

**MISSOURI-MADISON RIVER FUND RECREATION PROJECT
FY2025 GRANT APPLICATION FORM**

Project Name: Madison River Recreation Site Improvements

Reservoir or River Segment: Upper/Lower Madison & Ennis Lake County: Madison

Site Name (or project location): Dillon Field Office Recreation Sites along Madison River Corridor

Applicant Name: Kristen Ulery/Sam Rance

Position and Agency: Outdoor Recreation Planner/Park Ranger - BLM Dillon Field Office/Madison River

Telephone: (406) 490-9044

Email: kulery@blm.gov

Project Sponsor Name: Kristen Ulery

Position and Agency: Outdoor Recreation Planner/Bureau of Land Management

Telephone: 406-490-9044

Email: kulery@blm.gov

Project Cost Breakdown and Financial Request:

Total project cost:	<u>\$165,000</u>	
Applicant Contributions – cash	<u>\$20,000</u>	
Applicant Contributions – value of in-kind:	<u>\$</u>	
Other Contributions – Please list by source:		
Greater Yellowstone Coalition	<u>\$30,000</u>	
	<u>\$</u>	
	<u>\$</u>	
	<u>\$</u>	Percentage of Total Project Cost:
Total Applicant and Other Contributions:	<u>\$50,000</u>	<u>30%</u>
NorthWestern Energy Match Request:	<u>\$5,000</u>	<u>3%</u>
River Fund Grant Request:	<u>\$110,000</u>	<u>67%</u>
Proposed Project Implementation Period:	<u>FY25 – prior to Memorial Day</u>	

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1. **Has this project been previously submitted for funding consideration by the River Fund Board, either as a separate project or part of another project?** **No**

2. **Project Description:** *Provide a description of the proposed project. Be sure to include specific project elements that are planned, and any associated cost detail.*

- The proposed **Madison River Facility and Amenities Improvements** are enhancements necessary to implement the Madison River Recreation fee program and improve recreation site delineation for the benefit of the public. With a target of 2025 for day-use fee implementation, the DFO is prioritizing meeting the requirements necessary to begin charging new day-use fees. We anticipate recreation fee revenue supplementing the nominal appropriations recreations receives by funding day-to-day critical operations and maintenance, and eventually, a long list of deferred maintenance that will significantly improve visitor services over time, in turn allowing the DFO to provide excellent recreation experiences for current and future generations.

While the FY25 grant application prioritizes mandatory improvements for fee collection, it is worth mentioning that the DFO has begun looking at the Madison River corridor and its management more holistically and is considering applying for a future phased project to accomplish aggregate improvements over time.

The first component of the project proposal includes the purchase of 5 Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee (IGBC)-approved bear-resistant double-wide garbage cans (~\$11k) to support the requirement that, according to the Federal Lands Recreation and Enhancement Act (FLREA), standard amenity sites must provide a “permanent trash receptacle” in order to charge a recreation fee (16 USC Ch. 87 §6802. (f)(4)(d)(iii)). 5 BLM recreation sites along the Madison River corridor are classified as standard amenity (Bear Trap Road North, Bear Trap Road South, California Corner, Clute’s Landing, and Storey Ditch) and must meet this requirement prior to the implementation of day use fees in 2025.

In addition to the 5 receptacles, a larger storage container is necessary to accumulate trash until a regular, much larger cumulative dump is needed. The Greater Yellowstone Coalition is funding \$30,000 toward the purchase of a fabricated IGBC-approved bear resistant dumpster, serving as a large-capacity container for temporary storage. This method will prevent trash from overflowing at recreation sites and will allow regular servicing of the receptacles without putting undue pressure on County transfer stations or having to travel to landfills on a frequent basis. While the BLM DFO is not yet subject to a food storage order, this directive is set to arrive in the near future, and we would like not only to anticipate the order but continue to model and facilitate responsible recreation.

The second component of the project proposal includes the purchase, delivery, software setup, and installation of fifteen Remote Off-Grid Fee Kiosks (ROKs) for sites which will be implementing day use fees (see site list on pgs.10, 11). Currently, the DFO Madison sites collect existing campground fees via online reservations and cash envelopes. Not only is fee counting an incredibly arduous task that requires significant training, staffing, and time with each collection, it poses risks to the staff collecting cash from fee tubes, and leaves agencies vulnerable to theft. As the general public continues to embrace e-commerce, the DFO, along with other Field Offices and federal agencies, have been supplementing, and even replacing cash pay options with electronic options and with great success. While the DFO will not be permanently removing the existing fee tubes at this time, in order to efficiently implement new day-use fees at recreation sites, and passively gain the highest level of compliance as possible, it is in our best interest to install ROKs at all day-use sites that will begin charging fees in 2025.

The cost of purchase, delivery, software setup, and installation of each ROK is approximately \$7,220. Solar powered and programmed to the DFO recreation sites specifically, ROKs will provide visitors the opportunity to purchase a day-use pass or BLM DFO Annual Madison River Recreation Fee Pass onsite, printing a voucher in return to place on their dashboard. These dashboard vouchers will be critical to the DFO’s fee compliance program, allowing Law Enforcement and Park Rangers to simply check vehicles for fee compliance, leaving visitors to focus on preparing for their trips or enjoying the amenities and resources at that site.

Annual service costs are required and per kiosk are \$2,000, totaling \$30,000/year for the program, auto-

deducted monthly from generated revenue and providing the DFO technical support 365 days a year.

The third and final component of the project proposal will include materials necessary for the significant improvement of fifteen recreation site sign bases throughout the corridor (see site list on pgs. 10, 11). The quality of current DFO site signs is antiquated, worn, and incongruent. Improving recreation site signs not only improves convenience and clarity for visitors but demonstrates the pride the DFO takes in its work. The cost of materials per sign base is \$1,020.

Costs - Supplies and Associated Fees

i. Bear Resistant Containers

- a. \$2,200 Per Trash Receptacle
 - aa. 5 Trash Receptacles
Total = \$11,000

- b. \$30,000 Per Dumpster (GYC Funded)
 - bb. 1 Dumpster
Total = \$30,000

Bear-Resistant Containers TOTAL: \$41,000

ii. Remote Off-Grid Kiosks (ROK)

- a. One-time setup fee (purchase of complex ROK, delivery, software setup)
 - aa. \$6,200 per kiosk
 - i. 15 ROKs
Total = \$93,000

- b. Install Fees (concrete pouring, anchoring of kiosks)
 - bb. \$500 per kiosk
 - ii. 15 ROKs
Total = \$7,500

- c. Install Fees (mileage)
 - cc. \$.65 cents per mile from company offices in Sisters, OR to ROK Location and Return to Sisters, OR \$1,040.00 mileage fee based on 1600-mile (estimated) RT
Total = \$1,040

- d. Batteries (2 batteries per kiosk required)
 - dd. \$225 per battery x2 per ROK
 - iii. 15 ROKs
Total = \$6,750

Remote Off-Grid Kiosks TOTAL: \$108,290

iii. Sign Bases

- a. \$1,020 Per Sign Base
 - aa. 15 Sign Bases

Sign Bases TOTAL: \$15,300

TOTAL Cost of Supplies and Associated Fees: \$134,590

TOTAL COST OF PROJECT: \$164,590

3. **Project Phasing:** *Briefly discuss whether the project could be phased over more than one year or construction season.*

- The FY25 project proposal is designed to be implemented within one year due to the day use fee implementation target being prior to Memorial Day 2025. Should partial funding be awarded, prioritization would be ROKs, bear-resistant storage, and recreation site sign materials. ROKs and trash receptacles/storage are required to implement day use fees at standard amenity sites; sign bases will be a complementary improvement to the fee program, but not essential to its operation.

The DFO does plan to submit a phased project grant application in FY26 to address aggregate improvements over time.

4. **Cultural Resource Management:** *Cultural Resource Management (CRM) requirements for any activity related to this Project must be completed and documented to NorthWestern Energy as a condition of awarded River Fund grant funds or NorthWestern Energy matching funds. Grant and matching funds may not be used for any land-disturbing activity, or the modification, renovation, or removal of any buildings or structures until the CRM consultation process has been completed. Agency applicants must submit a copy of the proposed project to a designated Cultural Resource Specialist for their agency. Private parties or non-governmental organizations are encouraged to submit a copy of their proposed project to a CRM consultant they may have employed. Private parties and non-governmental organizations may also contact the NorthWestern Energy representative for further information or assistance. Applications submitted without this section completed will be held without any action until the information has been submitted.*

Summarize how you will complete requirements for Cultural Resource Management.

- FY25 proposed projects will occur at previously disturbed developed recreation areas within original footprints of prior construction. All necessary surveys and clearances will be conducted and issued well in advance of project commencements. Concern is minimal that further cultural clearance beyond Determinations of NEPA Adequacy (DNA) will be required. Sign base site visits are currently underway to determine necessity of cultural surveys, also expected to be minimal due to activity mainly being isolated to the soil surface with limited to no disturbance.

Scoring Criteria. *Respond to the following Scoring Criteria. Put answers in the cell after .*

4.1 **Does the project occur at a 2188 license site?**

- YES.** Three recreation sites included in the project proposal are 2188 license sites – Clute’s Landing, Kobayashi Beach, and Warm Springs Creek Access Site.

5.2 **Project is for operation and maintenance of an existing recreation site.** *Describe if the project will meet operation and maintenance needs. Higher points awarded to projects that are higher priority and are not a recurring expense. Lower points awarded to projects that are low priority and/or have been previously funded. It is unlikely that the timeframe of River Fund would address emergency operation and maintenance needs but could support non-emergency operation and maintenance needs.*

- The proposed project has not previously been funded and will not require annual funding to properly maintain the amenities installed. Supplemental funding to appropriations is essential to daily operations and maintenance (O&M). Without supplemental funding, critical O&M cannot take place, and has the potential to lead to unwanted area closures due to safety and sanitation. The Madison River Recreation Fee Proposal addresses the need for supplemental funding, and its implementation relies on partner support as a result of inadequate funding. The proposed project (specifically ROKs and bear-resistant containers) will meet operations and maintenance needs through the ability to generate the fee revenue necessary to keep these sites open to the public, providing safe, sanitary, and quality recreation experiences.

- 5.3 *Project involves collaboration with other agencies or organizations. Identify project partners other than NorthWestern Energy or River Fund, if any, and describe their participation. Document all funding sources and all in-kind support and services to a project because all are sources of partnerships and in-kind contributions from public agencies qualify for calculation of NorthWestern Energy matching funds. If there are no project partners, explain why.*
- 5.4 *Project provides a benefit to public recreation in the Project Area and addresses specific issues and goals of the Missouri-Madison Comprehensive Recreation Plan (CRP). Identify how the project provides a benefit to public recreation and describe how the project specifically addresses issues and goals in Chapter 2-1 of the CRP.*

The proposed project outcomes address most issue statements within the CRP and parallel the goals.

Regarding increased recreational use, DFO sites along the river corridor have seen an exponential increase in visitor use; some sites have doubled in visitation in just 5 years. The DFO has not received an increase in appropriated funding, despite the ever-increasing visitor use and pressure on services and amenities. An awarded grant in partnership with the River Fund and NorthWestern Energy will provide much-needed supplementary revenue to support keeping pace with the increasing pressure on recreation amenities.

