

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT**

Anchorage Field Office
4700 BLM Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99507
(907) 267-1246

**Environmental Assessment
DOI-BLM-AK-A010-2013-0001-EA**

Campbell Tract Special Recreation Permits

Case File Number: AA-092332

May 9, 2013

Note to reader: This Environmental Assessment (EA) was made available for public review for two weeks in late January 2013. Based on the public comments received, the BLM has made minor, clarifying revisions to this document. Revisions are indicated as follows: new text appears in ***bold, underlined italics***. Records of the original text are available at the Anchorage Field Office or by reviewing the January 2013 EA. Visually impaired readers should contact the BLM Anchorage Field Office for an accessible version. Typographical corrections have been made, but are not highlighted.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFO	Anchorage Field Office
ASDRA	Alaska Sled Dog Racing Association
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CCSC	Campbell Creek Science Center
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CMA	Cooperative Management Agreement
FNBP	Far North Bicentennial Park
MOA	Municipality of Anchorage
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NSAA	Nordic Skiing Association of Anchorage
ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
SRP	Special Recreation Permit
TOAR	Tour of Anchorage Route

“TOAR trails” - Tour of Anchorage Route trails include: Coyote Trail, Viewpoint Trail, Birch Knob Trail, Old Rony Trail, Airstrip Trail, and P-38 Trail during the non-snow season only. See Appendix 4 Trail Map.

“Non-TOAR trails” - Non-Tour of Anchorage Route trails include: Lore Road Trail, Moose Track Trail, Moose Meadow Trail, Lynx Trail, Birch Meadow Trail, and the dogsled trails. See Appendix 4 Trail Map.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Summary of Proposed Project

Special Recreation Permits (SRPs) are authorizations which allow specified and time-restricted recreational uses of public lands. They are issued as a means to manage visitor use, protect natural and cultural resources, and achieve the goals and objectives of the field office recreation program. Partnerships with SRP holders, also referred to as “permittees,” allow the BLM to gather visitor use numbers and information, spread educational messages to the public, and receive a fair financial return for commercial use of public lands.

Commercial SRPs may be issued for a term not to exceed 10 years. Competitive, Event, or Organized Group SRPs may be issued for a term not to exceed five years. Each permit has associated terms and conditions, or stipulations. The permit must be renewed annually and the BLM’s decision to renew is based upon acceptable performance and compliance with the permit stipulations.

The BLM Anchorage Field Office (AFO) proposes to authorize six pending SRP applications at the Campbell Tract, identify appropriate permit stipulations by activity type and season of use, and develop a process for considering and authorizing similar future foreseeable requested uses at Campbell Tract, including filming activities associated with an SRP.

For purposes of this analysis, the snow season will be defined as approximately December 1st to March 31st and the non-snow season will be April 1st to November 30th. SRP activities are proposed for both seasons.

Three of the six proposed uses at Campbell Tract are organized group activities that would occur during the non-snow season, outlined in Appendix 1, and include:

1. Dirt Diva’s mountain bike trail rides.
2. Mighty Bikes mountain bike trail rides.
3. Exceed Women’s Running Club’s training runs on the Campbell Creek Science Center (CCSC) Road.

Three of the six proposed uses at BLM Campbell Tract are competitive events that would occur during the snow season, outlined in Appendix 2, and include:

1. Nordic Skiing Association of Anchorage’s (NSAA) annual Tour of Anchorage ski marathon.
2. Alaska Sled Dog and Racing Association’s (ASDRA) series of winter mushing races.
3. Chain Reaction Cycles’ multiple winter races:
 - a. Frosty Bottom Bike/Ski/Run Race
 - b. Abominable Race Series (multiple bike race series)

1.2 Project Area Description and Land Status

The 730-acre Campbell Tract Special Recreation Management Area is under the jurisdiction of the BLM by withdrawal from the Federal public domain for BLM's administrative use as directed by *Public Land Order 7471*, dated February 11, 2002, which expires in twenty years, 2022.

The BLM's Campbell Tract provides the public with year-round outdoor recreational and educational opportunities in proximity to Anchorage's 280,000 residents. The area provides approximately 12 miles of multiple use trails, 5 miles of which are designated for mushing only during the snow season, including additional winter mushing trail mileage on the airstrip that is not open for public use during the summer. The area also includes Campbell Creek Science Center, which offers regular educational weekday and weekend programs for kids, educational evening programs for the community, community meeting space rentals, and facility rentals.

1.3 Background

There are currently three authorized SRP activities at Campbell Tract: Learn to Return, Trailside Discovery Camp, and the Arctic Orienteering Club. These permittees would continue their operations as currently authorized. The BLM can change SRP stipulations at any time and it is likely that stipulations for these existing permits would change as a result of this analysis.

The 1988 *Management Plan for Public Use and Resource Management on the BLM Campbell Tract Facility* defines a primary objective of supporting administrative functions. Within the administrative constraints, the management of public use and natural resources at Campbell Tract is to, "emphasize semi-primitive, non-motorized recreation opportunities and environmental education in a natural setting," (BLM, 1988). The Management Plan is comprised of 20 different management actions, divided into three categories: Recreation Management; Environmental Education [facility]; and Management of Other Resources and Uses. Since the plan does not address Special Recreation Permits, the first sentence of the first category, Recreation Management, is most relevant to this EA: "The trail system will be managed primarily for multiple, non-motorized trail uses, including competitive events," (BLM, 1988).

In 1988, there were considered to be at least four classes of public use on Campbell Tract (BLM, 1988):

1. Neighborhood residents use the area for evening walks, often with pets.
2. Competitive and training users, primarily dog mushers, use the trail system with a series of sled dog races that cross Campbell Tract. The ASDRA is the primary organizer, and through an agreement with the Municipality of Anchorage (MOA), ASDRA grooms and maintains the winter-designated mushing only trails that cross both MOA and BLM lands. There are also occasional ski and foot races, but the primary competitive use is dog mushing.
3. Other recreationists use the quiet, natural setting for skiing, horseback riding and the other activities mentioned previously [include skiing, dog mushing, ski joring, hiking,

dog walking, mountain biking, horseback riding, berry picking, and environmental education].

4. Environmental education use is important during the snow-free season, where different groups, agencies, and organizations, including Anchorage School District, sponsor the annual Outdoor Week in addition to other events.

Since 1988, many of the above four classes of public use on Campbell Tract continue largely unchanged. However, additional activities and uses such as snowshoeing, orienteering, geocaching, and the increasingly popular winter fat-tire mountain biking now occur regularly at Campbell Tract.

The 1988 Management Plan references and contains a Cooperative Management Agreement (CMA) between the BLM and the Municipality of Anchorage, dated 1987, whereby the BLM agrees to:

Waive permit requirements for any competitive recreation events which are authorized, sponsored or co-sponsored by the MOA and are strictly limited to the designated trail system.

The same CMA states that the MOA agrees to:

Regulate, monitor, and be responsible for competitive recreation events occurring on the designated trail system and provide BLM with a schedule of competitive events when they are scheduled...Require any organization conducting competitive recreation events on the Campbell Tract to have a comprehensive general liability insurance policy in force during the events, to name the U.S. Government as “additionally insured” on such policies, and to provide the BLM with copies of such policies.

Due to an increase in the number and type of activities, as well as decreases in MOA budget and staffing over time, the MOA has been unable to regulate and monitor events per the CMA.

Additionally, with recent increased activity requests for new types of uses and activities, as well as the desire for more control over permit stipulations, monitoring, compliance, and fees collected; the BLM decided to no longer assimilate MOA-permitted events per the 1987 CMA and initiated discussions with the MOA for a new agreement. In addition, the BLM has also begun to maintain a calendar of events, which requires additional staff time. The calendar helps prevent double-booking of activities which has occurred and resulted in congested trailhead public parking and made trail access more difficult for the public.

In 2011, the BLM notified all historical event and activity contacts, previously handled by the MOA or other BLM agreement, to inform them that a BLM permit would be required for all future activities that occur on, or cross, Campbell Tract lands.

The current Management Plan (1988) does not address SRPs, nor does it address some newer forms of recreation and activity requests received. Until such time that a new Campbell Tract Management Plan is developed that outlines an appropriate number of SRPs and appropriate

activity types, the need currently exists to address existing and anticipated similar future SRP activity requests. This EA reduces the need for redundant future individual environmental analysis for similar future actions. Future proposed activities or events beyond the scope of activities and impacts analyzed in this document would, however require individual NEPA analysis.

To address existing SRP activity requests and serve similar future requests, **this EA will:**

- Consider, as appropriate, requested uses of Campbell Tract previously handled with a Letter of Agreement or assimilated under the CMA with the MOA.
- Identify useful information to be required from future applicants.
- Evaluate appropriate group sizes to minimize conflict and maximize quality recreation experiences for all Campbell Tract visitors.
- Evaluate appropriate permit stipulations for specific activity types by season (e.g., snow season competitive event, non-snow season competitive event, snow season organized group, non-snow season organized group etc., snow season filming, non-snow season filming).
- Evaluate best business practices to efficiently manage permits, recreation fees, concessions and commercial services in an accountable manner.
- Evaluate a process for reviewing future SRP applications and enhance consistency among authorizations.

This EA will not:

- Address associated recreation permit fees.
- Identify the appropriate level (number) of overall permitted activities necessary to provide quality experience for all Campbell Tract visitors, because this would be a Land Use Plan-level decision. Such a decision would be made when the current Campbell Tract Management Plan is updated as an amendment to the existing Land Use Plan (Ring of Fire Resource Management Plan).
- Authorize exclusive use of a trail, all trail activities and events must incorporate an operations plan that includes management of the public trail users simultaneous to their proposed event or activity.
- Authorize exclusive use of any off-trail designated areas. All off-trail activities and events must incorporate an operations plan that includes management of the public visitors simultaneous to their proposed event or activity.

1.4 Purpose and Need

The need for this action has been established by an increase in the number of proposed activities and events which has required additional staff time to track and schedule all the events, activities, and agency-sponsored trainings. It has become more important to maintain a calendar of events at Campbell Tract to prevent a substantial decrease in the amount of public visitor parking available or long delays in public visitor trail access as a result of an authorized activity.

The purpose of the BLM’s action at this time is to manage authorized recreational land uses appropriately to avoid conflicts with other authorized uses and public visitors, to ensure safety of the activity, and to prevent the exclusion of other visitors due to parking or trail availability and access.

1.4.1 Decision to be Made

The BLM will decide whether to authorize the six requested special recreation permit uses. The BLM will determine appropriate permit stipulations for the different types of proposed and future foreseeable activities by season. If authorized, the BLM may issue up to a five-year permit for competitive, event, or organized group activities and up to a ten-year permit for commercial activities.

1.5 Land Use Plan Conformance

In accordance with land use planning regulations (43 CFR 1610.8 (b)(1)), when an action is proposed on public lands covered by an existing land use plan; the action will consider the land use plan plus any other data and analysis necessary to make an informed decision and assess the impacts of the proposal and to provide a basis for a decision on the proposal.

The area within which the Proposed Action would take place is covered by the following land use plan:

Ring of Fire Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan – Anchorage Field Office, Alaska, dated March 2008.

The Proposed Action is consistent with the objectives outlined in the document and is not in conflict with other resources in the area. The document ((BLM, 2008, pp. ROD-10) specifies that “...Management of this [Campbell Tract] administrative site would continue to be guided by:

A Management Plan for Public Use and Resource Management on the BLM Campbell Tract Facility, dated June 1988.

The 1988 Management Plan covers: recreation and environmental education issues and opportunities; management objectives and constraints; and twenty management actions that make up the management program for the administrative site, none of which address the issuance of special recreation permits. The next revision to the existing 24-year old Management Plan would address Special Recreation Permits. In the meantime, helpful guidance from the existing plan includes recognition of one type of proposed SRP –competitive event – under the recreation management use category: “The trail system will be managed primarily for multiple, non-motorized trail uses, including competitive events,” (BLM, 1988).

