

1.0 Introduction

The purpose of this EA is to analyze and disclose the effects of the alternatives for constructing and operating sections of the BST. Effects analyses are included for the No-Action Alternative in which no additional trail would be built, and Action Alternatives displaying different trail alignments (see Chapter 2). Analysis includes the potential environmental effects of construction and operation activities that would be anticipated for each alternative. To ensure conformance with NEPA and Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations, the EA discloses potential cumulative effects of the alternatives in conjunction with all past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions.

This EA provides the USFS and the public with information on the potential environmental effects of development and use of alternative trail segments, facilitating an informed decision on trail alignment.

1.1 Background

1.1.1 General Background of the BST

The BST is a trail concept originally proposed by the State of Utah, having substantial regional and local importance. Since its beginnings in 1990, interest in the BST has grown dramatically. In October 1999 the BST was designated as one of sixteen national Millennium Legacy Trails. The trail serves a variety of users and provides both recreational and economic benefits to local communities.

Originally planned to span a distance of 90 miles across four counties of the central Wasatch Front, trail planning now encompasses more than 280 miles through Cache, Box Elder, Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, and Utah Counties. Additional planning has been proceeding to continue the BST westward through Camp Williams and the Kennecott Land development, around the Oquirrh Mountains and into the Tooele valley.

The first several miles of the BST in Salt Lake County were built in the early 1990s near the This Is The Place State Park and the University of Utah. Currently there are 56 miles of the BST planned in Salt Lake County, and 27.5 miles already constructed and in use. Virtually all of the BST currently constructed and in use in Salt Lake County is in Salt Lake City, Sandy, and Draper.

1.1.2 Background of the Proposed Project

Salt Lake County prepared an alignment plan for the BST and presented it at a stakeholders meeting on September 12, 2004 and at a public open house on September 25, 2004. Comments from these meetings were considered and appropriate revisions were made. In January 2005, Salt Lake County released the BST Alignment Plan for Salt Lake County. This plan was created to serve as a guideline for development of the BST in Salt Lake County. This plan is the conceptual blueprint from which the proposed project was derived.

Public involvement was initiated on March 17, 2006; a summary of public involvement activities can be found in section 1.5 of this document. Preparation of this EA was announced in the WCNF Spring 2006 Schedule of Proposed Actions, which was published on April 1, 2006.

1.1.3 Relevant Documents

BST Memorandum of Understanding

The BST Memorandum of Understanding (BST MOU) is an agreement entered into by a coalition of trail building organizations, known as the Bonneville Shoreline Trail Coalition (BSTC) that designates nine criteria for the BST. In order for a trail to be considered a part of the BST, these criteria should be met. The criteria are as follows:

1. The trail will be built on or near the foothill bench generally considered to be the eastern shoreline of ancient Lake Bonneville.

2. The purpose of the trail is to provide a place where walkers, runners, cyclists and equestrians can experience their recreational pursuits at a distance from automobiles that is both safe and aesthetically pleasing.
3. The trail will provide access to public lands and the resources associated with those lands.
4. The trail will be for non-motorized use only. Walkers, runners, and bicyclists are identified as potential users, although all segments may not be appropriate for all of these uses.
5. The trail will be separate from the developed urban area, but trailheads will provide access that is convenient for residents of urbanized areas.
6. The trail should be designed to provide access and rapid deployment of fire fighting and other emergency resources to the urban/foothills interface, where feasible.
7. The trail will contribute to the preservation of aesthetic, historic, and educational values of the area.
8. The Bonneville Shoreline Trail logo as depicted within this document [i.e. the BST MOU] is copyrighted, which right is held by the Bonneville Shoreline Trail Committee. Permission to use this copyrighted material is given by the copyright holder to signatories of this document. The logo may be used for appropriate trail signage, related communications and advertising, but may not be used for commercial purposes or financial gain without the express written permission of the copyright holder. Information about the Bonneville Shoreline Trail Committee can be found at www.bonneville-trail.org.
9. In areas where the trail cannot be built to these criteria, especially where the trail allows motorized travel, a segment may use the title “Bonneville Shoreline Trail Connector” to lead users from one segment to another.

