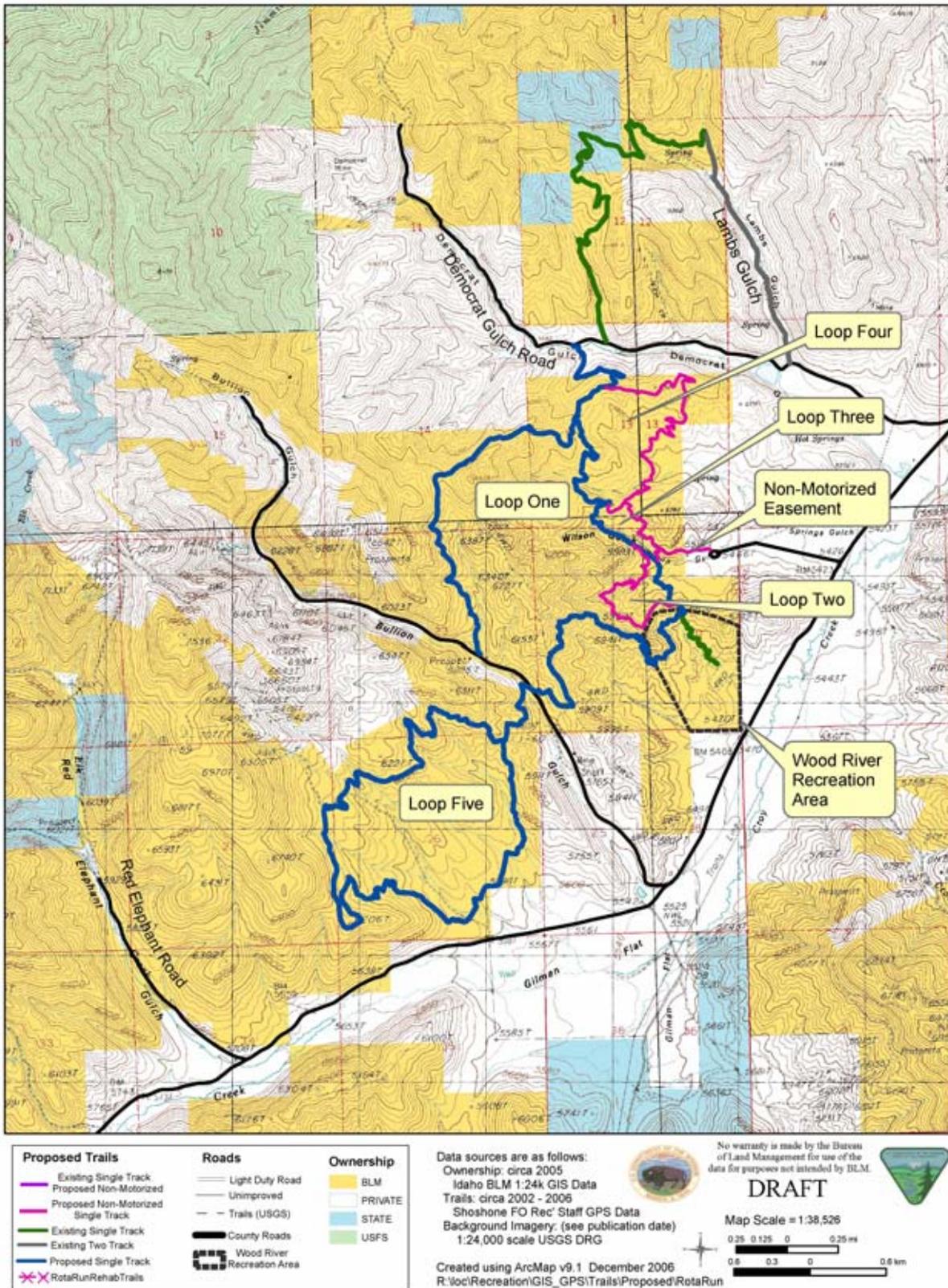


Proposed Rotarun Trail Network (Alternative 2) Map Three



Appendix 2: Figures

Figure 1 (Used with the permission of the International Mountain Bicycling Association)