1.6 Other Applicable Laws, Regulations, Policies, etc.

The Final Rule and Proposed Rule, Permits for Recreation on Public Lands, 43 CFR 2930 and the statutory authorities underlying the regulations in this part include the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, 43 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*, and the Federal Land Recreation Enhancement Act, 16 U.S.C. 6801 *et seq.*

(a) The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) contains the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM's) general land use management authority over the public lands, and establishes outdoor recreation as one of the principal uses of those lands (43 U.S.C. 1701(a)(8)). Section 302(b) of FLPMA directs the Secretary of the Interior to regulate through permits or other instruments the use of the public lands, which includes commercial recreation use. Section 303 of FLPMA authorizes the BLM to promulgate and enforce regulations, and establishes the penalties for violations of the regulations.

(b) The Federal Land Recreation Enhancement Act (REA) authorizes the BLM to collect fees for recreational use in areas meeting certain criteria (16 U.S.C. 6802(f) and (g)(2)), and to issue special recreation permits for group activities and recreation events (16 U.S.C. 6802(h)).

(c) 18 U.S.C. 3571 and 3581 *et seq.* establish sentences of fines and imprisonment for violation of regulations.

Applicable Manuals and Handbooks:

BLM Manual 2930 – Recreation Permits and Fees – Public -
http://www.blm.gov/pgdata/etc/medialib/blm/wo/Planning_and_Renewable_Resources/recreation_images/trip_planning.Par.69375.File.dat/2930%20Manual.pdf

BLM Handbook H-2930-Recreation Permits and Fees – Public -
http://www.blm.gov/pgdata/etc/medialib/blm/wo/Information_Resources_Management/policy/blm_handbook.Par.22509.File.dat/h2930-1.pdf

1.7 Summary of Public Involvement

The MOA Parks and Recreation staff were consulted while drafting this document as many of these proposed uses occur on both BLM- and MOA-managed lands. Public comment was solicited from the Far North Bicentennial Park (FNBP) Trail User Group meeting on Monday, November 5, 2012. Three comments were offered at the meeting (Appendix 3). Additional comment will be solicited on the EA, prior to decision, from the larger FNBP Trail User Group membership, the MOA Parks and Recreation staff, existing permittees, and the six SRP applicants via e-mail. Additionally, a notice will be posted at all Campbell Tract trailhead bulletin boards offering the public the opportunity to comment on the EA. The project will also be announced to the public via the BLM's ePlanning website.

1.8 Issues Identified / Issues Eliminated from Further Analysis

1.8.1 Issues Identified for Analysis

The BLM identified the following issues through internal scoping.

Recreation

- What trail surface degradation would occur as a result of the proposed SRP activities?
- What is the effect of group sizes upon other public visitors to Campbell Tract as a result of the proposed SRP activities?
- What effect would the proposed activities have on public trailhead parking availability and trail access as a result of the proposed SRP activities?

Wildlife Resources

- What human-wildlife conflicts would occur as a result of the proposed SRP activities and future foreseeable activities?
- What human-bear conflicts would occur in riparian areas as a result of the proposed SRP activities and future foreseeable activities?

Cultural & Tribal Resources

- What are the effects upon cultural resources as a result of the proposed SRP activities and similar future foreseeable off-trail activities during the non-snow season?

Vegetation Resources

- How might the proposed SRP activities lead to the introduction and spread of invasive species as a result of weed propagules transported and deposited via mud and debris on running shoes, bike tires, gear and equipment, and dog fur?

1.8.2 Issues Eliminated from Further Analysis

The following issues were identified but ultimately eliminated from further consideration in this EA for the reasons provided:

Lands with Wilderness Characteristics

The proposed project area, the BLM Campbell Tract Facility, is a designated Special Recreation Management Area and it does not meet the size criterion (at least 5,000 acres) nor the Roadless definition required to conduct a Wilderness Characteristics Inventory (BLM, 2011).

Threatened and Endangered Species

There are no known Special Status Plants or Threatened or Endangered Animal Species in the project area; therefore, the proposed action would have no effect upon any threatened or endangered plant or animal species.

Subsistence

Campbell Tract is within the Anchorage Management Area where a special provision in Game Management Unit 14C closes the area to subsistence hunting of wildlife.

Fisheries

There are no proposed SRP activities that would occur within the stream or inside stream banks.

Hydrology

The proposed SRP activities that would occur within the riparian corridor would follow designated system trails. Proposed SRP activities would avoid stream banks or non-permitted stream crossings. No off-trail activities would be permitted within 100 feet of riparian corridors to protect sensitive vegetation and maintain proper functioning condition. Continuous monitoring of the high use areas will continue and if hydrologic conditions should diminish, more stringent mitigation would follow.

Aviation/Administrative Areas

Proposed activity requests would not be authorized on the airstrip, ramp, or helicopter landing pads during the non-snow season. Proposed activities would not be authorized around administrative sites and facilities and would therefore, not disrupt daily administrative operations. Existing SRP stipulations already prohibit use of the airstrip and core administrative areas and this stipulation would be used for all future SRP authorizations.

2. ALTERNATIVES

The following alternatives consider different options to approve four different Special Recreation Permit types on the BLM Campbell Tract:

a) Competitive Use

Competitive use refers to any organized, sanctioned, or structured use, event, or activity on public land in which two or more contestants compete and either of the following elements apply:

1. Participants register, enter, or complete an application for the event; or
2. A predetermined course or area is designated.

One or more individuals contesting an established record such as speed or endurance is also considered to be a competitive use.

b) Commercial Use

Commercial use is defined as recreational use of public lands for business or financial gain. Financial gain includes gratuities, donations, gifts, bartering, etc. When any person, group, or organization makes or attempts to make a profit, receive money, amortize equipment, or obtain goods or services, as compensation for recreational

activities occurring on public lands, the use is considered commercial. Compensation for recreation services may come from participants and/or other sources. An activity, service, or use is commercial if anyone collects a fee or receives other compensation that is not strictly a sharing of, or is in excess of, actual expenses incurred for the purposes of the activity, service, or use.

c) Organized Group Activity and Event Use

Organized group or event permits are intended for group outdoor recreation activities or events which are neither commercial nor competitive. The authorized officer determines when a permit is required based on planning decisions, resource concerns, potential user conflicts, or public health and safety issues. A group is loosely defined as more than one person participating in a recreation activity or event. The threshold size of a group requiring a permit is determined locally and must be based upon planning, resource concerns, potential user conflicts, and public health and safety. These thresholds are developed through land use planning decisions and there is currently no threshold for the BLM Campbell Tract.

d) Commercial Filming Permits Issued in Conjunction with an SRP

Commercial photography or filming permits may be issued in conjunction with any SRP type. An SRP is required for commercial still photography if the recreation activity being photographed takes place on public land and the product is sold to those participating in the activity. The location of the activity being photographed, not the location of the camera or photographer, is the determining factor for requiring an SRP. If the activity occurs on public land, an SRP is required. In this case, there is a clear commercial correlation between the photographer, the recreation participant, and recreation activity occurring on BLM public lands.

Any photography taken by the Special Recreation Permittee for use in the permittee's own promotional material or given to guests as a memento of the trip (at no cost), and any motion or still picture photography done by guests or using a guest's camera equipment for non-commercial purposes does not require a film permit.

When a Special Recreation Permittee plans to film at times and locations that are not part of a commercial recreation activity, a separate film permit should be obtained.

When a film permit is issued in conjunction with an SRP, the stipulations attached to the SRP are applicable to the filming permit. In addition, stipulations covering the filming should be added as follows:

Filming is limited to the use of handheld and tripod mounted cameras. Use of dollies, tracks, cranes, high lines, aircraft and other camera support devices are not allowed, unless the camera support device is part of the recreation activity authorized under the SRP. Construction or removal of vegetation for the creation of a camera platform or to clear a shot is not allowed. Filming is generally done using only ambient light sources. No more than two, battery-powered, auxiliary lighting sources may be used.

If the filming project is more complex than allowed for under this stipulation, then a separate 2920 permit should be issued.

2.1 Alternative 1 - No Action

The BLM currently authorizes organized group activity requests on a case-by-case basis through a Letter of Agreement. Letters of Agreement preclude all enforceable authority by the BLM. Under the No Action Alternative, future activities and events would continue to occur without BLM permit stipulations, monitoring, and enforceable compliance.

For competitive event uses, the BLM would continue to defer to the MOA CMA and similar to organized group use, this action would preclude all enforceable authority by the BLM. Future events would continue to occur without BLM permit stipulations, monitoring, and enforceable compliance.

Any filming activities proposed to occur in association with any SRP would be considered on a case-by-case basis.

The white portions of Table 1 indicate which actions *would occur* under Alternative 1, the No Action Alternative. The shaded areas depict which actions *would NOT occur* under Alternative 1, but would occur under another alternative.

Table 1: BLM Actions Under Alternative 1.

ACTIVITY TYPE	SEASON	BLM ACTION	PERMIT STIPULATIONS
Organized Group <i>(3 pending requests)</i>	Non-snow	Continue Letters of Agreement	None
Organized Group <i>(future foreseeable request)</i>	Snow	No change.	None
Competitive Use <i>(future foreseeable request)</i>	Non-snow	No change.	None
Competitive Use <i>(3 pending requests)</i>	Snow	Continue to assimilate under MOA CMA	None
Filming <i>(future foreseeable request)</i>	Non-snow	No change.	None
Filming <i>(future foreseeable request)</i>	Snow	No change.	None
3 Existing, authorized SRPs	Snow / Non-snow	No change.	None

2.2 Alternative 2 – Authorize Pending Requests for Use of Campbell Tract

Under Alternative 2, the BLM would authorize the non-snow season organized group SRP requests and the snow season competitive events.

Any filming activities proposed to occur in association with any SRP would be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Alternative 2 would approve six pending SRP permit applications and utilize the permit stipulations covered for the activity type and season of use.

The white portions of Table 2 indicate which actions *would occur* under Alternative 2. The shaded areas depict which actions *would NOT occur* under alternative 2, but would occur under another alternative.

Table 2: BLM Actions Under Alternative 2.

ACTIVITY TYPE	SEASON	BLM ACTION	PERMIT STIPULATIONS
Organized Group (3 pending requests)	Non-snow	Authorize SRP Permit	As outlined in 2.2.1.a
Organized Group (future foreseeable request)	Snow	No change.	None.
Competitive Use (future foreseeable request)	Non-snow	No change.	None.
Competitive Use (3 pending requests)	Snow	Authorize SRP Permit	As outlined in 2.2.2.a
Filming (future foreseeable request)	Non-snow	No change.	None.
Filming (future foreseeable request)	Snow	No change.	None.

2.2.1 Organized Group Uses, Alternative 2

a) Permit Stipulations

Alternative 2 would authorize the Organized Group Use requests for *Alaska Dirt Divas*, Mighty Bikes, and Exceed Running Club with the following (Table 3) permit stipulations. These permit stipulations would be used to evaluate similar future Non-Snow Season Organized Group Use requests.

