip development which would result in the exclusion of the public from long reaches of shorelines and project waters should be avoided.

b. Development.

(1) All development activities must be consistent with authorized plans for the development and management of the project resources.

(2) Corps sponsored facilities will be planned and designed to obtain economies in construction and operation over the expected life of the development. Standardized design of like facilities within a basin or region is one means of achieving this objective.

(3) Recreation facilities should be funded and constructed in consonance with the total project construction schedule to insure that planned recreation developments are available for public use by the time a project otherwise becomes operational.

c. Management. The created and natural resources of Civil Works projects are the public property of both present and future generations. The objective of all Corps resource management activity is to achieve continued enjoyment and maximum sustained use by the public of the lands, waters, forests and associated recreational resources consistent with their carrying capacity, aesthetic and biological values. The administration and maintenance of recreation areas, where they remain directly under Corps jurisdiction, continues to be a substantial portion of the Corps overall recreation program. Other major considerations are:

- (1) Protection of project visitors and employees.
- (2) Protection of project resources, including enforcement of land use requirements to prevent conflict between uses.
- (3) Prevention of visual and physical encroachments upon project lands and waters.
- (4) Preservation and enhancement of the aesthetic integrity of banks and shorelines and retention of access for public use.
- (5) Prevention or elimination of unauthorized structures and habitation on project lands or on the water surface.
- (6) Compatibility between recreation uses and equipment employed in recreation activity and established water quality standards.
- (7) Environmental improvement through vegetative management.
- (8) Interim utilization of project lands for appropriate agricultural practices to optimize recreation and fish and wildlife benefits.
- (9) Monitoring of public recreation use and recreation technology being used to insure that management practices and future recreation developments are consistent with discernible public preferences and needs.
- (10) Encouragement of local officials to adopt and enforce zoning and building codes to control private developments adjacent to any project reservation and avoid resultant problems in water pollution from septic tank drain fields or sewage disposal, visual pollution due to poor siting or design, solid waste disposal on public areas or use of project roads for access to private property.

7. Cost Sharing.

a. General. Recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement are purposes normally subject to cost sharing at Federal Water resources projects. In formulating water resource plans for reservoir projects, consideration is given to alternative scales of recreation development ranging from minimum facilities to optimum development. In the absence of satisfactory agreement for local participation, Federal provision of recreation facilities at reservoirs is limited to the minimum needed for public health and safety. No facilities are provided at non-reservoir projects or at flood control impoundments creating incidental minor pools in the absence of local participation. At non-reservoir projects, Corps participation in recreation facility development is limited to those provided on the lands required for the basic project except on those additional lands outside the basic project boundary which may be required for access, parking, potable water, sanitation and related developments for health, safety and public access. Recommendations for recreation development shall not exceed the scale for which a qualified local sponsor will furnish a written letter of intent of participation. A local sponsor must be a qualified non-Federal public entity and must agree to provide its share of the cost prior to construction of the recreation facilities. Operation, maintenance and replacement costs are the responsibility of the non-Federal sponsor.

b. Facility Development. The Corps may cost share with non-Federal public interests on a 50 percent basis the cost of recreation facilities at reservoir and certain non-reservoir projects. Appendix B contains a statement of philosophy and a check list of facilities which may be provided at Corps water resource projects. Guidance provided by the information contained in Appendix B will be followed to determine the scope and degree of involvement by the Corps.

c. Minimum Facilities. Public Law 89-72 provides that minimum facilities for public health and safety may be provided when a local sponsor is not willing to administer project lands for recreation. For all projects which have not been completed or for which land acquisition has not been initiated prior to May 1985, the costs for these facilities are considered joint costs and will be allocated to project purposes and shared with project sponsors on the same basis as those purposes. In accordance with the statute, costs allocated to recreation or fish and wildlife enhancement shall be nonreimbursable. Guidance on the scope of minimum facilities that may be provided at Corps water resource projects is contained in Appendixes B and C.

d. Separable Recreation Lands.

