Appendix One-A.
GLOSSARY OF TRAIL TERMS

Background

A review of word meaning may assist the reader and stakeholders in understanding trail access issues more clearly. The glossary presents distinctions of use or interpretation without advocating a particular interpretation. The purpose is solely to clarify the terrain of dispute. The glossary covers types of travelways, claims for access to travelways, the social structures that affect public land access and key concepts that frame the debate over access. The definitions provided can form the foundation for discussion and refinement in resolving a particular trail dispute.

In particular, this glossary clarifies the meaning of local historic wildland trail in resolving disputes over trail access. The glossary sets the stage for national policy discussions that could prevent certain disputes by recognizing claims of use by locals for sustainable, non-extractive purposes on local private-public trails.

Specialized meanings can exist for what otherwise appear as banal, commonly used words. Specialized meanings reflect the way in which stakeholders to a dispute see the world and make claims. The way in which words are wielded in a dispute can significantly affect the likelihood of resolution. Sorting out and reclaiming common usage for words establishes sound terrain for dialogue and mutual understanding.

In the case of trails, the contested use of open spaces and wilderness has lead to tensions on both public and private lands. Contested landscapes include those upon which individuals seek to live, work and recreate. Upon contested landscapes, types of use may be mutually exclusive. Such mutually exclusive uses may include recreation, ranching, residences, harvesting, resource extraction, spiritual growth, ecological stewardship or relationship. As an example, consider the contest over the meaning and impact of wilderness or of Off Highway Vehicle recreation. Distinctions are made in terms of the residual impact of a use versus the mutually exclusive impact of a certain use on another use. For instance, quiet use does not generally exclude full enjoyment of other uses.

Travelway Categories

Types of Wilderness Travelways

- Airway-used by overflights.
- Road or Highway -roads that can be easily traveled by most street vehicles.
- Route - a two track old stage road, old train grade, or 4WD road including roads that are not passable by street vehicles. The Switzerland Trail is an example of such a route.
- Trail - any single track path.

Types of Wilderness Travelway Use

- Animal Powered Excursion – Single track travel with lamas, mules, or horses. Distinguish between small informal groups and large trail ride groups organized by conventioneers on public lands.
- ATV- All Terrain Vehicle
- Mechanized Vehicles are non-motorized vehicles that are fueled by human power (Mountain bikes, wheelchairs (non motorized), etc).
- Motorized Vehicles –Any vehicle with a motor requiring fuel: biodiesle, fossil or any other fuel. A vehicle that makes enough noise to be heard from over 100 yards away and oftentimes much more.
- NFV -Noise-Free Vehicle - Any vehicle that is quiet and could conceivably have a motor. May be solar powered,
- ORV- Off Road Vehicle including all motorized vehicles such as ATVs, dirtbikes, and 4WD vehicles. In the winter, snowmobiles fall into this category. ORVs are loud and significantly impact the soundscape. ORV does not include mechanized vehicles such as mountain bikes. ORV is used in this report rather than OHV [1] (Government agency term relating to Off Highway Program) because activists seeking to minimize the impact of ORV use point out that ORVs are sometimes used off route or trail not only off highway. This off trail use oftentimes causes ecological damage. This Trails Mediation Guide points out that such use also causes detrimental sociocultural impacts.
- Overflights-Helicopter and small planes for aerial tours, air jumping or heli-skiing. Overflights can impact sense of wilderness and the soundscape for some wilderness users creating a potentially mutually exclusive use.

- Pedestrian- Walking, hiking and trail running. Trail running can have an impact on other hikers due to the force and speed with which a trail runner can potentially run into another pedestrian or the lack of opportunity to greet one another.
- Quiet Overflights - This includes gliders, hot air balloons, and paragliders. Oftentimes, quiet use does not exclude other types of use.

Claims about Travelway Access

Period of use or origin

- Historic claim – Nineteenth century use and in existence before recollected memory. Shows age on the ground with tree growth, rutting or shows on historic maps.
- Contemporary claim – Use in last twenty years.
- Memory-based claim – From twenty years to life span of those currently living in a local community or who haved lived in a particular community.

Bureaucratic or advocacy claims that deny trail legitimacy

- Incipient trail- In wilderness advocacy lexicon for outsider or ecologically destructive ORV use. Can be expanded to include destructive sociocultural impact.
- Social trail – In bureaucratic lexicon for outsider or local use on non-designated trail that crosses only public land and is created through convenience by repeated use

Travelway claims by presumption of use.