Table 3: Non-Snow Season Organized Group Event Stipulations

BLM CAMPBELL TRACT NON -SNOW SEASON ORGANIZED GROUP USE MINIMUM STIPULATIONS <i>(April 1 – Nov 30)</i>	
Reduce Impacts to Recreational Users of Campbell Tract	<p>Tour of Anchorage Route (TOAR) trails include: Coyote Trail, Viewpoint Trail, Birch Knob Trail, Old Rony Trail, Airstrip Trail, and P-38 Trail during the non-snow season only.</p> <p>Non-Tour of Anchorage Route (non-TOAR) trails include: Lore Road Trail, Moose Track Trail, Moose Meadow Trail, Lynx Trail, Birch Meadow Trail, and the dogsled trails.</p> <p>To reduce the effect to the recreation experience <u>of others</u> on the trail <u>systems, to promote safety with an appropriate leader-to-participant ratio</u>, and enhance BLM's ability to provide a range of recreational experiences on the Campbell Tract trail system, the following permit stipulations are required:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Group size is limited to a maximum of 15 total people on the TOAR and non-TOAR trails with the exception of Salmon Run Trail.</u> 2. No group uses, competitive events, or additional commercial uses would be authorized on the Salmon Run Trail year-round. <p>To ensure safe trail practices and reduce the effect to the recreation experience provided for other public trail visitors, including being passed by multiple <u>activity participants</u>, by <u>participants moving</u> too fast, or from not being alerted to their presence, the following permit stipulations are required:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Trail etiquette practices must be announced and encouraged to any new <u>participants</u> at a pre-<u>activity</u> briefing. 4. The leader in front of the group must have a bell, or similar noisemaker, mounted to their bike and use their voice as well as the noisemaker to alert other trail users before passing. <p><u>To prevent a decrease in public parking space availability at the trailheads and consequential access to the trails a result of SRP Organized Group Activities, the following minimum permit stipulations are necessary under Alternative 3:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. <u>On BLM land, Organized Groups would only be authorized three parking spaces at the Campbell Airstrip Trailhead or two parking spaces at the Smokejumper Trailhead. Organized groups would be encouraged to use passenger vans for these parking spaces and maximize carpool efforts. The opportunity to use the CCSC parking lot after-hours or on weekends would require a facility rental fee.</u> 6. <u>Off BLM land, Organized groups would be encouraged to use MOA parking at the Abbott Loop Community Park (off Elmore Road), Hillside Trailhead (off Abbott Loop Road), or other nearby public or school parking lots. Organized groups must show proof of an MOA daily use permit, correspondence with a school principal authorizing permission for parking, or alternative parking plans.</u>
Reduce Impacts to CCSC Educational Programs & Operations	<p>The Non-TOAR Salmon Run Trail serves as an educational extension to the Campbell Creek Science Center and often supports large groups of children and families at one of the many educational site stops year-round along the trail. Due to the activities that occur along this trail, additional organized group, competitive event, or commercial uses are not suitable.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. No additional Special Recreation Permits would be authorized on Salmon Run Trail year-round.

BLM CAMPBELL TRACT NON -SNOW SEASON ORGANIZED GROUP USE MINIMUM STIPULATIONS <i>(April 1 – Nov 30)</i>	
Reduce Impacts to Campbell Tract Natural Resources	<p>To prevent the inadvertent transport and deposition of weed propagules (BLM, 2010):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. <u>Encourage participants to</u> clean mud and debris off all equipment and gear off-site before and after events to prevent the inadvertent introduction and spread of non-native invasive species. 9. Encourage the use of only certified weed free products. <p>To maintain proper functioning condition of riparian areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. The proposed SRP activities that would occur within the riparian corridor would follow designated system trails. 11. Proposed SRP activities would avoid stream banks or non-permitted stream crossings. 12. No off-trail activities would be permitted within 100 feet of riparian corridors to protect sensitive vegetation and maintain proper functioning condition. <p>To prevent trail surface degradation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Trail conditions are often soft due to spring melt or breakup (usually April, May), no mountain bike activities would be authorized on BLM trails during this timeframe. Such activities would be encouraged to utilize the many paved surface trails throughout Anchorage. 14. <u>When trail conditions exist outside of the April/May spring breakup timeframe that the BLM feels warrants use restrictions on certain trails, the BLM will notify permittees in advance.</u>
Reduce Impacts to Campbell Tract Cultural Resources	<p>To prevent impacts to cultural resources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. All activities during the non-snow season must stay on existing, designated trails. 16. Ground-disturbing activities are prohibited year-round. 17. If cultural resources, including human remains are found, the BLM authorized officer must be notified immediately.
Ensure Wild Animal Safety	<p>To prevent human-bear conflicts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18. No additional Special Recreation Permits would be authorized on Salmon Run Trail year-round. 19. <u>Encourage participants to carry well-wrapped food and snacks at the trailhead as much as possible, before commencing the activity. When stopped for a snack or water break, encourage careful consumption and management of crumbs and microliter wild animal attractants. Participants are never to set packs down and leave them unattended.</u> <p>To prevent human-wildlife conflicts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 20. All permit holders will receive a copy of, and adhere to, the BLM Wild Animal Response Policy. 21. All <u>permit holders</u> must offer a wildlife safety briefing for participants to include wildlife safety procedures for bears, moose and other wildlife encountered on BLM Campbell Tract.
Ensure Safety of Operations on Campbell Tract and Emergency Precautions	<p>To ensure a clear runway for airplane landings and a clear heliport area for helicopter landings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 20. During the non-snow season, use of the airstrip, taxi-way, helipads and core administrative areas for any purpose is prohibited. 21. Always use caution when making use of the Airstrip Trail or Coyote Trail and yield to aircraft.

2.2.2 Competitive Events, Alternative 2

a) Permit Stipulations

Alternative 2 would authorize the Competitive Event requests for NSAA, ASDRA, and Chain Reaction, LLC with the following (Table 4) permit stipulations. These permit stipulations would be used to evaluate similar future Snow Season Competitive Event requests.

Table 4: Snow Season Competitive Event Stipulations

BLM CAMPBELL TRACT SNOW SEASON COMPETITIVE EVENT MINIMUM STIPULATIONS <i>(Dec 1 – March 31)</i>	
Reduce Impacts to Recreational Users of Campbell Tract	<p>Tour of Anchorage Route (TOAR) trails include: Coyote Trail, Viewpoint Trail, Birch Knob Trail, Old Rondy Trail, Airstrip Trail, and P-38 Trail during the non-snow season only.</p> <p>Non-Tour of Anchorage Route (non-TOAR) trails include: Lore Road Trail, Moose Track Trail, Moose Meadow Trail, Lynx Trail, Birch Meadow Trail, and the dogsled trails.</p> <p>To reduce the effect to the recreation experience <u>of other trail users</u>, the following permit stipulations are required:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Two hours preceeding the event, the permittee must place event notification sigs at all trailheads (Abbott Loop Community Park, Campbell Airstrip, Smokejumper) and other trail intersections(s) the BLM deems appropriate according the race route. Depending upon the size of the event, the BLM may also require signage at each trailhead two weeks in advance. Within two hours after the last finisher, the permittee must remove all signage and race route markers.</u> 2. No group uses, competitive events, or additional commercial uses would be authorized on the Salmon Run Trail year-round. <p>To mitigate the indirect effect of trail crowding and facilitate the recreation experience provided to other public trail visitors during competitive race events on the multiple-use trail system, the following permit stipulations are required:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. All pre-race briefings and website registration instructions must inform all competitors to use trail etiquette with other non-racers/public trail users found along the race route. 4. All event competitors must be released in waves that disperse competitors onto the trails so that they are spread out by the time they reach BLM Trails. Waves must begin with faster competitors followed by slower ones. <p>Abominable Snow Series Bike Races:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Abominable race courses must be designed to spread out and break up competitors by including a hill climb (or other comparable obstacle) before entering single track sections where passing is more difficult and/or would cause trail damage. <p>To mitigate the direct safety hazard on race days at dogsled trail intersections with the multiple-use trail system, the following permit stipulations are required:</p> <p><u>Alaskan Sled Dog and Racing Association:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. ASDRA must post trail guards at busy multi-use trail intersections to manage traffic crossing during races. 7. ASDRA must take no more than 3 parking spaces for trail guards and other race workers at the Campbell Airstrip Trailhead.

BLM CAMPBELL TRACT SNOW SEASON COMPETITIVE EVENT MINIMUM STIPULATIONS <i>(Dec 1 – March 31)</i>	
Reduce Impacts to CCSC Educational Programs & Operations	<p>The Non-TOAR Salmon Run Trail serves as an educational extension to the Campbell Creek Science Center and often supports large groups of children and families at one of the many educational site stops year-round along the trail. Due to the activities that occur along this trail, additional organized group, competitive event, or commercial uses are not suitable.</p> <p>8. No additional Special Recreation Permits would be authorized on Salmon Run Trail year-round.</p>
Reduce Impacts to Campbell Tract Natural Resources	<p>To prevent the inadvertent transport and deposition of weed propagules (BLM, 2010):</p> <p>9. <i>Encourage participants to</i> clean mud and debris off all equipment and gear off-site before and after events to prevent the inadvertent introduction and spread of non-native invasive species.</p> <p>10. Encourage the use of only certified <i>weed free</i> products.</p> <p>11. Encourage mushers to brush animals' fur coats prior to trail use.</p> <p>To maintain proper functioning condition of riparian areas:</p> <p>12. The proposed SRP activities that would occur within the riparian corridor would follow designated system trails.</p> <p>13. Proposed SRP activities would avoid stream banks or non-permitted stream crossings.</p> <p>14. No off-trail activities would be permitted within 100 feet of riparian corridors to protect sensitive vegetation and maintain proper functioning condition.</p> <p>To prevent trail surface degradation:</p> <p>15. Trail conditions are often soft due to spring melt or breakup (usually April, May), no mountain bike activities would be authorized on BLM trails during this timeframe. Such activities would be encouraged to utilize the many paved surface trails throughout Anchorage.</p>
Reduce Impacts to Campbell Tract Cultural Resources	<p>To prevent impacts to cultural resources:</p> <p>16. Ground-disturbing activities are prohibited year-round.</p> <p>17. If cultural resources, including human remains are found, the BLM authorized officer shall be notified immediately.</p>
Ensure Wild Animal Safety	<p>To prevent human-bear conflicts:</p> <p>18. No additional Special Recreation Permits would be authorized on Salmon Run Trail year-round.</p> <p>To prevent human-wildlife conflicts:</p> <p>18. All permit holders will receive a copy of, and adhere to, the BLM Wild Animal Response Policy.</p> <p>19. All <i>permit holders</i> must offer a wildlife safety briefing for participants to include wildlife safety procedures for bears, moose and other wildlife encountered on BLM Campbell Tract.</p>
Ensure Safety of Operations on Campbell Tract	<p>To ensure a clear runway for airplane landings and a clear heliport area for helicopter landings:</p> <p>20. During the snow season, maintenance and use of dogsled trails on the airstrip is authorized for the Alaska Sled Dog and Racing Association.</p>

2.3 Alternative 3 – Proposed Action, includes Future Foreseeable Requested Uses

Alternative 3 would authorize everything as proposed in Alternative 2 and also recognize three additional future foreseeable actions, not analyzed in Alternative 2, that include:

- Snow-season Organized Group Use of BLM Campbell Tract (Section 2.3.1).
- Non-snow season Competitive Use of BLM Campbell Tract (Section 2.3.2).
- Filming activity requests on BLM Campbell Tract during the snow and non-snow seasons (section 2.3.3).

By recognizing future foreseeable uses, Alternative 3 would reduce the potential for future staff time and resources to perform additional analysis. Activities that fall outside the scope of the activities and analysis conducted in this alternative would require future individual analysis.

The white portions of Table 5 indicate which actions would occur under Alternative 3. The shaded areas depict which actions *would NOT occur* at all.

Table 5: Foreseeable Uses under Alternative 3.

