

APPENDIX A: REFERENCES

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APPENDIX B: GLOSSARY

Accelerated Erosion - Erosion in excess of what is considered natural rates, often a result of human influence or activities.

Acre-foot - A measure of quantity consisting of one acre of water one foot deep; equals 43,560 cubic feet or 325,851 gallons.

Administrative Actions - The day-to-day actions necessary to serve the public and to provide for the management and use of the land and resources.

Annual Plant - A plant that lasts one growing season completes its life cycle from seed to seed in one year.

Aquatic - Living or growing in or on body of water.

Authorized Activity or Use - An activity or use of the reservoir area allowed or permitted pursuant to valid existing rights or pursuant to a right-of-use document issued by Reclamation or another agency within its jurisdiction.

Benefit/cost Ratio - A comparison of the beneficial value of an action to its cost of implementation. The higher the benefit to cost ratio, the more economically sound an action is considered.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) - Programs, practices, policies and procedures, and structures or activities which have been shown to be effective in management and protection of a given resource. This term is most often used in regard to water quality and soil protection.

Biological Pest Control - Use of organisms to control undesired plants and animals.

Control organisms may include insects, predators, fungi, pheromone traps, release of sterilized populations, neutering, etc.

Carrying Capacity - Estimated amount of use or population that a given area can support without inducing unacceptable levels of damage to the area or its associated resources.

Chemical Pest Control - Use of chemicals to control undesired plants and animals. Chemicals include toxicants (e.g., pesticides, insecticides, herbicides), repellants, and fumigants.

Community - A group of plants and animals living in a specific region under relatively similar conditions.

Component - A part of a larger system or complex.

Concession - A non-Federal commercial business that supports public recreational uses and provides facilities, goods, or services for which revenues are collected. A concession generally involves use of the Federal estate and may involve the use or development of improvements.

Cover (soil) - Material covering soil and providing protection from or resistance to, impact of rain drops, expressed in percentage of area covered. Soil cover is composed of vegetation, litter, erosion pavement, and rock.

Cover (wildlife) - Vegetation or other materials serving to conceal wildlife from predators and/or protect wildlife from heat, cold, precipitation, and other weather conditions.

Critical Habitat - An area occupied by a threatened or endangered species "on which

are found those physical and biological features (1) essential to the conservation of the species, and (2) which may require special management consideration or protection” (16 USC 1532 [5] [A] [I] 1988).

Crucial Habitat - Habitat on which a species depends for survival.

Cubic Feet per Second (CFS) - A measurement of water or stream flow. One cubic foot is 7.48 gallons; a flow of 1 cfs produces 448.8 gallons per minute.

Cultural Pest Control - Use of cultural practices to control pests. Cultural practices may include controlled burns, changes in grazing or irrigation practices, flooding, good housekeeping, removal of food sources, habitat modification, exclusion, etc.

Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) - A written plan which identifies cultural resources related objectives, management actions, priorities for implementing those actions, and monitoring of the resources within a specific geographic area.

Cultural Resources - Those remains of human activity, occupation, or endeavor reflected in districts, sites, structures, buildings, objects, artifacts, ruins, works of art, architecture, and natural features that were of importance in human events. These consist of (1) physical remains, (2) areas where significant human events occurred, even though evidence of the event no longer remains, and (3) the environment immediately surrounding the resources.

Degradation - 1) A process of transition from a higher to a lower quality; also, 2) The state or condition of being degraded.

Directives and Standards - A component of the Bureau of Reclamation Manual which provides the basic instructions and requirements for an action or process.

Diverse - Having variety. See also Diversity.

Diversity - Relative degree of abundance of wildlife species, plant species, ecological communities, habitats, or habit features per unit of area.

Earth Modifying Activities - Planned activities which change the form or character of the earth’s surface. These include such activities as plowing, leveling, excavation, and structure or facility construction.

Easement - An interest in land that gives the owner of the easement the right to use another person’s real property for a specific purpose.

Ecosystem - A community which includes all component organisms and associated environmental factors, and which forms an interacting system.

Egress - Act or right of coming out or leaving.

Emergent Vegetation - Vegetation that is rooted below the water surface and which extends above the water surface.

Endangered Species - Species that are in danger of extinction in all or a significant portion of their range. The Secretary of Interior makes the determination for federal listing.

Enhancement - The act of increasing or making greater, as in value or quality.

Erosion - The wearing away of the land surface by running water, wind, ice or other geologic agents, or resulting from human or animal activities.

Fire Management Plan - A site-specific plan for managing fire on a property. The plan should include risk assessment, suppression guidelines, partnerships, control measures, controlled burn guidelines, fuel management, and other fire management actions.

Geographic Information System (GIS) - A data management system with computer hardware and software functions for the input, storage, analysis, and output of mappable data and associated information.

Grassland - An area of grass or grass-like vegetation, such as a prairie or meadow.

Groundwater - Subsurface waters in a zone of saturation which are or can be brought to the surface of the ground or to surface waters through wells, springs, seeps, or other discharge areas. (from CDPHE Regulation #41)

Habitat - 1) Specific set of physical conditions that surround single species, groups of species, or a large community; 2) Place or type of site in which an animal or plant naturally or normally occurs.

Heritage Resources - Property, plant, and equipment of historical, natural, educational, artistic, or architectural significance.

Historic Property - Cultural resources which are eligible to the National Register of Historic Property.

Hydrographic - Of or pertaining to the physical conditions, boundaries, flow and

related characteristics of oceans, lakes, rivers, and other surface waters.

Hydrographic Regime - The systematic increases and decreases in the flow of surface water in an area, as affected by environmental factors.

Ingress - Act or right of going in or entering.

Integrated Management - The planning and implementation of a coordinated program utilizing a variety of methods for managing an area or resource to meet the objectives for that area or resource.

Integrated Pest Management - A coordinated program utilizing a broad range of methods to manage undesired animals and pests within an area. Methods may include education, preventive measures, good stewardship, and biological, cultural, chemical, and mechanical control.

Interagency Agreement - An agreement between two agencies which outlines the roles and responsibilities of the agencies in a collaborative action.