- Community trail - contested use has been resolved through agreement or custom. The trail is open to local access, but not to general public access.
- General Public Access Recreational Trail- Trails that are on official government agency maps and maintained by those agencies.
- Emergent trail-local, community trail in the making that can either cross public or private land
- Local trail- community trail that is either emergent or historic.

Note The terms "community trails" and "local trails" differ by the presumption of use. The Gold Hill area has footpaths, dirt roads, old road beds & trails running through it upon which people have hiked or ridden. These would be community trails if the whole community used them freely which had been the case in Gold Hill. Now with closures in trail access, the trail system is referred to as a local trail system by the Trails Group in order to avoid this presumption of use, unless or until community use returns.

Public Land Policy and Social Context of Stable Trail Use

Travelway Social Structures for Stable Use : Customs, Policy or Management Plans

- Local Custom-implicit agreement and emerges natural through common survival needs and stable, harmonious community relations.
- Local Policy-Emerges oftentimes after a threat to use and relies in explicit community agreement.
- TMP- Travel Management Plan of Forest Service or Bureau of Land Management.

Public Land Regulatory Framework

Legislation

- Wilderness Act of 1964
- NEPA- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
- ESA- Endangered Species Act of 1973
- Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources and Planning Act of 1974
- FLPMA - Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976
- NFMA - National Forest Management Act of 1976
- Santiago Agreement for Conservation & Sustainable Mgmt. of Temperate & Boreal Forests -1995

Public Land Regulatory Concepts and Required Actions

- EIS- Environmental Impact Statement. Results from NEPA and
- Carrying Capacity (and an existing institutional objective to move beyond this model)
- Forest Values Polls – 1994 - Commissioned by Reinvention Team
- FP- Forest Plan- updated every ten or fifteen years for management of a national forest. Requires public process and environmental analysis.
- LAC- Limits of Acceptable Change - 1985
- RARE- Roadless Area Recreation Evaluation- 1972
- ROS-Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - 1979 with Bureau of Land Management

Foundational Concepts in Wilderness Travelway Dispute Resolution

- Adaptive Management
- Community (to be developed see text)
- NF- National Forest like the one around Gold Hill which is the Roosevelt (East of Divide) Arapaho (West of Divide) National Forest established in 1910 and 1932 (Previously Colorado National Forest). There are nine national forests in Colorado.
- Non-Extractive – Wildcrafting and other forms of harvest that are sustainable.
- Public Participation
- Stewardship
- Sustainable –Does not affect use of resource by future generations.
- Sustainable Tourism
- Travelway-generic term for repeat use movement corridor for human beings.
- Wildland
    - Term used by conservation biologists to distinguish from contested use of wilderness as a result of Wilderness Act of 1964. "Land untrammeled by man"
    - USDA Forest Service (FS) Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) semi primitive category
    - Route densities (miles of route per square mile) can impact habitat effectiveness (buffered from most human influence[1]) and the qualification of wilderness.