Implementation of the proposed projects will occur at existing recreation sites, and while they will improve visitor experiences, it is unlikely that visitation has decreased along with a decrease in visitor experiences. The accessibility and popularity of the Madison River corridor sites are such that many, many visitors choose the Madison out of its convenience to Ennis and Bozeman, and for the amenities offered. There is no concern that amenities improvements will lead to increased visitation or compromise the DFO's ability to responsibly manage these sites. Visitation will continue to increase due to expanding populations and a growing interest in outdoor recreation. Improving amenities will provide those visitors the experiences they anticipate, hope for, and expect.

Without appropriate intervention and adaptation, visitor experiences will continue to decrease, much in contrast to the goals of the DFO recreation program. Additionally, user conflicts will continue to increase, and may eventually impact adjacent private landowners. Many BLM sites along the Madison River corridor are already experiencing these changes, particularly on the lower river where multiple uses converge – commercial fishing, tubing, whitewater rafting, extended overnight camping, and other types of day use.

High-density recreation sites need increased facilitation of crowd control from agency representatives, multiple cleanings of vault toilets per day (despite a \$50,000 vault contract), increased maintenance and repairs, and a stronger law enforcement presence. Additionally, more crowds mean longer waits for launching and retrieval, and increase the likelihood of conflict due to disrespect, lack of education, or just the common onset of heat and fatigue. With the implementation of new day-use fees, an additional factor will be in play at these sites, and there is a possibility of increased frustration and impatience, despite the well-known need to increase revenue.

Implementation of the fee program also provides the opportunity to streamline the flow of traffic, diluting congestion at the boat ramps, and bringing awareness to the need for public support and visitor respect of other users. And while a transition period is to be expected, ultimately, the support provided should an FY25 grant be awarded will ensure that the infrastructure necessary to commence fee implementation be built, lending to increased fee compliance (based on recent BFO fee reporting), an increased ability to supplement appropriated funding, and ultimately, upgraded amenities and services, expected by visitors to improve their experience, despite increasing visitation and pressure on amenities.

Regarding changes in land use and alterations to the open-space charter of the Project Area, the proposed projects will contribute minimally and temporarily to negative impacts, instead, improving the protection of natural resources by decreasing direct impacts of visitors on the resources. Alterations would be mostly limited to existing footprints and viewsheds, but not exclusively. Additionally, and in anticipation of any concerns that recreation site pioneering may occur, the DFO has a plan in place to mitigate potential new sites

through the construction and placement of jack-leg fences and educational signage, a feature already commonly seen throughout the corridor.

Regarding protections of natural resources, project implementation, whether inside existing footprints or out, will contribute to minimal impacts and resource protection in some of the following ways: raising fire rings off of vegetated areas will allow for re-growth around fire perimeters without the damage of scorched earth; delineating walkways to shade shelters and/or other amenities will reduce damage to native vegetation; replacement of shabby kiosks and signage with climate resilient structures and improved colorful, relevant, and succinct universal signage will draw more visitors' attention, highlighting responsible recreation and the significance of conservation, important messages to share with family and friends; installing bear-resistant storage containers will reduce the likelihood of trash ending up in the river, as well as reduce negative human-bear encounters and protect both people and wildlife of all sizes.

Expanding upon the phased comprehensive bear-resistant storage container implementation plan, this component specifically addresses the need to mitigate recreationists interaction with the natural environment. With increasing grizzly populations meeting an ever-sprawling population of humans, particularly in Madison and Gallatin Counties, forward thinking is critical. There is no logical reason for the DFO to wait until a BLM Food Storage Order is mandated to begin implementation of appropriate measures to protect both people and wildlife.

Additionally, regarding recreationist interactions with the natural world, improved signage, as well as raised tent pads with permanently affixed boot brushes, partnership support from County Weed Boards, Grow Wild, and of course, the DFO's noxious weed program, will all contribute to invasive species management along the Madison River corridor through education, involvement, mitigation, and decreased likelihood of noxious spreading.

Budgetary concerns could not be a more relatable topic for the Dillon Field Office recreation program, along with many others. In FY24 the DFO initially received \$25,000 of appropriated funding for the entirety of recreation (close to 1 million acres). However, halfway through the recreation season, the initial amount was slashed by \$10,000, leaving only \$15,00 with which to support the day-to-day critical operations and maintenance for all recreation sites within the DFO. It has been made abundantly clear that no BLM should expect their appropriated funding to increase in the coming years. We have been tasked with becoming more and more creative with our funding solutions, told to apply for every available grant, despite immense workloads, staffing vacancies and difficulty filling positions, and being taunted by ever-increasing costs, supply chain delays, and the all-too-familiar red tape. We will move forward, continuing to be creative, managing our time and prioritizing our workloads, but it won't be easy. Anything worth fighting for rarely is.

Changes to natural resource conditions most present throughout the corridor have been in the forms of wildfire, noxious weeds, and fisheries impacts such as warming river temperatures. The Lower Madison River suffered from a significantly large wildfire in 2012, resulting in ~15,000 acres burned. Recreationists were temporarily displaced, but soon returned. Wildfire, while part of the landscape, has potential to impact the corridor again and impact recreation use patterns, albeit temporarily, perhaps. Regarding wildfire mitigation, the DFO continues to improve its preparedness and awareness program, and with the implementation on new kiosks and signs, a critical educational component will be improved upon.

Additionally, and similarly, the same objective relating to the spread of noxious weeds is to mitigate through education, partnerships, and a robust DFO weed program.

Lastly, relating to the exploration of collaborative solutions to recreation management issues, this is a topic being highly prioritized, not just within the DFO recreation program, but amongst all agencies and organizations throughout the corridor. As mentioned previously in the application, partnerships continue to be strengthened and developed, moving away from the siloed mentality of each agency, approaching recreation management of the Madison River corridor with a holistic approach, much like its own ecosystem, with each player bring contributions to the table that benefit all environments equally.

5.5 Project responds to a clearly identified need. Describe and document the need for this project and how the project would address that need. Cite specific sources, as possible, to establish need and support the project. Discuss consequences if the funding request is unsuccessful. For a new construction or acquisition project, identify how post-project, long-term costs (such as site maintenance and management) will be provided.

□ The FY25 project proposal addresses the immediate requirements needed to begin collecting day use fees. FLREA mandates that standard amenity sites must provide a “permanent trash receptacle” in order to charge a recreation fee (16 USC Ch. 87 §6802. (f)(4)(d)(iii)). Without this amenity, day use fee collection will be delayed, continuing to limit the DFO’s ability to supplement appropriated funding and provide critical O&M.

As directed in BLM Instruction Memorandum 2022-010, The DFO will use various e-commerce technologies to provide recreation visitors opportunities to find, reserve, and pay for campsites and day use fees within the field office. ROKs provide a safe, secure way for the DFO fulfill this directive, while refocusing cash collection labor requirements to other recreation program priorities.

Should funding for these components not be awarded, the DFO will continue to struggle to maintain open, safe, and sanitary access and amenities for visitors throughout the Madison River corridor. While fee implementation is not the project plan being addressed, the proposed project components are required to be able to supplement appropriations with recreation fee revenue and support critical O&M along the river.

While newly constructed and uniform sign bases at all recreation fee sites throughout the corridor are not required to commence the collection of day-use fees, this seemingly simple project will support fee implementation passively, serving as an immediate aesthetic improvement to shabby and antiquated site signage, and modeling a commitment to improvement recreation throughout the river corridor. Additionally, it will contribute to the holistic management approach, improving site identification and creating an expectation of consistency at all DFO sites along the Madison River. The cost of materials for 15 sign bases is \$15,300, an amount that could be afforded, if the DFO were not putting forth a match for this application.

Long-term costs associated with the FY25 grant application will be covered by the revenue generated at ROKs. Each ROK will incur an annual service fee of \$2,000 for a total of \$30,000 each year. This cost will come directly from the revenue generated at the kiosks, auto-deducted monthly.

The following table provides an overview of the fiscal challenges requiring immediate action and timely fee implementation to continue adequately providing services and amenities to the visiting public.

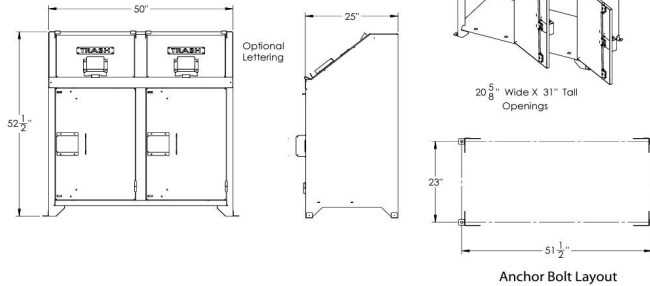
	Current <i>(based on FY23)</i>	With Proposed Day Use Fee <i>(Per Person)</i>
REVENUE (\$)		
Fee Site Revenue	\$109,771	\$607,029 <i>(calculated at 60% fee compliance and 20% visitors under 16)</i>
NorthWestern Energy O&M	\$48,919	\$48,919
Special Recreation Permits	\$13,727	\$13,727
Total Revenue	\$172,417	\$669,675
EXPENSES (\$)		
Labor <i>(from Costs Table 1)</i>	\$437,654	\$455,160 <i>(4% inflation factor)</i>
Critical O&M <i>(from Costs Table 1)</i>	\$120,200	\$125,008 <i>(4% inflation factor)</i>
Total Expenses	\$557,854	\$580,168
DIFFERENCE (\$)	\$385,437	\$89,507

5.6 Project design options have been considered, estimated, and a preferred design selected. Well-designed projects reduce occurrences of budgetary overages, design changes, and additional complications. Discuss the current design phase for this project, demonstrate that the project has been well vetted, and include cost estimates.

□ **BEAR-RESISTANT STORAGE CONTAINERS:** When considering bear-resistant storage containers, conversations with both the USFS and GYC took place. The Bear Guardian Bitterroot B200 Series stood out from others being certified by the IGBC, ADA compliant, made in the USA and from 70% recycled steel, and manufactured in the neighboring state of Idaho, making pickup or delivery relatively affordable. Additionally, the design of the front doors option supports ergonomics and reduces the likelihood of injury when removing the internal cans. The cost per unit is approximately \$2,200, with a total cost of \$11,000 for 5.

Bitterroot 200 Series

Product Information & Installation Instructions



Bear-resistant dumpster fabricated for USFS.

□ **ROKs:** The “Tap & Pay” design of the kiosks has been well received by the public, software issues have been minimal and have only occurred during the first month of implementation, and the service provided has been outstanding. The DFO has decided to, like the BFO, single-source contract with Sani-Star, an extremely reputable company out of Oregon. The cost estimates provided earlier in the application and below are direct from Sani-Star sales, the same representative who managed the contract for the BFO.

