

Chapter 5. Consultation and Coordination

A Notice of Intent was published in September, 2009 in the Federal Register to announce the preparation of the Trail Management Plan and EIS. Since this initial notice of the Plan public involvement and coordination has occurred throughout the planning process

5.1 Public Involvement

Public involvement has been an ongoing piece of the planning process. Activities have included public meetings, public comment periods, and distribution of newsletters to keep all stakeholders informed. In addition, the Park Planning website (PEPC), all materials for review were made available on the Trail Plan website for viewing. Appendix A outlines a full history of public scoping activities that occurred.

5.1.1 Stakeholder Groups

Over 60 stakeholder groups were identified with specific interest and/or expertise in trails in the Park. These stakeholders were invited to participate in a survey in Fall 2009 to identify initial strengths, challenges, and opportunities related to the trails in the park. The Stakeholder Groups continued to be invited and involved throughout the plan process through public meetings.

Primary Stakeholder Groups included:

- Local municipalities, and county governments
- Trail user groups
- Local outdoor recreation businesses
- Adjacent compatible institutional land owners.
- Conservation non-profit organizations.

A full list of stakeholder groups is provided in Appendix A.

5.1.2 Public Scoping

An extensive public scoping period occurred to involve the public in developing the components of the Plan. Three public workshops were held in February, 2010 to invite the public to share their ideas of what they would like to see for the trails in the Park and how to improve them. The Park received approximately 500 comments and had approximately 127 persons attend the workshops. A second set of public meetings were held in September, 2010 to invite the public to provide comment to conceptual alternative ideas. The Park received approximately 200 comments and had approximately 148 attend the three meetings.

5.1.3 Draft EIS

This section will provide a summary of the results of the public review and comment period of the Draft EIS. This will be written upon results of Draft Plan Distribution.

5.2 Public Agencies Consulted During the Planning Process

In addition to the stakeholder groups and general public involvement, public agencies were consulted. A list of agencies is provided in Appendix A. Cultural resource compliance for this project as required under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, has been initiated and will be part of the Draft Plan review process. Additionally, an initial consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was received in 2011 and will continue as required in accordance with the Endangered Species Act. Documentation of compliance will be included in a section, Responses to Comments, in the Final EIS.

5.3 Responses to Comments Received

This section will be prepared as part of the Final EIS Document.

5.4 Preparers and Contributors

Advisory Team

Name	Title/Responsibility	Education/Experience
Paul Stoehr	Deputy Superintendent, CVNP, Advisor to Plan Coordinator	B.S. Landscape Architecture 32 years NPS
Lisa Petit	Chief, Division of Resource Management, CVNP, Advisor to Plan Coordinator	B.S. Zoology M.S. Biology Ph.D Zoology 8 years federal research; 11 years NPS
Kevin Skerl	Ecologist/Compliance Coordinator, CVNP Primary Advisor to Plan Coordinator, Plan Assembly, Development and Review for all sections of planning document.	B.S. Wildlife Biology M.S. Conservation Biology & Sustainable Development 3 years non-profit conservation sector, 13 years NPS
Lynn Garrity	Outdoor Recreation Planner, CVNP Plan Project Coordinator, All activities of planning, document production and public involvement.	B.S. Landscape Architecture M.S Environmental Management 1 year non-profit 11 years county government 5 years NPS
Rory Robinson	Outdoor Recreation Planner Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program, NPS Advisor to Plan Coordinator	32 years NPS
Andrea Irland	Outdoor Recreation Planner Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program, Advisor to Plan Coordinator	22 years NPS

Interdisciplinary Team Members

Jennie Vaserhelyi, Division Chief, Visitor Education and Interpretation

Chris Ryan, Division Chief Ranger, Visitor Protection

Eric Simple, Division Chief, Maintenance

Ivan Kassovic, Operations Supervisor, Visitor Protection

Steve Roberts, Operations Supervisor, Visitor Education and Interpretation

Kim Norley, Landscape Architect

Bill Zimmer, Trails Supervisor

Anthony Gareau, GIS Specialist

Patricia Stevens, Chief of Planning, Cleveland Metroparks

John Mack, Chief of Natural Resources, Cleveland Metroparks

Terry Robison, Director of Research, Division of Natural Resources

Ed Kuilder, Park Resource Manager, Bedford and Brecksville Reservations

Dave Whited, Chief of Planning, Metro Parks, Serving Summit County

Mark Mzernet, Planner, Metro Parks, Serving Summit County

Mike Johnson, Chief of Natural Resources, Metro Parks, Serving Summit County

Deb Yandala, Executive Director, Conservancy for CVNP.

Other Contributors

Stan Austin, Superintendent

CVNP Division of Resource Management

Meg Plona, Biologist

Chris Davis, Plant Ecologist

Andrew Bishop, Biological Science Technician

Sonia Bingham, Wetland Biologist

Rob Bobel, Engineer

Paulette, Cossel, Historical Architect

Janet Popielski, Engineer

Darlene Kelbach, Historical Landscape Architect

Dennis Hamm, Management Assistant

CVNP Division of Visitor Protection

Carl Dyer, Law Enforcement Specialist

Jared Brewer, Park Ranger

Jeff Stell, Park Ranger

CVNP Division of Visitor Education and Interpretation

Mary Pat Doorley, Public Information Officer

Lynnette Sprague-Falk, Interpretive Assistant

Paul Motts, Interpretive Park Ranger

Rebecca Jones, Interpretive Park Ranger

Pam Barnes, Education Specialist

Arrye Rosser Interpretive Park Ranger

CVNP Division of Maintenance

Dee Strickland, Facility Operations Specialist

Cleveland Metroparks

Richard Kerber, Director, Planning, Design and Natural Resources

John Cardwell, Landscape Architect

Nidia Arguedas, Planner

Nancy Desmond, Planning Assistant

The Cleveland Metroparks assembled members of its management team for review and interim meetings regarding the Trail Plan.

Metroparks Serving Summit County

Summit Metro Parks, Serving Summit County assembled members of its management team for review and an interim meeting regarding the Trail Plan.

Rob Curtis, Park Biologist

National Park Service

Ann Bauermeister, Archeologist, Midwest Region

Kay Ellis, Accessibility Program Manager, NPS, Washington DC

Butch Street, Denver Service Center

Kurt Kestleroot, Midwest Region

Kerri Cahill, Denver Service Center

Steve Elkington, Recreational Trails, NPS, Washington DC

Volunteers/Interns

Holly Glock

Heather Furman

Matt DeGroot

5.5 References

5.5.1 Bibliography

Akron Metropolitan Area Transportation Study. 2009. Regional Transportation Plan.