Full Bench Trail

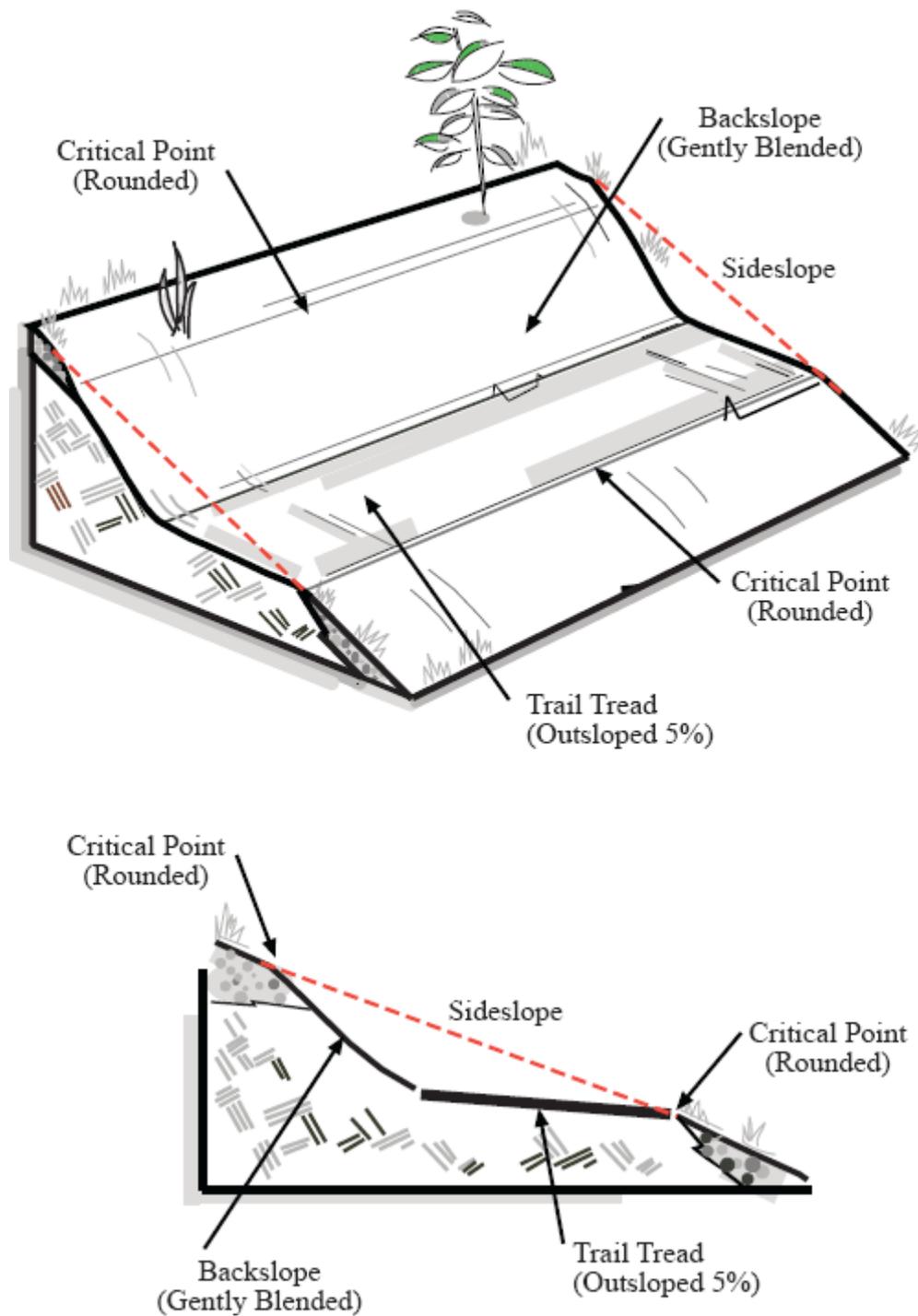


Figure 2 (Used with the permission of the International Mountain Bicycling Association)