**Sani-Star ROK (Remote Off-Grid Kiosk) Quotation for The Bureau of
Land Management:**

Dillon Field Office 8-28-24

Qty. 15 / Complex-Campground ROKs located through the following areas:

1. Red Mountain Campground
2. Red Mountain Day Use
3. Trapper Springs Campground
4. Trapper Springs Group Pavilion/Day Use
5. Ruby Creek Campground
6. Ruby Creek Day Use/Boat Launch
7. Palisades Campground
8. Palisades Day Use/ Boat Launch
9. Bear Trap Road North Camping
10. Bear Trap Road North Day Use
11. Bear Trap Road South Camping
12. Bear Trap Road South Day Use
13. Warm Springs Day Use/Boat Launch
14. California Corner Day Use/Boat Launch
15. Canaday Day Use/Boat Launch
16. Storey Ditch Day Use/Boat Launch
17. Kobayashi Beach Day Use/Boat Launch/Swim Beach
18. Clute's Landing Day Use/Boat Launch
19. Windy Point Day Use/Boat Launch

ONE TIME FEES

- **One-Time Setup Fees: \$93,000.00**
 - Complex ROK (w/solar, no modem): \$6,200.00 x 15 = \$93,000
- **Install Fees: \$8,540.00**
 - \$500.00 install fee per system x 15 ROKs = \$7,500.00
 - Mileage: 5.65 cents per mile from Sani-Star offices in Sisters, OR to ROK Location and Return to Sisters, OR \$1,040.00 mileage fee based on 1600 mile (estimated) round trip
- **Batteries: \$6,750.00**
 - 2, 75 ah, AGM, Group 24 Batteries per ROK @ \$225.00 per battery x 2 batteries per system x 15 ROKs = \$6,750.00
- **Total One Time Fees: \$108,290.00**

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RECURRING ANNUAL FEES

- **Total Recurring Annual Recreation Fees (15 complex ROKs):**
 - 1st Year: **\$30,000.00**
 - 2nd Year: **\$30,000.00**
 - 3rd Year: **\$30,000.00**
 - 4th Year: **\$30,000.00**
 - 5th Year: **\$30,000.00**
- **Parts Warranty:**
 - 1 Year on parts (does not include batteries or on-site service)
- **On-Site Repair:**
 - \$300 per day
 - Mileage: 5.65 cents per mile from Sani-Star offices in Sisters, OR to ROK Location and Return to Sisters, OR
 - Plus parts after 1 year warranty

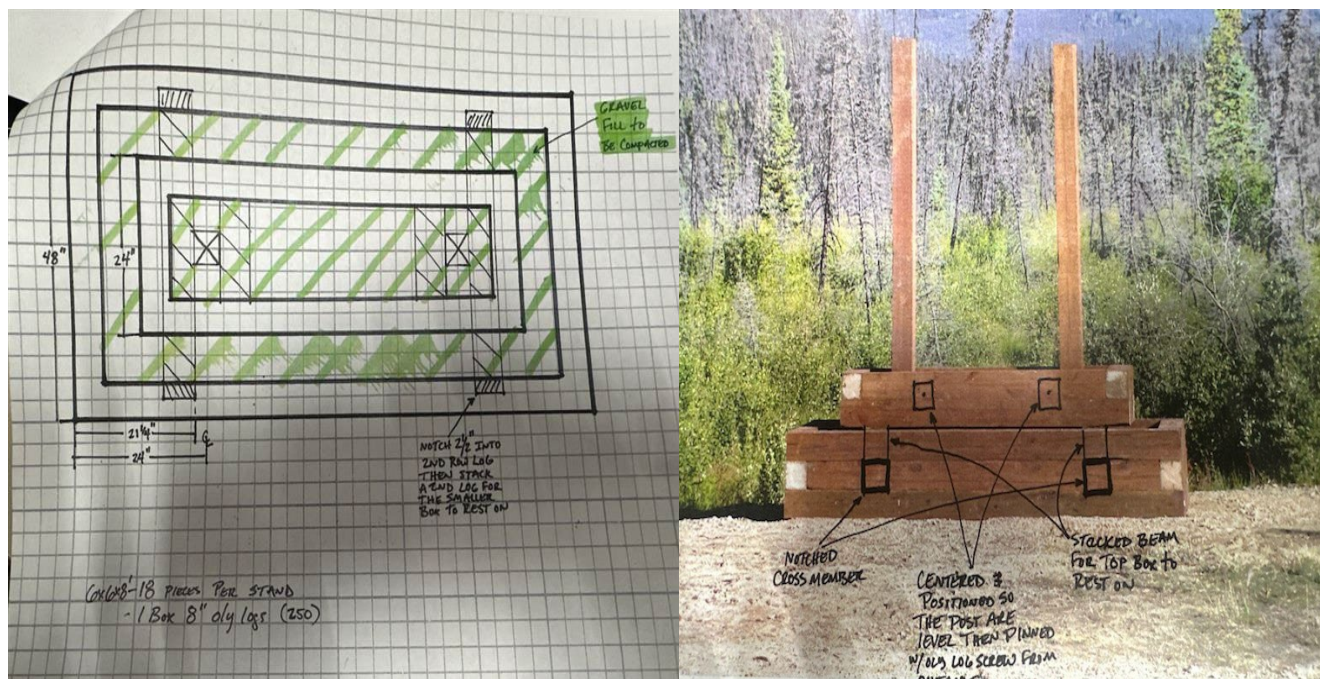
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To the left is an example of a Sani-Star Complex Remote Off-Grid Fee Kiosk. Due to the remote nature of the Madison River corridor, kiosks will be powered by solar, with the corridors exposure and aspect having been discussed, with no concerns for power availability arising. Kiosks will be programmed specifically for each recreation site, with options to purchase a single day-use fee or BLM DFO annual pass.

Note the fee tube for cash payments on the right-hand side.

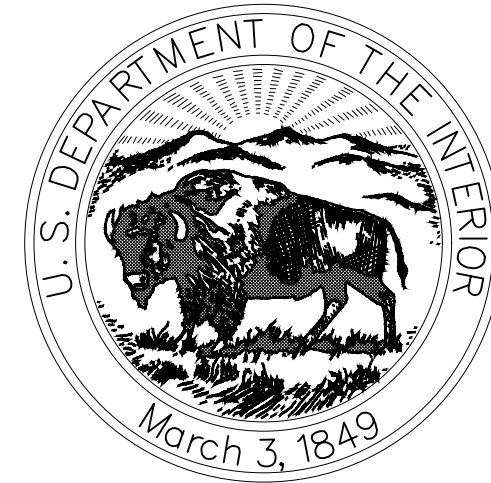
□ **RECREATION SITE SIGN BASES:** The selected sign base design is one that is commonly used throughout the BLM and other federal agencies. It is easy to construct, is resilient to the elements, particularly important in the excessively windy corridor of the Madison River and looks professional while maintaining the “primitive” look the BLM strives to maintain, even at its developed recreation sites.



5.7 Project supports or protects other resources and is consistent with or supports resource plans in the Project Area. Describe how this project will protect resource values (such as public access, water quality, fisheries, wildlife, habitats, and cultural resources) and support other resource and agency plans, including Project 2188 License plans and land use and land management plans in place in the Corridor. Management plans should provide justification for the project.

□ The proposed project will foster the protection of resource values in multiple direct ways. Regarding public access, implementation of infrastructure required to charge day-use fees will provide the support necessary to do more than just the minimum of keeping recreation sites open, supporting the DFO’s ability to continue meeting the following goal, “Develop and maintain appropriate recreation facilities, balancing public demand, protection of Public Land resources, and fiscal responsibility” (DFO Resource Management Plan (RMP) 2006). It will generate revenue that, with accumulation over time, will be able to address the deferred maintenance issues that have potential to develop into much larger repairs. Increased pressure on amenities leads to cumulative wear and tear which in turn leads to failures, sometimes catastrophic. Without the ability to provide the critical upkeep and maintenance of amenities, failures are bound to happen, and can lead to closures, both temporary and permanent, of developed recreation sites.

Sanitation and trash services tie directly into water quality, and in turn fisheries, wildlife, and entire ecosystems. Without regular and timely vault toilet and janitorial services, sanitation becomes an issue as visitors are reluctant to use the developed facilities and often resort to relieving themselves outdoors. With all sites being adjacent to the Madison River, this type of behavior can significantly threaten the quality of the water resource and in turn, all affected species, including visitors who assume a certain level of safety when boating, floating, and swimming in the Madison River and Ennis Lake. Sanitation, and the implementation of required trash services throughout the corridor are expensive and must be provided and maintained to meet standards, protect people, wildlife, and resources, and facilitate positive recreation experiences and outcomes. Costly, timely, and direct management and oversight is necessary to “maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of water in the Dillon FO to protect beneficial uses” (DFO RMP, 2006, pg. 66). Maintaining the current janitorial contract, as well as implementing formal trash services along the corridor will ensure this goal is met as visitor pressure increases.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