<http://www.amatsplanning.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/06/summit-northeast.pdf>

Akron Metropolitan Area Transportation Study, 2010. "AMATS awards \$100,000 in liveability grants in Greater Akron". <http://www.amatsplanning.org/2010/12/09/amats-awards-100000-in-livability-grants-throughout-greater-akron-area/>

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, 2010. Draft AASHTO Guide for the Planning, Design, and Operation of Bicycle Facilities.

<http://design.transportation.org/Documents/DraftBikeGuideFeb2010.pdf>

American Hiking Society. The Economic Benefits of Trails. www.AmericanHiking.org.

American Whitewater. 2005. Safety Code of American Whitewater.

<http://www.americanwhitewater.org/content/Wiki/safety:start>

Anderson, D., Lime D., Freimund, W. 1992. Perception of the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area by Canoe and Kayak Owners in Northeast Ohio. University of Minnesota, College of Natural Resources.

Arnberger A., Brandenburg C., Muhar A. 2002. Monitoring and Management of Visitor Flows in Recreational and Protected Areas, Conference Proceedings.

Arnolds-Gibbons, 1996, Impervious surface coverage. American Planning Association Journal, v 62, no.2, p.243-258.

Audubon. 2010. What is an Important Bird Area? http://web4.audubon.org/bird/iba/iba_intro.html

Bates T., 2010. "Supertiny Power Plants", Fast Company, June, Issue 146.

<http://www.fastcompany.com/magazine/146/supertiny-power-plants.html>

Bennett, Zuelke. 1999. The effects of recreation on birds: a literature review. Delaware Natural Heritage Program, Smyrna, DE 19977.

Benninger, M.C. 1989. Trails as conduits of movement for plant species in coniferous forests of Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado. Masters thesis, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio

Benninger-Truax, J.L. Vankat and R.L. Schaefer. 1992. Trail corridors as habitat and conduits for movement of plant species in Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado, Landscape Ecology 6(4): 269-278.

- Bollin-Booth, H.A. 2007. Diet analysis of the coyote (*Canis latrans*) in metropolitan park systems of northeast Ohio. Master's Thesis. Cleveland State University, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Brady A., Plona M. 2008. Occurrence of *Escherichia coli* in the Cuyahoga River in the Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Ohio, U.S. Department of Interior, U.S. Geological Survey.
- Brandywine and Boston Mills Ski Resort. Laubenthal K, email correspondence July 21, 2011
- Brose D., 1981. Archeological Investigations in the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. Archeology Reports #30. Cleveland Museum of Natural History.
- Bryan, Graham. 2004. How Much Habitat is Enough, Environment Canada.
<http://www.on.ec.gc.ca/wildlife/factsheets/pdf/fs-howmuchhabitat-e.pdf>
- Cavanaugh W., Tocci G, 1998. Environmental Noise. USC Institute of Public Affairs, Volume 1, Number 1.
<http://www.nonoise.org/library/envarticle/index.htm>
- Cepek, J.D. 2000. Population monitoring and diet analysis of coyotes in Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio. Master's Thesis, Cleveland State University, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Chaser. D., Summarized by W. Strotz. Birds Habitat and the CVNP, Volunteer Enrichment Series, Cuyahoga Valley National Park, 2010
- Chen, J., S. C. Saunders, T. R. Crow., R. J. Naiman, K. D. Brososke, G. D. Mroz, B. L. Brookshire, and J. F. Franklin. 1999. Microclimate in forest ecosystem and landscape ecology. *BioScience* 49: 288-297.
- City of Hudson. Master Plan. <http://www.hudson.oh.us/departments/parks/masterplan.asp>
- Cleveland Metroparks. 2011. The Emerald Necklace Centennial Plan: 2020.
<http://www.clemetparks.com/CentennialPlan/Index.asp>
- Cleveland Metroparks. 2010. 2010 Park District Visitation, Statistics on Visitors Entering Reservations, Recreational Visits and Program and Facility Attendance.
- Cleveland Rowing Foundation, 2011, <http://www.clevelandrows.org/RivergatePark>
- Cockerell R., 1992. Green Shrouded Miracle, Administrative History, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, National Park Service.
- Cole, David. 1978. Estimating the susceptibility of wildland vegetation to trailside alteration. *Journal of Applied Ecology* 15:281-286.
- Cole, David and Monz, Christopher, 2004. Spatial patterns of recreation impact on experimental campsites. *Journal of Environmental Management*. 70:73-84. (Also referenced from "Managing Recreational Impacts to Mountain Vegetation: Plant Response to Trampling", Aldo Leopold Wilderness Research Institute, 2004)

Cowardin, L.M., V. Carter, F.C. Golet, E.T. LaRoe. 1979. Classification of wetland and deepwater habitats in the United States. U.S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Biological Services, Washington, D.C. USA. FWS/OBS-79/31.

Crompton, 2001."Perceptions of How Presence of Greenways Trails Affects the Value of Proximate Properties, Journal of Park & Recreation Administration.

Curtis R., 2008. Regional Ecological Assessment of Terrestrial Habitat Model, Metro Parks, Serving Summit County.

Cuyahoga Countryside Conservancy. Email communication, Beth Knorr, May 2, 2011.

Cuyahoga River Community Planning Organization and Ohio EPA, 2009. A Request for the Delisting of Select Beneficial Use Impairments in Segments and Tributaries of the Cuyahoga Area of Concern.

Cuyahoga Valley Scenic Railroad. 2010. Attendance Statistics.

Cuyahoga Valley Trails Council. 2007. Trail Guide, Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

Dale , Weaver, 1974. Trampling effects on vegetation of the trail corridors of north Rocky Mountain forests. Journal of Applied Ecology 11:767-772.

Davey Resource Group, 2001. GIS Wetlands and Restoration Assessment, Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Cuyahoga and Summit Counties, Ohio

Dawson J.O. , Hinz, P. , and Gordon, J. 1974. Hiking trail impact on Iowa stream valley forest preserves. Iowa State J. Res. 48:329-337 (abstract by USDA Forest Service).

Djuren, C.M. and C.C. Young, 2007 Invasive exotic plant monitoring at Cuyahoga Valley National Park: Year 1 (2007). Natural Resource Technical Report NPS/HTLN/NRTR-2007/063. National Park Service, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Environment Canada, Canadian Wildlife Service. 2004. How Much Habitat is Enough? A Framework for Guiding Habitat Rehabilitation in Great Lakes Areas of Concern (Second Edition). 80p

Federal Highway Administration and the National Recreational Trails Advisory Committee. Conflicts of Multiple –Use Trails, Synthesis of the Literature and State of the Practice.