Jurisdictional Wetlands - A wetland area that meets the definitional requirements for wetlands as determined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). Wetlands, commonly recognized as bogs, swamps, and marshes, are often areas of transition between terrestrial and aquatic environments. Forested wetlands can contain both terrestrial and aquatic environments. Wetlands are generally distinguished by the seasonal or year-round presence of water, saturated soil types, and vegetation adapted to wet conditions. Therefore, these three characteristics must be recognized when determining whether an area is specified a jurisdictional wetland.

The three criteria (hydrology, soils, and vegetation) for wetlands were initially established in 1977 by the Corps and later incorporated into the Corps' 1987 wetlands delineation manual. The burden of proof that an area is a jurisdictional wetland in need of regulation must rest with the Federal Government, based on a preponderance of evidence that a site meets all three wetlands criteria.

Land Use - Activities undertaken on a particular tract or parcel of land. Uses may include recreation, agriculture, livestock grazing, wildlife management, open space, rights-of-way, mining.

Leasable Minerals - Minerals such as coal, oil, and gas, and all other minerals which may be leased by the United States under the authority of the various Federal leasable mineral acts.

Locatable Minerals - 1) Minerals that may be acquired under the Mining Law of 1872, as amended; also, 2) In general, minerals that normally occur in veins, such as gold, lead, silver, molybdenum, etc.

Managerial Attributes (setting) - Managerial attributes are the features or characteristics of a recreation setting that may define and distinguish the recreation experience. Management attributes may include facilities (e.g., ranging from water markers to full service marinas and campgrounds), rules, regulations, water operations, educational programs, fees and charges, interpretation, signage, law enforcement, design, lighting, concessions, and special use permittees.

Managing Entity or Partner - 1) A person, company, or agency which manages Reclamation lands and/or projects pursuant

to a contract or agreement with Reclamation.

Mechanical Pest Control - Use of mechanical practices to control unwanted plants and animals. Mechanical practices include trapping (live and lethal), shooting, pulling, tilling, cracker shells, propane cannons, etc.

Mineral Materials - Common varieties of minerals such as sand, gravel, soil; also, sometimes referred to as "saleable minerals."

Mineral Right - 1) An interest in minerals in land, with or without ownership of the surface of the land; also, 2) A right to take minerals or a right to receive royalties.

Mitigation - 1) Avoiding or reducing possible adverse impacts to a resource by limiting the timing, location, or magnitude of an action and its implementation; 2) rectifying possible adverse impact by repairing, rehabilitating or restoring the affected environment or resource; 3) reducing or eliminating adverse impacts by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of an action.

Mitigation Measure - A measure or action taken to reduce the adverse impacts to the environment from implementation of a project or another action. Such measures may include avoidance, replacement, restoration, relocation, timing of operations, etc.

Noise Sensitive Area (NSA) - An area that, because of its use by humans or special status wildlife species and the importance of reduced noise levels to such use, is designated for management which limits the noise level from long-term and/or continuous noise producing sources.

Noxious Weed - An alien plant that is invasive and undesirable and declared a noxious weed by the State or County and which generally meets one or more of the following criteria: a) aggressively invades or is physically damaging to economic crops or native plant communities; b) is detrimental to the environmentally sound management of natural or agricultural ecosystems; c) is poisonous to livestock; d) is a carrier of detrimental insects, diseases, or parasites.

Official Use Vehicle - Means a vehicle used by an employee, agent, or designated representative of the Federal government, with permission from the Bureau of Reclamation, for official purposes. This term includes employees of Reclamation's managing entities.

Overstory - The trees or shrubs which make up the canopy of a vegetative type.

Physical attributes (setting) - Physical attributes are features or characteristics of a recreation setting that may help to define and distinguish the recreation experience. Physical attributes can be divided into natural features or built structures of a more permanent or fixed nature. Examples of natural resource attributes include water quality, aquatic and terrestrial vegetation, topography, shoreline curvature, fish and wildlife habitat, soil, natural soundscape, and air quality. Examples of built structures include all those municipal, commercial, industrial, residential, agricultural, and major recreation buildings and infrastructure common to any city or community (e.g., dams, water and power conveyances, water control structures, residential subdivisions, industrial complexes, commercial centers, air and ground transportation systems, developed resorts and marinas, theme parks, and shipping and cargo facilities).

Pioneers (plants) - Plants that are among the first to appear in an area that has been devoid of vegetation (e.g., the first plants to appear after a fire or on the newly exposed shore after the level of a reservoir drops). Many of these plants are often considered weeds.

Plan Adjustment - Changes to this plan to ensure that the plan is current, and covers the necessary resources and issues. Such changes may be minimal or substantial. Minimal changes would be made through plan maintenance, while substantial changes would be made through plan modifications.

Plan Amendment - A plan modification based on changes in circumstances or conditions affecting the scope, terms, or conditions of this plan, particularly for a proposed action which does not conform to this plan, but which warrants further consideration prior to a scheduled revision. Generally an amendment only involves one or two issues.

Plan Maintenance - Activities taken to maintain and update this plan without changing its scope or intent or affecting the basic decisions, terms and conditions, use levels, or restrictions contained therein. Such activities may include posting new information, refining analyses, and making minor changes in management actions.

Plan Modification - Activities taken to maintain and update this plan which would change its scope or intent; or affect the basic decisions, terms and conditions, use levels, or restrictions contained therein.

Plan Monitoring - A system or process of reviews to ensure implementation of the plan, to track the effectiveness of planned management actions and standards and

guidelines, to provide additional information, and to track the long-term management of the area.

Plan Revision - A plan modification based on this plan becoming outdated or otherwise obsolete and which involves the completion of a new RMP.

Prescribed Burn - A planned vegetative manipulation using fire to meet certain resource management objectives. The fire is ignited and managed so as to control its intensity and spread.

Primary Jurisdiction Area (PJA) - The area surrounding the dam, outlet works and distribution works, wherein the Reclamation retains primary jurisdiction for the protection, operation, and maintenance of said project facilities.