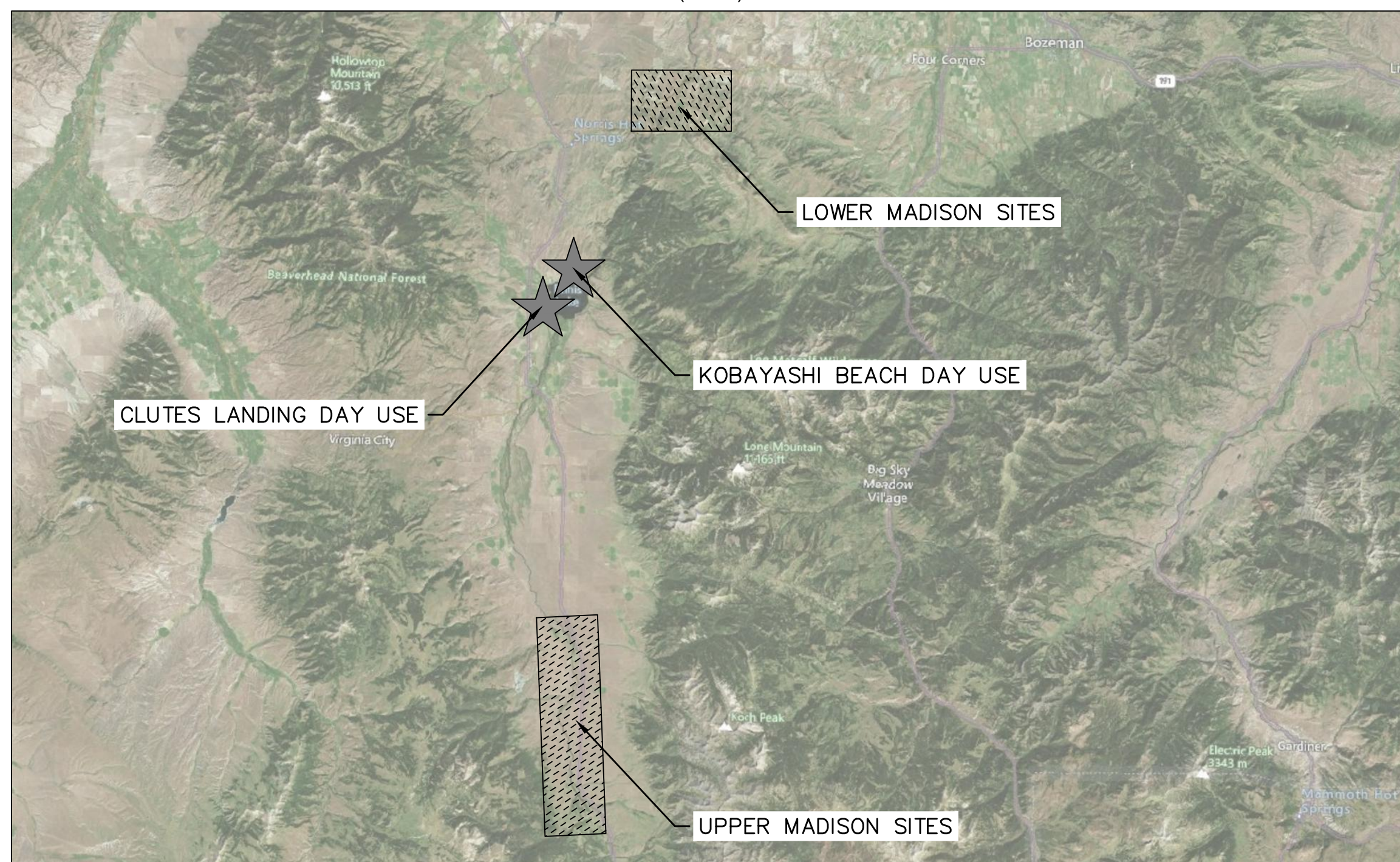
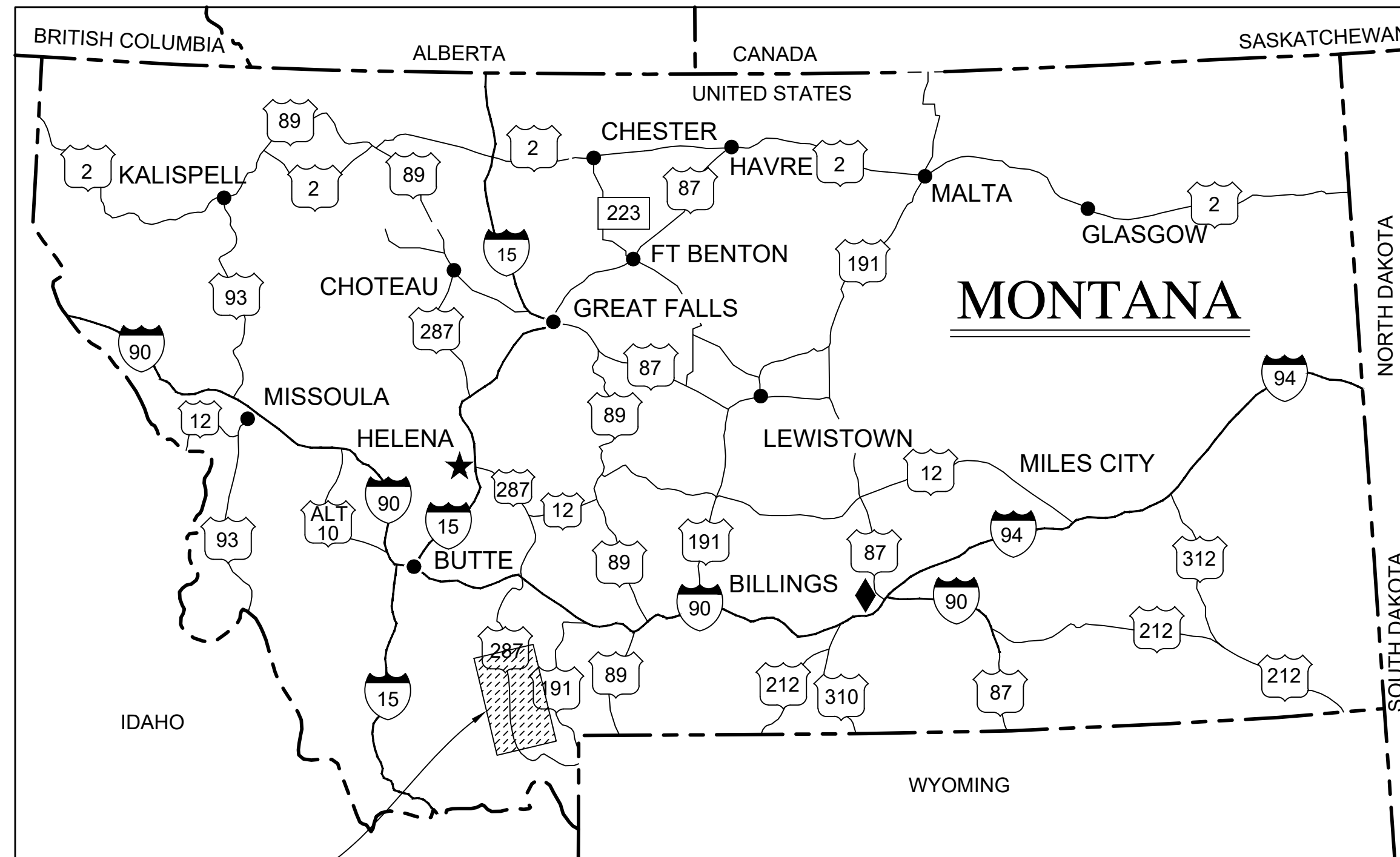
MADISON RIVER REC SITE IMPROVEMENTS

MADISON COUNTY

DILLON FIELD OFFICE

GENERAL ENGINEER'S NOTES

1. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL METHODS, SEQUENCING, AND SAFETY CONCERNS ASSOCIATED WITH THIS PROJECT DURING CONSTRUCTION, UNLESS SPECIFICALLY ADDRESSED OTHERWISE IN THIS PLAN OR ELSEWHERE IN THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.
 2. THE CONTRACTOR IS TO COMPLY WITH ALL LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO THE CONSTRUCTION COVERED BY THIS PLAN.
 3. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING AND COMPLYING WITH ALL PERMITS REQUIRED TO COMPLETE ALL WORK COVERED BY THIS PLAN.
 4. THE QUANTITIES AND SITE CONDITIONS DEPICTED IN THIS PLAN ARE FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY AND ARE SUBJECT TO ERROR AND OMISSION. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SATISFY THEMSELVES AS TO ACTUAL QUANTITIES AND SITE CONDITIONS PRIOR TO BIDDING THE WORK FOR THE CONSTRUCTION COVERED BY THIS PLAN.
 5. A REASONABLE EFFORT HAS BEEN MADE TO SHOW THE LOCATIONS OF EXISTING PUBLIC OR PRIVATE UNDERGROUND FACILITIES AND UTILITIES IN THE CONSTRUCTION AREA. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY DAMAGE TO UTILITIES AND/OR FACILITIES CAUSED DURING THEIR CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CALL 48 HOURS IN ADVANCE FOR BLUE STAKE (1-800-STAE-IT) PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATION.
 6. THE CONTRACTOR IS TO VERIFY THE LOCATION AND THE ELEVATIONS OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES AT POINTS OF TIE-IN PRIOR TO COMMENCING ANY NEW CONSTRUCTION. SHOULD ANY LOCATION OR ELEVATION DIFFER FROM THAT SHOWN ON THESE PLANS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT THE ENGINEER WITH DISCREPANCY.
 7. THE CONTRACTOR IS TO VERIFY AND COORDINATE ALL DIMENSIONS AND SITE LAYOUT WITH THE FINAL SITE PLAN PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION AND CONTACT ENGINEER WITH ANY DISCREPANCIES.
 8. COORDINATION BETWEEN ALL PARTIES INVOLVED IS ESSENTIAL TO THE CONTRACT.
 9. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROJECT AND SITE CONDITIONS, AND TO WORK WITH WEATHER CONDITIONS, AS THE SITE MAY BE LOCATED IN AN AREA WITH EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS OR WITHIN A FLOOD PRONE AREA.
 10. THE CONTRACTOR IS TO VERIFY THE LOCATION, ELEVATION, CONDITION, AND FINISHED GRADE CROSS-SLOPE OF ALL EXISTING SURFACES AT POINTS OF TIE-IN AND MATCHING PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF GRADING, PAVING, INSTALLATION OF CURB & GUTTER, SIDEWALK, OR OTHER SURFACE CONSTRUCTION. SHOULD THE EXISTING LOCATIONS, ELEVATION, CONDITION, OR FINISHED GRADE CROSS-SLOPE DIFFER FROM THAT SHOWN ON THESE PLANS AND RESULTS IN THE DESIGN INTENT OF THESE PLANS NOT ABLE TO BE CONSTRUCTED, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE ENGINEER OF DISCREPANCIES AND SEEK DIRECTION ON HOW TO PROCEED. THE CONTRACTOR ACCEPTS RESPONSIBILITY FOR ALL COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH CORRECTIVE ACTION IF THESE PROCEDURES ARE NOT FOLLOWED.
- THE CONTRACTOR IS TO CONSTRUCT RETENTION BASINS TO PROVIDE VOLUMES SHOWN ON PLAN SET AND SCARIFY BOTTOMS OF BASINS TWO FEET DEEP. COMPACTION OF BASIN BOTTOMS NOT TO EXCEED 80%.
- FOR PROJECTS INVOLVING STORM DRAINS: THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO PROVIDE ONGOING MAINTENANCE OF THE DESIGNED DRAINAGE SYSTEM(S) DURING CONSTRUCTION TO PRESERVE THE DESIGN INTEGRITY AND THE ABILITY OF THE SYSTEM TO PERFORM ITS OPERATIONAL INTENT. FAILURE TO PROVIDE MAINTENANCE WILL JEOPARDIZE THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM(S) PERFORMANCE

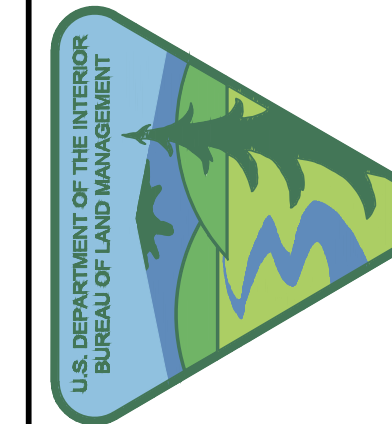


DRAWING INDEX	
C1	COVER SHEET
C2	RED MOUNTAIN CAMPGROUND
C3	TRAPPER SPRINGS CAMP GROUND
C4	BEAR TRAP SOUTH
C5	BEAR TRAP NORTH
C6	CALIFORNIA CORNER DAY USE
C7	WARM SPRINGS DAY USE
C8	KOBAYASHI BEACH DAY USE
C9	CLUTES LANDING DAY USE
C10	STOREY DITCH DAY USE
C11	RUBY CREEK CAMPGROUND/DAY USE
C12	PALISADES CAMPGROUND/DAY USE
C13	WINDY POINT DAY USE

ESTIMATED QUANTITIES - FY25		
ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT
REMOTE OFF-GRID KIOSK	15	EACH
BEAR RESISTANT RECEPTACLE	5	EACH

NOTES

1. LOWER MADISON SITES INCLUDE: RED MOUNTAIN CAMPGROUND, TRAPPER SPRINGS CAMPGROUND, BEAR TRAP SOUTH, BEAR TRAP NORTH, CALIFORNIA CORNER DAY USE, WARM SPRINGS DAY USE.
2. UPPER MADISON SITES INCLUDE: STOREY DITCH DAY USE, RUBY CREEK CAMPGROUND/DAY USE, PALISADES CAMPGROUND/DAY USE, WINDY POINT DAY USE.