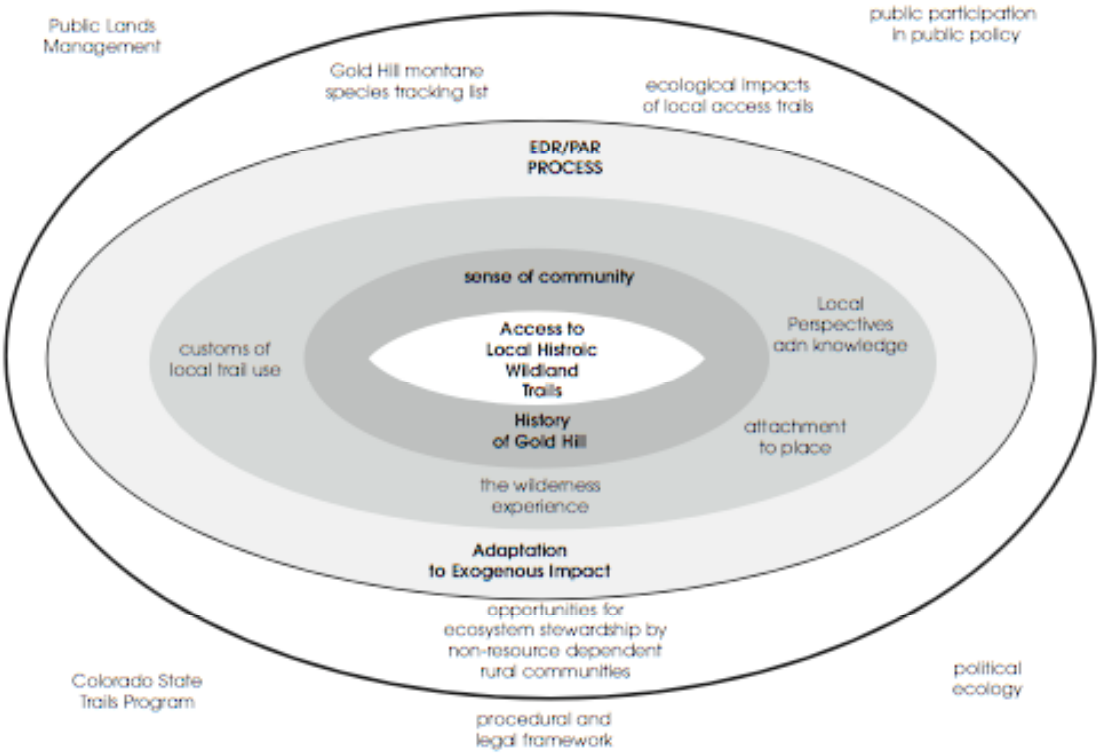
_____

Footnotes

1. Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest 1997 Revised Management Plan, Final Environmental Impact Statement, Appendix B, 13-16 per Report by the Rocky Mountain Recreation Initiative, Nederland, Colorado, April 2002, *Off Road Vehicles in Colorado: Facts, Trends and Recommendations.*

Appendix One-B
FUNCTIONS OF TRAIL CUSTOM

Appendix One-C
UNDERSTANDING TRAIL ACCESS BY LOCALS



December 3, 2003

To the County Commissioners (Paul Danish, Ron Stewart & Tom Mayer) & Those Present:

Many assumptions have naturally been made by County staff in the R&PPA proposal. In the context of standard resource management planning, a cookie cutter is often employed through no one's fault in particular. Still, the cookie cutter often fails to capture unique interpretive opportunities, of which Big Horn has many. Big Horn reflects perhaps one of Boulder County's greatest interpretive assets and this, across several dimensions including living culture, environmental history and the ecological processes that run from plains to tundra in Boulder County.

The breadth of possibility for stewardship of Big Horn and adjacent lands merits a deeper look than the Draft Proposal offers. Please consider these alternative assumptions:

- First, cultural values exist in contemporary terms in the area, not only in relics of the past;
- Second, Big Horn's ecological role in the landscape is valuable and scarce;
- Third, the BLM holdings in the Sunshine/Gold Hill area have other legitimate public purposes besides recreation;
- And fourth, opportunities for creative problem solving (like learning, brainstorming and visioning) reflect the standards of public involvement much more than community openhouses, 3 minute speaking moments and hearings. People have good ideas and they should be brought to bear coherently in a forum that allows for shared understanding and problem-solving.

I will now address these alternatives in more detail.

1. I have a copy here of the Recreation & Public Purposes Act. Recreation is not the only purpose for which the BLM will transfer lands. "Public purpose," and I quote from the Act, "means for the purpose of providing facilities or services for the benefit of the public in connection with, but not limited to, public health, safety, or welfare." We have lots of room to work with here. Some of the R&PPA projects approved in the past have included: historic monument sites, extension service facilities, social services, and educational facilities. The Draft Proposal through no one person's fault does not represent the creative capacity of Boulder County to develop the unique interpretive and preservation potential of the Big Horn area.

If management of Big Horn is going to be handed over to the County, we all of us here today need to ensure that stewardship will be conducted in a way that proactively resolves arising concerns. We should move slowly on changes in jurisdiction; greater insight needs to be gathered in alternative public involvement forums.

You, the County Commissioners and Staffers, who are here now, may not be here ten years from now; while we, locals, are likely to still be here. No offense intended, but could a land trust or a local non-profit better respond to stewardship prerogatives on Big Horn than people who reside primarily on the plains and by majority could overrun this unique asset. I would like to advocate for outreach by County staff to design a public input process that is conducive to joint-learning, creative brainstorming and long-range problem-solving. And that after more consideration, perhaps the unflinching, primary objective of recreational development could be revisited.

It would be beneficial to "recollect" the premise for Open Space. An overwhelming 90% of those surveyed in the County support the principal use of Open Space as wildlife habitat. As the proposal stands, it seems that the recreational use imperative prevails and reflects pressures associated with suburban sprawl zones. In addition, the boom in outdoor gear industry and other promotional factors drive recreational demand for terrain. This imperative is likely to fail to protect Big Horn's existing assets for future generations.