Private Exclusive Use - Exclusive use is any use which excludes other appropriate public recreational use or users for extended periods of time, including concessionaire-permitted sites on which dwellings or improvements are privately owned, such as a cabin, trailer, or mobile home. Exclusive use occurs when there is not: (1) An established process that frequently rotates users of sites (2) A process which accommodates changes in use, including a process for determining and accommodating other desired uses and resource values

Project Facilities - The water diversion, collection, storage, and carriage facilities, and appurtenant ancillary facilities built by Reclamation or its managing entity under the project authorizing act(s) to fulfill the primary purposes of those acts.

Project Lands - Lands and interests in land acquired, withdrawn or otherwise reserved for Reclamation project purposes, and

administered for such purposes by Reclamation.

Project Purposes - Those purposes for which a Reclamation project was authorized, as specified in the applicable Reclamation law or laws.

Public Land - 1) Vacant, unappropriated and unreserved lands which have never left Federal ownership (e.g., public domain); also, 2) Federal lands administered by BLM, also, 3) all lands under the custody and control of the Secretary of Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, except Indian lands (from EO #11644- Use of off-road vehicles on the public lands), also 3) (in broadest sense) lands owned by the Federal, State, or local governments, as opposed to private ownership.

Real Property - 1) Land and generally whatever is erected or growing upon, or affixed to land; also, 2) Rights issuing out of, annexed to, and exercisable within or about land. These include the land and interests in land, such as, mineral rights, water rights, right-of-way, permits, structures, and buildings.

Reclamation - 1) The process of converting disturbed land to its former use or other productive uses (from FFO 2003 PRMP/FEIS); 2) the Bureau of Reclamation

Reclamation Lands - Lands and land interests under the custody and control of the Commissioner, US Bureau of Reclamation.

Recreation Activity - Recreation activity is a leisure-time pursuit that a person participates in voluntarily to secure a pleasurable experience.

Recreation Benefits- Recreation benefits are the positive gains or improvements made by people participating in recreation opportunities. The gains may include benefits for the individual, community, economy, or environment.

Recreation Diversity - Recreation diversity is the type, variety, distribution, quality, and abundance of outdoor recreation opportunities. Diversity is accommodated through management of a spectrum of recreation opportunity classes, zones, or units named in WROS as urban, suburban, rural developed, rural natural, semi-primitive, and primitive.

Recreation Experience - Recreation experience is the psychological and physiological response to participating in a particular recreation activity in a specific recreation setting. Recreationists consume a recreation experience (activity + setting = experience).

Recreation Facilities - Those facilities constructed or installed for public recreational use or for support of such use. These facilities may include, but are not limited to, buildings and other structures (such as park headquarters, visitor centers, maintenance shops, shelters, kiosks, etc.) campgrounds, picnic grounds, boat docks and ramps, electrical lines, water systems, roads, parking areas, sewer systems, signs, trash facilities, boundary and interior fencing, etc.

Recreation Opportunity - Recreation opportunity is the opportunity for a person to participate in a particular activity in a specific setting to realize a particular type of experience and subsequent benefits.

Recreation Setting - Recreation setting is a geographic location composed of physical,

social, and managerial attributes where a person participates in a particular activity to have a specific type of recreation experience. Managers manage the recreation setting.

Reservoir Area - In general, those lands and land interests underlying and surrounding a reservoir basin which were withdrawn or acquired by Reclamation for project purposes and which are retained under Reclamation's jurisdiction.

Reservoir Basin - That portion of the reservoir area contained below the normal high water line of a reservoir.

Resource Management Plan (RMP) - A written document that addresses the existing resources of an area and provides future objectives, goals, and management direction.

Right-of-Way - 1) The right to pass over property owned by another party; also, 2) The strip of land over which facilities, such as highways, railroads, power lines, etc. are built.

Rights-of-Use - Land or resource uses issued or granted, according to law, by the appropriate entity on, over, across a given parcel. Such uses may be authorized by permit, grant, permit, license or other documents.

Riparian Area or Zone - Land areas adjacent to streams, lakes, or other bodies of water where the vegetation present is dependent on the water table of that water body.

Riparian Habitat - Habitat associated with a riparian zone. Includes both terrestrial (land based) and aquatic (water based) habitat.

Road - A vehicle route which has been improved and maintained by mechanical means to insure relatively regular and continuous use.

Saleable Minerals - 1) Common forms of minerals such as sand, gravel, soil, etc., which may be sold under the various authorities of the United States; also sometimes referred to as “mineral materials.”

Seasonal Closure - A seasonal restriction stipulation that prohibits surface use during specified time periods to protect identified resource values.

Sedimentation - The act or process of depositing soil particles which are suspended in water.

Sensitive Species - A plant or animal species, subspecies, or variety for which a Federal or State agency has determined there is a concern for the species viability, as evidenced by a significant current or predicted downward trend in the population or habitat.

Setbacks - The distance activities that pose a potential threat to the environment must be separated from the feature they threaten (e.g., the proper linear distance that an oil well must be from a flowing stream).

Shrubland - An area of vegetation where shrubs or bushes are the dominate plants present.

Small Game - Those wildlife species defined as small game by the respective State fish and wildlife agencies. They include small game birds, small game mammals, and other small game.

Social Attributes (setting) - Social attributes are the features or characteristics of a recreation setting that may define and distinguish the recreation experience. Social attributes may include such features as (1) recreation use and users (e.g., the type, amount, time, location, distribution, origin, behaviors, and quality), (2) non-recreation use and users (e.g., business people, educational groups, agency personnel, scientists, farmers and ranchers, and local residents), and (3) special values associated with the cultural, historical, and spiritual or religious significance.

Sociodemographics - Descriptive statistics (means, medians, modes, ranges, etc.) relating the characteristics of a particular population. Population characteristics may focus on a wide range of measures but often include population size, employment by density, unemployment rates, average income and percent of population below poverty level, education, racial background, average age, percent by gender, etc.

Special Management Area (SMA) - An area that has special resource values and where some uses may be restricted in order to protect those resources.

Species of Concern - Taxa for which further biological research and field study are needed to resolve their conservation status (USFWS).

Standards and Guides - Written instructions prepared by Federal and State agencies outlining how work is to be accomplished and actions that need to be taken.