Bonneville Shoreline Trail Alignment Plan

In January 2005, the Bonneville Shoreline Trail Alignment Plan for Salt Lake County was released. The alignment plan was developed by Salt Lake County Parks and Recreation Department.

The purpose of the alignment plan is to provide a guideline for development of the BST in Salt Lake County. It provides a preferred route for use by the county, municipalities, planners, and developers to guide residential and commercial development, avoid unnecessary conflicts with development, and encourage government and volunteer groups to construct a regional trail. The plan designates some existing trails as sections of the BST. The plan designates bicycle and pedestrian routes on city streets as BST “Connectors”. In addition, the plan establishes standards for trail construction, trail use, and trail access. The plan discusses land ownership, partnerships, costs, funding sources, development priorities, and maintenance.

Bonneville Shoreline Trail Salt Lake County Forest Service Pre-NEPA Report

The Forest Service compiled a comprehensive BST planning document that was completed in January 2006 that includes addendums through February 2007 (USDA 2007b). The document

identifies preliminary issues and other pertinent information relating to the development of the BST in Salt Lake County. This document provides the blueprint for much of the environmental analysis contained in this EA.

Wasatch Cache National Forest 2003 Forest Plan

The Wasatch Cache National Forest (WCNF) 2003 Forest Plan guides all natural resource management activities and sets management direction for the WCNF. The Plan describes what desired future conditions and goals for the Forest are, what priorities for action have been identified (Objectives), what resource management practices may be employed and where (based on the availability and suitability of lands). The 2003 Forest Plan contains specific recognition of and direction for the BST:

- **Purpose and Need (pages 4-33 and 4-34)** The BST, designated in 1999 as one of sixteen national Millennium Legacy Trails, is envisioned to be an aesthetically pleasing (though urban influenced), non-motorized recreational trail experience, nearby yet apart from the urban Wasatch Front and its many communities. The Bonneville Shoreline is a very important regional trail yet critical portions remain incomplete. The trail serves a variety of users and provides both recreational and economic benefits to local communities. Access to the national forest continues to be threatened as development near the forest continues. In the future the BST will be recognized and valued as a unique opportunity to provide recreation corridors across multiple ownerships in the face of continuing urban development. In addition to recreational purposes, the trail may serve as a fire buffer, a recognizable, defensible physical boundary for the Forest, and access for fire suppression to protect property in the wildland urban interface.
- **Objectives to accomplish desired conditions (7.a., p. 4-34)** Focus trail development and management emphasis on Bonneville Shoreline and Great Western trails, working with the public and other agencies to complete these trails using partnerships and grants as much as possible, while minimizing impacts to big game winter range, adjacent property owners, and Wilderness.

In addition to specific direction for the BST, standards and guidelines for resource areas (e.g. riparian areas and recreation) are identified in the 2003 Forest Plan. The effects analysis for each of the issue topics (see section 1.6 and Chapter 3.0) will address how the Proposed Action would affect desired future conditions as outlined in the Forest Plan and whether or not the action is in compliance with Forest Plan standards and guidelines.

1.2 Purpose and Need for Action

The purpose of the action is to construct and use sections of the BST in Salt Lake County, Utah on National Forest System (NFS) lands located between Parley's Canyon and Hidden Valley Park. They would be connected with other sections of the BST trail that are or would be located on lands not under USFS jurisdiction.

Another purpose of the Proposed Action is to implement the Forest Plan's provisions regarding this trail in a manner that is consistent with the character envisioned for the BST (see section 1.1.3). The Forest Plan details a strong commitment by the USFS to complete the BST. In addition, local government has recognized the importance and value of the BST as a community asset. Currently, the BST in Salt Lake County is completed from City Creek, southward to Parley's Canyon, and from Hidden Valley Park in Sandy, south to Corner Canyon in Draper.

The USFS has worked closely with the BST Committee as well as with Salt Lake County and other local government agencies in BST land acquisitions, planning, and trail construction. Constructing the BST would also meet Forest Plan direction for recreation and other resource areas by providing improved access to public lands and offering a variety of non-motorized recreational opportunities that meet user needs and desires. Access to the WCNF continues to be threatened as development near the Forest continues. In the future the BST would be recognized and valued as a unique opportunity to provide recreation corridors across multiple ownerships in the face of continuing urban development.