ACTIVITY TYPE	SEASON	BLM ACTION	PERMIT STIPULATIONS
Organized Group (3 pending requests)	Non-snow	Authorize SRP Permit	As described in Alternative 2
Organized Group (future foreseeable request)	Snow	Authorize similar future SRP requests	Minimum stipulations covered in 2.3.1 and additional stipulations as future requests are received.
Competitive Use (future foreseeable request)	Non-snow	Authorize similar future SRP requests	Minimum stipulations covered in 2.3.2 and additional stipulations as future requests are received.
Competitive Use (3 pending requests)	Snow	Authorize SRP Permit	As described in Alternative 2
Filming (future foreseeable request)	Non-snow	Authorize similar future SRP requests	Minimum stipulations covered in 2.3.3 and additional stipulations as future requests are received.
Filming (future foreseeable request)	Snow	Authorize similar future SRP requests	Minimum stipulations covered in 2.3.3 and additional stipulations as future requests are received.

2.3.1 Snow-season Organized Group Uses

Future Permit stipulations for Snow-Season Organized Group Use Alternative 3 would recognize the future foreseeable action of Snow-Season Organized Group Use Requests. As such, the permit stipulations in Table 6 would be used.

Table 6: Snow Season Organized Group Use Stipulations

BLM CAMPBELL TRACT SNOW SEASON ORGANIZED GROUP USE MINIMUM STIPULATIONS <i>(Dec 1 – March 31)</i>	
Reduce Impacts to Recreational Users of Campbell Tract	<p>Tour of Anchorage Route (TOAR) trails include: Coyote Trail, Viewpoint Trail, Birch Knob Trail, Old Rony Trail, Airstrip Trail, and P-38 Trail during the non-snow season only.</p> <p>Non-Tour of Anchorage Route (non-TOAR) trails include: Lore Road Trail, Moose Track Trail, Moose Meadow Trail, Lynx Trail, Birch Meadow Trail, and the dogsled trails.</p> <p><u>To reduce the effect to the recreation experience of others provided on the different trail systems (TOAR and Non-TOAR), to promote safety with an appropriate leader-to-participant ratio, and enhance BLM's ability to provide a range of recreational experiences on the Campbell Tract trail system, the following permit stipulations are required:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Group size is limited to a maximum of 15 total people on the TOAR and non-TOAR trails with the exception of Salmon Run Trail.</u> 2. <u>No group uses, competitive events, or additional commercial uses would be authorized on the Salmon Run Trail year-round.</u> 3. <u>To ensure safe trail practices and reduce the effect to the recreation experience provided for other public trail visitors, including being passed by multiple activity participants, by participants moving too fast, or from not being alerted to their presence, the following permit stipulations are required:</u> 4. <u>Trail etiquette practices must be announced and encouraged to any new participants at a pre-activity briefing.</u> 5. <u>The leader in front of the group must have a bell, or similar noisemaker, mounted to their bike and use their voice as well as the noisemaker to alert other trail users before passing.</u> <p>To prevent a decrease in public parking space availability at the trailheads and consequential access to the trails a result of Snow Season SRP Organized Group Activities, the following minimum permit stipulations are necessary under Alternative 3:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. On BLM land, Organized Groups would only be authorized three parking spaces at the Campbell Airstrip Trailhead or two parking spaces at the Smokejumper Trailhead. Organized groups would be encouraged to use passenger vans for these parking spaces and maximize carpool efforts. The opportunity to use the CCSC parking lot after-hours or on weekends would require a facility rental fee. 7. Off BLM land, Organized groups would be encouraged to use MOA parking at the Abbott Loop Community Park (off Elmore Road), Hillside Trailhead (off Abbott Loop Road), or other nearby public or school parking lots. Organized groups must show proof of an MOA daily use permit, correspondence with a school principal authorizing permission for parking, or alternative parking plans.

BLM CAMPBELL TRACT SNOW SEASON ORGANIZED GROUP USE MINIMUM STIPULATIONS <i>(Dec 1 – March 31)</i>	
Reduce Impacts to CCSC Educational Programs & Operations	<p>The Non-TOAR Salmon Run Trail serves as an educational extension to the Campbell Creek Science Center and often supports large groups of children and families at one of the many educational site stops year-round along the trail. Due to the activities that occur along this trail, additional organized group, competitive event, or commercial uses are not suitable.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">8. No additional Special Recreation Permits would be authorized on Salmon Run Trail year-round.</p>
Reduce Impacts to Campbell Tract Natural Resources	<p>To prevent the inadvertent transport and deposition of weed propagules (BLM, 2010):</p> <p style="text-align: center;">9. <i>Encourage participants to</i> Clean mud and debris off all equipment and gear off-site before and after events to prevent the inadvertent introduction and spread of non-native invasive species. 10. Encourage the use of only certified <i>weed free</i> products. 11. Encourage mushers to brush animals' fur coats prior to trail use.</p> <p>To maintain proper functioning condition of riparian areas:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">12. The proposed SRP activities that would occur within the riparian corridor would follow designated system trails. 13. Proposed SRP activities would avoid stream banks or non-permitted stream crossings. 14. No off-trail activities would be permitted within 100 feet of riparian corridors to protect sensitive vegetation and maintain proper functioning condition.</p> <p>To prevent trail surface degradation:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">15. Trail conditions are often soft due to spring melt or breakup (usually April, May), no mountain bike activities would be authorized on BLM trails during this timeframe. Such activities would be encouraged to utilize the many paved surface trails throughout Anchorage.</p>
Reduce Impacts to Campbell Tract Cultural Resources	<p>To prevent impacts to cultural resources:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">16. Ground-disturbing activities are prohibited year-round. 17. If cultural resources, including human remains are found, the BLM authorized officer must be notified immediately.</p>
Ensure Wild Animal Safety	<p>To prevent human-bear conflicts:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">18. No additional Special Recreation Permits would be authorized on Salmon Run Trail year-round.</p> <p>To prevent human-wildlife conflicts:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">19. All permit holders will receive a copy of, and adhere to, the BLM Wild Animal Response Policy. 20. All <i>permit holders</i> must offer a wildlife safety briefing for participants to include wildlife safety procedures for bears, moose and other wildlife encountered on BLM Campbell Tract.</p>
Ensure Safety of Operations on Campbell Tract	<p>To ensure a clear runway for airplane landings and a clear heliport area for helicopter landings:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">21. During the snow season, maintenance and use of dogsled trails on the airstrip is authorized for the Alaska Sled Dog and Racing Association.</p>

2.3.2 Non-Snow Season Competitive Uses

Future Permit stipulations for Non-Snow Season Competitive Event Use Alternative 3 would recognize the future foreseeable action of Non-Snow Season Competitive Event Use Requests. As such, the permit stipulations in Table 7 would be used.

Table 7: Non-Snow Season Competitive Event Stipulations

BLM CAMPBELL TRACT NON-SNOW SEASON COMPETITIVE EVENT <i>MINIMUM</i> STIPULATIONS (April 1 – Nov 30)	
Reduce Impacts to Recreational Users of Campbell Tract	<p>Tour of Anchorage Route (TOAR) trails include: Coyote Trail, Viewpoint Trail, Birch Knob Trail, Old Rony Trail, Airstrip Trail, and P-38 Trail during the non-snow season only.</p> <p>Non-Tour of Anchorage Route (non-TOAR) trails include: Lore Road Trail, Moose Track Trail, Moose Meadow Trail, Lynx Trail, Birch Meadow Trail, and the dogsled trails.</p> <p>To reduce the effect to the recreation experience provided on the different trails (TOAR and Non-TOAR) and enhance BLM's ability to provide a range of recreational experiences on the Campbell Tract trail system, the following permit stipulations are required:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No competitive use would be allowed on the Non-TOAR trails. 2. No group uses, competitive events, or additional commercial uses would be authorized on the Salmon Run Trail year-round. <p>To mitigate the indirect effect of trail crowding and facilitate the recreation experience provided to other public trail visitors during competitive race events on the multiple-use trail system, the following permit stipulations are required:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Pre-race briefings and website registration instructions must inform racers to use trail etiquette with other non-racers/public trail users found along the race route. 4. Competitors must be released in waves at different times (typically the fastest first and slowest last), sufficient enough to spread out competitors considerably while on the BLM Trails. The wave starts and times must prevent competitors from going off trail to pass one-another and thus, prevent trail widening. Competitors must also be spread out enough to allow for non-competitor public trail users to use the trail and be passed by competitors safely. 5. In the non-snow season, trail guards would be required at busy intersections, specifically, the Campbell Airstrip Trailhead bridge area, or anywhere else determined necessary by the BLM. 6. <u><i>Two hours preceeding the event, the permittee must place event notification sigs at all trailheads (Abbott Loop Community Park, Campbell Airstrip, Smokejumper) and other trail intersections(s) the BLM deems appropriate according the race route. Depending upon the size of the event, the BLM may also require signage at each trailhead two weeks in advance. Within two hours after the last finisher, the permittee must remove all signage and race route markers.</i></u> <p>To prevent a decrease in public parking space availability at the trailheads as a result of future foreseeable Non-Snow Season SRP Competitive Events, the following permit stipulations are necessary under Alternative 3:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. On BLM land, Competitive Event Organizers would only be authorized three parking spaces at the Campbell Airstrip Trailhead or two parking spaces at the Smokejumper Trailhead to administer the competitive event. No competitors would be allowed to park at these trailheads. If other trailheads or parking lots are used for competitor parking, event organizers must show proof of permission given for parking, e.g., MOA daily use permit, etc.
Reduce Impacts to CCSC Educational Programs & Operations	<p>The Non-TOAR Salmon Run Trail serves as an educational extension to the Campbell Creek Science Center and often supports large groups of children and families at one of the many educational site stops year-round along the trail. Due to the activities that occur along this trail, additional organized group, competitive event, or commercial uses are not suitable.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. No additional Special Recreation Permits would be authorized on Salmon Run Trail year-round.

BLM CAMPBELL TRACT NON-SNOW SEASON COMPETITIVE EVENT <i>MINIMUM STIPULATIONS (April 1 – Nov 30)</i>	
Reduce Impacts to Campbell Tract Natural Resources	<p>To prevent the inadvertent transport and deposition of weed propagules (BLM, 2010):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. <u>Encourage participants to</u> Clean mud and debris off all equipment and gear off-site before and after events to prevent the inadvertent introduction and spread of non-native invasive species. 10. Encourage the use of only certified weed free products. <p>To maintain proper functioning condition of riparian areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. The proposed SRP activities that would occur within the riparian corridor would follow designated system trails. 12. Proposed SRP activities would avoid stream banks or non-permitted stream crossings. 13. No off-trail activities would be permitted within 100 feet of riparian corridors to protect sensitive vegetation and maintain proper functioning condition. <p>To prevent trail surface degradation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. Trail conditions are often soft due to spring melt or breakup (usually April, May), no mountain bike activities would be authorized on BLM trails during this timeframe. Such activities would be encouraged to utilize the many paved surface trails throughout Anchorage. 15. <u>When trail conditions exist outside of the April/May spring breakup timeframe that the BLM feels warrants use restrictions on certain trails, the BLM will notify permittees in advance.</u> 16. No new competitive events would occur off-trail in the non-snow season. 17. Non-Snow Season Competitive Events would not be authorized on the Non-TOAR trails. 18. Non-Snow Season Competitive Events would be considered on the TOAR trails. 19. Authorized Competitive Event Representatives <u>and BLM</u> must carefully monitor trail conditions <u>when extended rains exist</u> prior to the event. <u>The BLM may require a re-route or event cancellation to prevent extensive trail degradation under extreme weather circumstances when participant numbers would exacerbate the trail conditions.</u>
Reduce Impacts to Campbell Tract Cultural Resources	<p>To prevent impacts to cultural resources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 20. New applications for activities during the non-snow season must stay on existing trails. 21. Ground-disturbing activities are prohibited year-round. 22. If cultural resources, including human remains are found, the BLM authorized officer must be notified immediately.
Ensure Wild Animal Safety	<p>To prevent human-bear conflicts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 23. No additional Special Recreation Permits would be authorized on Salmon Run Trail year-round. 24. <u>Encourage participants to carry well-wrapped food and snacks at the trailhead as much as possible, before commencing the activity. When stopped for a snack or water break, encourage careful consumption and management of crumbs and microliter wild animal attractants. Participants are never to set packs down and leave them unattended.</u> <p>To prevent human-wildlife conflicts: All permit holders will receive a copy of, and adhere to, the BLM Wild Animal Response Policy.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 25. All <u>permit holders</u> must offer a wildlife safety briefing for participants that to include wildlife safety procedures for bears, moose and other wildlife encountered on BLM Campbell Tract.
Ensure Safety of Operations on Campbell Tract	<p>To ensure a clear runway for airplane landings and a clear heliport area for helicopter landings:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 26. During the non-snow season, use of the airstrip, taxi-way, helipads and core administrative areas for any purpose is prohibited. 27. Always use caution when making use of the Airstrip Trail or Coyote Trail and yield to aircraft.