Suitable Recreation Acres - Suitable recreation acres are those acres within a project or planning area that can or will accommodate some type and level of

recreation use. Unsuitable recreation acres may be those acres that include security closures, pose public safety hazards, contain sensitive wildlife habitat or heritage sites, have incompatible industrial activity, or are inaccessible because of topography or private land.

Surface Water - Water, whether flowing or standing, which is present at the ground's surface (as opposed to ground water).

Threatened Species - A plant or animal species, subspecies or variety that is not currently in danger of extinction, but is likely to be in the foreseeable future. The Secretary of Interior makes this determination for federal listing.

Unauthorized Use - Use of land or associated resources which is not permitted or otherwise allowed by virtue of applicable grants, conveyances, deeds, reservations, licenses, and/or permits etc.

Understory - Plants growing beneath a canopy of other plants; usually refers to grasses, forbs, and low shrubs under a tree or brush canopy.

Useful Life - The expected or actual life, whichever is shorter, of a capital improvement consistent with proper maintenance, or the primary term of the existing permit on the property on which the improvement was constructed, whichever period of time is shorter. (Colorado definition from CDOW/CDPOR MOU, 1976)

Valid Existing Right (VER) - A documented, legal right or interest in the land which allows a person or entity to use said land for a specific purpose. Such rights include fee title ownership, mineral rights, rights-of-way, easements, permits, licenses,

etc. Such rights may have been reserved, acquired, leased, granted, permitted, or otherwise authorized over time.

Valid Existing Use - A use of land based on a valid existing right.

Vegetative Community - 1) Plant association with immediately distinguishable characteristics based upon and named after apparent dominant plant species (e.g. grassland, shrubland, woodland, forest, etc.); also, 2) Vegetative type.

Vegetative Composition - The various species of plants present in an area, their age, and their relative arrangement within a vegetative community.

Vegetative Condition - The particular state of being of a plant, a plant population, or a plant community. This includes such elements as vigor, general abundance, amount of use, etc.

Visitor (recreation) Capacity - Visitor capacity is the supply, or prescribed number, of recreation opportunities that can be accommodated in a particular area.

Water Resources - Water resources is the term used in this guidebook to refer to the types of water resources to which WROS can be applied, including lakes, reservoirs, wetlands, bays, estuaries, rivers, coastal zones, and marine protected areas.

Water Right - A legal right to use available water for general or specific purposes, such as irrigation, mining, power, or domestic use, either to its full capacity or to a measured extent or during a defined portion of time.

Waterfowl - Swimming birds often associated with freshwater. This term includes all species of ducks, mergansers, geese, and brant.

Wetland - An area that is inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. See also Jurisdictional Wetland.

Wildlife - Animals living in a natural, undomesticated state.

Wildlife Habitat - 1) The arrangement of food, water, cover, and space needed for the survival of wildlife. (CDOW)

Winter Range - Area occupied by animal species during winter.

Woodland - Land having a cover of trees and shrubs of such nature that the woody vegetation is not generally valuable for timber.

APPENDIX C: SUMMARY OF ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The following table presents a summary of issues and opportunities identified throughout the planning process.

Note: These issues and opportunities were identified by all planning process participants.

Issue/Opportunity Identified	Addressed in the RMP/EA (yes /dismissed)	Description/Notes
Hydrology and Water Quality		
Maintaining suitable water quality while allowing limited motorized boating and other water-based recreation (Lake Estes only) are critical to supplying and satisfying water customers and supporting healthy fish populations and aquatic habitat.	Yes	
Remove sediment from Lake Estes, but keep some shallow areas for shore birds.	Yes	
Contain lead, shot, shells and other materials from shooting ranges at Common Point to limit contamination.	Yes	
Cover Noels Draw Creek to limit lead and other materials falling into it.	Dismissed	This is an unacceptable impact to natural drainage for recreation purposes.
Soils and Geology		
Much of the study area landscape is characterized by steep, rocky slopes. These areas present challenges to recreational use and development.	Yes	
Construction activities and increased use may cause soil compaction, increased erosion, and sedimentation into water bodies.	Yes	
Vegetation		
Noxious weeds are a continuous threat to native vegetation.	Yes	
Pine bark beetle causes tree death and wildfire risks.	Yes	
Risk of wildfires.	Yes	
Fire management.	Yes	
Native vegetation is important to conserve as wildlife habitat.	Yes	
Vegetation is trampled in high use areas and on social trails.	Yes	
Forestry management is needed.	Yes	
Do not use chemicals to spray weeds.	Dismissed	Chemicals approved by EPA and Reclamation along with best management practices will be used to control weeds.

Issue/Opportunity Identified	Addressed in the RMP/EA (yes /dismissed)	Description/Notes
Fish and Wildlife		
The parks contain potential habitat for sensitive wildlife species, including migratory birds, raptors, and possibly Canada lynx.	Yes	
The parks provide valuable habitat and refuge for many different wildlife species.	Yes	
Riparian bird habitat is threatened from overgrazing by elk.	Yes	
Expand and improve fishing.	Yes	
Conserve or improve some shallow water areas at Lake Estes as wading bird habitat.	Yes	
Potential risk to humans from bear, elk, and mountain lion attacks.	Yes	
Provide bear-proof waste containers to limit bear activity in developed areas.	Yes	
Continue to allow limited hunting in appropriate areas.	Yes	
Recreation		
Recreational opportunities and access are an increasingly important determinant of “quality of life” for many Estes Valley residents and out-of-town visitors. The EVRPD is challenged with fulfilling current and future recreation demands and providing new and appropriate recreational opportunities and experiences.	Yes	
Facilities need to be compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).	Yes	
Portions of the Big Thompson River going through the 9-hole golf course have to be closed to fishing due to the risk of fisherman being hit by golf balls.	Yes	
Control the speed of bicycles on trails.	Dismissed	This is a policy issue that would be addressed in the “rules and regulations for use of EVRPD properties.”
Expand swimming and improve the beach.	Dismissed	It was determined that cold water makes Lake Estes mostly unsuitable for swimming purposes. There is little demand for swimming due to cold water conditions that prevail. The existing wading area will continue to be open during the summer.
Expand group facilities.	Yes	
Provide interpretation to improve visitor experience.	Yes	
Provide more year-round recreational opportunities for families.	Yes	
Some day use areas are underdeveloped.	Yes	