Garett-Peltier. 2010. Estimating the Employment Impacts of Pedestrian, Bicycle and Road Infrastructure, Case Study: Baltimore.

Hamilton, L. 2009. Exploring Risks of a Multi-Use Trail, Cuyahoga Valley National Park

Harper K. A., S. E. Macdonald, P. J. Burton, J. Chen, K. D. Brosofske, S. C. Saunders, E. S. Euskirchen, D. Roberts, M. S. Jaiteh, and P. E. R. A. ESSEEN. 2005. Edge influence on forest structure and composition in fragmented landscapes. Conservation Biology 19:768-782.

Hazlett, K. Owner, Camp Hi Livery, Personal Communication, March, 23, 2011.

- Herpy, D. Crooked River Adventures-Email Communication, May, 26-2011
- Hickman S., 1990. Evidence of edge species attraction to nature trails within deciduous forest. *Natural Areas Journal*. 10:3-5.
- Holmes K., Goebel C. 2008. Prioritization Model for Riparian Areas of the Cuyahoga Valley National Park, The Ohio State University.
- Hopper, L. 2007. *Landscape Architectural Standards*.
- Hunter, W.C.,M.F. Carter D. N. Pashley, and K. Barker. 1993. Partners in Flight species prioritization scheme. Pp. 109-119 in D. M. Finch and P.W. Stangel (eds.) *Status and management of neotropical migratory birds*. U.S.D.A. Forest Service General Technical Report RM-229. Rocky Mountain forest and Range Experimental Station, Fort Collins, Colorado.
- International Joint Commission. 2011. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. <http://www.ijc.org/rel/agree/quality.html>
- International Mountain Bike Association, 2004. *Trail Solutions*.
- Interpretive Solutions. 2009. CVNP, A conceptual framework for enhancing visitors' experience.
- Jordan, M. *Ecological Impacts of Recreational Use of Trails, A Literature Review*, The Nature Conservancy, 2000
- Karaeniz D. 2003. *The Impact of Little Miami Scenic Trail on Single Family Residential Property* University of Cincinnati, Master Thesis.
- Keen, W. 2008. Comparing relative impacts of various trail user groups. <http://www.americantrails.org/resources/ManageMaintain/WKeenImpacts.html>
- Krynak, Timothy, Daniel Petit, Margaret Plona, and Lisa Petit. 2005. "An Inventory of Indiana Bats (*Myotis sodalis*) and Other Bat Species in Cuyahoga Valley National Park."
- Koehler R., Sowers, J. Mileham, F. Tipple Golec, C. 2000. *An Assessment of Trails, Watercourses, Soils and Redwood Forest Health in Joaquin Miller Park, Oakland, California with Recommendations for Management*.
- Lanehart E. , 1998. *Backcountry Trails Near Stream Corridors*, Thesis, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.
- Lathrop, J. *Ecological Impacts of Mountain Biking: A Critical Literature Review*, Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads. 2004
- Leave No Trace, 2008a. *Outdoor Ethics for Frontcountry*. <http://www.lnt.org/programs/frontcountry.php>
- Leave No Trace, 2008b. <http://www.lnt.org/programs/principles.php>

- Leung, Y. , Marion. J. 1999. Assessing trail conditions in protected areas: application of a problem-assessment method in Great Smokey Mountains National Park, USA, Environmental Conservation.
- Leung, Marion, J. 2000. Recreation Impacts and Management in Wilderness: A State-of-Knowledge Review, Leung, Marion, USDA Forest Service Proceedings RMRS-P-15-VOL-5.
- Lockhart, Owen. 2003."A Preliminary Assessment of Eastern Massasauga (*Sistrurus C. Catenatus*) Habitat within the Cuyahoga Valley National Park.
- Longsdorf. E. 2006. Mountain Bikes and Metropolitan Park Districts: Issues and Trends Identified by State Parks and State Park Districts in Ohio. Proceedings of the 2006 Northeastern Recreation Research Symposium.
- Lonsdale W., 1999. Global patterns of plant invasions and the concept of invisibility. *Ecology* 80: 1522-1536.
- Malone D., Emerick, J. 2003. Impacts of Trails and Recreationists on Wildlife, Aspen Wilderness Workshop.
- Manning, R., J. Bacon, B. Minter, B. Wang, and C Jacobi. 2000. Crowding in Parks and Outdoor Recreation: A Theoretical, Empirical and Managerial Analysis, *Journal of Park and Recreation Administration*, 18(4): 57-72.
- Manning R. 2011. *Studies in Outdoor Recreation*, Oregon State University Press
- Manning R. , 2009. *Parks and People*, University of Vermont Press.
- Marion, J. 2003. Camping Impact Management on the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, Appalachian Trail Conference,
- Marion. J. 2006. Assessing and Understanding Trail Degradation: Results from Big South Fork National River and Recreational Area, National Park Service and U.S. Geological Survey.
- Marion, J., Cole D. 1996. Spatial and Temporal Variation in Soil and Vegetation Impacts on Campsites.
- Marion, J. Personal Communication, April, 2010.
- Metro Parks, Serving Summit County, 2000. Summit Metroparks Trail and Greenways Plan.
- Metro Parks, Serving Summit County, 2010. Visitation by Month.
- Miller, S; Knight, R; Miller C. 1998. Influence of recreational trails on breeding bird communities. *Ecological Applications*. 8:162-169
http://www.unl.edu/nac/bufferguidelines/docs/conservation_buffers.pdf
- Miller, 2000 J. Hobbs. N., 2000. Recreational trails, human activity, and nest predation in lowland riparian areas. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 50 227-236.

Murcia C. 1995. Edge effects in fragmented forests: implications for conservation. *Trends in Ecology & Evolution* 10(2): 58-62.