Rolling Grade Dip

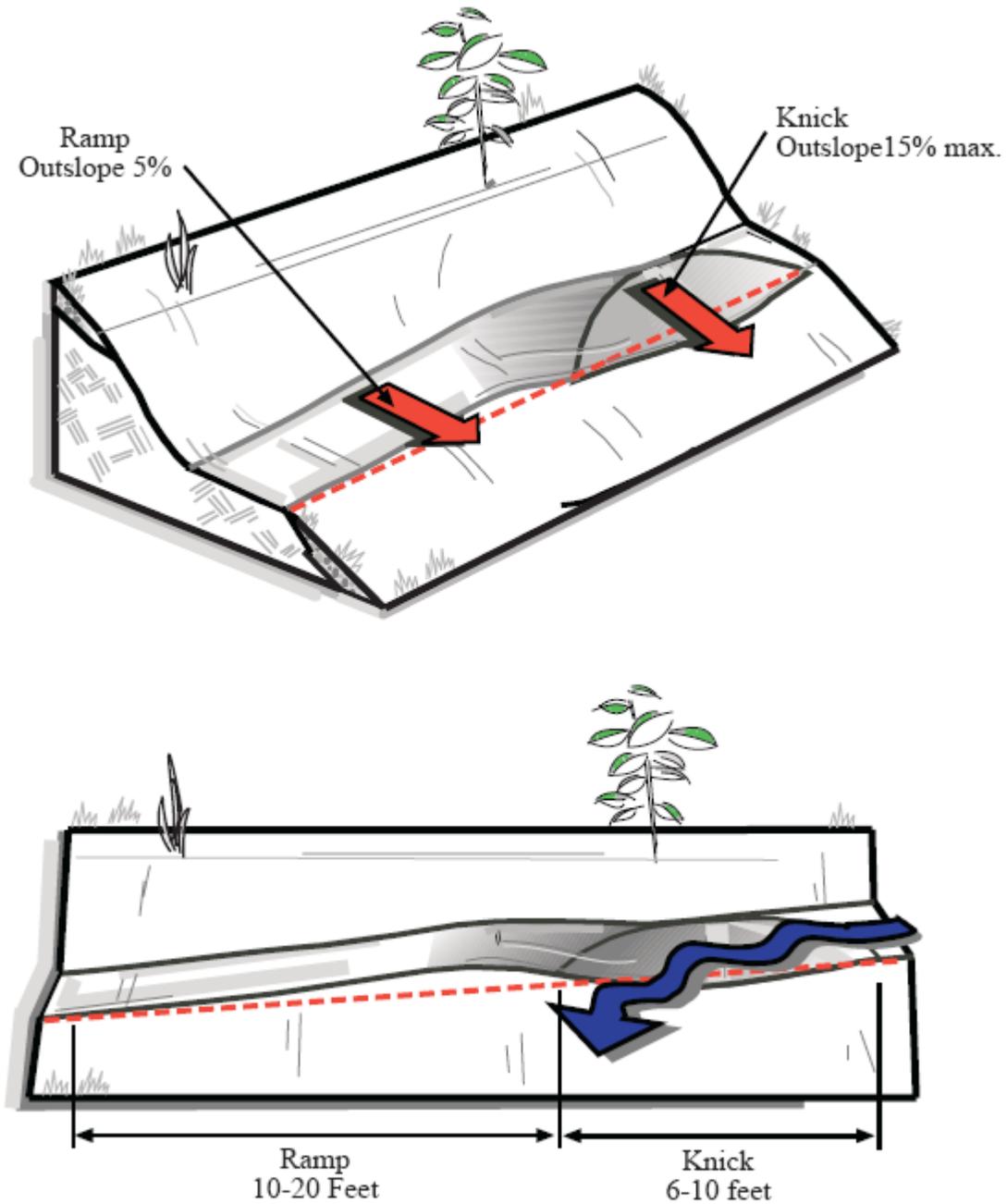
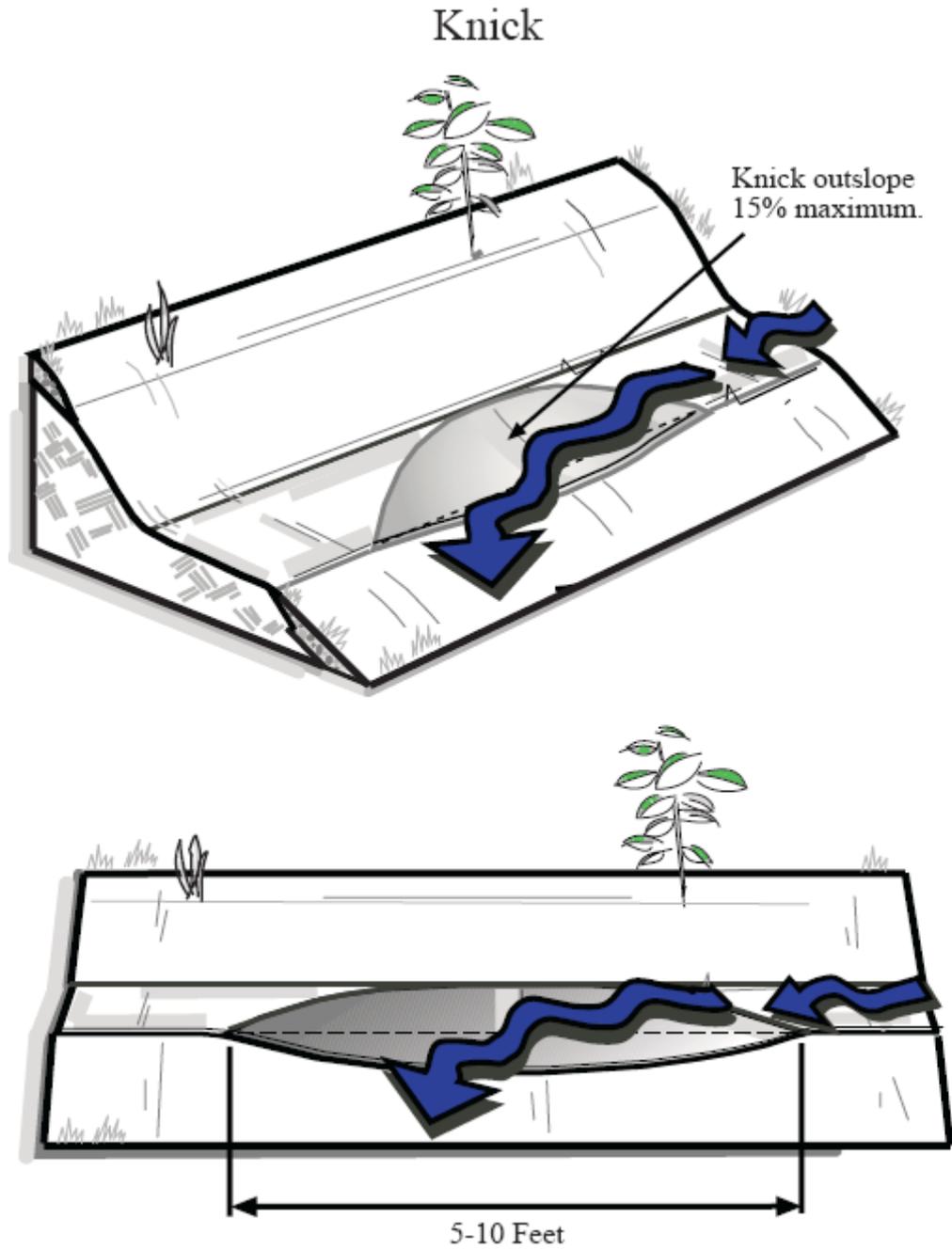