(1) New Reservoir Projects. If during the planning process the non-Federal sponsor is unwilling to cost share in separable recreation lands, it can be assumed that the full recreation potential afforded

by the project can be achieved on the joint use lands. In these instances, the authority contained in Section 3(b) of Public Law 89-72 will not be implemented. This policy is not applicable to projects completed or for which land acquisition or construction has been initiated prior to May 1985. Separable lands for recreation development may be acquired, if specifically authorized, and cost shared with the local sponsor on a 50 percent basis.

(2) Completed Reservoir Projects. Within the purview of Section 4 of the Flood Control Act of 1944, as amended, limited additional lands outside the previous project boundary may be acquired for recreational development. Such additional lands are subject to cost sharing with a local sponsor. If the non-Federal sponsor acquires these lands, the land value can be credited towards the local sponsors 50 percent share of the total recreation development including land costs. Reservoir recreation lands acquired by others must be conveyed in fee title to the Federal government. The non-Federal sponsor must enter into a recreation cost sharing contract prior to acquisition.

(3) Non-Reservoir Projects. No credit for recreation cost sharing will be granted for any costs of lands within the project boundary acquired for the basic project wherein the a-b-c requirements are a local responsibility. The only exception are those additional lands outside the basic project boundary which may be required for access, parking, potable water, sanitation and related developments for health, safety and public access.

8. Cost Sharing Agreements.

a. General. Recreation and fish wildlife enhancement cost sharing contracts will be prepared in draft form and submitted to CDR USACE (DAEN-CWO-R) WASH, DC 20314-1000. All draft cost sharing agreements are subject to the approval of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works). The authority to approve final cost sharing agreements has been delegated to the Chief of Engineers with the power to subdelegate to the Deputy Chief of Engineers and the Director of Civil Works. The standard format for cost sharing agreements for recreation and fish and wildlife development is contained in paragraph A-311 of ER 1180-1-1. After January 1985, cost sharing agreements should not reference "future development" in order to eliminate any future obligation on the part of the Federal Government. The term "initial development" also should not be used as it implies that there will be some subsequent development. Future development will be handled through a separate agreement or by amending an existing agreement unless an existing contract already provides for future development.

b. New Recreation Cost Sharing Agreements. Information regarding the appropriateness of the type of facilities for which the Corps may participate in cost sharing is provided in Appendix B. This guidance shall be used in negotiating and determining the Corps participation in facility development in future recreation cost sharing agreements.

c. Existing Recreation Contracts. Guidance provided in Appendix B will be used as the basis for developing budget estimates for implementing existing recreation contracts. All amendments to approved recreation cost sharing agreements that involve the acquisition of land or the construction of additional recreation facilities not specified in approved agreements will be prepared in draft and submitted in accord with paragraph 8a. Improvements of existing recreation facilities are considered to be contract amendments.

9. Rehabilitation of Corps Operated Recreation Facilities. Federal funds may be used to rehabilitate only those existing Corps operated and maintained facilities which are listed in columns 1 (Joint Cost) and 2 (Cost Shared) of the Check List of New Facilities in Appendix B. Corps operated and maintained recreation facilities which are not listed in those two columns may be rehabilitated at 100 percent non-Federal expense, provided that a non-Federal sponsor agrees to assume responsibility for the operation and maintenance of those facilities. This policy does not pertain to minimum facilities provided for public health and safety.

10. User Fees. Access to and use of water areas created and operated by the Corps shall be without charge. However, the cost of providing and maintaining public recreation facilities and services may properly warrant payment of user fees by the public. User charges may be considered a means to offset, in whole or in part, recreation development and management costs, whether collected and applied by non-Federal partners or by the Corps. Non-Federal public agencies operating recreation areas at Corps projects may charge entrance and user fees commensurate with the development and services provided. All entrance and user fees are subject to the Corps approval. The Corps is limited to imposing user fees for use of campground areas and specialized sites or facilities which are directly operated by the Corps. Facilities provided at Corps projects are to be open to all on equal terms and require uniform fee schedules for public use.