Issue/Opportunity Identified	Addressed in the RMP/EA (yes /dismissed)	Description/Notes
Keep the public informed about hunting activities in the parks.	Yes	
Campgrounds should have emergency evacuation plans.	Dismissed	This is a policy issue that would be addressed in the management agreement for the campgrounds that is approved by Reclamation.
Need to better inform visitors about dangerous undercurrents in reservoirs.	Yes	
Develop trail from Marys Lake to Prospect Mountain.	Yes	
Bouldering area at Marys Lake needs to be improved to accommodate heavy visitation.	Yes	
Provide additional toilets and trash cans at heavily used sites.	Yes	
Some campground facilities are worn and out of date, opportunity to improve campsite furnishings and utilities; improve vehicle circulation and parking.	Yes	
Campsites need more living space.	Yes	
Keep RVs at west edge of Marys Lake campground.	Yes	
Keep some tent campsites in campgrounds.	Yes	
Campgrounds should remain rustic and affordable.	Yes	
Trash from campgrounds and day use areas.	Yes	
Provide facilities for group camping.	Yes	
Provide covered shelter in campgrounds for groups and events.	Yes	
A larger swimming pool should be provided at Marys Lake campground.	Dismissed	The existing swimming pool will not change. Swimming pools are a large expense that has limited use due to local weather conditions. The patio area around the pool would be improved.
Campgrounds need new and improved offices and stores.	Yes	
Provide more interpretive programs in the campgrounds.	Yes	
Flammable materials need to be safely stored in campgrounds.	Yes	
Provide more vegetation in campgrounds to make them more attractive and to buffer them from neighboring private property.	Yes	
Visitors should only be allowed to camp in designated campsites.	Yes	

Issue/Opportunity Identified	Addressed in the RMP/EA (yes /dismissed)	Description/Notes
It's important to maintain campgrounds for the benefit of visitors and the local economy.	Yes	
Marys Lake campground should be closed to eliminate impacts on neighboring private property.	Dismissed	The campground provides valuable recreational opportunities and the campground does not conflict with the management of infrastructure related to Reclamation activities.
Improve and expand trails.	Yes	
Better manage and evaluate concessioners.	Dismissed	This is a policy issue that would be addressed in the concession management agreement for the campgrounds.
Limit the size of RVs at Estes Park campground.	Yes	
Do not develop the meadow in front of Estes Park campground.	Yes	
There's an opportunity to expand Estes Park campground and a limited manner.	Yes	
Safety needs to be improved on the shooting ranges at Common Point.	Yes	
Establish safety rules for Common Point shooting ranges.	Yes	
Expand range opportunities at Common Point, including an archery range, skeet range, and improved trap range.	Yes	Federal water quality laws do not allow shot or clays to fall into natural drainages. For this reason, skeet and trap ranges cannot be accommodated at Common Point.
Expand public use of Common Point.	Yes	
Lake depth is too shallow under the marina boat docks	Yes	
A safer pedestrian area is needed along Lake Estes shoreline at Cherokee Draw.	Yes	
There is need for flexible open lawn play areas at Lake Estes.	Yes	
Opportunity to provide small cabins in campgrounds.	Yes	
Control where dogs are allowed - they should be kept away from bird breeding areas.	Yes	
Visual and Aesthetic Resources		
The scenic landscapes (including the reservoirs) of the parks have been identified by park visitors and the local community as an important attraction .	Yes	
Be sensitive to visual impacts from facility development	Yes	

Issue/Opportunity Identified	Addressed in the RMP/EA (yes /dismissed)	Description/Notes
Equipment should not to stored where it is visible (during the closed season) to neighbors of the campgrounds.	Yes	
Infrastructure and Transportation		
Increasing use and additional opportunities at the parks will require additional maintenance and improved facilities to safely and effectively serve park visitors.	Yes	
Visitors need to be kept out of secure and risk areas.	Yes	
Need to provide better information about areas that are closed to the public.	Yes	
The access road to Common Point should be improved for low-clearance and ADA vehicles. The access should be ADA compliant	Yes	
The fire department needs access to lake shorelines for training and emergency access.	Yes	
The 9-hole golf course needs a new and more efficient irrigation system.	Yes	
Shuttle buses that travel to Estes Park campground cause traffic, noise, and pollution.	Dismissed	This is an issue that is beyond the scope of this plan and would need to be addressed by local government.
Campgrounds create congestion on local roads.	Yes	
Socioeconomics		
User populations are likely to diversify over the life of this RMP/EA. Park operations should serve all populations that could visit.	Yes	
Some commercial fishing guides do not pay concession fees.	Dismissed	This is a policy issue that would be addressed in the “rules and regulations for use of EVRPD managed properties.”
Cultural Resources		
Historic sites and cultural artifacts have been found at each of the parks and record a spectrum of historical events important to the overall history of the northern Front Range.	Yes	
Land Use		
Improve fencing to protect private property and limit trespassing.	Yes	
Some campsites are too close to private property.	Yes	
Noise from campgrounds at times.	Dismissed	This is a policy issue that would be addressed in the management agreement for the campgrounds

Issue/Opportunity Identified	Addressed in the RMP/EA (yes /dismissed)	Description/Notes
Smoke and wildfire risk from campground campfires.	Yes	
Campfires should be eliminated from campgrounds.	Dismissed	Campfires are an important part of the camping experience. There are no local laws that prohibit campfires. Campfires use is only prohibited during high wildfire risk periods per Estes Park Fire Department regulations.
Light pollution from campgrounds.	Yes	
Storm water from Marys Lake campground impacts a neighbor's property.	Yes	
Common Point shooting range boundaries should be posted with signs to warn of risks entering the area.	Yes	
Organizations and individuals request easements for utilities and private property access.	Yes	Reclamation policies and regulations specify how these requests are managed.
Sand and gravel are sometimes extracted from Lake Estes.	Yes	
How impacts to and from neighbors should be addressed.	Yes	Neighbors have been involved in the RMP process and impacts have been analyzed. Future issues or concerns should be addressed to EVRPD, who is responsible to respond to public comment related to management of Reclamation lands in Estes Valley.
Facility upgrades require a Larimer County "location and extent" process.	Yes	

