



APPENDIX B

**SELECTION CRITERIA
AND
ASSUMPTIONS
REGARDING TARGETED
ACTIVITIES
AND
BENEFIT OPPORTUNITIES**

SELECTION CRITERIA AND ASSUMPTIONS REGARDING TARGETED ACTIVITY AND BENEFIT OPPORTUNITIES

Selection Criteria - The following selection criteria were used in order to determine which Activity and Benefit Opportunities to target in the management plan.

1. Demand from User Publics - What did both the qualitative and quantitative research results compiled during the survey phase of this process show?
2. Supply - Does the RCBR area have significant capability to provide these opportunities (i.e., significant relative to other RCBR zones and to other public lands in the region)?
3. Proactive Management - Is there a consequent expectation that BLM and its partners are going to explicitly address within the plan, specific management actions to deliver certain value-added outcomes to certain identified customers.
4. Relating Targeted Benefit Opportunities to Vision and Area Goals - Are targeted outcomes consistent with the vision and general management goals for the RCBR area?

Tables B-1 and B-2 summarizes the targeted activity and benefit opportunities for the eight recreation management zones in the RCBR area.

Assumptions - Inherent in the objectives and actions put forth in Chapter 5 are several assumptions. They are as follows:

- The Benefits Based Management approach moves beyond our previous consideration only of on-site benefits, and moves us to considering improved conditions that may result off-site as well.
- Just as it is recognized that the BLM has a role in contributing to the realization of off-site benefits, non-agency partners also have a role in contributing to the realization of on-site benefits as well.
- It is recognized that other activities other than the "targeted activities" occur in the various zones. This also applies to targeted outcomes or outputs.
- The BLM is dependent on its private sector and local community service partners to deliver targeted benefits.

- It is recognized that our ability to document connections between on-site management actions and resulting improved conditions is not yet what we would want it to be but this lack of more solid empirical evidence has not dissuaded RCBR partners from trying to improve human conditions in areas where there is nonetheless considerable supportive research and more than ample anecdotal evidence that Public Lands recreation and leisure does directly contribute to improved conditions to the lives of individuals, households, and quality of life of local communities and their economies, and even to various components of the environment (animal and plant species). The relationships between the various targeted benefits (Activities, Psychological Experiences and Other Benefits), both on-site and off-site, are shown in Appendix D, through what is termed the "**Benefit Chain of Causality**" (BCC). The BCC merely shows the links the various benefits have to each other in relation to the ROS settings.

- A direct relationship between one recreation outing and the realization of targeted benefits is not implied. The achievement of certain kinds of benefits are dependent upon the cumulative contributory beneficial effect of recreation, tourism and other components of the RCBR ecosystem.

- These objectives imply some implementing actions that BLM cannot do on its own. For example, reducing exposure to at-risk youth in local communities will require the direct involvement of BLM's community service providers.