2. Ecological preservation is a worthy goal of the proposal and has not been adequately addressed. We should not presume that the land is ecologically bereft because of mining, deforestation, fire suppression and/or wilderness trails. The proposal presents the faulty premise that Big Horn is no longer a wildlife habitat worthy of preservation; the reason given is that the area was mined and deforested . That was over a century ago. Such an argument has little merit in light of the resilience of natural processes and what we can observe today on the

ground. Do not fall prey to loosing a montane preservation area because of some short-sighted imperatives to protect only what is termed "pristine."

The cursory environmental assessment of Big Horn in preparation of the County proposal is no more than a template; it presumes that the existing landscape no longer holds ecological value because it does not carry endangered species. Endangered species rely on large scale ecological processes for survival. The vast vacant lands on Big Horn and around offer an important contribution in preserving adjacent wilderness area and the National Park and specifically in providing habitat for keystone or endangered species. Ecological processes are vastly intertwined and we must preserve lands in the mosaic of the Southern Rockies Ecoregion that can serve to support broad scale and small scale ecological processes.

A participatory inventory of the ecological features of Big Horn could be very informative. The Gold Hill Trails Booklet describes how this can be accomplished. Last week, my partner saw a Bald Eagle over Big Horn and we have both often seen bobcats up there off the roadway. Is what the County is proposing a support or an impediment to existing intact ecological processes on Big Horn?

3. General public access trails differ greatly in impact and benefits from local use or wilderness trail systems; once heavy general public access occurs on trails, the wilderness dimension is lost. The County's proposal seems to overlook the entirety of the social phenomena of footpaths in the foothills; they are referred to dismissively as "social trails" and acts of trespass; oral history would reveal otherwise. Social trails reflect normal interactional and ecological processes and are not a significant threat to wildlife or plant life. They are part of a foothills cultural experience that is alive, albeit limping a bit. The implicit functions of local trail access customs include:

- Preserving a Sense of Place and a bonding to the natural environment,
- Preserving a Sense of Community and the social bonds between community members associated with local nature experiences,
- Maintaining rural mutual help structures,
- Providing a sense of security by having locals (defined as those with whom one is familiar) nearby on trails,
- Offering spiritual clarity & strength in the solitude of the wilderness experience,
- And of notable national and international relevance, storing a reservoir of potentiality for human experience in connectivity to a landscape (Books). Consider that 3 nationally-distributed herbal tincture lines started with pioneering contemporary locals in the forests of Gold Hill. We as a society must preserve our intimate connections to landscape. What are the impacts of the R&PPA proposal on how local communities connect to the landscape? In the public eye, could this connection be worthy of preservation?

4. What can we do? I spoke with Jan Fackrel of the BLM yesterday, and although I can not speak for her, I can share with you what she said. She told me that there existed no deadline for submission of the County's proposal or any proposal for that matter. She prefers that all problems be worked out before the plan is presented to the BLM. On all of her projects thus far, the public comment period went by with no comment because matters were taken care of up front. Even if a the Draft Proposal were submitted, she will enter into a series of meetings with local residents afterwards.

A League of Women Voters' report notes: "Since Open Space programs are rooted in the conflicting purposes of public recreation and natural resource preservation, contentious issues abound....Some of the management issues ... have come to full flower only in the older and larger Open Space programs. As newer programs mature, they may find themselves dealing with many of the same issues" (p9).

The time is ripe for innovation in Boulder County Open Space design. It is ripe for the healing and learning offered by a more creative Big Horn design process. One idea could be a stewardship study group, drawing upon the creative and problem solving power of hard working representatives from various interest groups. We need to be given the opportunity to work along side each other on stewardship objectives that meet the needs of plains residents, adjacent property owners, local residents & other interested parties.

Such an initiative would parallel many other collaborative efforts across the Western landscape. (books) Such an approach would minimize contention and address safety concerns, preservation concerns and liability concerns while still taking advantage of BLM's imperative to divest. This is an opportunity for forward thinking on many levels that should not be overlooked. The promise of sound public participation is great and it does not infringe on County authority; rather credibility is expanded as trust and legitimacy are regained in County planning. Effective public participation eliminates the stigma and rancor that plagues the County's well-intentioned efforts.

I believe in participatory research and planning. Such a RFP and the subsequent contract will be negligible in cost compared to the expenditures proposed in the current budget and the conflicts that are emerging. Participatory research would save time and money now. In addition, the BLM might be willing to co-convene and share the expense of facilitating a short-term study group; if all goes well, this study group could continue to meet in the best interest of ongoing stewardship. By mid spring, your staff will have in hand a proposal that might exceed your current expectations and certainly be more likely to be approved by the BLM.