APPENDIX D: APPLICABLE LAWS & REGULATIONS

- The 1968 Architectural Barriers Act (Public Law [P.L.] 90-480)
- Section 504 of the 1973 Rehabilitation Act (P.L. 93-112)
- The 1990 Americans with Disabilities Act (P.L. 101-336)
- The Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-72, as amended by Title 28 of P.L. 102-575)
- American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978
- Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended
- Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974
- Clean Water Act of 1974, as amended
- Clean Air Act of 1970, as amended
- Department of Defense American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, October 20, 1998
- Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended
- Executive Order 12875, Enhancing the Intergovernmental Partnership, October 26, 1983
- Executive Order 12898, February 11, 1994, Environmental Justice
- Executive Order 11990, 1977, Protection of Wetlands
- Executive Order 13007, Indian Sacred Sites, May 24, 1996
- Executive Order 13084, Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, May 14, 1998
- Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1958, as amended
- Indian Trust Assets Policy, July 1993
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, as amended
- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
- Presidential Memorandum: Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments, April 29, 1994
- Applicable Reclamation Policies, Manuals, and Directives and Standards, including but not limited to:
 - Land Use Authorizations, LND 08-01
 - Management of Shooting Ranges on Reclamation Lands, ENV 02-07 (and Appendix A)
 - Concessions Management by Reclamation, LND 04-01
 - Land Disposal, LND 08-02
 - Concessions Management, LND P02
 - Recreation Management, LND P04
 - National Environmental Policy Act, ENV P03

APPENDIX E: NOXIOUS WEED LISTS

Table E-1. Colorado State Noxious Weed Lists.

List A*	List B (Part I)	List B (Part II)	List C
African rue (<i>Peganum harmala</i>)	Absinth wormwood (<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>)	Mayweed chamomile (<i>Anthemis cotula</i>)	Chicory (<i>Cichorium intybus</i>)
Camelthorn (<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>)	Black henbane (<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>)	Moth mullein (<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>)	Common burdock (<i>Arctium minus</i>)
Common crupina (<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>)	Bouncingbet (<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>)	Musk thistle (i)	Common mullein (<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>)
Cypress spurge (<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>)	Bull thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>)	Oxeye daisy (<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>)	Common St. Johnswort (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>)
Dyer's woad (<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>)	Canada thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)	Perennial pepperweed (<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>)	Downy brome (<i>Bromus tectorum</i>)
Giant salvinia (<i>Salvinia molesta</i>)	Chinese clematis (<i>Clematis orientalis</i>)	Plumeless thistle (<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>)	Field bindweed (<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>)
Hydrilla (<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>)	Common tansy (<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>)	Quackgrass (<i>Elytrigia repens</i>)	Halogeton (<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>)
Meadow knapweed (<i>Centaurea pratensis</i>)	Common teasel (<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>)	Redstem filaree (<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>)	Johnsongrass (<i>Sorghum halepense</i>)
Mediterranean sage (<i>Salvia aethiopsis</i>)	Corn chamomile (<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>)	Russian knapweed (<i>Acroptilon repens</i>)	Jointed goatgrass (<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>)
Medusahead (<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>)	Cutleaf teasel (<i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i>)	Russian-olive (<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>)	Perennial sowthistle (<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>)
Myrtle spurge (<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>)	Dalmatian toadflax, broad-leaved (<i>Linaria dalmatica</i>)	Salt cedar (<i>Tamarix chinensis</i> , <i>T. parviflora</i> , and <i>T. ramosissima</i>)	Poison hemlock (<i>Conium maculatum</i>)
Orange hawkweed (<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>)	Dalmatian toadflax, narrow-leaved (<i>Linaria genistifolia</i>)	Scentless chamomile (<i>Matricaria perforata</i>)	Puncturevine (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>)
Purple loosestrife (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>)	Dame's rocket (<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>)	Scotch thistle (<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>)	Velvetleaf (<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>)
Rush skeletonweed (<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>)	Diffuse knapweed (<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>)	Scotch thistle (<i>Onopordum tauricum</i>)	Wild proso millet (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>)
Sericea lespedeza (<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>)	Eurasian watermilfoil (<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>)	Spotted knapweed (<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>)	
Squarrose knapweed (<i>Centaurea virgata</i>)	Hoary cress (<i>Cardaria draba</i>)	Spurred anoda (<i>Anoda cristata</i>)	
Tansy ragwort (<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>)	Houndstongue (<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>)	Sulfur cinquefoil (<i>Potentilla recta</i>)	
Yellow starthistle (<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>)	Leafy spurge (<i>Euphorbia esula</i>)	Venice mallow (<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>)	
		Wild caraway (<i>Carum carvi</i>)	
		Yellow nutsedge (<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>)	
		Yellow toadflax (<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>)	

***List A species:** All populations of these species in Colorado are designated by the Commissioner for eradication. It is a violation of the rules to allow any plant of any population of any List A species to produce seed or develop other reproductive propagules.

List B (Part I) species: These noxious weed species are the ones for which the Commissioner, in consultation with the state noxious weed advisory committee, local governments, and other interested parties, develops and implements state noxious weed

management plans designed to stop the continued spread of these species. These species must be managed in accordance with all the provisions of the rules, including any applicable state noxious weed management plans. Until a plan for a particular species is developed and implemented by rule, all persons are recommended to manage that species.

List B (Park II) species: These noxious weed species are the ones for which the Commissioner, in consultation with the state noxious weed advisory committee, local governments, and other interested parties, develops and implements state noxious weed management plans designed to stop the continued spread of these species. These species must be managed in accordance with all the provisions of the rules, including any applicable state noxious weed management plans. Until a plan for a particular species is developed and implemented by rule, all persons are recommended to manage that species.

List C species: These noxious weed species are the ones for which the Commissioner, in consultation with the state noxious weed advisory committee, local governments, and other interested parties, will develop and implement state noxious weed management plans designed to support the efforts of local governing bodies to facilitate more effective integrated weed management on private and public lands. The goal of such plans will not be to stop the continued spread of these species but to provide additional education, research, and biological control resources to jurisdictions that choose to require management of these species.