MADISON RIVER REC SITE IMPROVEMENTS

SITE PLAN
COVER SHEET

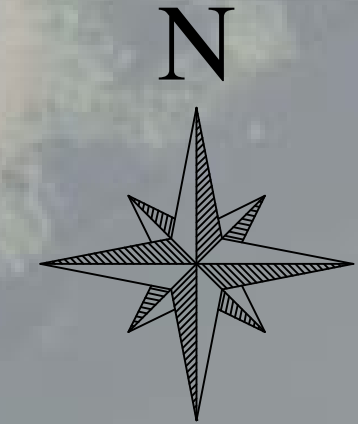
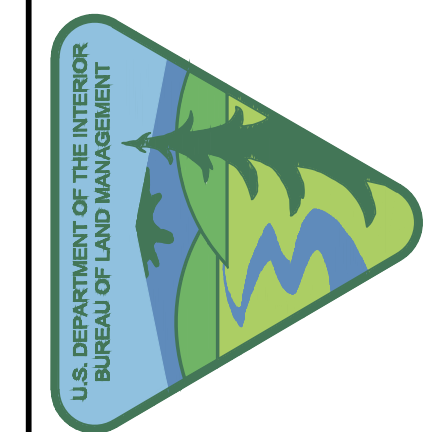
APPROVED	DATE	REVISION	MARK

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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DISTRICT: WESTERN MONTANA DISTRICT
DESIGN OFFICE: DILLON FIELD OFFICE
ISSUED FOR: DILLON FIELD OFFICE ISSUE DATE: MM/DD/YY



NOTES:

- **FY - 25: Proposed installation of new Remote Off-Grid Kiosk.**
- FY - 26+: Proposed installation of new 20 x 20 and 10 x 10 shade shelters, ADA compliant parking lots and trails, and metal kiosks.



0 50 100
 FULL SCALE (22" X 34") 1 IN. = 50 FT.
 HALF SCALE (11" X 17") 1 IN. = 100 FT.

LEGEND	
	PICNIC TABLE
	FIRE RING
	BEAR BOX



RED MOUNTAIN - PROPOSED LAYOUT
 SCALE 1" = 50'

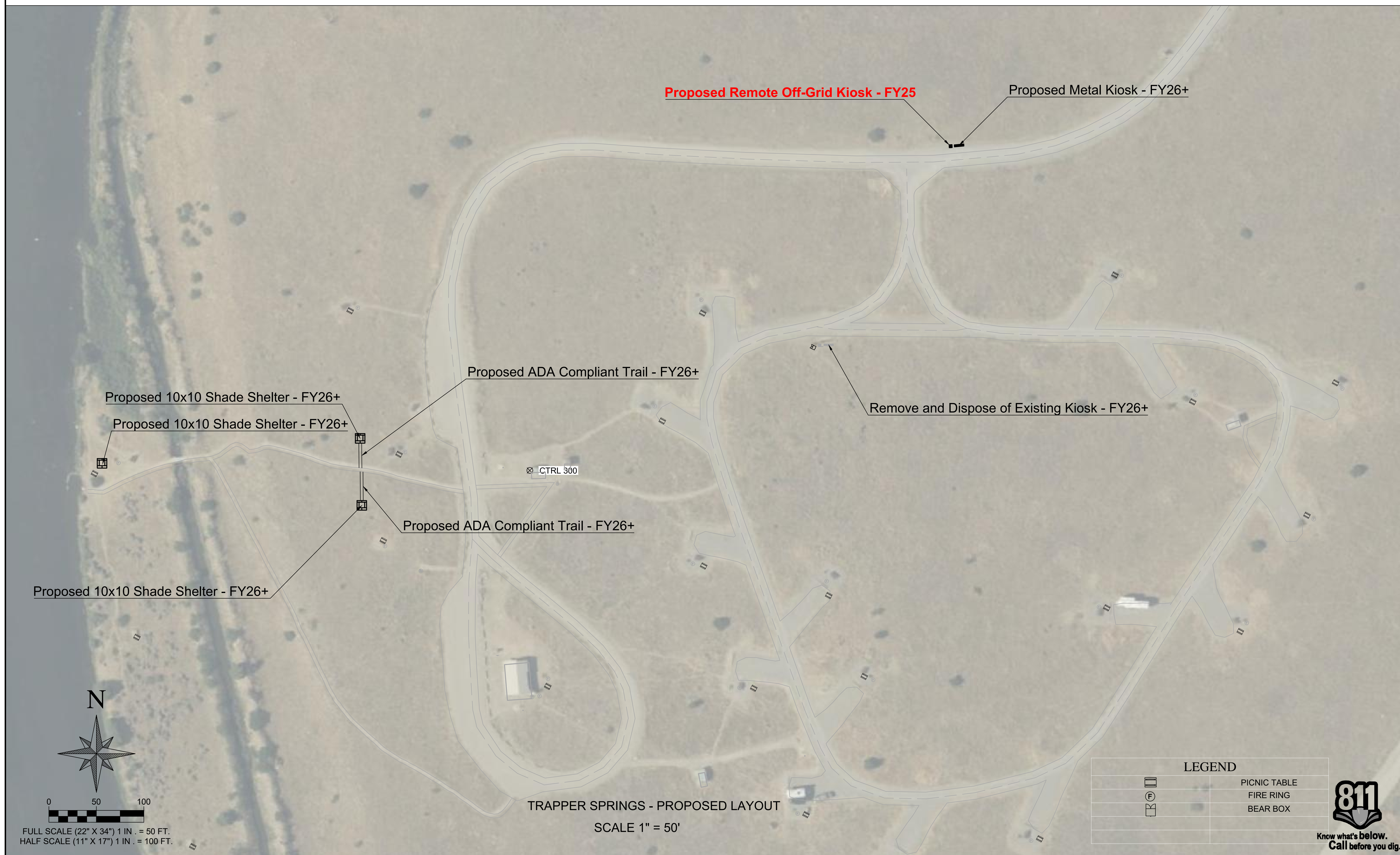
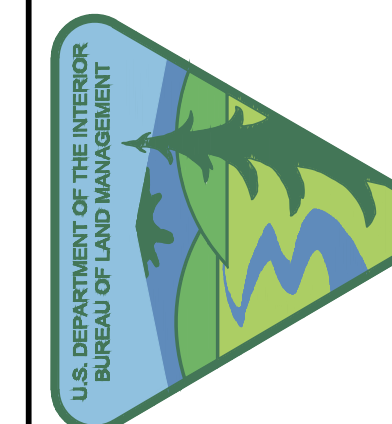
MADISON RIVER REC SITE IMPROVEMENTS
 SITE PLAN
 RED MOUNTAIN

MARK	REVISION	DATE	APPROVED

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
 DISTRICT: WESTERN MONTANA DISTRICT
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 SHEET 02 OF 13

NOTES:

- **FY - 25: Proposed installation of new Remote Off-Grid Kiosk.**
- FY - 26+: Proposed installation of new 10 x 10 shade shelters, ADA compliant trails, and metal kiosks.



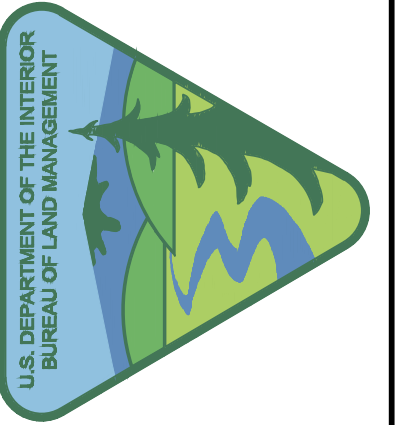
MADISON RIVER REC SITE IMPROVEMENTS

SITE PLAN
TRAPPER SPRINGS

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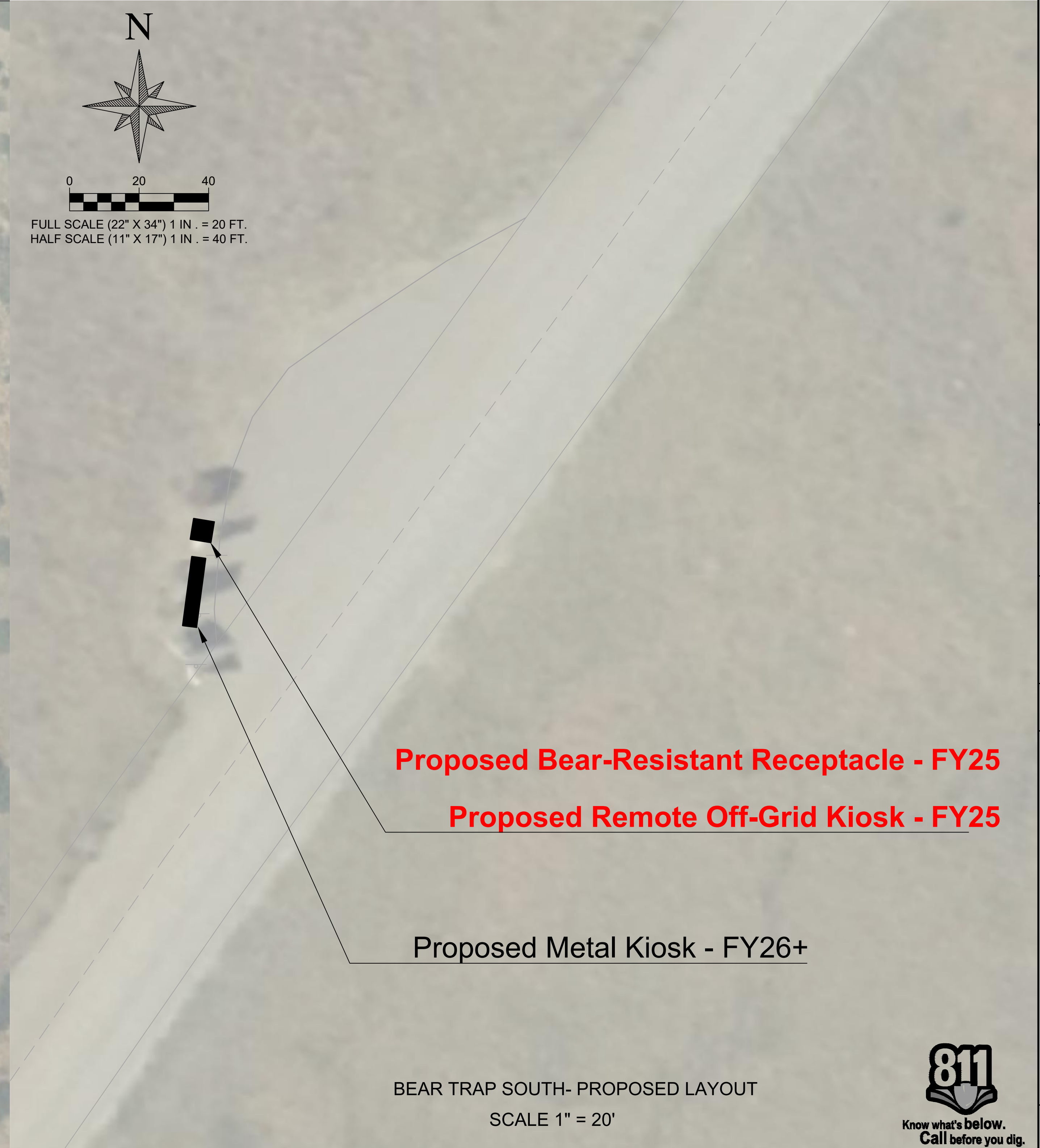
NOTES:

- **FY - 25: Proposed installation of new Remote Off-Grid Kiosk. Proposed Bear-Resistant Receptacle.**
- FY - 26+: Proposed installation of new 10 x 10 shade shelters, ADA compliant trails, and metal kiosks.