2.3.3 Filming activity requests Associated with an SRP

Future Permit stipulations for Filming Activities During Snow and Non-Snow Season.

Alternative 3 would recognize the future foreseeable action of Filming Activities associated with SRPs in both the Snow and Non-Snow Seasons. As such, Alternative 3 provides a process to consider future filming permit authorization requests associated with SRP activities on BLM Campbell Tract.

When a Special Recreation Permittee plans to film at times and locations that are not part of a commercial recreation activity, a separate “2920 Land Use” film permit application should be obtained for all film activities that are:

1. Not associated with an SRP; or,
2. Out of the scope of this EA.

An SRP is required for commercial still photography and videography if the recreation activity being photographed or filmed takes place on public land and the product is sold to those participating in the activity. The location of the activity being photographed, not the location of the camera or photographer, is the determining factor for requiring an SRP. If the activity occurs on public land, an SRP is required. In this case, there is a clear commercial correlation between the photographer, the recreation participant, and recreation activity occurring on BLM public lands.

Future authorizations of commercial photography or filming permits *in conjunction with any SRP type* at BLM Campbell Tract will be considered, provided the future proposals meet the following 11 criteria:

1. Film crew size must not exceed 15 people total if occurring near a TOAR trail, or 10 people total, if occurring near a non-TOAR trail.
2. Filming would occur at the same times and locations approved for the SRP activity type.
3. Filming activities would generally use the same timeframes and dates as authorized for the approved SRP activity.
4. Filming is limited to the use of handheld and tripod mounted cameras.
5. Use of dollies, tracks, cranes, high lines, aircraft and other camera support devices are not allowed.
6. Construction or removal of vegetation for the creation of a camera platform or to clear a shot is not allowed.
7. Filming is generally done using only ambient light sources. No more than two, battery-powered, auxiliary lighting sources may be used.
8. Use of pyrotechnics is not allowed.
9. Construction of a set or backdrop is not allowed.
10. Motorized vehicle access is not allowed.

11. Exclusive use of a trail or off-trail area that would restrict public visitor access is not allowed. All activities must incorporate an operations plan that includes management of the public visitors simultaneous to the proposed activity.

When a film permit is issued in conjunction with an SRP, the stipulations attached to the SRP are applicable to the filming permit. In addition, stipulations specific to filming are added to protect resources on public lands (Table 8).

Table 8: Snow-Season and Non-Snow Season Filming Activity Minimum Stipulations

BLM CAMPBELL TRACT SNOW SEASON AND NON-SNOW SEASON FILM PERMIT AUTHORIZATION MINIMUM STIPULATIONS	
Reduce Impacts to Recreational Users of Campbell Tract	<p>Filming stipulations would be the same as for the associated SRP activity, and include:</p> <p>To reduce the effect to the recreation experience provided on the different trails (TOAR and Non-TOAR) and enhance BLM's ability to provide a range of recreational experiences on the Campbell Tract trail system, the following permit stipulations are required:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No group uses, competitive events, or additional commercial uses would be authorized on the Salmon Run Trail year-round, therefore, no filming permits associated with SRPs would be authorized. <p>To reduce the effect to the recreation experience provided on the different trails (TOAR and Non-TOAR) and enhance BLM's ability to provide a range of recreational experiences on the Campbell Tract trail system, the following film permit stipulations are required:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Film crew size must not exceed 15 people total if occurring near a TOAR trail, or 10 people total, if occurring near a non-TOAR trail.
Reduce Impacts to CCSC Educational Programs & Operations	<p>Filming stipulations would be the same as for the associated SRP activity, and include:</p> <p>The Non-TOAR Salmon Run Trail serves as an educational extension to the Campbell Creek Science Center and often supports large groups of children and families at one of the many educational site stops year-round along the trail. Due to the activities that occur along this trail, additional organized group, competitive event, or commercial uses are not suitable.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. No additional Special Recreation Permits would be authorized on Salmon Run Trail year-round, therefore, no filming permits associated with SRPs would be authorized.
Reduce Impacts to Campbell Tract Natural Resources	Filming stipulations would be the same as for the associated SRP activity.
Reduce Impacts to Campbell Tract Cultural Resources	<p>Filming stipulations would be the same as for the associated SRP activity, and include:</p> <p>To prevent impacts to cultural resources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. All future filming activities that would occur off-trail during the snow and non-snow season must be reviewed by the BLM Archaeologist.
Ensure Wild Animal Safety	Filming stipulations would be the same as for the associated SRP activity.
Ensure Safety of Operations on Campbell Tract	Filming stipulations would be the same as for the associated SRP activity.

2.4 Alternatives Considered but not Analyzed in Detail

2.4.1 Discontinue activities on BLM Campbell Tract

This alternative proposed that activities and events be discontinued on BLM Campbell Tract and encouraged to find an alternate location.

This alternative would fail to manage one of the recognized public use categories of the Campbell Tract and the associated competitive events, per the Campbell Tract Management Plan (BLM, 1988).

This alternative would also have a severe impact upon two of the proposed uses that have a long history in Anchorage with significant contributions to the local economy: NSAA's Tour of Anchorage Race event, which has occurred in Anchorage since 1987 (26 years); and the ASDRA races, which have occurred since 1949 (64 years). Furthermore, both of these organizations provide trail grooming and maintenance throughout the snow season that benefits the non-competitive users who train throughout the winter.

This alternative would impact the organized groups who provide education to adults and children about mountain biking skills and safety. It would also prevent a women's running group to start their training early on a BLM Campbell Tract paved road, while spring thaw occurs during April. There are few hard surface roads with little traffic available for this group.

3. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

3.1 Recreation Resources

3.1.1 Affected Environment

The 730-acre BLM Campbell Tract trail network offers more than 12 miles of year-round, non-motorized recreation trails. Visitors to the BLM Campbell Tract include residents of Anchorage as well as national and international visitors to the area. Primary use comes from local residents. During the snow season, approximately four miles of trail become designated winter mushing-only trails. In the snow season, when the airstrip is not operational, there are mushing trails located on the airstrip which add to the overall winter mushing trail mileage.

Recreational Activities

Common recreational activities in the snow season include skiing, dog mushing, ski joring, walking, running, dog walking, fat tire winter mountain biking, geocaching, orienteering, and horseback riding. The majority of trail use conflicts occur in the winter, when many visitors' normal recreation trail routes become limited to the groomed, hardened trail system. In the non-snow season, many visitors are able to spread out onto other trail networks and go off-trail, making trail conflicts less common. Non-snow season activities include walking, running, dog walking, mountain biking, geocaching, orienteering, and horseback riding.

Recreational Access

Refer to Campbell Tract Trail Map (Appendix 4). Recreational visitors access the Campbell Tract from one of six locations: 1) from the northwest via MOA's Old Rony Trail; 2) from the northeast at the BLM Campbell Creek Science Center parking lot; 3) from the northeast at Campbell Airstrip Trailhead; 4) from the east via MOA's Moose Meadow or Rovers Run Trails; 5) from the southeast via MOA's Homestead Trail; 6) from the southwest at the BLM Smokejumper Trailhead; and 7) dogsleds enter from the Northeast over the narrow bridge located downstream of the wider bridge from the Campbell Airstrip Trailhead. Limited public parking is available at the BLM's Smokejumper Trailhead and the BLM and MOA's jointly-owned Campbell Airstrip Trailhead. At Smokejumper Trailhead, it is very common to have a full parking lot with vehicles parked up and down each side of the access Road from Elmore. Repeated incidents of vehicles parked in front of, and blocking use of, the facility entrance gates prompted an installation of "No Parking here...Your Vehicle will be Towed" signs.

Authorized Trail Uses

All BLM Campbell Tract authorized trail uses are non-motorized and multiple use with the exception of the winter dogsled-only trails. In addition, there is a specific restriction regarding the use of non-motorized wheeled carts on BLM Campbell Tract trails. Examples might include, but are not limited to, wheeled carts used behind horses or to train dog teams. The authority for this use limitation is contained in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 43, Chapter II, Subparts 8365.1, 8365.1-6.

Authorized Off-Trail Uses

Geocaching activities take place off-trail throughout Campbell Tract. Since the local Geocaching use is not commercial, nor do any activities offer cash prizes, no SRP is required because it is considered a casual use of public lands (BLM IM 2005-092).

"Tour of Anchorage Route" Trails and Appropriate Trail Uses

The historical "Tour of Anchorage Route," or "TOAR" trails on BLM Campbell Tract are wider and straighter, with less turns and bends, than other trails. The TOAR trails can be used by any trail user, but in comparison to other trails, these trails best support trail users who train at faster speeds, pass other users, race one another, and allow for longer distances due to linking up with the larger MOA FNB trail system. The TOAR trails on BLM Campbell Tract, include: Coyote Trail, Viewpoint Trail, Birch Knob Trail, Old Rony Trail, Airstrip Trail, and P-38 Trail during the non-snow season only.

Non-Tour of Anchorage Route Trails and Appropriate Trail Uses

The remaining trails on BLM Campbell Tract are narrow and winding. **Contrary to the wider TOAR trails, these trails provide opportunities that support slower paced trail excursions due to the narrow and winding nature of the trails. This trail design provides challenge for novice bikers wanting to increase their skills on winding single track.** By design, these trails do not allow easy passing of other users, offer less sight distance due to the curves and bends, and don't support speeds as fast as the TOAR trails. The non-TOAR trails are ideal for people **looking for a more leisurely, slow-paced outing with no interest of being passed by fast-moving trail**

users. These non-TOAR trails include: Lore Road Trail, Moose Track Trail, Moose Meadow Trail, Lynx Trail, Birch Meadow Trail, and the dogsled trails during the non-snow season.

The Salmon Run Trail is categorized as a non-TOAR trail for similar reasons mentioned above. However, in addition, this trail serves as an extension to the learning and education opportunities offered at the CCSC. There are many educational spots located along this trail that are frequently used for environmental education year-round. This trail, and nearby Campbell Creek, play a unique daily education role, serving Anchorage School District Students frequently during the school year as well as Trailside Discovery Day Campers during the summer. On some evenings and weekends, Salmon Run Trail often hosts family groups as part of CCSC's community programs and family education events.

Seasonal Trail Conditions

During the snow season, all BLM system trails, except for Birch Meadow and Salmon Run, are packed and groomed regularly to build and maintain a hard snow base to support winter trail uses. Warm temperatures can soften the hard base and when this occurs, activities **such as** biking and horseback riding have a higher potential to damage the hard snow trail base and affect the experience for other winter users. Damage can include ruts and pockmarks in the snow that often harden when temperatures drop and leave impressions in the trail for extended periods of time, especially if a trail groomer isn't able to smooth the snow trail surface again under warmer temperatures.