Table E-2. Larimer County Noxious Weed List.

Larimer County Noxious Weed List	Colorado State Noxious Weed List Correlation
Canada Thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)	B-List (Park I)
Dalmatian Toadflax (<i>Linaria genistifolia</i>)	B-List (Park I)
Diffuse Knapweed (<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>)	B-List (Park I)
Leafy Spurge (<i>Euphorbia esula</i>)	B-List (Park I)
Musk Thistle (<i>Carduus nutans</i>)	B-List (Park II)
Russian Knapweed (<i>Acroptilon repens</i>)	B-List (Park II)
Spotted Knapweed (<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>)	B-List (Park II)
Tamarisk spp. (<i>Tamarix ramosissima, parviflora</i>)	B-List (Park II)
Yellow Toadflax (<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>)	B-List (Park II)
Hoary Cress (<i>Cardaria draba</i>)**	B-List (Park I)
Perennial Pepperweed or Tall Whitetop (<i>Lepidium latifolium</i> **)	B-List (Park II)

**These weeds have not been declared noxious, but are considered troublesome and are on the Larimer County “Watch List”.

Sources: Larimer County Weed Control District 2008 and 2008b, CWMA 2008 and 2008b

APPENDIX F: PUBLIC COMMENT & RESPONSE

Comments	Response
Susan T. Pinkham – Lake Estes	
<p>The Bureau of Reclamation has open land directly east of the Upper Thompson Sanitation District new office building on Mall Road outside of Estes Park that the League of Women Voters (LWV) would like to use for a valley wide, community recycling center. This recycling center would be open to all residents of the Estes Valley. The LWV has worked alongside of other community organizations to determine what the recycling needs are in the Estes Valley and to find adequate facilities. We have realized that there is no existing building with adequate parking or truck turn around space in the area that would meet the needs of a recycling center. The Bureau of Reclamation land east of the Upper Thompson Sanitation District’s new office building is a perfect location. I am including copies of the physical requirements and operations of the recycling facility.</p>	<p>Reclamation will not be able to fully consider this proposal until the Town of Estes Park develops and adopts a Recycling Plan. This will allow for an open public process with in-depth consideration of an appropriate location, identification of the types of materials to be accepted, staffing needs, etc. Once a more complete proposal is received, Reclamation will comply with its policies, directives, and standards discussed in Section 2.2.5 in consideration of the proposal.</p>
Dennis and Maxine Kelly – East Portal and Estes Park Campground	
<p>I don't see any upside to the plans other than financial benefit for the campground owners. The blight on this area will be extensive including disruption to wildlife, increased fire risk, air pollution, noise pollution, and increased traffic just to name a few. Having the campground as it is, is bad enough -- please don't do anything to cause further negative impact!</p>	<p>The proposed improvements are intended to deal with impacts to the neighbors and environmental resources currently occurring in the area, while enhancing the quality of the recreational experience for campground users. These enhancements were designed to minimize impacts to the neighbors and environmental resources. Please refer to the impact analysis starting in Section 3.6. Additional comments related to traffic have been added in the Land Use Section 3.6.7. While there are some adverse impacts to environmental resources, these are not expected to be more than minor. Further, most are expected to be short term in duration and outweighed by the beneficial impacts.</p>

Comments	Response
John and Ann Vernon – East Portal and Estes Park Campground	
<p>The final plan for the Estes Park Campground contains some new elements that we find somewhat disturbing. A 3,300 sq. foot lodge is a fairly substantial structure; is it really necessary? Particularly, is a game room really necessary? A campground should encourage people (especially young people) to be outdoors, not indoors.</p>	<p>The proposed improvements were designed in consultation with the recreational users, campground concessionaire, and the manager, EVRPD. It was found that the existing store is inadequate as it does not meet ADA accessibility requirements; does not have an office space, a restroom in the reception area, or a maintenance space; and does not have enough store space. The lodge centralizes campground facilities and provides a number of amenities desired and needed by users. The implementation of the majority of these actions would be phased over the next 10 or more years. Funding levels and potential sources are described in Chapter 2.</p>
<p>We also object to the concessionaire being allowed to rent the facilities. Showers, store, etc. should be for guests only. These additions appear to be ways for the concessionaire to make more money, but perhaps that could be adjusted via the contract for the concession</p>	<p>While the proposed lodge would primarily serve Estes Park Campground customers, to a limited extent there may be opportunities when the services would be provided to people who visit East Portal day use area. It is not expected that people not already in the East Portal area would drive to the area specifically to receive such services.</p>
<p>We also don't like the idea of paved roads there, which contribute to global warming and to runoff.</p>	<p>As discussed in Sections 3.6.1 and 3.6.2, increased runoff is expected; however, the reduction in soil erosion problems and maintenance is believed to be a greater benefit. This is particularly important for campgrounds such as this where campers grind the soft surface when making tight turns and when roads have slopes over 2% grade. Standard Environmental Commitments related to drainage are outlined in Section 2.7.</p>

Comments	Response
Carol Beidleman – East Portal and Estes Park Campground	
<p>I was surprised and dismayed to see incorporated a feature which we had not heard about in previous discussions of potential improvements for the EPCG. I find the concept of building a 3,300-square-foot lodge there, at a price tag of nearly \$1,000,000, absurd. You can't possibly expect to get grants, contributions or, especially, voter approved bonds, to pay for such an unwarranted facility! Indeed, the overall price tag for the East Portal improvements, of over \$3,700,000 is staggering and indefensible.</p>	<p>See the responses above.</p>
<p>The expense and lack of need for this lodge at EPCG, with deli and coffee shop (why is this necessary?), laundry, game room (ditto), vending services, and showers, is made even more objectionable by the sentence, sneakily included, that: "The campground concessionaire would have the option to rent services to campers from outside the Estes Park Campground." It is not the role of the Bureau of Reclamation to supplement and/or compete with the restaurant or shower facilities that the Town of Estes Park already has, especially with public money, by allowing a concessionaire to offer these amenities to those not staying at the EPCG! WE DO NOT WANT MORE TRAFFIC UP THIS ROAD, for those not staying at the campground but seeking a shower or cup of coffee! The EPCG is already responsible for a high volume of unwanted heavy traffic up this otherwise quiet dead-end road, and it is unconscionable for not only this luxury facility to be included in a government plan but also for its services to be offered to people not staying there, like a commercial venture. The lodge should be scaled down to the basics, and no amenities included should be allowed to be used by those not staying at EPCG.</p>	<p>See the responses above.</p>