11. National Recreation Areas. National Recreation Areas (NRA) at Corps reservoirs will normally be developed and managed by the Corps of Engineers in accordance with authorizing legislation. A Corps project may be so located, or may be of such size and nature, that it would make a desirable addition to a system of National Recreation Areas being administered by another Federal agency. In such cases, the Corps of Engineers may enter into an agreement under which the area will be developed and administered as an NRA by that agency.

a. Such agreements shall specify that responsibility for the operation of the water project remains with the Corps of Engineers, but may establish any general limitation on operation consistent with optimizing the net benefits achievable from the project.

b. In order to effect proper coordination with all levels within the Corps, the District Commander shall submit a brief letter to DAEN-CWO-Ron any proposals to establish an NRA at a Corps project. The letter will state fully all information pertinent to a decision. Approval by the Director of Civil Works is required. The letter report shall include a draft agreement if management by another agency is proposed. The final agreement shall be drawn for the signatures of the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Department accepting responsibility for development and administration of the NRA.

12. Commercial Concessions. Commercial concessions are valid considerations for development and may be provided at Corps projects where warranted. Commercial concession developments are normally provided by the private sector. Marinas and other ancillary revenue producing or self-liquidating facilities for public use may be provided through commercial concession arrangements. Commercial concessions may be developed on areas operated directly by non-Federal public sponsors or through third party leases. Under authority of Section 4 of the Flood Control Act of 1944, as amended, the Corps also may provide commercial developments for public use through direct leases with the concessionaire. However, the Corps is precluded from funding commercial concession development, including site preparation, unless jointly developed with a qualified non-Federal public sponsor in accordance with Appendix B.

13. Project Land Use Classifications and Group Use.

a. A master plan is developed for each Corps project which incorporates, among other things, the management criteria and directives under which the project will be operated. One component of the master plan provides for the classification and appropriate management of all project lands and resources to produce an optimum mix of diverse recreation and fish and wildlife benefits. This procedure is necessary, first, to insure against undesirable conflicts between the several types of recreation activity which typically will occur at any given project. Second, the land use classifications also assists project managers in accommodating public visitation and other desirable uses and activities of project lands and waters; whether by individuals, individual families or groups.

b. The waters of Civil Works projects are used extensively by organized enthusiasts of canoeing, sailboating, and powerboating. Group boating organizations are to be encouraged. They may be accommodated through public-sponsored clubs concerned with these sports or by a public agency having a lease for park and recreation purposes. Alternatively, they may be accommodated in conjunction with the operation of an authorized marina concession.

c. Groups as well as individuals also are encouraged to take advantage of landside resources of Corps projects. Group activity is preferably accommodated through facilities which are provided for camping and picnicking purposes on a non-exclusive, first-come first-serve, or short-term reservations basis. The project land use classifications will assure the compatibility between group use and other public recreation facilities and project resources.

d. If available project resources and foreseeable public use requirements permit, project lands may be leased to non-profit groups or organizations of a charitable or character building nature, such as a regional Boy Scout council, for water-oriented recreational or conservation education use. Applicants for outgrants must demonstrate (1) a unique group requirement, not susceptible to satisfaction through use of other project facilities available on a reservation basis; (2) an activity program warranting the use of public lands and waters, particularly one that provides service to a relatively large segment of the general public that would not be provided in the absence of the outgrant; and (3) financial and managerial capability to develop and administer granted lands in an attractive, safe, and sanitary manner for water-oriented recreation or conservation education purposes.

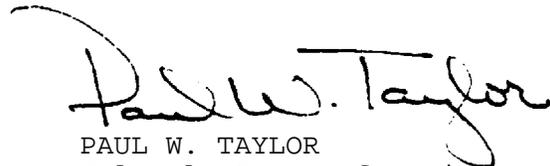
14. Private Exclusive Use. Water and land areas at Corps projects are maintained for the benefit of the general public. Since the early 1960's, the permanent siting of floating cabins, cottages and non-transient mobile homes and trailers for private exclusive use at project areas has been discouraged. Although section 6 of Public Law 97-140 establishes a moratorium until 31 December 1989 on enforced removal of certain existing private exclusive use type structures, present policy stresses procedures for eventual elimination based on regional, project or site specific considerations. These established procedures are applicable to all new, expanded or existing developments except for floating cabins which are forbidden. Approved regional plans pertaining to private exclusive use are in effect for each respective Division. Division Commanders are required to submit annual reports to OCE on actions taken, status and accomplishments in implementing their approved regional plans in accordance with requirements contained in ER 1130-2-400.