The proposed trail is needed to provide unique quality recreation opportunities along the urban-forest interface. It is intended that measures will be developed in this analysis to help protect watershed values, wildlife habitat, and the scenic quality of these areas and to minimize conflicts between recreational users, as well as with adjacent property owners. In addition to recreational purposes, the trail may serve as a fire buffer and access for fire suppression to protect property in the wildland urban interface.

1.3 Proposed Action

The Proposed Action is to construct sections of the BST on NFS lands in Salt Lake County. Sections where construction would occur extend south of the mouth of Parley's Canyon in Salt Lake City to the Hidden Valley Park Trailhead area (approx. 11600 South Wasatch Blvd) in Sandy. Approximately 27 miles of trail are proposed to be constructed with approximately 11 miles of trail located on NFS lands (see figure 1). Remaining sections of the proposed alignment for the BST, approximately 16 miles, are located on private land in unincorporated Salt Lake County, and within the Cities of Holladay, Cottonwood Heights, and Sandy. The Forest Service has no authority to make decisions on private land segments of the trail and no trail construction will occur on private land without appropriate authorization from the landowner and local government agency.

The trail would average approximately 3 feet in width and would be consistent with USFS trail construction standards. The trail would be designed to average grades less than 10 percent and could potentially accommodate non-motorized uses including hiking and limited biking. Uses must be consistent with appropriate watershed and Wilderness regulations as the proposed alignment crosses small segments of three designated Wilderness Areas (Mt. Olympus, Twin Peaks, and Lone Peak) and Salt Lake and Sandy Cities' designated protected watershed areas. Leash laws would pertain to all segments of trail where dogs are permitted (consistent with local ordinances and outside of watershed protection areas).

Horseback use occurs primarily in the Draper area and use is relatively low compared to other uses. Based on watershed and other local ordinances; horses would not be permitted on any new section. Similarly, mountain bike use would only be permitted in sections that have formal trailhead or access points and the segments are entirely outside of Designated Wilderness (including Parley's to Mill Creek, Ferguson to Little Cottonwood Canyon TH, and possibly Bells to South Fork trailhead if feasible and consistent with Sandy City trails plan (see figure 11 for restrictions).