Comments	Response
<p>Regarding the 20 new walk-in sites, at a pretty hefty price tag themselves, I am wondering if these kinds of additional sites are really in demand enough to warrant this new construction, including destroying a 2 acre area and creating a parking lot for 28 spaces. Also, walk in sites in this area will, by definition, be placed in the forest, and because of fire danger in these locations, should only be allowed for tenters with stoves, not as sites supplied with fire grates. I have seen fires in grates in EPCG which had flames more than 6 feet high, with tree branches overhead.</p>	<p>Most public campgrounds in Colorado are adding walk-in campsites due to their popularity. The current campground concessionaire has advised us that these types of campsites are in high demand. The addition of walk-in sites will set this campground apart from others in the area, such as at RMNP where walk-in sites are not within a campground setting, or in the town campgrounds where such sites do not exist. The walk-in tenting area does not have rare or sensitive plant or animal species; however, the adverse effects of construction and removing select trees to accommodate the sites are discussed in Section 3.6. As with other campsites in the campground, these would be designed and managed to reduce the risk of wild fires.</p>
<p>In my opinion, there are other ways to reduce the erosion from the road system and to better manage the driving through the EPCG so that the campground roads do not need to be paved. This is a huge expense, and pavement in this most natural of all campgrounds in the Estes Valley (outside the national park) is incongruent with the area and will be an eyesore. Runoff and contamination are a further concern.</p>	<p>See the response above.</p>

Comments	Response
<p>The plan states that there are "no notable noxious weed infestations are present at East Portal". This is not true. As a biologist with experience in weed management, and one who regularly patrols the entire upper Spur 66 area with my husband up to the campground to look for and hand pull noxious weeds, I can tell you that there are definitely infestations of Canada Thistle and Musk Thistle (both county listed noxious weeds) on the East Portal property, as well as nearby occurrences of Yellow Toadflax (county listed) and previous infestations of Diffuse Knapweed (county listed). It has been our experience over the last many years that the EPCG personnel do not actively patrol for or manage their weed infestations, causing the campground to become a seed source for all of the properties down hill from runoff, wind, and vehicle tires.</p>	<p>Clarification has been added to Section 3.6.3. Noxious weed management is outlined in the Standard Environmental Commitments presented in Section 2.7.2 Enforcement of existing regulations and commitments is managed through Reclamation, the EVRPD, and the Larimer County Weed Control District. Infestations or infractions should be reported to these agencies.</p>
<p>The East Portal plan mentions that "birds in the area include" Blue-gray Gnatcatcher and Bewick's Wren. As an ornithologist who has documented over 100 bird species in the Upper Spur over the last 20 years, I have never seen either of these two species in this area. In fact, such sightings would constitute a reportable record, not only for the Estes Valley but for Rocky Mountain National Park. I say this only to point out that whatever source of information was used to report on the wildlife of the East Portal is questionable, and that it raises doubt about the level of expertise involved in putting the plan together, especially given that the Town of Estes has just contracted with EDAW to do a wildlife habitat study of the Estes Valley.</p>	<p>This information was published in the 1993 RMP/EA and was carried over to this plan. These species references have been removed from the plan.</p>

Comments	Response
<p>Regarding the complaints by private residents living near the EPCG, you neglected to include the most obvious and far-reaching one affecting all of us daily, since we are all down-wind. This is the air pollution from campfires in the campground, which is so acrid that we must retreat into our houses most summer mornings and evenings due to the health-impacting smoke (I have asthma; another neighbor has chemical sensitivities). None of the improvements related to fire containment will ensure that escaped campfires do not occur and cause a wildfire. I would like to see campfires eliminated, a stoves only policy.</p>	<p>Campfires are an important part of the camping experience. Campsites will be improved with smaller fire rings and gravel pads to reduce the size of fires and the smoke they emit, and greatly reduce the risk of fire escape. Campfires will be limited by the local fire department during designated wildfire risk periods. There is a reduction of campground sites at Marys Lake Campground and a net increase in campsites at Lake Estes (8 additional sites). The smaller fire rings in combination with the small net increase in campsites should have no additional impact on air quality. Clarification has been added to Section 2.2 regarding the consideration of air quality.</p>
<p>You have also neglected to mention the increased road traffic the campground's presence creates, including with adding new sites. Much of this traffic could be eliminated if the campground was required to put up a "full" sign at the entrance to Spur 66 (Beaver Point) so that numerous cars, and noisy trucks and RVs/campers did not make the trip up this dead end road and right back down again after finding the campground full! Last year this traffic was increased due to the EPCG's inclusion in the Town's Shopper Shuttle, which roared by our houses 28 times a day.</p>	<p>The Town of Estes Park decides where shuttle routes are located and whether or not to add a campground full sign; this determination is out of the jurisdiction of EVRPD and Reclamation and, therefore, not addressed in this plan. See other responses above for traffic.</p>
<p>Visual blight is another aspect of the campground which is undesirable.</p>	<p>The scenic and aesthetic resources analysis is addressed in Section 3.6.6 and outlines an overall beneficial impact as a result of the proposed alternative.</p>
<p>The plan mentions that there will be "preventative MPB spraying". Please be advised that one of the closest neighbors (private residence) to the EPCG and East Portal Day Use Area is chemically sensitive, and will need to be notified prior to any spraying.</p>	<p>Clarification has been added to the Standard Environmental Commitments (Section 2.7.3) that signs will be posted in advance of spraying.</p>

Comments	Response
Overall, while I appreciate the effort which has been made to address many of the problems related to the BOR facilities at the Estes Park Campground and East Portal Day Use Area, I think the plan and facilities are overdeveloped, especially the EPCG.	The campground is being redeveloped to meet USBR design standards, add buffers, address key issues, and improve the recreational experience. See the responses above for additional information.