Imagine leaving a legacy of healthy public participation in Boulder County Open Space design. Instead of being remembered for increasing conflicts on Open Space, you will be remembered fondly as innovators who have climbed a steep "social" trail of ambitious and sustainable Open Space preservation.

Beyond process, the following are my suggestions on the substance of the proposal. There are ways to allow the greater public to benefit without trail and parking development. Low impact, small group guided walks could serve the public need in environmental and historical education and outreach without impinging upon the cultural uniqueness of Gold Hill and the Front Range foothills.

Rather than parking areas, picnic tables, and mountain bike trails, I would like to propose educational interpretive tours guided by locals, volunteers or professionals on native lore, local history and ecological processes at play in the landscape; Big Horn is an exceptional and historic area for this interpretive work. This could be tied into the work of local historic societies and nature associations. Gold Hill school kids and the PTO could be involved in the interpretive effort as part of preserving local schools, another threatened and unique resource. They could make the history come alive as well as share with plains residents, "flatlanders," the imbued nature of high altitude living. Interpretive signs are staid and do not carry that energy and connectivity that real human contact can offer.

If there has to be parking areas, it should not be in the middle of what is a lovely plateau protected from the plains with Big Horn on its east end. Parking lots are not wilderness values and not representative of quality of the area. Even the Switzerland Trail doesn't have parking lots. Parking on Horsfal Flats is a big mistake for all concerned: the public of recreationalists who have to then look at the Mill and be exposed to severe wind conditions and thunder storms. Other areas are more protected and even the Masonic marker parking would make more sense. Many more people coming into the area will increase the likelihood of noxious weed invasions.

Also, consider contract delivery of transportation services from Boulder for tours.. minimizing the need for parking areas. Some of these funds could go back into management and research. Transportation to and from Gold Hill has an historic precedence in the line ran by the Walter's Brothers and the Molloy girls too. Temporary structures like yurts could be placed in a few strategic locations to house group needs. Scaling back development of trails and making the area a non-signed, oral history exchange zone would preserve the integrity of the area for future generations. All of these ideas and others may help make Big Horn a jewel in local preservation, a symbol of what Boulder County represents. A sound public forum of effective dialogue and learning should exist to evaluate each and every one.

TRAIL AND RECREATION EASEMENT

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That _____, ("Grantor"), for good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is acknowledged, hereby grants, subject to all the terms and conditions hereof, to the County, its successors and assigns a nonexclusive permanent easement for the installation, construction, operation, use, inspection, repair, maintenance, and removal of a trail suitable for bicyclists and pedestrians along _____, together with an easement for recreational purposes on the _____, together with all rights and privileges as are necessary or incidental to the reasonable and proper use of such easement in and to, upon, over, under, and across the following-described property which the Grantor owns or in which the Grantor has any interest, to wit, _____, which easement is more particularly described in Exhibit A, which is attached hereto and by this reference incorporated herein. Said parcel of land contains approximately _____ square feet,

The parties, for themselves and their successors and assigns, do hereby additionally covenant and agree:

1. That County shall pay for and install a trail with a minimum width of eight feet for bicycle and pedestrian use within the easement, at locations agreed upon by Grantor and County. Upon completion of the trail, the County shall maintain and repair the trail.

2. That the County may make other improvements incidental to the use and enjoyment of the trail, and to _____ (STATE ANY OTHER PURPOSES HERE), so long as these improvements do not interfere with the Grantor's use of its property and do not interfere with Grantor's concurrent use of the easement incidental to its use of its property.

3. That County shall not use the easement for any other purpose except as contemplated herein and shall restore the surrounding area of the above-described property following any construction, repair, or maintenance to a condition substantially equivalent to its condition immediately preceding entry by the County, and that County shall repair or replace all improvements of Grantors that are disturbed or damaged in the exercise of the rights and privileges herein granted.

4. That the covenants and agreements herein contained are for the benefit of the Grantor and County only, and do not create any obligations or duties to persons not parties hereto.

5. That Grantor herein reserves to itself, its successors, and assigns, the right to enter upon, occupy, and use said property for any and all purposes not inconsistent with the rights and privileges herein granted.

6. That if the easement is no longer used by the County for the purposes stated herein, the easement shall be considered permanently abandoned, and all right, privilege, and interest shall revert to the Grantor.

7. That it is the intention of the parties to make the land and water areas of the easement available to the public for recreational purposes without charge, and to limit the parties' liability

toward persons entering thereon for such purposes, in the event that either or both of the parties would otherwise be liable, pursuant to Part 1, Article 41, Title 33, C.R,S.