15. Recreation Areas Relinquished by Non-Federal Interests. The Corps over the years has established a successful recreation outgrant program with non-Federal public entities. In excess of 900 recreational areas have been leased to states, counties, municipalities and other qualified interests at Corps projects. Periodically, the burden of cost for operation and maintenance of these areas necessitate the non-Federal lessee to relinquish or turn back its lease to the Corps. In recognition of the Corps limited resources, it is the policy of the Corps to close leased recreation areas turned back in the future. Exceptions may be considered if an efficient and feasible management

alternative can be effected or implemented by the Corps and if the total Corps O&M responsibilities, including both funds and manpower requirements, are reduced or prevented from increasing. Detailed guidance to follow if a leased recreation area is turned back to the Corps is contained in ER 1130-2-400. This policy pertains only to those situations when an area is relinquished other than by a breach of contract. Legal means will be pursued in breach of contract instances with OCE guidance provided on a case by case basis.

16. Interagency Relationships and Coordination. District Commanders are to establish and maintain effective relationship with other Federal, state and local planning agencies during all stages of project planning, development, and operation. Since the influence and impact of projects extend beyond the Federal ownership boundaries, close coordination is required in such areas as highway and roads, public utility location, local zoning requirements, and law enforcement.

FOR THE COMMANDER:



PAUL W. TAYLOR
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
Chief of Staff

3 Appendixes:

- APP A - Definitions
- APP B - Statement of Philosophy
- APP C - Minimum Facility
Developments

Appendix A
Definitions

A-1. Recreation encompasses all types of outdoor leisure-time activities made possible by opening the project lands, structures, and waters to public recreational uses, such as, boating, swimming, picnicking, hiking, camping, sport fishing, and hunting.

A-2. Developments for support of public use of a recreational potential of a project shall be limited to those appropriate to the site and clearly required to meet those needs which can be provided more economically there than at any other site.

a. Minimum facilities are those facilities which, under Section 3(a) (2) of P.L. 89-72, may be provided in the absence of non-Federal cooperation in recreational development. They may include only those facilities required for public health and safety and may be installed only at access points provided by roads existing at the time of project construction, or constructed for administration and management of the project. In general, they will be limited to turnarounds, guardrails, and minimum sanitary facilities.

b. Recreational developments include those facilities which may be installed with Federal assistance pursuant to Section 2 of P.L. 89-72. They may include access roads and trails, parking areas, sanitary and utility facilities, picnicking and camping areas, beaches and bathhouses, playgrounds and ball fields, water supplies, public boat launching ramps, safety measures, and other appropriate facilities which are not ordinarily provided by private enterprise on a commercial basis.

c. Self-liquidating (vendible) facilities are the type of developments usually provided by private enterprise and may include boat rental facilities, supply stores, restaurants, motels, cabins and hotels, swimming pools, tennis courts and golf courses, riding stables, and other appropriate facilities. Such facilities may be included in the plan but will not receive Federal assistance under P.L. 89-72.

A-3. A reservoir is any impoundment behind a dam or lock and dam.

A-4. Non-reservoir projects include local protection works for flood control; breakwaters and jetties; hurricane flood barriers; navigable channels and inland waterways; and oxbow lakes.

A-5. Capital Costs or first costs are the funds invested in goods and services for land, labor, and supplies, including interest during construction wherever appropriate, for the establishment of the project.

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A-6. Joint Costs means the difference between the capital cost of the entire multiple-purpose project and the sum of the separable costs for all project purposes.

A-7. Separable Costs, as applied to any project purpose, means the difference between the capital cost of the entire multiple-purpose project and the capital cost of the project with the particular purpose omitted, including such specific facilities as those cited in definition 2b, above, and also project modifications, such as increasing the height of the dam or providing subimpoundments specifically for those purposes, increased land takings, or modifying project operations.