National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior

1977. General Management Plan, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio

1981. Cuyahoga River Hazard Survey, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area

1983a. Transportation Plan, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio

1983b. Pond Management Plan, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio

1985. Environmental Assessment, Trail Plan, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio

1987. Cultural Landscape Report. Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area.

1991. River Use Management Plan. Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio (unpublished for public)

1993. Pond Management Plan, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area

1995. Economic Impacts of Protecting Rivers, Trails and Greenway Corridors, National Park Service, Rivers and Trails Conservation program

1997. Cultural Resource Management Guidelines.

1998. Sign Plan Update, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area

2000. Cultural Thematic Overview and Methodology Guide, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Ohio

2001. Trail Standards, Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Ohio

2002a. Survey of Potential Linkages to the Ohio & Erie Canal Towpath Trail and Cuyahoga Valley Scenic Railroad in the Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

2002b. Wetland Protection Plan for Proposed Agricultural Lands, Part A. Wetland Identification and Buffer Recommendations, Cuyahoga Valley National Park

2002c. Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Land Cover.

2003a. Long Range Interpretive Plan, Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Ohio

2003b. Rural Landscape Management Plan and EIS, Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Ohio

2004a. Final Programmatic Environmental Assessment for Riverbank Management of the Cuyahoga River, Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior (cont.)

2004b. Logical Lasting Launches. National Park Service, Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program.

2005a. Appalachian Trail Vital Signs. Technical Report NPS/NER/NRTR—2005/026.

2005b. Terra Vista Natural Study Area Designation, NEPA Tracking Form, March, 2005. Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

2005c. Visitor Study, Cuyahoga Valley National Park (University of Idaho, Park Studies Unit), Report 171.

2006a. Management Policies, National Park Service.

2006b. Beaver Inventory, Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

2008a. Park Asset Management Plan, Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

2008b. Strategic Plan, Cuyahoga Valley National Park

2008c. Backcountry Operations. NPS Reference Manual, 83F.

2009a. A Conceptual Framework for Enhancing Visitor Experience, Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

2009b. Nationwide Rivers Inventory, Ohio Segments.
<http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/rtca/nri/states/oh.html>

2009c. National Registry of Natural Landmarks, National Natural Landmarks Program.

2009d. Redwood National Park Trail and Backcountry Management Plan, Environmental Assessment

2009e. National Recreational Trails.
<http://www.americantrails.org/nationalrecreationtrails/about.htm>

2009/2010a. Safety Analysis, Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

2010b. Big Bend National Park. Construct New Multi-Use Trail at Panther Junction, Environmental Assessment.

2010c. Cuyahoga Valley National Park Sensitive Bird Database.

2010d. Boston Mills Historic District Sanitary Sewer and Treatment System Environmental Assessment.

2010e. Cuyahoga Valley National Park Bird List. <http://www.nps.gov/cuva/naturescience/birds.htm>

2010f. National Mall Final Plan, Environmental Impact Statement.

National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior (cont.)

2010g. NPS Stats. Cuyahoga Valley National Park. National Park Service Public Use Statistics Office.
<http://www.nature.nps.gov/stats>

2010h. Cuyahoga Valley National Park Wetlands Database.
National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior (cont.)

2010i. Cuyahoga Valley National Park Bird List, 2010.

2010-2011a. Trail Counts, Cuyahoga Valley National Park.
National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior (cont.)

2011b. Deer Management Plan, Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Working Draft (unpublished)

2011c. Invasive Plant Work Plan, Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

2011d. Structures and Land Use Report. January, 2011. Cuyahoga Valley National Park

2011e. Procedural Manual #77-1 Wetland Protection.

2011f. America's Great Outdoors, U.S Government.
<http://americasgreatoutdoors.gov/files/2011/02/AGO-Report-Report-Only-2-7-11.pdf>

2011g. Healthy Parks, Healthy People, Strategic Action Plan.

2011h. Coyote Inventory, Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

2011i. "Cuyahoga Valley National Park – Peregring Falcons. Last updated March 6, 2011.

2011j. "Cuyahoga Valley National Park – Birds" Last update, March 17, 2011.

2011h. Call to Action. Preparing for a Second Century of Stewardship and Engagement.

National Weather Service, 2011.
<http://water.weather.gov/ahps2/hydrograph.php?wfo=cle&gage=olpo1&view=1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1&toggles=10,7,8,2,9,15,6>

Natural Resource Conservation Service. <http://soildatamart.nrcs.usda.gov/>

Natural Resource Conservation Service. Soil Survey, Cuyahoga County

Natural Resources Conservation Service, Soil Survey, Summit County.
<http://ech.cwru.edu/ech-cgi/article.pl?id=GNR>

Natural Resource Conservation Service, State Office of Michigan. 2002, K-Factor, Technical Guide to RUSLE use in Michigan. <http://www.iwr.msu.edu/rusle/kfactor.htm>

NatureServe. 2009. NatureServe Explorer: An online encyclopedia of life (web application). Version 7.1 NatureServe, Arlington, Virginia. <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer>., Accessed June 1, 2010.

Northeast Ohio Areawide Coordinating Agency. 2008. Regional Bicycle Plan

Northeast Ohio Areawide Coordinating Agency, 2006-2009, Cuyahoga County Highway Traffic Counts

Ohio Administrative Code, 3745-1-54 (C)(1). <http://codes.ohio.gov/oac/3745-1-54>

Ohio & Erie Canal Association, 2010, "Summit County Trail and Greenway Plan", <http://www.ohioeriecanal.org/trailandgreenwayplan.html>

Ohio & Erie Canal Heritage Corridor Committee, 2000. Ohio & Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor Management Plan. <http://www.ohioanderiecanalway.com/Footer%20Navigation/Documents.aspx>

Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) , 2005. Trails for Ohioans.

ODNR, 2009. State Endangered, Threatened and Special Concern Species.

ODNRa. Division of Parks, 2011. website, <http://ohiodnr.com/parks/tabid/80/Default.aspx>

ODNRb, Division of Watercraft, Rick Barrera Personal Communication and email correspondence. March 24, 2011.

Ohio EPA. September 2003, Total Maximum Daily Load for Lower Cuyahoga River.

Ohio EPA, 2007. Ohio Administrative Code 3745-1-26. Cuyahoga River Drainage Basin

Ohio EPA. 2009. A Request for the Delisting of Select Beneficial Use Impairments in Segments and Tributaries of the Cuyahoga River Area of Concern.

Ohio EPA , Division of Surface Water, 2010. Large River Assessment Unit Summary.

Ohio Horseman's Council, 2011. 2010 Ride Miles. <http://www.ohiohorsemanscouncil.com/trailandridereports.aspx>

Ohio Urban University Program, University of Akron, 2005. Northeast Ohio Regional Omnibus Poll.

Outdoor Industry Foundation. 2009. A Special Report on Paddlesports.

Outdoor Industry Foundation. 2010. Outdoor Recreation Participation Report. <http://www.outdoorfoundation.org/research.participation.html>

Outdoor Industry Foundation. 2011. Topline Report.