Signed this _____ day of _____, _____.

COUNTY GRANTOR

By:_____ By:_____

STATE OF COLORADO)
) ss.
COUNTY OF B0ULDER)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this _____ day of _____, _____, by _____, as County.

Witness my hand and official seal.

My commission expires: _____.

_____
Notary Public

STATE OF COLORADO)
) ss.
COUNTY OF BOULDER)

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this _____ day of _____, _____, by _____, as Grantors.

Witness my hand and official seal.

My commission expires: _____.

_____
Notary Public

Appendix Two-B.
GOLD HILL TRAIL ACCESS PERSPECTIVES:
POSITIONS, INTERESTS AND INCENTIVES TO NEGOTIATE

SUPPORT for TRAIL ACCESS

Community
NEIGHBORLINESS *
Respectfulness*
Community is this balance of rights and responsibilities
Preserve the qualities of openness, trust and mutual respect ..
Difficult to master art of being human*
What do they need to build trust with the community and let down some barriers?
Community is based on trust and reciprocity.
Trust can be built with agreements that are kept.

FEAR
Patrolling land with guns is not acceptable; it is a threat to our community*
I don't want to be afraid that I will be shot at if I am wandering across the landscape.
Fear should not reign here in Gold Hill as in so much of the rest of the country.

Local Trails Access
VALUES
Like friendliness and trails open with respect*
Just forest and interconnection with that*
There is no place to walk free anymore. Everything is regulated.
Freely move through this place on existing trails.
It's my world and I'm visiting the trees whether I'm bad or good.
Sanctuary
Has been nice
Sense of solitude on the trails
Prefer if not formal arrangements
The wild is what you see [in your mind's eye]when you come back to the human world L5

OPPOSITION to TRAIL ACCESS

Community
NEIGHBORLINESS
It's a free country and people have private property rights
Town is family folk...young old, like it was in the 50s*

FEAR
Need to not feel attacked if have differing opinion*
Not to be looked upon as a villain*

Local Trails Access
Other land is accessible by the public
Other issues more important like preserving the school
Also stay away from private property rights
SITTING ON THE FENCE 2/6 L5 FL-PRIVATE PROPERTY RIGHTS

Sources: Interviews, (case notes from workshop (JH), discussion notes, feedback logs (FL-PREWORKSHOP), email, commentary books, Survey Blackhorn notes (SB), casual talk at openhouse (SP) commentary in returned booklets, * LandOwner with Trail Segment(s) Sundecidect SITING ON THE FENCE :-)
Note: Comments are linked to their source in coded form; statements may be deleted if source withdraws it so.

SUPPORT continued

Do we still want to have a way to get into mountains without cars?
2/16/03 L5 FL-ON TRAILS
Without encountering cars?
Seemed like County would like to support alternative [to cars] ways of access [to mountains].
2/16/03 L5 FL-ON TRAILS
Quiet Time
Residents are motivated by health, ecoconsciousness, safe recreation and activity. RT1-Booklet notes.
The wilderness experience may be ennobling, but not for the many.Whyte, p19
they just think with the preeminence of profit over any other matter. it's so sad and devastating to people and places. They run here away from the effects of this mentality only to leave the effects of the very same as a legacy.

HISTORY
Old timers remember when people moved freely over land
Old Trails have been used for a long time; not right to change now.
Has witnessed gradual erosion of trail system, like the loss of the Niwot Biosphere reserve.
On trails used to try for long distances.
North Trail is a vital artery of access to the landscape
Vote with feet-social trail by use L2-LN
Learn from JL, British history of use of trails RT

NEWCOMERS
Prospective property owners need to be made aware of our unwritten policy of keeping trails open to local residents.
They should be encouraged to respect our local tradition and to attempt to divert the trail so to ensure their privacy.
Would like to integrate newcomers into the community.

ABOUT LOCALS
Enjoy meeting locals on trails*
It is lovely to have visitors especially if you call ahead*
Only a few people seem to be problems*
Vicarious feel of watching people enjoy my trail*
I enjoy saying hello*

OPPOSITION continued

HISTORY
Previous owner of Resnick Ranch never allowed public access on North Trail

NEWCOMERS
Nothing noted.

ABOUT LOCALS
Nothing noted.