A-8. Non-Federal public bodies include such public agencies as States, counties, municipalities, regional park authorities, or other special purpose districts, with sufficient legal authority and financial capability to participate under the provisions of P.L. 89-72. The term also includes a combination of two or more of the foregoing.

A-9. Non-reimbursable shall not be construed to prohibit the imposition of entrance, admission and other recreation user fees or charges by Federal or non-Federal managing bodies where special services are provided.

B-3. FACILITIES TO BE FUNDED BY OTHERS.

a. The understanding of non-Federal interest lies within the context of the benefits from a facility or activity. If the benefits are vendible (type usually provided by private enterprise), then the facility should be provided by others. The Corps should encourage development by others when it is not detrimental to the multipurpose nature of the project, or when it does not create negative externalities for Federal interest recreational development. Appropriate private development, when well planned, may enhance an individual's ability to enjoy the inherent features of the resource.

b. Vendibility alone, however, does not limit the non-Federal interest category. When the benefits of a recreational facility are sufficiently local in their magnitude and involve extensive structural enhancement, the inherent importance of the land and water resource to the recreational experience is diminished and, consequently, the Federal interest is minimal.

c. This concept may be easier to comprehend with the aid of the stand-alone principle. Simply stated, if a recreation feature does not take advantage of an opportunity created by the project, it "stands alone" -- that is, it could be built at the same location without the water resource project and not lose any of its utility. When facilities stand alone, the Corps should not participate in their development. Municipal swimming pools and tennis courts are examples.

B-4. MINIMUM FACILITIES.

a. Conversely, when recreation benefits of a project are not vendible, not predominantly local, and strictly inherent to the land and/or water, a national interest exists. Section 3(a) of P.L. 89-72 provides that, in the absence of a non-Federal public sponsor, no facilities or project modifications which furnish recreation or fish and wildlife enhancement benefits shall be provided unless (1) such facilities or modifications serve other project purposes and are justified thereby without regard to such incidental recreation or fish and wildlife enhancement benefits as they may have or (2) they are minimum facilities which are required for the public health and safety and are located at access points provided by roads existing at the time of project construction or constructed for the administration and management of the project. Minimum facilities for public health and safety are defined as vault toilets (unless a higher grade of facility is required by mandatory state or Federal standards), guardrails, barricades, and turnarounds at road ends existing at the time of construction or provided for project construction or maintenance. Not included are parking, picnicking, swimming, camping areas or facilities, or more elaborate sanitary facilities. Without a local sponsor for recreation development, it is the clear intent of Congress and the policy of the Corps that costs to provide such facilities for public health and safety be kept at a minimum while complying with legal requirements.

b. Without a sponsor for recreation, project facilities should not be designed to induce public use of the project for recreation. They should be located or designed in order to minimize the costs of operating them while meeting public health and safety standards. Use of such facilities by the public will, in all cases, be incidental to and subordinate to project operation in furtherance of authorized project purposes.

B-5. FACILITIES TO BE COST SHARED. Many facilities do not fully satisfy either of the extreme case criteria. They may be local, yet at the same time, be used by individuals from relatively more distant areas. Also, they may involve structural enhancement, yet acquire much of their value from their relationship to the water or land resource modified or preserved by Federal investment. Essentially they represent a combination of interests; therefore, consistent with P.L. 89-72, their costs are to be shared 50/50.

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CHECK LIST OF NEW FACILITIES WHICH MAY BE
 PROVIDED IN RECREATION DEVELOPMENTS
 AT CORPS WATER RESOURCE PROJECTS 1/

<u>Activity/Facility</u>	<u>Joint</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>100%</u>
	<u>Cost 2/</u>	<u>Shared 3/</u>	<u>Other 4/</u>