Figure 3 (Used with the permission of the International Mountain Bicycling Association)



International Mountain Bicycling Association's Rules of the Trail

[Source: <http://www.imba.com/>]

The way we ride today shapes mountain bike trail access tomorrow. Do your part to preserve and enhance our sport's access and image by observing the following rules of the trail, formulated by IMBA, the International Mountain Bicycling Association. These rules are recognized around the world as the standard code of conduct for mountain bikers. IMBA's mission is to promote mountain bicycling that is environmentally sound and socially responsible.

1. Ride On Open Trails Only.

Respect trail and road closures (ask if uncertain); avoid trespassing on private land; obtain permits or other authorization as may be required. Federal and state Wilderness areas are closed to cycling. The way you ride will influence trail management decisions and policies.

2. Leave No Trace.

Be sensitive to the dirt beneath you. Recognize different types of soils and trail construction; practice low-impact cycling.

Wet and muddy trails are more vulnerable to damage. When the trailbed is soft, consider other riding options. This also means staying on existing trails and not creating new ones. Don't cut switchbacks. Be sure to pack out at least as much as you pack in.

3. Control Your Bicycle!

Inattention for even a second can cause problems. Obey all bicycle speed regulations and recommendations.

4. Always Yield Trail.

Let your fellow trail users know you're coming. A friendly greeting or bell is considerate and works well; don't startle others. Show your respect when passing by slowing to a walking pace or even stopping. Anticipate other trail users around corners or in blind spots. Yielding means slow down, establish communication, be prepared to stop if necessary and pass safely.