During the non-snow season, all BLM system trails have gravel surfacing, except for the dogsled trails, and some trail areas offer constructed drainage to keep the trail tread dry and able to withstand the wear from various trail uses. Despite the surfacing and drainage, spring breakup and extended periods of rain often create softer trail surfaces susceptible to the impacts of all trail uses. Similar to snow season trail use; bicycles and horses have the most impact upon soft trails in the non-snow season. **Reasons why a surfaced and hardened trail would get soft includes, but is not limited to:**

- **surfacing not laid down uniformly**
- **surfacing not compacted uniformly**
- **insufficient surfacing depth**
- **insufficient geotextile fabric subgrade to support surfacing**
- **slumping, spread, and/or migration of surfacing**
- **improper drainage due to trail tread migration and repeated use wearing down the trail crown intended to direct drainage to trail edge**
- **overall poor drainage due to trail crown wearing down and depleting side drainage**
- **tree and vegetation litter build-up inhibiting drainage along trail edge**
- **inability of BLM to perform trail maintenance and upkeep within appropriate timeframes, exacerbating of all the above**

Recreational Setting

The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) is a tool used by managers as a framework to identify the factors that help to create certain recreation experiences on public lands. ROS classifications help define existing recreational opportunities. Management actions can be

developed that can be used to maintain or change ROS classifications. The ROS assumes that a variety of factors contribute to a satisfying recreation experience on public lands. These factors include physical settings (natural resources and facilities), social settings (frequency of encounters, user types), and managerial settings (administrative controls and service settings) (Appendix 5).

The BLM approach to ROS applies these factors to a land area's physical, social, and managerial parameters to describe the existing conditions that define the areas' ability to provide a range of recreational experiences. The range of experiences varies along a continuum from high-density urban environments to primitive settings. Along this continuum, the physical, social, and managerial conditions also vary to support a range of recreational opportunity, like those described under the TOAR and Non-TOAR trails above, where TOAR trails support some trail uses the other trails would not support. Due to the different trail uses, a different recreational experience could be expected for the different trails.

The Campbell Tract Management Plan (1988) suggests that management of the public use and natural resources on BLM Campbell Tract would emphasize semi-primitive, non-motorized recreation opportunities. Four ROS are outlined below, including Campbell Tract Special Recreation Management Area's Semi-primitive Non-motorized.

Primitive

Area is characterized by essentially unmodified natural environment of fairly large size. Concentration of users is very low and evidence of other users is minimal. No summer motorized trails exist although seasonal motorized use occurs at a low density. Sights and sounds of the road system are nonexistent and area is remote. Human built structures are few and far between or are inconspicuous. Vegetation and soils remain in a natural state.

Semi-primitive Non-motorized (Campbell Tract Special Recreation Management Area Designation)

Area is characterized by a predominantly unmodified natural environment of moderate to large size. Concentration of users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. The area is more accessible than an area in a primitive class, but is free of motorized trails and roads. Sights and sounds of the road system are more prevalent than in the primitive class, but less prevalent than in the roaded natural or backcountry roaded classes. Vegetation and soils are predominantly natural but some impacts exist.

Semi-primitive Motorized

Area is characterized by a predominantly unmodified natural environment of moderate to large size. Concentration of users is low, but there is often evidence of other users. Area is accessible to specialized OHVs but is generally not accessible to most four-wheel drive vehicles. Sights and sounds of the road system may or may not be dominant. Some portions of the area may be distant from road systems, but all portions are near motorized trails. Vegetation and soils are predominantly natural but localized areas of disturbance may exist.

Roaded Natural

Area is characterized by a generally natural environment with moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of humans. Resource modification and utilization practices are evident, but harmonize with the environment. Concentration of users is low to moderate, and rustic facilities may exist for user convenience and safety. The area is accessible to conventional motorized vehicles and roads are maintained on a regular basis. Sights and sounds of the road system are evident and traffic levels may be highly variable. Areas of localized vegetation and soil impacts exist. User concentrations are low to moderate but may be high in popular recreational sites such as waysides, trailheads, and water access points.

Existing SRP Use on BLM Campbell Tract

There are currently four SRP activities authorized with by a BLM permit on Campbell Tract. The SRP activities offered allow participants the opportunity to learn new skills, gain appreciation for the natural and cultural resources on their public lands, increase their awareness about trail etiquette, behavior around wild animals, and possibly foster a greater sense of community ownership and stewardship of public lands and trails. Two existing permits are commercial, educational uses and one is an organized group educational use (Table 9). The last is a special event held in cooperation with the BLM at the Campbell Tract Special Recreation Management Area, as the BLM is the lead administrative agency for the Iditarod National Historic Trail.

Table 9: Existing SRP use on BLM Campbell Tract

Permit Name	Permit Type	Activity Description	Size	Activity Location	Parking
Learn To Return	Commercial (educational)	Approximately 25 outdoor survival education sessions year-round at Campbell Tract. Have operated at Campbell Tract since 1992.	25 students + instructors	2 designated training sites east of airstrip, west of P-38 Trail.	CCSC parking lot
Trailside Discovery	Commercial (educational)	Outdoor environmental education programs for kids (ages 4-16) during school winter breaks, spring breaks, and summer breaks. Have Operated at Campbell Tract since 2003.	Fluctuates from 50 – 135 students	CCSC indoors and outdoors around Campbell Tract, on and off-trail.	CCSC parking lot
Arctic Orienteering	Organized Group (educational)	3-5 meets held year-round with start tent based at Campbell Airstrip Trailhead, to educate public about orienteering. 5 additional meets held year-round with start tent based nearby, on MOA land, with a portion of the course on BLM land. Have operated at Campbell Tract since 2002.	Up to 60 participants	Trails and off-trail control points	Campbell Airstrip Trailhead
Iditarod Trail Committee	Cooperative with the BLM	Host the terminus of the Ceremonial Start of the Iditarod Race in cooperation with BLM, lead administrative agency for the Iditarod National Historic Trail	2,000+ participants	Mushing trails and airstrip	Administrative Areas

Existing Competitive Events on BLM Campbell Tract

Competitive events have occurred on BLM Campbell Tract for many years, previously assimilated through the MOA CMA. These events include the NSAA race (have occurred since 1987) and the ASDRA's mushing races (have occurred since 1949). More recently, Chain Reaction Cycles has received an MOA permit and BLM Letter of Agreement for their races since 2011.

Existing Organized Group Use on BLM Campbell Tract

Aside from the existing, authorized Arctic Orienteering SRP use, organized group use has occurred on BLM Campbell Tract most recently, through Letters of Agreement. Once an organized group has sought use of BLM Campbell Tract for multiple years, or if it appears that they will request future similar use, an SRP is recommended as the most appropriate tool. Past organized group uses that have occurred at the BLM Campbell Tract include the Alaska Dirt Divas, Mighty Bikes, and Exceed Women's Running Team.

With all of these existing activities, it became necessary to maintain a calendar of events and have regular communication with groups regarding their activities to avoid double-bookings. In one particular instance, two groups had based their activities from the Campbell Airstrip Trailhead on a weekend day. One group use was a known use and the other was not. The Campbell Airstrip Trailhead parking lot was completely full and the trailhead crowded. This event was an example of what the BLM would like to avoid in the future by properly managing these uses to decrease the impact to other visitors. The BLM currently has no recourse for such events without an SRP in place.

3.1.2 Direct and Indirect Effects from No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the three existing SRP uses would continue unchanged, the existing competitive events would continue under an MOA permit or BLM Letters of Agreement, and the Organized Group Uses would continue under BLM Letters of Agreement. All these activities would occur without BLM permit stipulations, effective monitoring, and enforceable compliance. Any future filming activities that occur in association with any SRP would be considered separately on a case by case basis and require staff time for individual review. Other future foreseeable activity requests would be handled using the same existing Letter of Agreement method. This method does not provide for staff review of resource impacts, public input, or any ability to take disciplinary action when permit stipulations are violated.

As a result of the No Action Alternative, potential direct effects to recreation might include limited trailhead parking space availability and trail crowding. Indirect effects to recreation might include a decreased level of satisfaction with the local recreation and trail experience, which could lead to displacement. Over time, the lack of SRP authority and management of activities could result in cumulative impacts to decreased trailhead parking availability, increased trail crowding, more trail conflicts, and increased visitor displacement to other areas.

3.1.3 Direct and Indirect Effects from Alternative 2

Note: Tour of Anchorage Route (TOAR) trails include: Coyote Trail, Viewpoint Trail, Birch Knob Trail, Old Rony Trail, Airstrip Trail, and P-38 Trail during the non-snow season only.

Non-Tour of Anchorage Route (non-TOAR) trails include: Lore Road Trail, Moose Track Trail, Moose Meadow Trail, Lynx Trail, Birch Meadow Trail, and the dogsled trails.

Under Alternative 2, any future filming activities proposed to occur in association with any SRP would be considered on a case-by-case basis. Under Alternative 2, the BLM would authorize the six pending SRP requests that include three non-snow season organized group SRP requests and three snow season competitive events with permit stipulations by activity and season, as outlined below:

Non-Snow Organized Group Uses

Under Alternative 2, the following trail surface degradation would occur as a result of the following proposed non-snow season SRP Organized Group Activities:

Alaska Dirt Divas:

Trail surface degradation would occur as a direct result of riding non-TOAR trails during soft, wet conditions, therefore the following permit stipulations are required to reduce this effect:

Trail conditions are often soft due to spring melt or breakup (usually April, May), no mountain bike activities would be authorized on BLM trails during this timeframe. Such activities would be encouraged to utilize the many paved surface trails throughout Anchorage.

When trail conditions exist outside of the April/May spring breakup timeframe that the BLM feels warrants use restrictions on certain trails, the BLM will notify permittees in advance.

Mighty Bikes:

Due to the similarity in proposed activities, the effects of Mighty Bikes' proposed activity would be similar to Alaska Dirt Divas, therefore, the permit stipulations would be the same as for the Alaska Dirt Divas (above).

Exceed Running Club:

Trail surface degradation would not occur as a direct result of Exceed Running Club's activities since their activity occurs on a paved road surface.

Under Alternative 2, group sizes would have an indirect effect upon the recreation setting and the experience provided to other public visitors to the Campbell Tract as a result of the proposed non-snow season SRP Organized Group Activities:

Alaska Dirt Divas:

An indirect effect to the recreation setting and the recreation experience for other visitors would be experienced as a result of groups larger than 15 persons being encountered on **all Campbell Tract trails, with the exception of Salmon Run Trail, where organized group use is not authorized.**

To reduce the effect to the recreation experience provided on the Campbell Tract trail system, the following three permit stipulations are required:

On **all BLM Campbell Tract trails, except Salmon Run Trail,** group size is limited to a maximum of 15 total people.

1. No group uses, competitive events, or additional commercial uses would be authorized on the Salmon Run Trail year-round.

Limiting group sizes to 15 people, is based on the following:

1. Desire to provide **a quality recreation experience for other public trail users around group activity participants.**
 - a. As many of the organized group activities are recurring events, as opposed to one-time events, it is important that a similar, **courteous,** group encounter expectation results for repetitious group activities.
2. Desire to ensure safety of group activity participants around wildlife.
 - a. Group management around wildlife is important and can be best achieved with a proper group size, leader-to-participant ratio, and a pre-activity group briefing about wildlife etiquette on the trails.
 - b. The TOAR trails offer better sight distance than the Non-TOAR trails. The riders and/or group leaders would have the opportunity to see wildlife earlier on the TOAR trails and manage the group within a reasonable amount of time.
 - c. The TOAR trails are wider (approximately 4-8 feet) and would allow group members to quickly turn around and ride in the opposite direction if the situation called for that response. The Non-TOAR trails are narrower (approximately 2-5 feet) and would not facilitate a quick group turnaround.
 - d. The ability to quickly manage a group in the presence of wildlife ensures the safety of the group, the safety of other public trail users, and reduces the stress upon the animal encountered.
3. Desire to ensure safety of other public trail users around group activity participants.
 - a. Group management around other public trail users is important to ensure the safety of all trail users and can be best achieved with a proper group size, leader-to-participant ratio, and a pre-activity group briefing about trail etiquette on multiple-use trails.