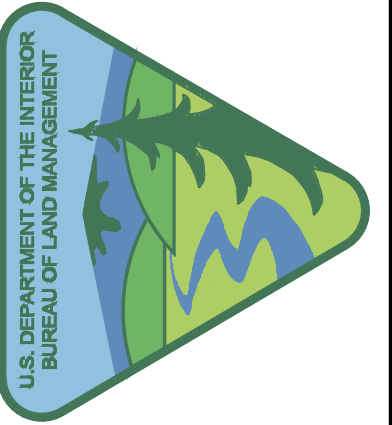
MADISON RIVER REC SITE IMPROVEMENTS

SITE PLAN
BEAR TRAP SOUTH



MARK	REVISION	DATE	APPROVED



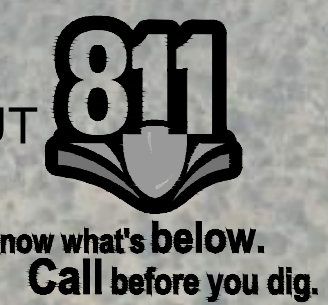
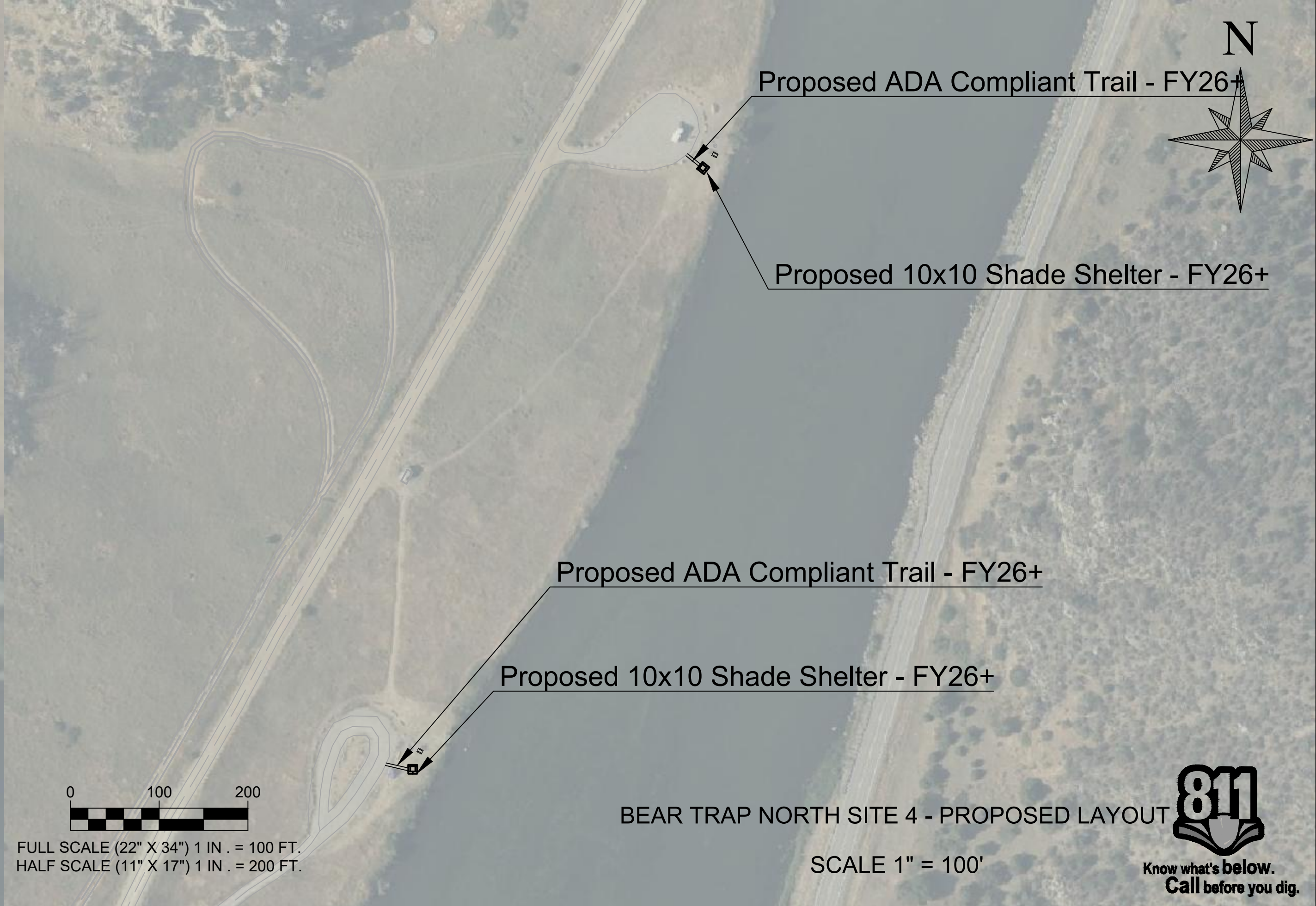
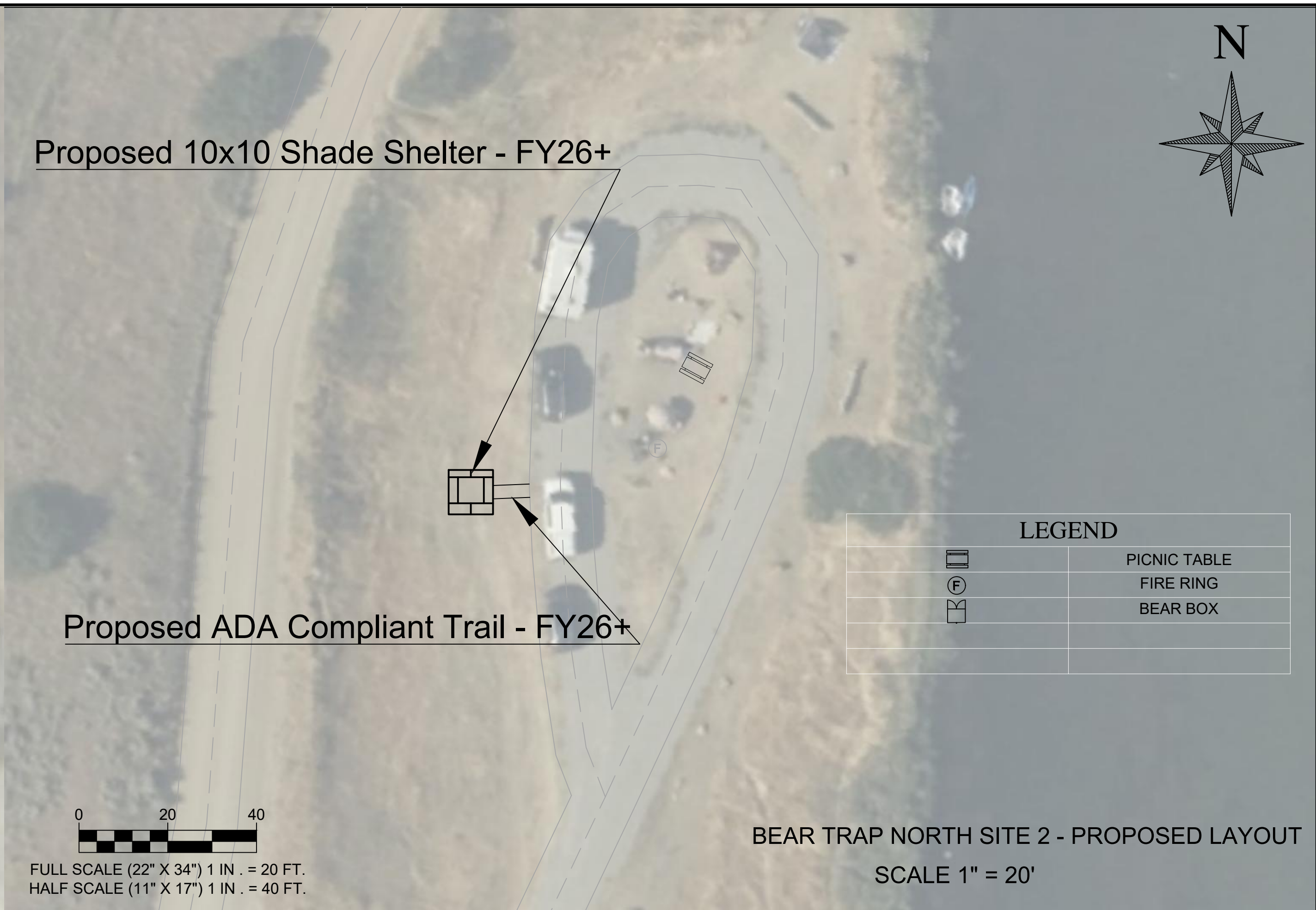
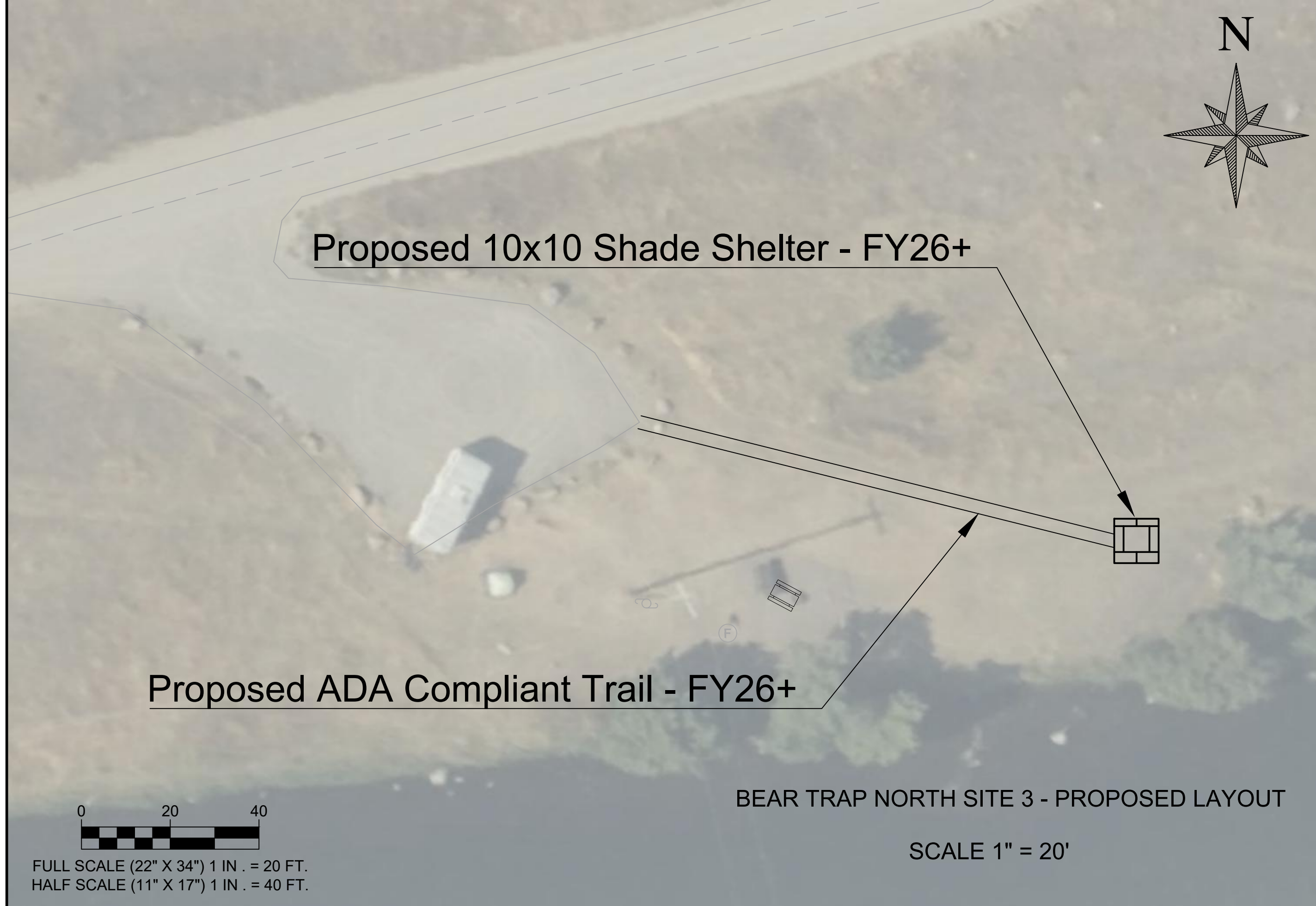
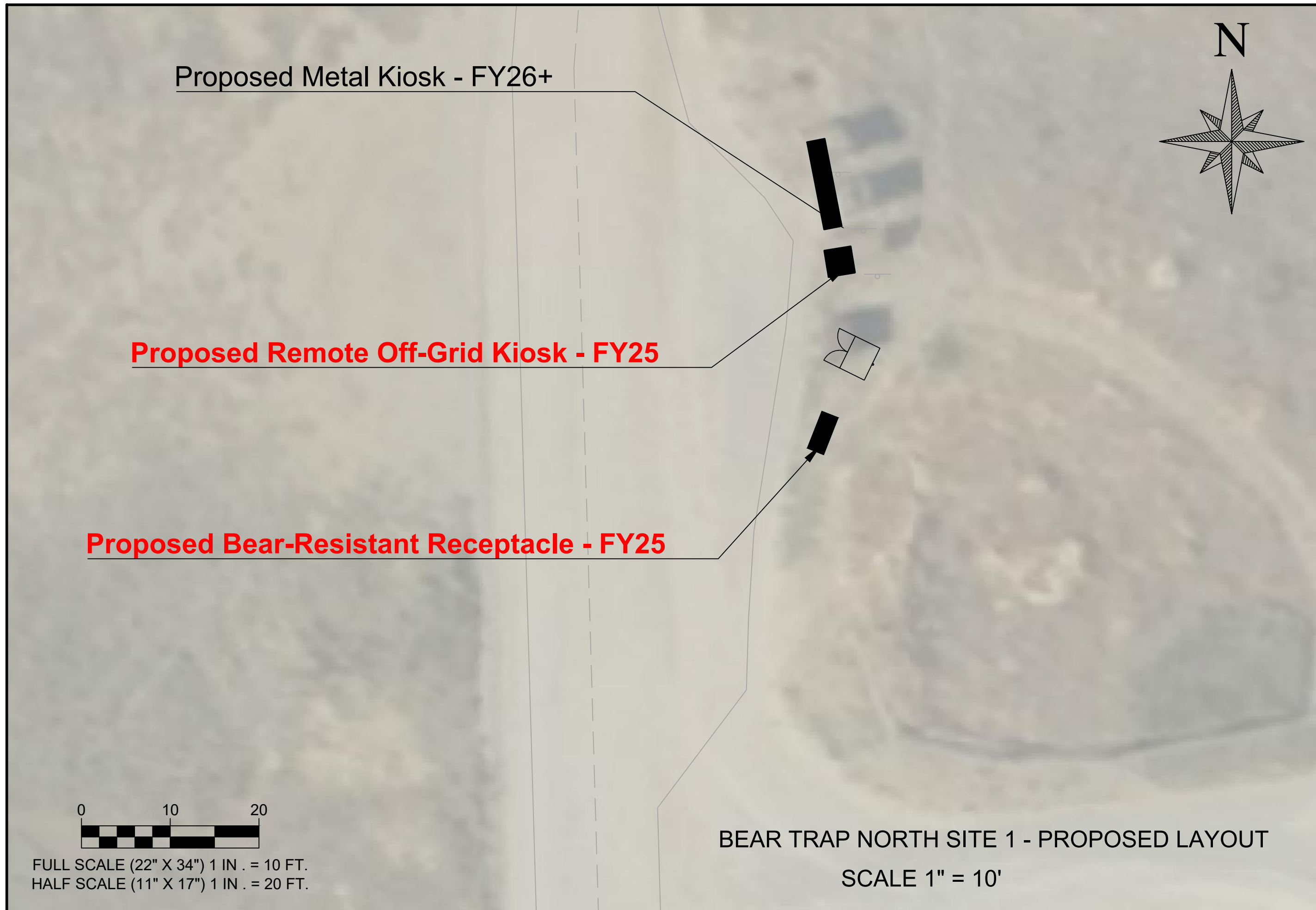