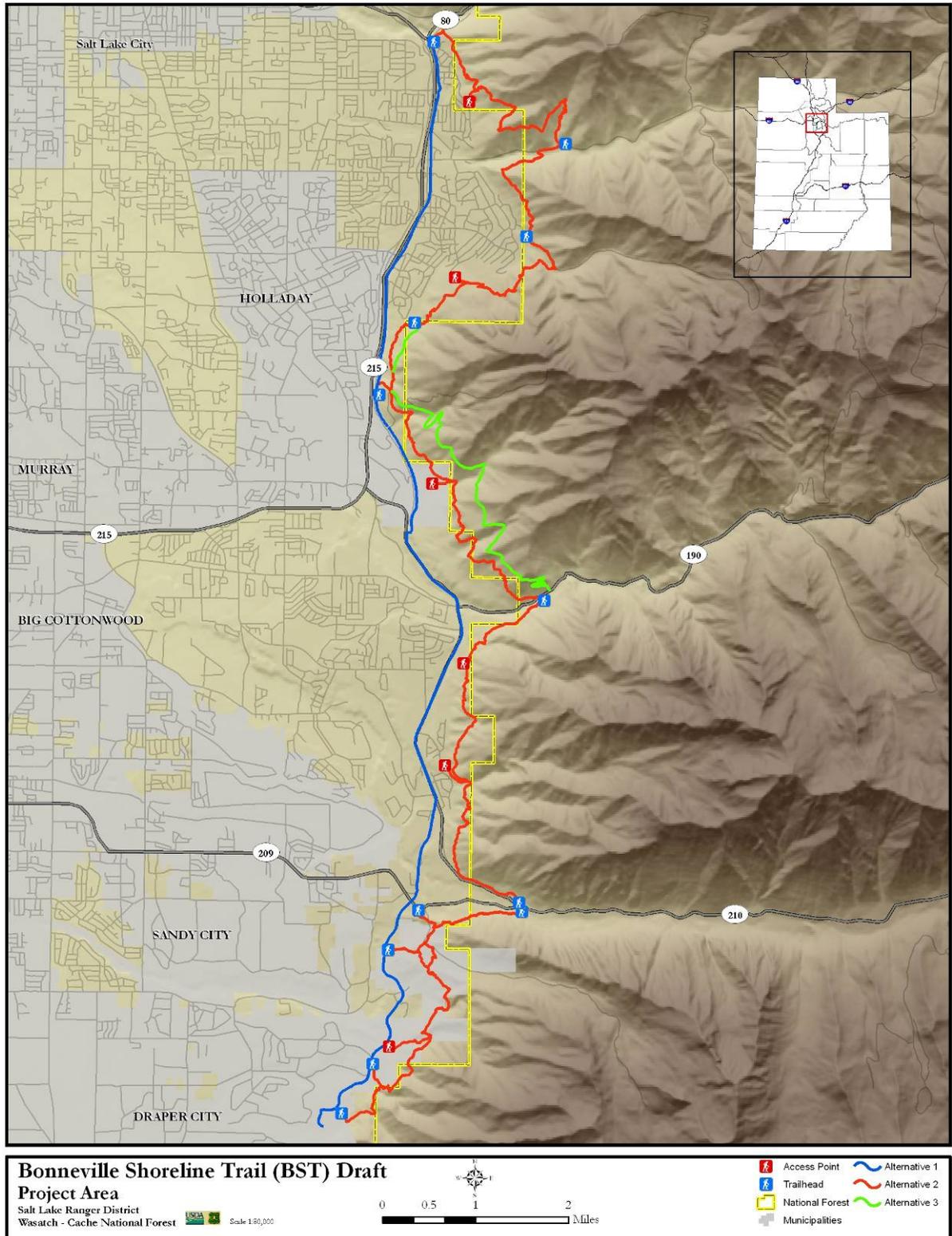


Figure 1. Bonneville Shoreline Trail.

1.4 Decisions to Be Made

Consistent with NEPA, this preliminary EA includes a detailed analysis of the potential environmental effects of construction and use of the proposed trail. The interspersed nature of land ownership along the proposed trail alignment requires that our environmental review consider the site-specific effects this trail might have on NFS and adjacent private lands and evaluate the cumulative effects of a feasible trail alignment along the entire segment of the BST in Salt Lake County. Considering and identifying a potential alignment for the BST will not necessarily result in trail construction of any particular segment. The USFS will consider trail development based on site-specific circumstances, including the availability of a trail to be completed from access point to access point.

In addition, although the entire alignment will be analyzed, the USFS has the authority to make decisions only on NFS land sections of the trail. All decisions regarding BST trail construction on private land will be made by the local government agency that has jurisdiction over the lands in question.

Following receipt of comments on this Preliminary EA, the EA will be revised as needed and a Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impacts (FONSI) will be prepared that documents the deciding official's decision whether, and under what terms and conditions, to authorize the construction of BST trail segments on NFS lands.

The Responsible Official may approve an alternative intact, as presented in the EA, or select an alternative that is a combination of elements of various alternatives, including the No-Action Alternative. The Responsible Official must decide either that the impacts of the selected alternative would be less than significant or that an environmental impact statement will be prepared. The Responsible Official must also determine whether the selected alternative is consistent with the WCNF Forest Plan. The WCNF Forest Supervisor is the Responsible Official who will make these decisions.

1.5 Public Involvement

The proposal was provided to the public and other agencies for comment during scoping March 17 to April 17, 2006. The scoping notice and associated maps were (and continue to be) posted on WCNF's website at: www.fs.fed.us/r4/wcnf/projects/proposed.

A public scoping meeting was conducted on April 5, 2006 to gather comments from the public and interested agencies and organizations on the proposed alignment, construction, and use of the extended BST. The public scoping meeting was held from 6:30 to 8:45, at the Whitmore Library located on Fort Union Boulevard in Salt Lake City, Utah. Sixty-six people registered at the meeting.

Some comments were received after the scoping period had officially ended. These comments were also considered and added to the project record. All commentors were added to the tracking/contact list and will be incorporated into future public involvement opportunities. In total, the comments from 354 individuals were collected during scoping. All comments have been archived and will remain in the project record.

A list of issues to address in this EA was developed from comments gathered from the meeting, comments gathered throughout the public scoping process, other agencies, and the interdisciplinary team.