Palomino D., Carrascal LM, 2007. Impact of recreation on forest bird communities: nondetrimental effects of trails and picnic areas. *Current Zoology* 53 (1) 54-63. Abstract at:

<http://www.actazool.org/paperdetail.asp?id=5346&volume=53&number=1&bgpage=54&endpage=63&year=2007&month=2>

Palmer, T. Hamilton County Metropolitan Park District. Personal Communication. 2011

Partners in Flight, 2002. PIF Conservation Plans. www.blm.gov/wildlife/pifplans.htm

Plona M., Skerl K. 2007, Evaluation of Watershed Imperviousness Models Using Stream Assessment Techniques in the Cuyahoga Valley, Ohio, National Park Service.

Rails to Trails Conservancy. 2007a. Economic Benefits of Trails and Greenways.

Rails to Trails Conservancy, 2007b. "Plan, Design, Build",
http://www.railstotrails.org/ourwork/trailbuilding/toolbox/informationsummaries/trail_surfaces.html

Rosenberg, et al. 2004. Effects of recreational development on forest-breeding birds in U.S. National Forests. Final Report to USDA Forest Service.

Rowley, Edwards and Kelley, 1993. Edges – their effect on vegetation and wildlife. State of Victoria, Department of Natural Resources,

San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission. 2001. Public Access and Wildlife Compatibility.

Schleicher et al. 1994 Techniques to monitor social conditions in the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area – Report 2. Visitor data and information to implement the VERP planning Process: Ohio & Erie Canal Towpath Trail. Unpublished report.

Schueler, T. 1994. The importance of imperviousness. *Watershed Protection Techniques*. 1:3, 100-111.

Skerl K., Plona M., 2007 Evaluation of Watershed Imperviousness Models Using Stream Assessment Techniques in the Cuyahoga Valley, Ohio. Proceedings of the 2007 George Wright Society Conference.

Smith –Castro J; Rodewald A. 2010. Behavioral Responses of nesting birds to human disturbance along recreational trails. *Journal of Field Ornithology*.

Stynes, D.J. 2011. Economic benefits to local communities from national park visitation and payroll, 2009. Natural Resource Report NPS/NRPC/SSD/NRR – 2011/281. National Park Service, Fort Collins, Colorado

Summit County Engineer. 2010. Traffic Counts in Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area.

Thornberry-Ehrlich, T. 2009. Geologic Resources Inventory Scoping Summary, Cuyahoga Valley National Park, Geologic Resources Division, NPS.

- Thurston E., Reader R. 2001. Impacts of Experimentally Applied Mountain Biking and Hiking on Vegetation and Soil of a Deciduous Forest. *Environmental Management*, Volume 27, No.3.
- Tonneson A., Ebersole J., 1997. Human trampling effects on regeneration and age structures of *Pinus edulis* and *Juniperus monosperma*. *Great Basin Naturalist*, 57:50-56, 1997.
- United States Census Bureau. 2010-2011. <http://www.census.gov/>
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service. 2007. Bald Eagle Management Guidelines and Conservation Measures. <http://www.fws.gov/southeast/es/baldeagle/recreation.html>
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service, 2011. Great Blue Heron, <http://www.fws.gov/chesapeakebay/heron.html>
- United States Geological Survey. 2011, Ohio Nowcast, Cuyahoga River, http://www.ohionowcast.info/nowcast_cuyahoga.asp
- University of North Carolina Highway Research Center, 2011, Benefit Cost analysis of Bicycle Facilities, <http://www.bicyclinginfo.org/bikecost/>
- Walters B, 2010. The influence of recreational trails on breeding birds in two large southern Ontario forests. <http://gradworks.umi.com/MR/57/MR57770.html>
- Wenger, S. 1999. A Review of the Scientific Literature on Riparian Buffer, Width, Extent and Vegetation, Office of Public Service & Outreach, Institute of Ecology, University of Georgia.
- Westendorf, 2009, Rutgers University Equine Science Center, Ask the Expert, Farm and Pasture Management. http://esc.rutgers.edu/ask_expert/ate_fmhm.htm
- Whittaker P, 1978. Comparison of surface impact by hiking and horseback riding in the Great Smokey Mountains National Park. *Manage. Rep.* 24, 32p. U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, Southeast Region.
- Wilson J., Seney J. 1994. Erosional Impact of Hikers, Horses, Motorcycles, and Off-road Bicycles on Mountain Trails in Montana, *Mountain Research and Development*, Vol 14 .
- Williamson A. Five Rivers Metroparks, Personal Communication and Email correspondence. March, 2011.

5.5.2 Commonly Used Acronyms

AOC – Area of Concern

CFR – Code of Federal Regulations

CMP – Cleveland Metroparks

CVNP – Cuyahoga Valley National Park

DOI – Department of Interior

EA – Environmental Assessment

EIS – Environmental Impact Statement

ESA – Endangered Species Act

EO – Executive Order

GIS – Geographic Information Systems

GMP – General Management Plan

IJC – International Joint Commission

MOU – Memorandum of Understanding

MPSSC – Metroparks, Serving Summit County

NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act

NPS – National Park Service

NRCS – Natural Resource Conservation Service

NRI- Nationwide Rivers Inventory

ODNR – Ohio Department of Natural Resources

OEPA – Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

SUP – Special Use Permit

USFWS – United States Fish and Wildlife Service

USFS – Unites States Forest Service

5.5.3 Glossary

Action alternative: Any alternative that is not the “no action” alternative.

Affected environment: Existing conditions that are subject to direct and indirect changes as a result of actions described in the alternatives under consideration.

Alternative transportation: Transportation by bus, rail or any other publicly or privately owned conveyance that provides to the public a general or special service on a regular basis, including non-motorized transportation systems. http://publiclands.volpe.dot.gov/usfs-alternative-transportation/docs/TRIP_Overview.pdf

Bike lane: A portion of a roadway which has been designated by striping, signing and pavement markings for the preferential or exclusive use of bicyclists.

Canoe livery: a private or public operation of providing transportation service for canoe and kayak users to launching sites along a river system.

Carrying Capacity: The type and level of visitor use that can be accommodated while sustaining the desired resource and visitor experience conditions in the park.

Compliance : in accordance with established policies, laws and regulations.

Cultural Landscape : A geographic (including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein) associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values.

Easement: A right, as a right of way, afforded to a person or other entity to make limited use of another’s real property.