I. Access and Circulation

Roads <u>5/</u>		x	x
Turnarounds	x	x	x
* Trails			
Hiking		x	x
Exercise			x
Bicycle/Jogging		x	x
Equestrian/without jumps		x	x
Snowshoe		x	x
Cross Country Ski		x	x
Ski Slopes			x
Chairlifts/Tows			x
Snowmobile		x	x
ORV		x	x
Water			
Slalom			x
Artificial White Water			x
* Interpretive/Nature			x
Parking <u>5/</u>		x	x
Bridges and Culverts		x	x
Boat Launching Devices			
Mechanical			x
Surfaced Ramps	x	x	x
Boat Piers (Fixed or Floating)		x	x
Walks		x	x
Steps (Outdoor)		x	x
* Pedestrian Ramps		x	x
Fishing piers and attendant facilities		x	x
* Footbridges <u>9/</u>		x	x

II. Structures

Sanitation			
Vault Toilets	<u>x6/</u>	x	x
Comfort Station	<u>x6/</u>	x	x
* Comfort Station w/Showers		x	x
Laundry Room			x
Bath-Changehouse		x	x
Fish Cleaning Station		x	x

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<u>Activity/Facility</u>	<u>Joint</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>100%</u>
	<u>Cost 2/</u>	<u>Shared 3/</u>	<u>Other 4/</u>

III. Utilities

Water Supply			
	Municipal System	x	x
	Wells	x	x
	Treatment Plant	x	x
	Storage	x	x
	Distribution	x	x
	Fountain and Outlets	x	x
*	Irrigation System (manual)	x	x
	Irrigation System (automatic)		x
	Camp Site Hook-ups	x	x
	Sewage and Waste Water Disposal		
	Municipal System	x	x
	Septic Tanks and Tile		
	Fields	x	x
	Treatment Plants	x	x
	Oxidation Lagoon	x	x
	Sanitary Dump Station		
	(Boats and Camping Trailers)	x	x
	Camp Waste Water and Garbage		
	Disposal	x	x
	Storm Drainage	x	x
*	Public Telephone	x2/	x
	Electrical		
	Lighting	x	x
	Lift Pumps	x	x
*	Camp Site Hook-ups	x	x
	Gas, Natural/Propane	x	x
	Land Fill		x
	Incinerator		x

IV. Site Preparation and Restoration

Clearing and Grubbing			
	(Includes vista clearing)	x	x
	Grading and Land Form	x	x
	Tree Planting	x	x
	Shrub Planting	x	x
	Other Planting		
	(Perennials, etc.)		x
	Turf Establishment	x	x
	Reforestation	x	x

<u>Activity/Facility</u>	<u>Joint</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>100%</u>
	<u>Cost 2/</u>	<u>Shared 3/</u>	<u>Other 4/</u>

V. Park Furniture

Picnic Tables	x		x
Grills and Fireplaces	x		x
Campfire Circles	x		x
* Trash Receptacles/holders	x		x *
Benches	x		x
* Camping Pads	x		x *
Flag Poles			x
Lantern Hangers	x		x

VI. Play Facilities

Courts			
Multiple Use	x7/		x
Tennis			x
Basketball			x
Handball			x
Shuffleboard			x
Volleyball			x
Horseshoe-Pits			x
Sports/Play Fields			
Ball Diamond with			
Backstop	x		x *
Bleachers			x
Dugouts			x
Fencing			x
Lighting			x
Playfield Area (open space)	x		x
Marking/Goals			x
Play Equipment			
Standard	x		x
Elaborate			x
Golf Course/Putting			
Greens			x

VII. Signs

Entrance-Directional-Marker	x		x
Traffic Control			
(Vehicular and Pedestrian)	x		x
Instruction			
(Includes Fire Danger			
Notices)	x		x

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	Joint	Cost	100%
Activity/Facility	<u>Cost 2/</u>	<u>Shared 3/</u>	<u>Other 4/</u>

VIII. Interpretive Guidance and Media

Display Boards		x		x	
Display Cases				x	
Interpretative Markers (Natural, Historical, Archeological, etc.)		x		x	
Electronic Audio-Visual Devices				x	
Exhibit Space				x	
* Bulletin Boards		x		x	*

IX. Protection, Control, Health and Safety

Protection and Control					
Gates and Barricades		x	x	x	
Cattle Guards			x	x	
Walls and Fencing			x	x	
Guardrails	x		x	x	
* Fishing Walkways for Breakwaters			x	x	
Entrance Stations			x	x	
* Buoy/Waterways Markers			x	x	
Fire Fighting and Protection				x	
Communication				x	
Vandalism and Theft Control Devices				x	
* Campground Registration Box				x	
Health and Safety					
Lighting			x	x	
Life Guard Stand (Where life guard services are authorized)				x	
First Aid Station				x	
* Handrails			x	x	

1/ Includes new and completed reservoirs, local protection projects, navigation projects, etc. Facilities not listed must be justified and approved prior to commitments made to cost sharing partners. This check list will be modified as appropriate.