SUPPORT continued

At first I wanted to close everything off, but now I realize I live on the edge of a community*
Like friendly locals*
Keep it local
Keep it low key
Big change if not local
Inclusive v exclusive LN
More likely ok if local [users on trails] LN
Transparent or translucent borders RT
Filter-being local…know about area…familiarity RT

THE GENERAL PUBLIC*
Maps must not be distributed*
Keep trails unknown*
I would be unhappy with Mt. Sanitas type use on my land.*
Do not publicize our trails*
Would like to approach the issue of publicizing considering the fact that we are unincorporated, we have no local law enforcement, no "services" and there is an expectation of peace and tranquility and safety. Therefore we are less likely able to "manage" use by the public on public land.*
I would like to limit (control) public access to trails around G.H. town and spend our energy on how to establish cooperative agreements within our local purview.*
Does not want any mapping of south trail published in anyway!
Careful to not broaden knowledge of trail locations? 2/5/03 L7
Put up signs to let outsiders know they are entering our community RT1
Volunteer to talk to bikers at store SI2
2 mins. Sticker on helmet SI
Sincere/passionate SI
Water bottles SI
W/code/fillup @ store SI
Share values SI
[Put out]Water ourselves(in big jugs) for bikers SI2
Community spirit SI
Eyes on the Street SI
Incident reporting system SI
Not feasible to keep it to locals SI

OPPOSITION continued

THE GENERAL PUBLIC
Nothing noted

SUPPORT continued

Openness/mindfulness SI
COUNTY*
Do not want central county control*
Trails in study area should not be officially designated part of county trail system
Get funding with County to open up switzerland trail past sawmill and up to Peak to Peak
County control means far removed people decide what's good and wonderful under their agenda.

Land Owner Prerogatives
PRIVACY*
Concerned about sanctuary quality of my land*
Do not wish to feel invaded.*

RESPECT FOR LANDOWNERS
Respect the rights of private landowners*
Show appreciation for access.*
Do not want my dogs screamed at when people on my land*
Leave no trace*
Who owns the land? Privilege going on S1

LIABILITY
I don't want to get sued for being nice an d letting people on my land*
See those that hurt themselves RT

LAND VALUES
Interested in knowing cost of keeping space open
Not so interested in tax abatement anymore
Would like to sell my land

Stewardship Concerns
FIRES
No cigarette smoking on my land please*

MAINTENANCE OF TRAILS
I hope the trails are never "maintained" [likes wildness character]

OPPOSITION continued

COUNTY
Nothing noted.

Land Owner Prerogatives
PRIVACY*
Once a house is built people will stop coming by.
They would feel uncomfortable doing so.
Sanctity of homes free of intrusive disturbance

RESPECT FOR LANDOWNERS*
I have had damage to my land.
Do not leave litter or human waste

LIABILITY
Nothing noted.

LAND VALUES
Nothing noted.

Stewardship Concerns
FIRES
Fire danger

MAINTENANCE OF TRAILS
On the moccasin trail, he is concerned about erosion and would like to improve it. SITTING ON THE FENCE

SUPPORT continued

Not positive to be maintained-SI1
CONSERVATION*
Access bothers Blue Grouse in aspen grove on north slope of her property.*
Concern for wildlife who live in forest.*
Fence around inholes; Deer trail deviation is apparent. LN

WEEDS*
Control of invasive weed species ie leafy spurge*

Land Use Preferences
BIKES
No bikes on Mocassin trail or on South trail.*
Avoid hordes of bicyclists*
I would also prefer no bikes but hikers and horses welcome.*
Local cyclists welcome.*
No bicycles on hiking paths-ok on old mining roads
No Gonzo Bikes
Pressures outside of Gold Hill on the Boulder Mountain Parks drive bicyclists to our area.
Bikes are not more harmful than walkers to trails and wildlife-Disagree SI as a collective

MOTORIZED ACCESS*
Motorcycles are 1000 times more harmful than bikes-Agree SI as a collective
No motorbikes or other motorized vehicles on trails through private land especially.
They tear up the trails.
Users drive off trail.
Keeping the dirt bikes and ATVs off my land is extremely important; they tend to

OPPOSITION continued

CONSERVATION
Conservation justifies ending trail use
Land restoration is important
We have done a good deal of minimese clean up.
Ranching for wildlife is important
Need to manage fields and forests that have been unmaintained
Would like to share conservation benefits
I wonder how Blue Grouse bothered by people coming though

WEEDS
Concerned about spread of leafy spurge by trail users
I rerouted part of the south trail into the leafy spurge patch because of people leaving gate open. SITTING ON THE FENCE

Land Use Preferences
BIKES
Nothing noted.