Environmental Assessment: A planning tool administered by the Council of Environmental Quality to assist in planning and decisionmaking. It also can provide analysis for determining whether prepare an EIS or FONSI (Findings of no significant impacts), aid an agency’s compliance with NEPA when no EIS is necessary, and facilitate preparation of an EIS, if one is necessary,

Fee Simple/title: Absolute ownership of real property with unrestricted rights of disposition.

Human Environment: The natural and physical environment, and the relationship of people with the environment.

Interpretive hiking trail: short distance trails that are designed for visitors of all abilities with the focus on interpreting park resources and features.

Life Estate: The owners of improved property acquired in fee by the park are entitled to retain the use and occupancy of the improvement along with a designated portion of land necessary to enjoy the improvement of life. Upon death of all owners, the improved property will be turned over to the park.

List of Classified Structures (LCS): An inventory of all historic and prehistoric structures having historical, architectural, or engineering significance in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. Structures may include buildings, monuments, dams, canals, bridges, fences, roads, mounds, structural ruins, or outdoor sculptures. Typical LCS structures are over 50 years in age and are listed or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Loop trail: A trail that provides a continuous loop that returns back to the entry point of the trail.

Memorandum of Understanding: A type of short-term agreement documenting mutual assistance relationships where no funds are obligated.

Mitigation: An activity designed to avoid, minimize, rectify, eliminate or compensate for impacts of a proposed project. A mitigation measure should be a solution to an identified environmental problem.

Mountain bike trail: A natural surface trail designed and designated for cross-country non-motorized mountain bike use.

Multi-use trails: Pathways that serve several types of users including bicyclists and hikers.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA): The law which requires detailed and documented environmental analysis of proposed federal actions that may affect the quality of the human environment.

National Heritage Corridor: A national designation intended to help local entities protect and use historic, cultural, and recreational resources for community benefits while raising regional and national awareness of their unique importance.

National Register of Historic Places :The comprehensive list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of national, regional, state, and local significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture kept by the NPS under the authority of the National

Open Space : An area that affords unobstructed passage or views. These areas are typically open fields, meadows, mowed lawns, or agricultural lands.

Other Power Driven Personal mobility devices: Any mobility device powered by batteries, fuel, or other engines, whether or not designed primarily for use by individuals with mobility disabilities, that is used by individuals with mobility disabilities for the purpose of locomotion, including golf cars, electronic personal assistance mobility devices (EPAMD's), such as Segway PT, or any mobility device designed to operate in areas without defined pedestrian routes, but that is not a wheelchair defined as a manually operated or power-driven device.

Paddle launch sites : designated access areas along a river system where kayak and canoe users can access the river for recreational use.

Point to Point trail : A trail that starts in one location and ends in a different location. Users would utilize the same trail for their return to their original starting point of trail access.

Primitive : For the purpose of this plan, areas in the park that have limited access to trail facilities and contains less developed forested areas of the park.

Restoration (natural): Work conducted to remove impacts to natural resources and restore natural processes, and to return a site to natural conditions.

Revegetation : Replacement or augmentation of native plants in an area that had been previously disturbed or currently does not hold vegetation.

Retention : The owners of improved property acquired in fee by the park are entitle by the park are entitled to retain the use and occupancy of the improvement along with a designated portion of land necessary to enjoy the improvement. The period of a retained interest is typically for a fixed term up to 25 years. Upon expiration of this term, the improved property is turned over to the park.

Riverside campsite : a campsite that is accessible from the river for canoe and kayak users.

Scenic Byway: A national and/or state designation of a road or highway that offers an enjoyable and relaxing experience for travelers and possesses scenic, historic, cultural, natural, archeological, and recreational resources.

Scoping: An information collection process by which all relevant issues and concerns, as well as alternatives to a proposed federal action are collected. This process includes the review of all relevant planning and management documents, consultation and discussion with interested agencies and organizations, and public input.

Social trails: An informal, non-designated trail.

Special Use Permit: A type of short-term agreement. CVNP uses these permits for trail or facility events in the Park.

Stewardship: The responsibility of caring for the park.

Trail acre : an area of land where a trail corridor would exist. Trail acre is the linear feet of trail multiplied by its width and divided by 43560 (square feet of one acre)

Trailside campsite : A campsite that is accessible only by trail users including hikers, runners , equestrians, and bike users.

Trail network: a variety of trails that connect to each other within the park boundary.

Water trail: recreational routes with a network of public access points connecting people, places, and communities to the waterways that provide high quality outdoor recreational opportunities.