1.6 Issues

Through public scoping and discussion with USFS Resource Specialists, a list of issues for analysis has been developed. All issues raised are considered in terms of potential effects relative to the No-Action and Action Alternatives. The list of potential issues was refined into those dismissed from analysis because they were outside the scope of this project, and those to be retained for in-depth analysis across the range of alternatives. Table 1 presents all of the issues raised during scoping. For a detailed description of why a given issue was retained or dismissed, and a further explanation of each issue/topic, please see the text following the table.

Table 1. Issues Raised During Scoping

Issue	Retain or Dismiss
Vegetation Impact	Retain
Wildlife Impact	Retain
Threatened and Endangered Species and Special Status Species	Retain
Motorized Use	Dismiss
Recreation/Trail Visitor Experience	Retain
Wilderness	Retain
Open Space, Visual Quality and Aesthetics	Retain
Archeological, Cultural, Paleontological, and Historic Resources	Retain
Traffic, Transportation and Parking	Retain
Personal/Individual Health	Dismiss
Surface Water and Hydrology/Flooding	Retain
Trail Design	Dismiss
Geologic and Soil Concerns	Retain
Trail Difficulty	Dismiss
Night Lighting	Dismiss
Need For Trail	Dismiss
Impacts on Private Property Values	Retain
Private Land Feasibility	Dismiss
Funding	Dismiss
Process	Dismiss
Fire	Retain
Private Property Impacts	Retain
Dog Leash Laws	Dismiss

1.6.1 Issues Not Within the Scope of this Analysis

The following issues have been determined to be outside of the scope of analysis. A brief rationale for the dismissal of these issues is given.

Motorized Use

Although motorized trespass on the BST is not a major problem in Salt Lake County, there are concerns for impacts from motorized use and ability to enforce motorized use closure. The entire length of the BST in Salt Lake County would be closed to motorized use. Trail design criterion and cooperative agreements with local law enforcement agencies, as well as policing by the public, would effectively enforce the motorized use closure.

Trail Design

There is concern over the design of the trail, in terms of width of tread, material, and appearance. Trail design is addressed by following existing USFS design standards. The trail design criterion specifies approximate tread widths of 36 inches for non-Wilderness sections of the trail and 24 inches for Wilderness sections. The trail would be constructed by hand and utilize native trail surfaces and would be consistent with USFS trail standards.

Trail Difficulty

Trail users want both easier and more challenging trails. The BST, as noted in the purpose and need, is designed as an urban-wild land interface trail designed to connect urban communities with the adjacent wild lands, primarily on or near the bench of the ancient Lake Bonneville shoreline. The trail is envisioned as a relatively flat and easy trail suitable for all types of users, although the trail could be more steep and rocky in selected areas including canyon crossings and wilderness segments. The trail is designed to an average grade of less than ten percent.

Night Lighting

Concerns were identified regarding impacts to the night sky from lighting. There is no lighting proposed for the BST and any lighting associated with trailhead development would be mitigated through appropriate design.

Need for Trail

Some questioned the need for this trail and stated there were already an adequate number of existing trails in adjacent areas to support the recreational need without the addition of the BST and its related impacts. The WCNF has entered a Memorandum of Understanding with the Bonneville Shoreline Coalition supporting the BST concept with verbiage similar to the direction in its 2003 Revised Forest Plan. The WCNF has helped secure funding for numerous BST land acquisitions and has been a partner in planning and constructing existing sections of the BST. Based on past involvement and Forest Plan direction, continuation of the BST in Salt Lake County is consistent with Forest Plan direction. The State of Utah has also identified the completion of the BST as one of its top priority trails projects.

Trail Decisions on Private Land

Some questioned the reasonableness of pursuing a proposed alignment across sections of private land where the current landowners may be unwilling to sell or grant legal easement across their land. The proposed alignment was developed as a starting point and was based on trail design criteria that was feasible from a construction standpoint and maximized the BST trail and recreation opportunity concepts. The USFS, in its 3/17/06 scoping notice, recognized the private land alignment issues and stated “No trail construction will occur on private land without appropriate authorization from the landowner and local government agency”, and “The environmental analysis for this proposal will include analysis for all sections of the BST,

including non-NFS land, however the USFS has the authority to make decisions only on NFS land sections of the trail. All decisions regarding BST trail construction on private land will be made by the local government agency that has jurisdiction over the lands in question. Those local governments have adopted plans for the BST in their jurisdictions”.