An additional indirect effect to the recreation experience for other visitors would include being passed by multiple bicycles, by bicycles going too fast, or from not being alerted to

the presence of bicycles behind and a desire to pass. To reduce this effect to other recreation visitors, the following permit stipulations are required:

1. Trail etiquette practices must be announced and encouraged to any new riders at the pre-ride briefing.
2. The leader in front of the group must have a bell, or similar noisemaker, mounted to their bike and use their voice as well as the noisemaker to alert other trail users before passing.

Mighty Bikes:

Due to the similarity in proposed activities, the effects of Mighty Bikes' proposed activity would be similar to Alaska Dirt Divas, therefore, the permit stipulations would be the same as for the Alaska Dirt Divas (above).

Exceed Running Club:

There would be no effect of Exceed's group sizes upon the recreation setting and the recreation experience provided to other users as a result of their activity. Their activity would occur along a roadway that is typically closed to public access after 6pm. The runners may be viewed from Moose Track Trail users at a couple locations where the trail is in close proximity to the roadway, however, the group would likely not be viewed for longer than 1.5 - 2 minutes due to the trail user movement and the runners' movement. Additionally, this use would only occur four evenings during a one month timeframe, also limiting the potential for this group's presence to impact the recreational experience of nearby trail users.

Under Alternative 2, public parking space availability at the trailheads and consequential access to the trails would be directly impacted as a result of the proposed non-snow season SRP Organized Group Activities:

Alaska Dirt Divas:

There would be no direct effect to public parking space availability at the trailheads and consequential access to the trails as a result of Alaska Dirt Divas proposed activity. Their proposed activity includes parking at the MOA Abbott Loop Trailhead, which can accommodate many vehicles and does not directly impact BLM trail access or parking availability on BLM lands. To ensure parking would occur at this location, the following permit stipulation is required:

Provide evidence of MOA permission or a MOA Daily Use Permit for all proposed activity dates.

Mighty Bikes:

There would be no direct effect to public parking space availability at the trailheads and consequential access to the trails as a result of Mighty Bikes proposed activity. Their proposed activity includes parking at the Service High School, which can accommodate many vehicles and does not directly impact BLM trail access or parking availability on

BLM lands. To ensure parking would occur at this location, the following permit stipulation is required:

Provide evidence of Service High School parking permission for all proposed activity dates.

Exceed Running Club:

There has been a direct effect to public parking space availability at the Smokejumper Trailhead in the past as a result of Exceed Running Clubs activities; therefore the following permit stipulation is required to eliminate this effect:

Provide evidence of Kasuun Elementary School parking permission for all proposed activity dates. Parking at Smokejumper Trailhead, or any other BLM trailhead, is not authorized for this activity.

Snow Season Competitive Events

Under Alternative 2, the following trail surface degradation would occur as a result of the following proposed snow season SRP Competitive Event Activities:

Nordic Skiing Association of Anchorage:

If conditions were such that warmer temperatures or a deep snow trail base did not exist, then trail surface degradation would have the potential to occur as a direct result of NSAA's proposed Tour of Anchorage Race. NSAA's season-long trail grooming efforts and the ability to groom the trail both before and after the event, limit the potential effect for trail surface degradation. In addition, NSAA's Director of Operations and Chief of Course make the final determination of the course closer to the time of the event as dictated by trail conditions and safety concerns.

Alaskan Sled Dog and Racing Association:

If conditions were such that warmer temperatures or a deep snow trail base did not exist, then trail surface degradation would have the potential to occur as a direct result of ASDRA's proposed races. ASDRA's season-long trail grooming efforts and the ability to groom the trail both before and after their races, limit the potential effect for trail surface degradation. In addition, if trail conditions would not support a safe event for competitors or would impact the trails, ASDRA would re-schedule or cancel the event. For example, when past snow trail depth has not been sufficient to hold a snow hook for more than a three-dog team, ASDRA has continued their race events with three-dog team limits.

Chain Reaction, LLC:

If conditions were such that warmer temperatures or a deep snow trail base did not exist, then trail surface degradation would have the potential to occur as a direct result of Chain Reaction's Frosty Bottom or Abominable Races. Chain Reaction would cancel their race if the snow surface could not support the weight of the bike and rider causing the bike tire to protrude through the snow to the trail tread surface. Additionally, Chain Reaction

would cancel the race if a big storm dropped deep, fresh snow onto the trail system and trail packing and grooming were not possible before the race.

Under Alternative 2, group sizes would have an indirect effect upon the recreation setting and the experience provided to other public visitors to the Campbell Tract as a result of the proposed snow season SRP Competitive Event Activities:

Nordic Skiing Association of Anchorage:

To mitigate the indirect effect of trail crowding and facilitate the recreation experience provided to other public trail visitors over the four to five-hour period in which the race crosses BLM trails, NSAA would take the same measures as in the past; only now as a required permit stipulation:

Tour of Anchorage Ski Marathon:

1. Pre-race briefings and website registration instructions must inform racers to use trail etiquette with other non-racers/public trail users found along the race route.
2. Tour competitors must be released in waves that disperse competitors onto the trails so that they are spread out by the time they reach BLM Trails. Waves must begin with faster competitors followed by slower ones.

Alaskan Sled Dog and Racing Association:

During the snow season, only dogsled users are allowed on the mushing-only trails. To mitigate the potential safety hazard to other public trail users at dogsled trail intersections, ASDRA would take the same measures as in the past; only now as a required permit stipulation:

1. ASDRA must post trail guards at busy multi-use trail intersections to manage traffic crossing during races.
2. ASDRA must take no more than three parking spaces for trail guards and other race workers at the Campbell Airstrip Trailhead.

Chain Reaction, LLC:

To mitigate the indirect effect of trail crowding and the recreation experience provided to other public trail visitors over the four to five-hour period in which the race crosses BLM trails, Chain Reaction, LLC would take the same measures as in the past for the Frosty Bottom Race; only now as a required permit stipulation:

Frosty Bottom Bike/Run/Ski Race:

1. Pre-race briefings and website registration instructions must inform racers to use trail etiquette with other non-racers/public trail users found along the race route.
2. Frosty competitors must be released in waves that disperse competitors onto the trails so that they are spread out by the time they reach BLM Trails. Waves must begin with faster competitors followed by slower ones.

Abominable Snow Series Bike Races:

1. Pre-race briefings and website registration instructions must inform racers to use trail etiquette with other non-racers/public trail users found along the race route.
2. Abominable competitors must be released in waves that disperse competitors onto the trails so that they are spread out by the time they reach BLM Trails. Waves must begin with faster competitors followed by slower ones.
3. Abominable race courses must be designed to spread out and break up competitors by including a hill climb before entering single track sections where passing is more difficult and/or would cause trail damage.

Under Alternative 2, public parking space availability at the trailheads and consequential access to the trails would be directly impacted as a result of the proposed SRP Snow Season SRP Competitive Events:

Nordic Skiing Association of Anchorage:

There would be an indirect effect to public parking availability as a result of the Tour of Anchorage Race due to spectators who park at Campbell Airstrip Trailhead to watch the event.

Alaskan Sled Dog and Racing Association:

There would be a direct effect to three public parking spaces at the Campbell Airstrip Trailhead due to the permit stipulation that requires placing trail guards at busy dogsled intersections on race days. This stipulation allows the use of up to three parking spaces.

Chain Reaction, LLC:

There would be an indirect effect to public parking availability as a result of the Frosty Bottom Race due to spectators who park at Campbell Airstrip Trailhead to watch the event.

3.1.4 Direct and Indirect Effects from the Proposed Action, Alternative 3

Alternative 3, the Proposed Action, would authorize everything as proposed in Alternative 2 and recognize three additional future foreseeable actions, not analyzed in Alternative 2, that include:

- Snow-season Organized Group Use of BLM Campbell Tract (section 3.1.4.1).
- Non-snow season Competitive Use of BLM Campbell Tract (section 3.1.4.2).
- Filming activity requests on BLM Campbell Tract during the snow and non-snow seasons (section 3.1.4.3).

By recognizing future foreseeable uses, Alternative 3 would reduce the potential for future staff time and resources to perform additional analysis. Activities that fall outside the scope of the activities and analysis conducted in this alternative would require future individual analysis.

Snow Season Organized Group Uses

To prevent trail surface degradation as a result of future foreseeable Snow Season Organized Group Activities, the following permit stipulations are necessary under Alternative 3:

When trail conditions are soft due to spring melt or breakup, which usually occurs in April and May, no BLM Campbell Tract Trails would be authorized for organized group activities. Trail users will often try to go around soft and wet trail areas which can cause trail widening and braiding in addition to ruts or pockmarks often left by bikes, horses, and dogs. Such activities would be encouraged to utilize some of the many paved surface trails managed by MOA.

To prevent large group sizes from indirectly affecting the recreation setting and the experience provided to other public visitors as result of future foreseeable Snow Season Organized Group Activities, the following permit stipulations are necessary under Alternative 3:

The reasoning, and same stipulations for Alternative 2, Non-Snow Season Organized Group Use, would also apply under Alternative 3, Snow-Season Organized Group Use.

To prevent a decrease in public parking space availability at the trailheads and consequential access to the trails a result of future foreseeable Snow Season SRP Organized Group Activities, the following permit stipulations are necessary under Alternative 3:

1. On BLM land, Organized Groups would only be authorized three parking spaces at the Campbell Airstrip Trailhead or two parking spaces at the Smokejumper Trailhead. Organized groups would be encouraged to use passenger vans for these parking spaces and maximize carpool efforts. The opportunity to use the CCSC parking lot after-hours or on weekends would require a facility rental fee.
2. Off BLM land, Organized groups would be encouraged to use MOA parking at the Abbott Loop Community Park (off Elmore Road), Hillside Trailhead (off Abbott Loop Road), or other nearby public or school parking lots. Organized groups must show proof of an MOA daily use permit, correspondence with a school principal authorizing permission for parking, or alternative parking plans.

Non-Snow Season Competitive Events

To prevent trail surface degradation as a result of future foreseeable Non-Snow Season Competitive Events, the following permit stipulations are necessary under Alternative 3:

1. No new competitive events would occur off-trail in the non-snow season.

Authorized Competitive Event Representatives and BLM must carefully monitor trail conditions when extended rains exist prior to the event. The BLM may require a re-route or

event cancellation to prevent extensive trail degradation under extreme weather circumstances when participant numbers would exacerbate the trail conditions.

Similar to the reasoning explained under Alternative 2, Non-Snow Season Organized Group Use, the following permit stipulations are necessary under Alternative 3, Non-Snow Season Competitive Events:

To reduce the effect to the recreation experience of other trail users, provided on the different trails and enhance BLM's ability to provide a range of recreational experiences on the Campbell Tract trail system, the following permit stipulations are required:

- 1. Two hours preceding the event, the permittee must place event notification signs at all trailheads (Abbott Loop Community Park, Campbell Airstrip, Smokejumper) and other trail intersections(s) the BLM deems appropriate according the race route. Depending upon the size of the event, the BLM may also require signage at each trailhead two weeks in advance. Within two hours after the last finisher, the permittee must remove all signage and race route markers.**
2. No group uses, competitive events, or additional commercial uses would be authorized on the Salmon Run Trail year-round.