5.5. 4. Index

- Accessibility and Mobility, 6
- Akron, 4, 30, 33, 36, 37, 54, 69, 70, 75, 78, 121, 129, 135, 137, 145, 146, 147, 149, 156, 163, 173, 206, 207, 215, 224, 227, 240, 242, 244, 245, 247, 251, 254, 266, 274, 283, 284
- alternative transportation, 30, 46, 98, 155, 227, 229, 235, 236, 242, 247
- archeological resources, 15, 40, 43, 126, 127, 208, 209, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220
- bike lane, 50, 69
- bike lanes, 9, 17, 68, 69, 95, 96, 137, 229, 232, 235, 236, 242, 243, 245, 247, 257, 259, 260, 261
- Birds, 22, 41, 118, 121, 122, 190, 267, 273
- Campsites*, 7, 58, 59, 60, 66, 70, 71, 74, 78, 79, 82, 166, 168, 181, 192, 214, 231, 270
- Carrying Capacity*, 6, 50, 278
- Cleveland, 4, 28, 30, 33, 36, 38, 41, 42, 44, 50, 55, 67, 68, 74, 77, 78, 81, 111, 129, 135, 137, 141, 142, 146, 147, 148, 149, 151, 153, 155, 224, 229, 241, 242, 244, 246, 247, 251, 255, 256, 258, 260, 264, 265, 267, 277, 283, 284
- Climate Change, 46
- common to all Action, 7, 8, 54, 66, 165, 167
- cross-country skiing, 28, 35, 36, 71, 129, 138, 139, 140
- cultural landscapes, 30, 126, 208, 209
- cultural resources, 15, 32, 39, 43, 47, 126, 157, 208, 209, 212, 213, 214, 216, 218, 223
- Cultural Resources, 5
- Cuyahoga River, 4, 7, 9, 16, 28, 30, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 42, 43, 44, 45, 49, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 68, 72, 76, 111, 112, 113, 114, 118, 121, 124, 127, 141, 145, 146, 156, 163, 165, 167, 214, 224, 225, 251, 252, 267, 268, 271, 274, 276, 284
- Designated campsites, 59
- Dispersed camping, 58
- equestrian trails, 65, 68, 72, 137, 232, 234
- exotic plants, 12, 114, 117, 177, 179, 181
- floodplains, 11, 43, 53, 111, 112, 113, 159, 164, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 286
- fragmentation, 13, 43, 121, 177, 178, 181, 183, 189, 190, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198
- General Management Plan, 28, 33, 35, 47, 271, 277
- impairment, 3, 41, 156
- Implementation, 6, 51
- invasive plants, 12, 43, 116, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 189
- launch sites, 7, 9, 11, 14, 45, 55, 56, 57, 65, 68, 72, 141, 165, 166, 167, 181, 203, 225, 239, 252, 279
- Mountain Bike, 8, 9, 26, 64, 65, 67, 71, 75, 78, 105, 107, 109, 141, 218, 269, 284
- mountain biking, 8, 63, 64, 71, 140, 194
- Mountain biking, 8, 63
- Multi-Purpose*, 137
- National Register of Historic Places, 15, 23, 40, 126, 127, 208, 209, 212, 213, 215, 216, 218, 219, 220, 279
- NEPA, 3, 5, 8, 10, 39, 40, 42, 47, 80, 98, 154, 155, 157, 164, 272, 277, 278, 279
- off-road bicycle use, 63, 137
- Ohio & Erie Canal, 4, 28, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 58, 113, 118, 126, 137, 140, 141, 155, 214, 271, 274, 275
- Ohio & Erie Canal Corridor, 4, 28, 38, 58
- Paddle Access, 57
- Park Operations, 5, 18, 43, 150, 248, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260
- Park Sustainability, 6, 49
- Parking, 8, 26, 48, 49, 55, 57, 58, 61, 62, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 74, 75, 77, 79, 81, 82, 132, 133, 134, 144, 151, 171, 181, 193, 226, 286
- Partnerships, 5, 6, 50, 51, 95, 222, 236, 248, 252, 256
- primitive hiking, 9, 34
- Public involvement, 5, 28, 262
- public scoping, 3, 5, 42, 47, 52, 57, 63, 80, 111, 223, 237, 262, 283
- restoration, 4, 7, 10, 12, 28, 53, 75, 80, 156, 163, 165, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 201, 205, 206, 207, 215, 238
- riparian, 11, 27, 43, 72, 76, 112, 117, 121, 159, 160, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 181, 270
- river use, 18, 35, 45, 56, 141, 146, 242, 251, 252, 253
- River Use, 35, 56, 141, 271

Rural Landscapes, 15
 Socioeconomic, 5, 17, 43, 146, 235
 Soils, 5, 14, 27, 43, 45, 124, 199, 200, 201, 208, 269
 special designations, 6
 Special Use Permit, 7, 52, 60, 277, 280
 Standard Operating Procedure, 7, 52
 stream crossings, 11, 53, 66, 77, 158, 160, 162, 163, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173
 streams, 11, 33, 53, 59, 65, 111, 112, 115, 118, 158, 163, 164, 165, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 199
 Sustainable Trail Guidelines, 7, 9, 10, 50, 52, 53, 61, 63, 64, 75, 80, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 138, 162, 164, 165, 167, 168, 178, 180, 200, 202, 204, 213, 214, 215, 224, 225, 230, 251, 252, 257, 287
 Trail Construction, 7, 52
 trail facilities, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 16, 17, 18, 35, 44, 46, 50, 52, 55, 65, 67, 75, 95, 98, 99, 126, 150, 152, 158, 162, 165, 166, 177, 180, 181, 192, 205, 206, 214, 215, 217, 222, 223, 225, 226, 227, 232, 234, 235, 236, 238, 239, 240, 242, 244, 245, 246, 248, 249, 251, 252, 253, 254, 256, 258, 259, 280
 trail hubs, 9, 64, 67
 trail running, 36, 139, 232
 Trail Signage, 6, 50
 Trails Forever, 51, 95, 152, 251, 252
 vegetation, 12, 43, 59, 113, 115, 116, 118, 120, 124, 159, 165, 166, 167, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 189, 190, 193, 202, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 235, 267, 268, 275, 280
 Vegetation and Invasive Plant Species, 5
 visitation, 4, 16, 17, 18, 28, 29, 43, 127, 128, 132, 134, 135, 144, 145, 221, 223, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 237, 238, 239, 240, 244, 245, 246, 247, 251, 252, 253, 254, 256, 258, 275
 visitor contact facilities, 132
 Visitor Use and Experience, 5, 43, 127, 221
 volunteer, 51, 150, 151, 152, 153, 231, 255, 256, 257, 259, 261
 water quality, 11, 18, 35, 36, 40, 43, 44, 56, 111, 112, 145, 146, 156, 158, 159, 160, 162, 163, 164, 165, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 222, 224, 225, 226
 Water Resources, 5, 11, 42, 111, 158, 284
 Water Trail, 7, 37, 56, 82, 156
 Watershed imperviousness, 11, 158, 162
 wetland, 11, 54, 77, 115, 117, 120, 157, 159, 160, 162, 163, 164, 166, 167, 168, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 179, 180, 182, 184, 185, 187, 188, 191, 268, 286
 Wildlife, 5, 13, 27, 40, 43, 117, 118, 142, 148, 153, 188, 191, 198, 263, 268, 270, 275, 276, 277, 285

Appendix A: Summary of Scoping and Public Participation

A. Formal Public Scoping Activities.

The following scoping activities related to the Trail Management Plan and EIS have occurred.