5. Never Scare Animals.

All animals are startled by an unannounced approach, a sudden movement, or a loud noise. This can be dangerous for you, others, and the animals. Give animals extra room and time to adjust to you. When passing horses use special care and follow directions from the horseback riders (ask if uncertain). Running cattle and disturbing wildlife is a serious offense. Leave gates as you found them, or as marked.

6. Plan Ahead. Know your equipment, your ability, and the area in which you are riding – and prepare accordingly. Be self-sufficient at all times, keep your equipment in good repair, and carry necessary supplies for changes in weather or other conditions. A well-executed trip is a satisfaction to you and not a burden to others. Always wear a helmet and appropriate safety gear.

Keep trails open by setting a good example of environmentally sound and socially responsible off-road cycling

Appendix 4: NATURAL RESOURCE RECREATION SETTINGS MATRIX
Criteria for Classification and Prescriptions

PHYSICAL - LAND & FACILITIES: character of the natural landscape

	<i>Primitive</i>		<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
	<i>Pristine</i>	<i>Transition</i>					
a. Remoteness:	More than 10 miles from any road	More than 3 miles from any road	More than ½ mile from any kind of road, but not as distant as 3 miles, and no road is in sight	On or near four-wheel drive roads, but at least ½ mile from all improved roads, though they may be in sight	On or near improved gravel roads, but at least ½ mile from highways	On or near paved primary highways, but still within a rural area	Municipal street and roads within towns or cities
b. Naturalness:	Undisturbed natural landscape		Naturally-appearing landscape having modifications not readily noticeable	Naturally-appearing landscape except for obvious primitive roads	Landscape partially modified by roads, utility lines, etc., but none overpower natural landscape features	Natural landscape substantially modified by agriculture or industrial development	Urbanized developments dominate landscape
c. Facilities:	None		Some primitive trails made of native materials such as log bridges and carved wooden signs	Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments, improved signs, and very basic toilets	Improved yet modest, rustic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trails, and interpretive signs	Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits	Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

SOCIAL - VISITOR USE & USERS: character of recreation-tourism use

	<i>Primitive</i>	<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
d. Contacts (with other groups):	Fewer than 3 encounters/day at camp sites and fewer than 6 encounters/day on travel routes	3-6 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., campsites) and 7-15 encounters/day on travel routes	7-14 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., staging areas) and 15-29 encounters/day en route	15-29 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters/day in route	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
e. Group Size (other than your own):	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group	4-6 people per group	7-12 people per group	13-25 people per group	26-50 people per group	Greater than 50 people per group
f. Evidence of Use:	Only footprints observed. No noise or litter.	Footprints and bicycle tracks observed. Noise and litter infrequent. Slight vegetation trampling at campsites and popular areas. Fire rings seen.	Vehicle tracks observed. Occasional noise and litter. Vegetation and soils becoming worn at campsites and at high-use areas.	Vehicle tracks common. Some noise and litter. Vegetation and soils commonly worn at campsites, along travel routes and at popular areas.	Frequent noise and litter. Large but localized areas with vegetation damage and soil compaction.	Unavoidable noise, music and litter. Widespread vegetation damage and soil compaction.

ADMINISTRATIVE - ADMINISTRATION & SERVICES: How Public Land Managers, Cooperative Agencies and Local Businesses Care for the Area and Serve Visitors

	<i>Primitive</i>	<i>Back Country</i>	<i>Middle Country</i>	<i>Front Country</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
h. Mechanized Use:	None whatsoever.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is non-motorized	Four-wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use.	Two-wheel drive vehicles predominant, but also four wheel drives and non-motorized, mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present.
i. Management Controls:	No visitor controls apparent. No use limits. Enforcement presence very rare.	Signs at key access points on basic user ethics. May have back country use restrictions. Enforcement presence rare	Occasional regulatory signing. Motorized and mechanized use restrictions. Random enforcement presence.	Rules clearly posted with some seasonal or day-of-week use restrictions. Periodic enforcement presence.	Regulations prominent. Total use limited by permit, reservation, etc. Routine enforcement presence.	Continuous enforcement to redistribute use and reduce user conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.
j. Visitor Services:	None is available on-site.	Basic maps, but area personnel seldom available to provide on-site assistance	Area brochures and maps, plus area personnel occasional present to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation areas and activities. Area personnel are periodically available.	Information described to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions. Area personnel do on-site education.	Information described to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor skills demonstrations and clinics.