MADISON RIVER REC SITE IMPROVEMENTS

SITE PLAN
BEAR TRAP NORTH

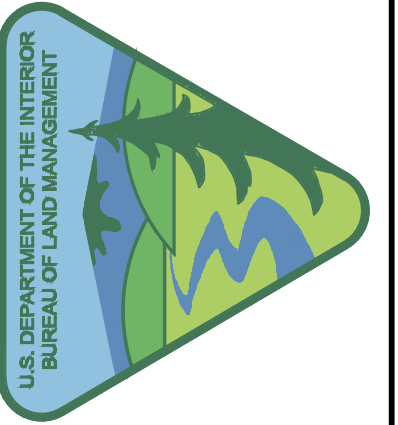
MARK	REVISION	DATE	APPROVED

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SHEET 05 OF 13



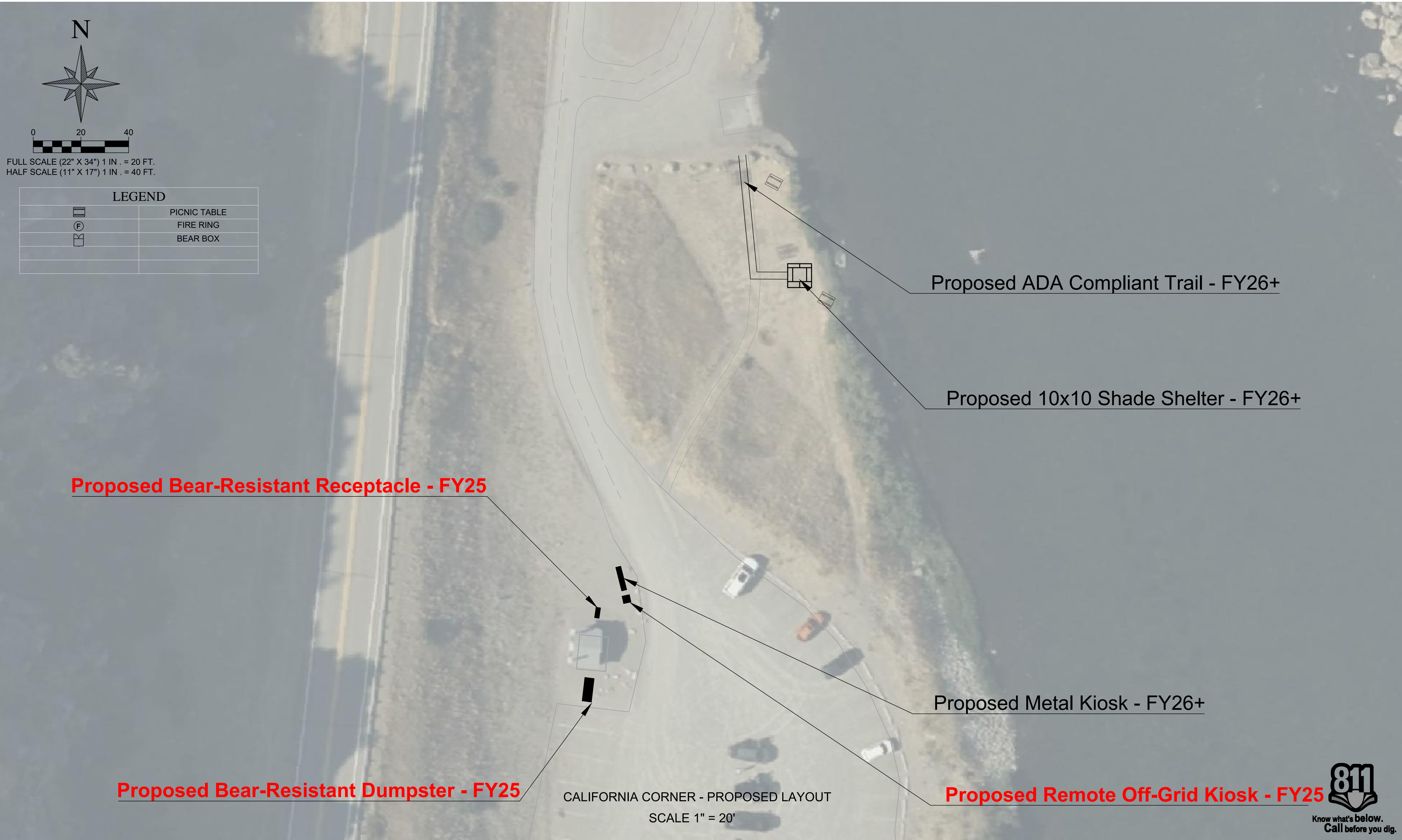
NOTES:

- **FY - 25: Proposed installation of new Remote Off-Grid Kiosk, Bear-Resistant Receptacle, and Bear-Resistant Dumpster.**
- FY - 26+: Proposed installation of new 10 x 10 shade shelters, ADA compliant trails, and metal kiosks.



MADISON RIVER REC SITE IMPROVEMENTS

SITE PLAN
CALIFORNIA CORNER



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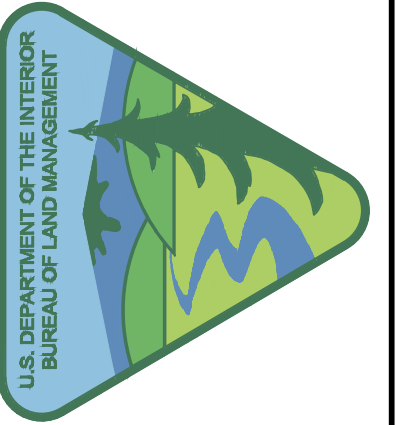
CALIFORNIA CORNER - PROPOSED LAYOUT
SCALE 1" = 20'



Know what's below.
Call before you dig.

NOTES:

- **FY - 25: Proposed installation of new Remote Off-Grid Kiosk.**
- FY - 26+: Proposed installation of new 10 x 10 shade shelters, ADA compliant trails, and metal kiosks.