2/ The facilities to be provided are to be limited to those required for minimum health and safety; beyond these the Corps will also provide type "C" visitor center and operational boat ramps. Handicapped access will be a consideration.

3/ Facilities to be cost shared are limited to standard designs that do not include embellishments such as decorative stone work, planters, elaborate designs or pretentious space.

4/ Includes facilities which may not be resource oriented, are revenue producing or are over and above that which would normally be provided at a water resource project.

5/ When roads and/or parking are to be used and/or designed for use under more than one financing category, cost will be allocated on the basis of estimated use by function. The discretion of the D.E. is to be applied.

6/ Minimum sanitary facilities are limited to those that meet minimum Federal and local health requirements.

7/ Grading and paving, to the extent they represent least cost alternatives to stabilizing floodways, may be used by local interests for recreational activities or facility developments not eligible for cost sharing. Such grading and paving may be done by the Corps to specifications more costly than necessary for floodway stabilization provided the additional cost is met by a non-Federal sponsor.

8/ Includes extensive specialized play equipment over and above basic climbing, swinging and sliding apparatus.

9/ Footbridges are to be austere and used only when other crossing methods are impractical. Footbridges which are the center of a recreation experience are to be at local cost.

Appendix C
Minimum Facility Developments for
Public Health and Safety

C-1. Minimum facilities for public health and safety are defined as vault toilets unless a higher grade of facility is required by mandatory state or Federal standards, guardrails, barricades, and a turnaround at road ends existing at the time of construction or provided for project construction or maintenance. Not included are parking, picnicking, swimming, camping areas or facilities, or more elaborate sanitary facilities. Without a local sponsor for recreation development, it is the clear intent of Congress and the policy of the Corps that costs to provide such facilities for public health and safety be kept at a minimum while complying with legal requirements.

C-2. Use patterns which develop over the project life may indicate that certain additional facilities e.g., guardrails, fences, barricades, warning signs, etc., should be provided for public health and safety. Other minimum facilities for health and safety will be undertaken only if access by the public cannot reasonably be directed to other safe locations or otherwise controlled.

C-3. Necessarily, certain service roads must penetrate the project lands, not terminate at the project boundary; new roads or alteration of the existing roads may be necessary for operational purposes. Such new roads shall be planned to provide necessary access to project operational facilities in a cost effective manner. Modifications to encourage recreation use will not be provided. Such roads should be gated to allow for control of public access when appropriate. Speed limit and other safety information signs may be provided on those roads providing public access.

C-4. Boat launching ramps necessary for operational purposes may be provided at a reservoir or navigation pool. Depending on the width, configuration and length of the reservoir or navigation pool, it may be necessary to have more than one ramp. Each ramp may include a staging area as required in support of routine O&M functions or emergency operations. Public use of such operations complexes may be permitted at the discretion of District Commanders. Except for minimal sanitary and safety considerations, i.e., vault toilets, trash receptacles, appropriate safety measures, etc., additional facilities should not be provided or required as a result of the decision to allow public use.

C-5. Waterborne sanitary and potable water facilities constructed for use by operations personnel at maintenance or administration buildings may be made available for public use by District Commanders; provided that such public use does not require modifications of the basic facility design or size. Such waterborne facilities are precluded at all other public access points unless separately justified and approved by OCE.

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C-6. Without a sponsor for recreation, project facilities should not encourage public use. They should be located or designed in order to minimize the costs of operating such projects. Use of such facilities by the public will in all cases, be incidental to and subservient to operational needs.