MOTORIZED ACCESS*
Too many dirt bikes on Switzerland Trail
Problems with motorcyclists. SITTING ON THE FENCE

SUPPORT continued

tear up trails and land beside trails and unmaintained areas.
HORSES
No horses on my land*
Dogs roll in horse manure(if horses leave droppings)*

DOGS
Dogs must be on leash.*
Dogs on leash through private property
Poop

Permissions
Respect back and forth*
Give and take on trails works best*
Should be some way for local people to know whether trails across private land are available for local use or not.
Do no trespassing signs mean everyone or not.
Request permission from property owner to cross land-respect silence and privacy of owner
Do not like idea of granting official easements*

CURRENT PERMISSIONS*
My approach to the path through this land over the years:
-Coming from a place of prayer and aiming for harmony
-Keeping it "low key" and personal
-When specific things came up, I'd talk to people individually and explain and discuss.
Like to keep trails open in a non-official way
No hikers on ranch...buffer zone for camp
Hikers always welcome.
Locals all walk the road [to mocassin trail]
I prefer tacit agreements
Wants no trespassing with verbally meeting a few locals to give permission. Does not want to advertise the road as open on a local sheet, nor sign, just fine if permission is face-to-face with rules spoken.
Best if I don't know who has gone through
Bypass my house is ok to use lower trail.
Also said ok for hikers to go through barbed wire fence.

OPPOSITION continued

HORSES
I like to ride too, but have enough land or use North Trail
And people leaving horse gates open.SITTING ON THE FENCE

DOGS
I have dogs on my land

Permissions
NO Permission
NO Trespassing

CURRENT PERMISSIONS
Nothing noted.

SUPPORT continued

SIGNAGE
Show where Entering Private Property
If property owners could mark where the trails meet their property and
designate how the trail be treated with specific requests
as to behaviors that are ok and not.
Earlier years, few sign at each end: silence, respect for the land/wildlife/
dogs at heel or on leash, occasional use, no mechanized vehicles
Signage works-bike association rep

On Trails Disputes
POSITIONS
Seems like problem is one of differing values and the influx of non-locals.
No more aggressive fencing and rifles
The community has a legitimate claim and a legitimate voice.
Social capital....trust reciprocity mutual regard, cooperation and communication...
the change is a new ethic of inhospitableness.
L2 said that L13 was misrepresenting things...to L11. Escalation on both
ends...walking around with guns out there.
2/26 L11 to L2 FIL-DIALOGUE ON NORTH TRAIL.
Privileged bunch issue
Right of egress
Issue of Old Trails

PROCESS
Important to soften polarity.*
Polarity and hard heartedness create hostility.*
Would like for tensions to disappear*
Find a different tone*
What do they need to build trust with the community and let down some barriers?
I'll use wire cutters
Just go where I want to.. If I get shot. Oh well.
Keep trails in the community consciousness*
Hope that trail problems soon rectified*
Aligning interests in a shared vision

OPPOSITION continued

SIGNAGE
We have no trespassing signs up and they were vandalized.

On Trails Disputes
POSITIONS
North Trail never ever will it be open.
2/6 L13 FIL-DIALOGUE ON NORTH TRAIL.
There is no negotiating
No trespassing.

PROCESS
Would like summary of workshop, but can not participate*
It's not appropriate for me to come to workshop*
Once she explained process of resolving problems [by trails
group member], he got behind the concept right away.

SUPPORT continued

Working things out
Landowners know about their own trails and trail issues and what they need/want
is a "safe" environment to have a lengthy discussion of solutions to their problems.
I will reserve judgement until I've seen how it goes.
To succeed, we must build trust--authentic trust, not blind trust.
We must reach verifiable agreements that are mutually satisfactory.
I do think you should let folks know at the start of what the full journey entails
and how much they can get done in this first session
Share Attitudes-To what extent engage? LN N1
Personal Diplomacy RT L16
Space for participants to articulate 1)their concerns about the current and emerging
trail situation, and 2) their hopes for/visions of a future trail system in the Gold
Hill Fire Dist. in which concerns have been elegantly addressed to the satisfaction
of all stakeholders.
Meaningful civic engagement that could lead to positive outcomes.
Durable solution LN
What about rotating use? [one day bikers, one day horses] LN
Permission, liability, legalities, history of use, et al can create ever increasing com-
plexity. Seek the simplest solutions.

SOLUTIONS
Permission Coding RT L16

FUTURE
Good to force community to think about future
Thankful for opportunity to have this issue brought up.
How will we deal with future

OPPOSITION continued

SOLUTIONS
Address property owners-Guidelines on both sides S1

FUTURE
Nothing noted.