September, 2009	Environmental Impact Statement process begins. NPS initiates Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) through Notice of Intent in Federal Register.
September, 2009	Stakeholder Letters. Scoping letters with requesting input on issues and ideas for the EIS are mailed to approximately 60 agencies, governmental entities and organizations.
January, 2010	Newsletter 1 is distributed to stakeholders, media and interested individuals. Provides information on public scoping process and scheduled workshops.
February, 2010	Public Scoping Meetings. Three meetings in an Open House format were held at the Happy Days Lodge, Peninsula, Ohio. The Open House format provided a brief presentation on the planning process and invited to the public to provide ideas at Topic Stations in the meeting facility. Press coverage included an article in the Akron Beacon Journal and Cleveland Plain Dealer. Approximately 150 people attended the meetings. Ideas were also accepted through Plan's PEPC website and in letter format.
April, 2010	Newsletter 2 is distributed to stakeholders, media and interested individuals. An email list is assembled from public scoping participants and interested parties for distribution. The newsletter provides a summary of the issues and ideas generated during the public scoping meetings.
September, 2010	Trail Management Plan Workbook. An interim Workbook introducing initial conceptual Alternatives based upon public scoping input. Workbook is provided to general public through the PEPC project website and printed copies. Press release and distribution of notice of availability for public comment occurred.
September, 2010	Conceptual Alternatives Public Meetings. Three public meetings were conducted at Happy Days Lodge to invite the public to learn about the Conceptual Alternatives developed. Approximately 122 people attended the meetings. Comments were received by written correspondence or through the PEPC project website.
January, 2011	Public Scoping Period Closed. Public input was accepted until January, 2011.
May, 2011	Newsletter 3 is distributed to stakeholders, media and interested individuals by mail, direct email distribution and available on the project's PEPC website. Information is provided on input received during public scoping and review of Conceptual Alternatives.
October, 2011	Newsletter 4 is distributed to stakeholders, media and interested individuals by mail, direct email distribution and available on the project's PEPC website. Provided an update on the status of the Planning process and updated schedule for Draft Plan.

B. Groups Contacted During Public Scoping Activities

Akron Metroparks Hiking Club
Akron Metropolitan Area Transportation Study
American Whitwater
Appalachian Outfitters
Army Corps of Engineers
Bath Township
Blossom Music Center
Boston Mills/Brandywine Ski Resorts
Boston Township
Botzum Farm
Blimp City Bikes
Buckeye Trail Association
Camp Manatoc, Boy Scouts of America
Carriage Trade Farm
Century Cycles
City of Akron
City of Bedford
City of Brecksville
City of Cleveland
City of Cuyahoga Falls
City of Fairlawn
City of Hudson
City of Independence
City of Valley View
Cleveland Area Mountain Bike Association
Cleveland Audubon
Cleveland Hiking Club
Cleveland Metroparks
Cleveland Museum of Natural History
Cleveland Sight Center
Conservancy for Cuyahoga Valley National Park
Cornell University
County of Cuyahoga
County of Summit
Crown Point Ecology Center
Cuyahoga Ohio Horseman's Council
Cuyahoga River RAP (CRCPO)
Cuyahoga Soil & Water Conservation District
Cuyahoga Valley Communities Council
Cuyahoga Valley Countryside Conservancy
Cuyahoga Valley Trails Council
Cuyahoga Valley Adopt-A-Trail
Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Echo Hills Neighborhood Association
Friends of Crooked River
Girl Scouts of Northeast Ohio
(Camp LedgeWood)
Green City Blue Lake Institute
Greenwood Village Community Association
Greater Akron Audubon Society
Inn at Brandywine Falls
International Mountain Bike Association
Keelhaulers Canoe Club
Kent State University
Medina Horseman's Council
Metro Parks, Serving Summit County
Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
National Parks Conservation Association
NPS- Water Resources Division
Northeast Ohio Areawide Coordinating Agency
Northeast Ohio Hiking Club
Northfield Center Township
Ohio and Erie Canal Corridor Coalition
Ohio and Erie Canalway Coalition
Ohio Canal Corridor
Ohio Department of Agriculture
Ohio Department of Natural Resources
Ohio EPA
Ohio Historical Society
Ohio Horseman's Council
Old Trail School
Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma
Phyllis Wheatley Association
Public Employees for Environmental
Responsibility
Rails to Trails Conservancy
Richfield Township
Sagamore Hills Township
Second Sole
Seneca Nation
Seneca –Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma
Sierra Club – Portage Trail Group
Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma
Spicy Lamb Farm
Summit Athletic Running Club
Summit Soil & Water Conservation Group
The Nature Conservancy
Tri-County Independent Living
U.S. EPA

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
United Disability Services
U.S. Senator Portman
U.S. Senator Brown
U.S. Representative Marcia Fudge
U.S. Representative Dennis Kucinich
U.S. Representative Steve LaTourette
U.S. Representative Jim Renacci
U.S. Representative Tim Ryan
U.S. Representative Betty Sutton
Vertical Runner
Village of Boston Heights
Village of Peninsula
Village of Richfield
Village of Walton Hills
West Creek Preservation Committee
Western Cuyahoga Audubon Society
Western Reserve Land Conservancy
Western Reserve Historical Society
Western Reserve Resource Conservation and
Development

Appendix B. Resource Issues Identified During Public Scoping

Resource Issues

Erosion and drainage problems are a recurring issues on some trails.
Current trails bisect seasonal or recurring sensitive habitat areas.
Consider trail design standards that minimize resource impacts.
Invasive plant proliferation on disturbed sites exist in the Park.
Existing trails are located in floodplains and wetland areas.

Visitor Use Uses

User conflicts between user types and level of experience are a recurring issue on particular trails.
New uses, including designated mountain bike trails and water trails are suggested.
Trail connections within and outside of park are limited both off road and on-road.
Accessibility and degrees of trail user experience level do not meet wide variety of current trail users.
Non-designated social trails are being use by visitors and unauthorized recreation users in the Park.
Develop policies and trail designs for multi-use on existing or new trails.
Trail user etiquette and multi-use education has diminished and needs to be enhanced.
Disperse trail use to less congested trails.
Existing trails loops are limited in distance.
Existing trails are limited in standards of difficulty.
Some trails in the 1985 Trail Plan have not been implemented.

Facilities Use Issues

Parking in high use areas is inadequate.
Larger horse trailer parking needs are unmet in high use areas.
Trail support uses including camping, picnic areas and horse posts, are desired.
Signage and visitor information could be enhanced to assist the trail user.
Support facilities for water trail are desired such as portage paths, boat launches or canoe livery for river access and operation.
Expanded trail head facilities for trail user needs.

Maintenance Issues

Current NPS staffing and operating budget cannot fulfill existing trail maintenance.
Trail and trail support facilities infrastructure continues to age.
Bridge infrastructure on some park trails is deteriorating.

Administrative Issues

Trail information to visitors is not adequate.
Utilize and expand existing trail stewardship partners.
Utilize new technology to inform trail users and provide interaction of trail conditions.
Expand the opportunities for trail network to enhance economic vitality of the region and local communities.
Current trail improvement projects are backlogged for funding.
Annual and recurring maintenance is inhibited due to workload of park maintenance and park budget limitations.

Appendix C. Sustainable Trail Guidelines.

(see separate attachment: Sustainable Trail Guidelines)