The USFS recognizes private landowners’ rights and has agreed to not build any trail on NFS lands that does not have legal access at both ends and recognizes that some sections of trail (on NFS and private lands) may not be built if access and easement issues are not resolved. However, The USFS believes that it is important to move forward with the BST concept in Salt Lake County and that the proposed alignment provides the best starting point, despite the potential limitation due to private land issues. Please note that trail impacts on private property will be analyzed. Analysis and decisions on the trail on private land segments will be determined by Salt Lake County.

Public Health

The issue of promoting public health and wellness through trail development was raised during scoping. Although a trail may affect individual health in a variety of ways, the related impacts are not considered to be relevant to the environmental effects assessment for this segment of the BST.

Funding

There were questions raised concerning how the construction and maintenance of this project would be funded. Funding of the project will not be taken into consideration during impact assessment. Any trail would be constructed and maintained with a substantial volunteer contribution and would be funded through a combination of Public and Private funds.

Process

Commentors requested that more detailed planning and mapping be made available. It was also mentioned that this proposal would have to go through USFS and affected local governments’ public processes. These concerns are recognized and are taken into consideration during the entire NEPA process, but do not drive analysis, and are therefore dismissed as an issue. Comments also mentioned that watershed ordinances would need to apply, particularly where the trail crosses creeks. And while such concerns are recognized and would be incorporated into the trail, they do not constitute an issue for detailed analysis.

Enforcement of Dog Leash Laws

It is recognized that dog leash law enforcement is relevant, and of concern on regional trails, and will be incorporated into trail operation. Because the issue of dog leash law enforcement is a trail issue in many places, not specifically unique on this proposed segment of the BST, the enforcement of dog leash laws is determined to be beyond the scope of this analysis. Enforcement will be referred to regional law enforcement.

1.6.2 Issues Determined to Be Within the Scope of NEPA Analysis and for the Development of Alternatives

For these issues, analysis will be conducted to determine the potential environmental effects of a range of reasonable alternatives. For each of the issues/topics identified as within the scope of

analysis, direct effects, indirect effects, and cumulative effects will be analyzed under each alternative. Where appropriate, the issues listed here may be combined for analysis.

Vegetation

Concerns were expressed about potential effects of construction and use of the trail on vegetation. Vegetation concerns include effects to existing native vegetation, preserving the vegetative communities along the trail, controlling invasive and non-native plant species and noxious weeds, as well as the potential effects on species at risk including sensitive, threatened, and endangered species.

These issues are analyzed in Section 3.1: Vegetation.

Wildlife

The foothill zone has been identified as providing critical winter habitat for mule deer and other wildlife species. Concerns were expressed about potential effects of construction and use of the trail on wildlife habitat, wildlife migration corridors, and wildlife in general.

There were also concerns about potential effects on management indicator species, sensitive, threatened, and endangered species.

The effects to migratory birds have been identified as an area of analysis.

The potential presence of additional people and domestic dogs in the foothills due to trail development may have impacts on wildlife and will be analyzed.

These issues are analyzed in Section 3.2: Wildlife and Fish Resources.

Recreation

The BST is of major recreational interest to the residents of the Salt Lake Valley, and visitors as well. The existing segments of trail are used for a variety of activities, such as hiking, biking, jogging, running, cross-country skiing, horseback riding, and people recreating with their dogs. Concerns were expressed about potential effects of construction and use of the trail for a variety of recreation-related issues as described below.

Compatibility with BST Concept - There are concerns that the trail meet the principles of the BST concept and the Forest Plan direction including: to provide access to the canyons, streams, mountains, and other features by locating the trail on or near the shoreline or high enough on the slope to provide ready access to public lands; to provide a place where walkers, runners, bicyclists and horse users can experience their recreational pursuits at a distance from automobiles that is both safe and aesthetically pleasing; and to provide an opportunity for quiet and scenic recreational use that is nearby, yet apart from the developed urban area.