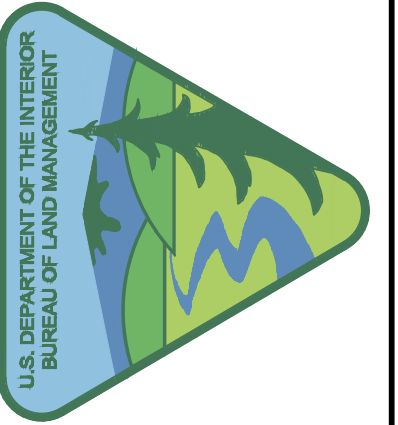
MADISON RIVER REC SITE IMPROVEMENTS

SITE PLAN
WARM SPRINGS

MARK	REVISION	DATE	APPROVED

NOTES:

- **FY - 25: Proposed installation of new Remote Off-Grid Kiosk.**
- FY - 26+: Proposed installation of new 10 x 10 shade shelters, ADA compliant trails, and metal kiosks.



MADISON RIVER REC SITE IMPROVEMENTS

SITE PLAN
KOBAYASHI BEACH



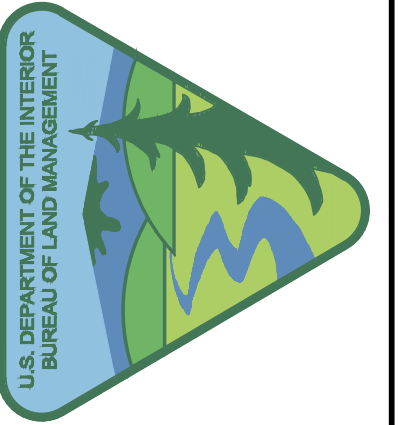
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SHEET
08 OF 13



NOTES:

- **FY - 25: Proposed installation of new Remote Off-Grid Kiosk and Bear-Resistant Receptacle.**
- FY - 26+: Proposed installation of new metal kiosks.



MADISON RIVER REC SITE IMPROVEMENTS

SITE PLAN
CLUTES LANDING



FULL SCALE (22" X 34") 1 IN. = 40 FT.
HALF SCALE (11" X 17") 1 IN. = 80 FT.

CLUTES LANDING - PROPOSED LAYOUT
SCALE 1" = 40'

LEGEND	
	PICNIC TABLE
	FIRE RING



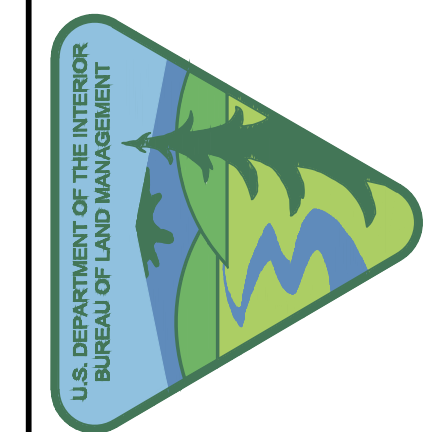
MARK	REVISION	DATE	APPROVED

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Proposed Remote Off-Grid Kiosk - FY 25

NOTES:

- **FY - 25: Proposed installation of new Remote Off-Grid Kiosk and Bear-Resistant Receptacle.**
- FY - 26+: Proposed installation of new 10 x 10 shade shelters, ADA compliant trails, and metal kiosks.



MADISON RIVER REC SITE IMPROVEMENTS
 SITE PLAN
 STOREY DITCH



LEGEND	
	PICNIC TABLE
	FIRE RING

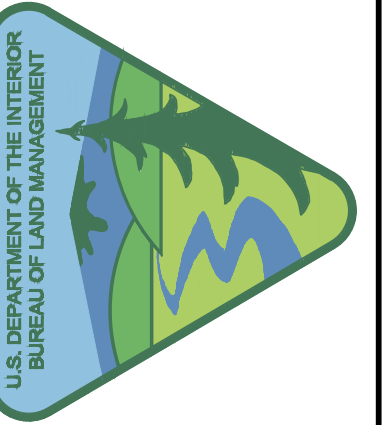


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NOTES:

- **FY - 25: Proposed installation of new Remote Off-Grid Kiosk.**
- FY - 26+: Proposed installation of new 10x10 shade shelter, ADA compliant parking lots and trails, and metal kiosks



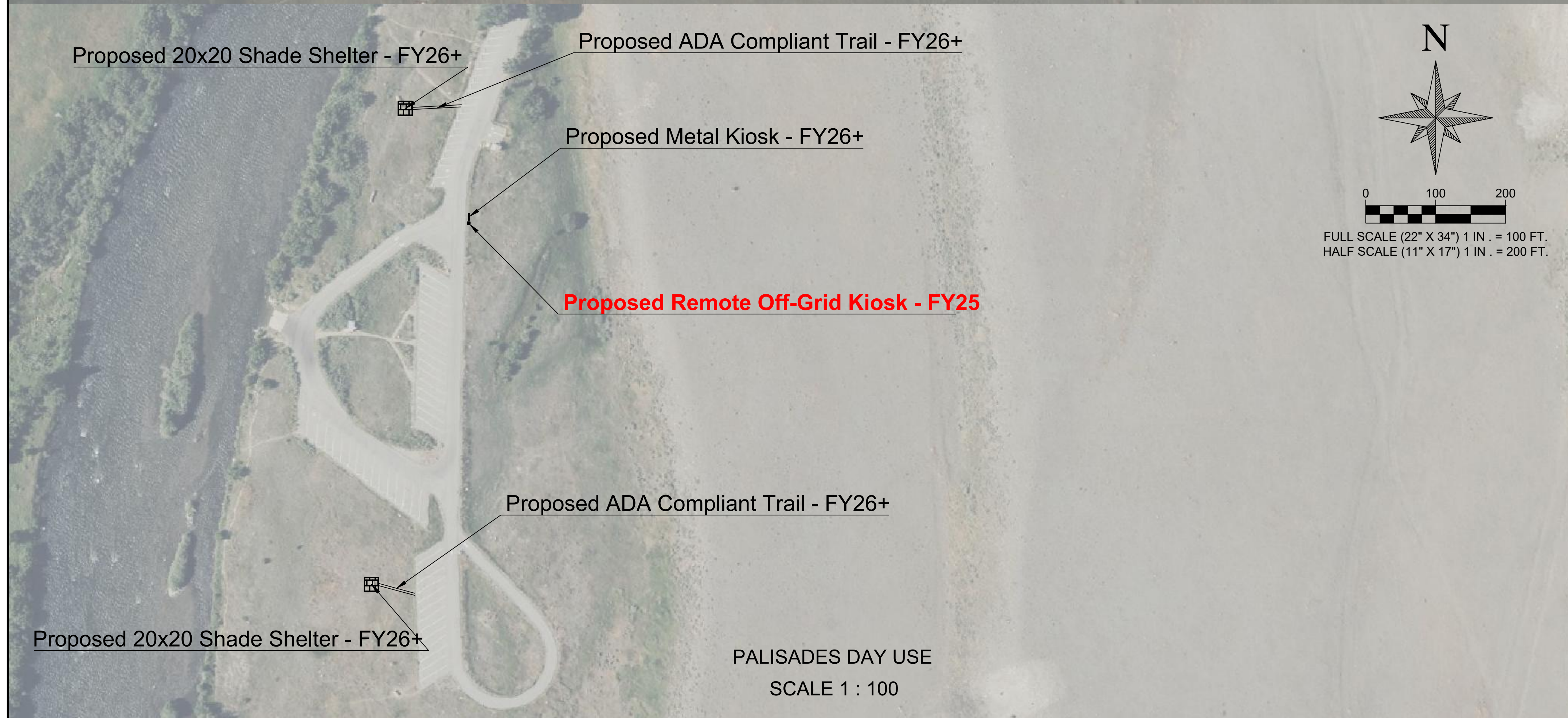
MADISON RIVER REC SITE IMPROVEMENTS

SITE PLAN
RUBY CREEK

MARK	REVISION	DATE	APPROVED

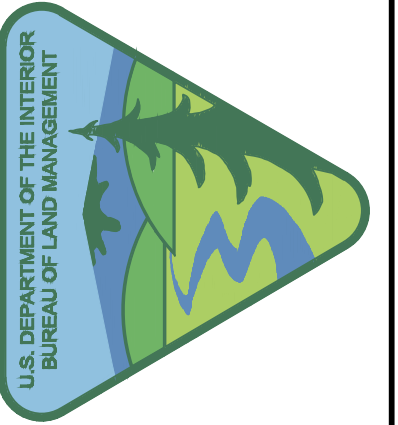
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SHEET 11 OF 13





NOTES:

- **FY - 25: Proposed installation of new Remote Off-Grid Kiosk.**
- FY - 26+: Proposed installation of new 20 x 20 shade shelters, ADA compliant trails, and metal kiosks.

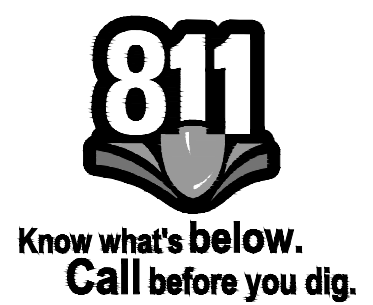


MADISON RIVER REC SITE IMPROVEMENTS

SITE PLAN
PALISADES

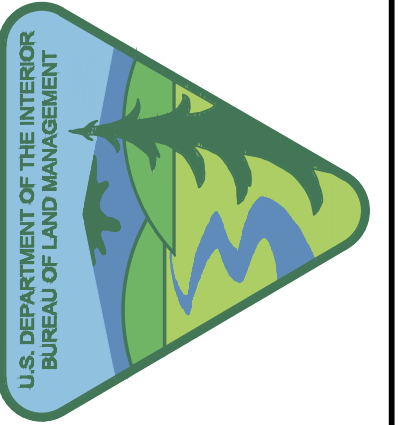
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NOTES:

- **FY - 25: Proposed installation of new Remote Off-Grid Kiosk.**
- FY - 26+: Proposed installation of new 20 x 20 shade shelters, ADA compliant trails, and metal kiosks.



MADISON RIVER REC SITE IMPROVEMENTS
 SITE PLAN
 WINDY POINT

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GREATERYELLOWSTONE.ORG
LOCATIONS IN MONTANA, IDAHO & WYOMING

HEADQUARTERS
215 South Wallace Avenue
Bozeman, Montana 59715
406.586.1593

September 17, 2024

Kristen Ulery
Outdoor Recreation Planner
Dillon Field Office/Ennis
1005 Selway Drive
Dillon, MT 59725

Dear Kristen,

The Greater Yellowstone Coalition (GYC) is a regional conservation organization based in Bozeman, Montana. Its five field offices, strategically placed in Idaho, Wyoming, and on the Wind River Indian Reservation, create opportunities to work with all people to protect the lands, waters, and wildlife of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem now, and for future generations. For more than 40 years, GYC and our 100,000 supporters from across the country have advocated for a science-driven, collaboration-focused, and forward-thinking approach to keeping lands wild, rivers free-flowing, and iconic wildlife moving throughout a connected and vibrant landscape.

Our supporters have historically and continue to enjoy BLM lands and resources for many activities, including but not limited to hiking, biking, hunting, fishing, camping, boating, botanizing, and photography.

We are pleased to support your Madison River Facility and Amenities Improvements proposal to upgrade campgrounds along the Madison River and install IGBC-approved Bear Resistant Containers. GYC is willing to support this effort with \$30,000 going directly towards purchasing the bear resistant containers. We look forward to continuing this partnership.

Sincerely,

Sally Schrank
Montana Conservation Manager

AMERICA'S VOICE FOR A GREATER YELLOWSTONE