User Conflicts and Types of Use - Concerns were expressed about potential safety issues and user conflicts. Types of use (non-motorized: hiking, biking, equestrian and dog use) and potential conflicts and safety issues with the mixing of these uses will need to be analyzed in depth to determine how a trail would best meet the purpose and need for action, and the needs of the community.

Trail Proliferation - There are concerns about the existing user-created trails as well as the potential for additional user-created trails along the proposed trail alignment.

Trail Administration and Maintenance - The proposed alignment crosses USFS and other local government jurisdictions. Based on the multi-jurisdictional nature of the trail alignment and existing and projected budgets for all managing agencies, there is concern about the ability to patrol and effectively manage this trail system's closures and restrictions, as well as responsibilities for trail maintenance.

These issues are analyzed in Section 3.3: Recreation and Visitor Use.

Wilderness

Selected sections of the proposed BST alignment traverse within Designated Wilderness Areas. There is concern for the compatibility and consistency with Wilderness characteristics, regulations, and management objectives, including prohibitions of mechanized equipment (such as bicycles). There is also concern for potential impacts on inventoried roadless areas along the trail alignment.

These issues are analyzed in Section 3.4: Wilderness.

Open Space, Visual Quality, and Aesthetics

Concerns have been raised about the cumulative effects of loss of nearby open space, diminished foothill access, and changes in the character of the landscape that is associated with development that has or continues to occur in these areas. There are concerns about the preservation of open space and encroachment on the foothills, including the potential effects the proposed BST would contribute in addition to the other impacts.

Changes in the viewshed, including its visual character and sense of naturalness, are part of these concerns. There are concerns that construction of the proposed BST would add a new visual impact that would affect the views from many viewpoints in Salt Lake County, as well as views from the foothills into the valley.

These issues are analyzed in Section 3.5: Open Space, Visual Quality, and Aesthetics.

Soils and Erosion

Concerns were raised about the geologic and soil characteristics of the area. Soil erosion must be taken into account in regard to trail construction and use, as well as with rehabilitation of unneeded existing user-created trails. Slopes are steeper in the upper portion of the site and concerns were raised about cutting and filling on the slopes, soil erosion, rolling rocks, and impacts on the hillside.

These issues are analyzed in Section 3.6: Soils and Erosion.

Surface Water Quality and Management

Potential effects to surface- and ground-water quality were raised as concerns including; management of storm water runoff, maintaining watershed water quality standards, and complying with Salt Lake City and Sandy City watershed requirements. While domestic animals are prohibited from these designated watersheds, there are also concerns for potential impacts to water quality from domestic animal and human waste along all sections of the BST.

These issues are analyzed in Section 3.7: Water Resources.

Archaeological, Cultural, and Historic Resources

Concerns were raised about the potential effects to archaeological, cultural, and historical resources. There are concerns that there may be resources that are buried or undetectable from an examination of the surface.

These issues are analyzed in Section 3.8: Archaeological, Cultural, and Historic Resources.

Fire

There is concern as to the effects this trail may have on wildfire, and suggestions that an increase of humans on a corridor such as this may increase the occurrence of human-caused fires. Soil disturbances in these soil types may invite invasion by highly adaptive annual plant species and could increase the danger and frequency of fire.

Urban trails similar to the proposed BST may also serve to reduce fire hazards by improving access for fire suppression and creating a firebreak. Analysis of fire (and flooding) impacts will be addressed.

These issues are analyzed in Section 3.9: Fire.

Private Property Impacts

There are concerns that access to and use of the trails and space may affect neighboring property owners and residents by reducing their sense of privacy and security, increasing trespass and vandalism, and increasing potential conflicts among recreational users and nearby residents, including conflicts caused by dogs that are allowed to run free contrary to on-leash regulations. The potential impact of the trail on private property values will also be examined.

These issues are analyzed in Section 3.10: Socio-Economic Resources.

Traffic, Transportation, and Parking

There are concerns that the BST will increase traffic-related issues in and around trail access points. Concerns such as vandalism, trash, increased congestion, access to and availability of mass transit for users, parking for trail users, and the effect these would have on nearby property owners and residents, will be analyzed.

These issues are analyzed in Section 3.10: Socio-Economic Resources and to some extent in Section 3.3: Recreation and Visitor Use.

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