Similar to the reasoning explained under Alternative 2, Snow Season Competitive Events, the following permit stipulations are necessary under Alternative 3, Non-Snow Season Competitive Events:

1. Pre-race briefings and website registration instructions must inform racers to use trail etiquette with other non-racers/public trail users found along the race route.
2. Competitors must be released in waves at different times (typically the fastest first and slowest last), sufficient enough to spread out competitors considerably while on the BLM Trails. The wave starts and times must prevent competitors from going off trail to pass one-another and thus, prevent trail widening. Competitors must also be spread out enough to allow for non-competitor public trail users to use the trail and be passed by competitors safely.
3. In the non-snow season, trail guards would be required at busy intersections, specifically, the Campbell Airstrip Trailhead bridge area, or anywhere else determined necessary by the BLM.
4. **Two hours preceding the event, the permittee must place event notification signs at all trailheads (Abbott Loop Community Park, Campbell Airstrip, Smokejumper) and other trail intersections(s) the BLM deems appropriate according the race route. Depending upon the**

size of the event, the BLM may also require signage at each trailhead two weeks in advance. Within two hours after the last finisher, the permittee must remove all signage and race route markers.

To prevent a decrease in public parking space availability at the trailheads as a result of future foreseeable Non-Snow Season SRP Competitive Events, the following permit stipulations are necessary under Alternative 3:

1. On BLM land, Competitive Event Organizers would only be authorized three parking spaces at the Campbell Airstrip Trailhead or two parking spaces at the Smokejumper Trailhead to administer the competitive event. No competitors would be allowed to park at these trailheads. If other trailheads or parking lots are used for competitor parking, event organizers must show proof of permission given for parking, e.g., MOA daily use permit, etc.

Snow Season and Non-Snow Season Filming Activities

Alternative 3 would recognize the future foreseeable action of Filming Activities associated with SRP's in both the Snow and Non-Snow Seasons. As such, Alternative 3 provides a process to consider future filming permit authorization requests associated with SRP activities on BLM Campbell Tract.

The following eleven Basic SRP-Associated Filming Activity Permit Stipulations are required:

1. Film crew size must not exceed 15 people total if occurring near a TOAR trail, or 10 people total, if occurring near a non-TOAR trail for similar reasons previously discussed under Alternative 2.
2. Filming would occur at the same times and locations approved for the SRP activity type.
3. Filming activities would generally use the same timeframes and dates as authorized for the approved SRP activity.
4. Filming is limited to the use of handheld and tripod mounted cameras.
5. Use of dollies, tracks, cranes, high lines, aircraft and other camera support devices are not allowed.
6. Construction or removal of vegetation for the creation of a camera platform or to clear a shot is not allowed.
7. Filming is generally done using only ambient light sources. No more than two, battery-powered, auxiliary lighting sources may be used.
8. Use of pyrotechnics is not allowed.
9. Construction of a set or backdrop is not allowed.
10. Motorized vehicle access is not allowed.
11. Exclusive use of a trail or off-trail area that would restrict public visitor access is not allowed. All activities must incorporate an operations plan that includes management of the public visitors simultaneous to the proposed activity.

3.1.5 Cumulative Effects

The Proposed Action Alternative, coupled with future foreseeable SRP authorizations, has the potential to compromise the recreation experience provided at Campbell Tract due to no existing overall limit to the number of SRP authorizations. A more current revision to the *1988 Management Plan for Public Use and Resource Management on the BLM Campbell* would address this issue. In the meantime, the stipulations provided in this document will reduce the potential effect.

3.2 Wildlife Resources

3.2.1 Affected Environment

The South Fork of Campbell Creek runs for nearly one mile through the northeast portion of Campbell Tract, and North Fork of Little Campbell Creek flows near the southern boundary. Chinook, coho, pink, and sockeye salmon spawn in the South Fork of Campbell Creek. Other fish species inhabiting the creeks include rainbow trout, Dolly Varden and slimy sculpin.

Campbell Tract, and the surrounding FSNP and Hillside Park are surrounded by the urban and residential development of Anchorage, and together provide both a buffer and migration corridor between the city and Chugach State Park. Campbell Tract provides habitat for most species of birds and terrestrial animals common to South Central Alaska. Moose are common, and use the area for calving in the spring, winter forage range, and as a corridor for seasonal movements into the Chugach Mountains. Black bear den in forested areas on the Tract and surrounding FSNP and Chugach State Park in winter (Kleckner, 2001), and are found foraging throughout the area in summer, often with cubs. Brown bear, attracted to moose calves in spring and spawning salmon in summer are found throughout the area. Radio telemetry research has shown brown bears to be foraging, rearing young and denning in proximity to human development and activity on Campbell Tract, with as many as 20 adult bears present on the South Fork of Campbell Creek in summer (Farley et al 2008). Two wolf packs have ranges that include Campbell Tract, and move through the area while traveling the front range of the Chugach Mountains (ADF&G 2010). Coyotes can also be seen on Campbell Tract, and raise pups in the area in summer.

There are 20 resident species of birds in the area and 25 migrant species that breed on Campbell Tract. Fall migration mist netting and bird banding has documented 32 species of birds that breed and migrate through Campbell tract in summer and fall (Seppi 2010), and includes the olive-sided flycatcher, grey-cheeked thrush, Townsend's warbler, blackpoll warbler and rusty blackbird which are included on the state of Alaska's list of Species of Special Concern (ADF&G 2010). Three species of owls (horned, boreal and saw-whet), breed in Campbell Tract's forest habitats, and bald eagles also have active nests.

Other animals that live and breed on Campbell Tract include beaver, red fox, porcupine, red squirrel and several species of microtine rodents. The wood frog is the only amphibian found on Campbell Tract.

3.2.2 Direct and Indirect Effects from No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the three existing SRP uses would continue unchanged, the existing competitive events would continue under an MOA permit or BLM Letters of Agreement, and the Organized Group Uses would continue under BLM Letters of Agreement.

As a result of the No Action Alternative, direct effects to wildlife include an increase in potential conflicts with wildlife, particularly with brown bears, in the riparian areas along Campbell Creek and Salmon Run Trail.

3.2.3 Direct and Indirect Effects from Alternative 2

Under Alternative 2, the BLM would authorize the six pending SRP requests that include three non-snow season organized group SRP requests and three snow season competitive events with the following wildlife permit stipulations by activity and season.

Non-Snow Organized Group Uses

Under Alternative 2, there is an increased potential for human-wildlife (non-bear) conflicts as a result of the proposed non-snow season SRP Organized Group Activities.

The likelihood for conflicts is increased when people are moving rapidly which can result in startling or surprising the animal.

Conflicts with moose may occur anywhere on Campbell Tract. When a moose is surprised, it will become stressed and may behave aggressively toward people present. Such a conflict could result in animal stress leading to poor nutrition and reduces chances of winter survival. Moose may charge and stomp people or nearby animals when stressed therefore, conflict could also result in serious injuries or death of people.

To reduce the potential for human-wildlife (non-bear) conflicts, the following stipulations are required:

1. All permit holders will receive a copy of, and adhere to, the BLM Wild Animal Response Policy.
2. All ***permit holders*** must offer a wildlife safety briefing for participants to include wildlife safety procedures for bears, moose and other wildlife encountered on BLM Campbell Tract.

Under Alternative 2, there is a potential for human-bear conflicts as a result of the proposed non-snow season SRP Organized Group Activities:

The likelihood for bear conflicts is increased when people are moving rapidly which can result in startling or surprising a bear.

Conflicts with black bear may occur anywhere on Campbell Tract. When a black bear is surprised, it will become stressed and may behave aggressively toward people present. Similarly, the odors and litter associated with food items people may have in their packs may attract bear to an area with people present and result in conflict. Such conflicts could result in aggressive behavior.

Conflicts with brown bear may occur anywhere on Campbell Tract, especially in proximity to Campbell Creek or nearby Salmon Run Trail. When a brown bear is surprised, it will become stressed and will likely behave aggressively toward people present. Brown bear may charge people when they are surprised. Additionally, if a brown bear is protecting cubs, recent kill, a food cache, or attracted to the odors and litter associated with human food, they may charge people. Brown bear charges can result in serious injury or death.

To reduce the potential for human-bear conflicts, the following stipulations are required:

1. No additional Special Recreation Permits would be authorized on Salmon Run Trail year-round.
2. All permit holders will receive a copy of, and adhere to, the BLM Wild Animal Response Policy.
3. All ***Permit holders*** must offer a wildlife safety briefing for participants that include wildlife safety procedures for bears, moose and other wildlife encountered on BLM Campbell Tract.
4. ***Encourage participants to carry well-wrapped food and snacks at the trailhead as much as possible, before commencing the activity. When stopped for a snack or water break, encourage careful consumption and management of crumbs and microliter wild animal attractants. Participants are never to set packs down and leave them unattended.***

Snow Season Competitive Events

Under Alternative 2, there is an increased potential for wildlife (non-bear) conflicts as a result of the proposed snow season SRP Competitive Events.

The effects are the same as those described for Non-Snow Season Organized Group Uses.

Under Alternative 2, there is less potential for human-bear conflicts as a result of the proposed Snow Season SRP Competitive Events.

The effects are the same as those described for Non-Snow Season Organized Group Uses.

3.2.4 Direct and Indirect Effects from the Proposed Action, Alternative 3

Alternative 3 would authorize everything as proposed in Alternative 2 and also recognize three additional future foreseeable actions, not analyzed in alternative 2, that include:

- Snow-season Organized Group Use of BLM Campbell Tract (section 2.3.1).
- Non-snow season Competitive Use of BLM Campbell Tract (section 2.3.2).
- Filming activity requests on BLM Campbell Tract during the snow and non-snow seasons (section 2.3.3).

The effects are the same as those described under Alternative 2.

3.2.5 Cumulative Effects

Surrounding residential and road construction development has reduced the amount of contiguous habitat to what is now available at BLM Campbell Tract. Recent developments that have impacted wildlife habitat include Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard., the Elmore Road extension, Dowling Road extension, and the Abbott Loop Community Park and ballfields construction projects. Future projects include the Bragaw Extension through the currently contiguous habitat found on the nearby university campuses.

On the BLM Campbell Tract, future SRP authorizations, new trail development, an entrance road realignment, trailhead parking development, and a possible new administrative building site would contribute to habitat loss and fragmentation.

3.3 Cultural Resources

3.3.1 Affected Environment

The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey was consulted for cultural resources that could be affected by this undertaking. Campbell Tract Facility contains no known prehistoric resources, primarily due to the late glaciation of the Anchorage area. There are no known resources of religious or cultural significance to Native Americans. Cultural resources within the Campbell Tract Facility include ANC-01385, the collection of World War Two artifacts and features on the Campbell Tract, which has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district, and ANC-00767, the Campbell Airstrip, which is part of ANC-01385. There are no known World War Two related artifacts or features on existing trails.

3.3.2 Direct and Indirect Effects from No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no direct or indirect effects to cultural resources. Existing SRPs would continue, having been previously reviewed for compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), with no effects to cultural resources. Existing and future proposed actions (Letters of Agreement, or Memorandums of Understanding with the MOA) would continue to be reviewed for NHPA Section 106 compliance on a case-by-case basis but lack any enforcement authority if effects to cultural resources were discovered.

3.3.3 Direct and Indirect Effects from Alternative 2

With the current stipulations listed in Chapter 2 in place, under the Proposed Action, there would be no direct or indirect effects to cultural resources. As non-ground disturbing events on existing trails only, the proposed actions have no potential to effect cultural resources. In addition, stipulations identified in Chapter 2 would prevent potential ground disturbance. Future proposed actions tiered off this EA would be reviewed for NHPA Section 106 compliance on a case-by-case basis, but future actions similar in nature to the current applicants are not anticipated to have an adverse effect on cultural resources.

3.3.4 Direct and Indirect Effects from the Proposed Action, Alternative 3

Under Alternative 3, there would be no direct or indirect effects to cultural resources. While this action does represent an increase in recreation activity at the CTF, these are non-ground-disturbing, dispersed recreation activities on existing trails, which have no potential to impact cultural resources. Future proposed actions would be reviewed for NHPA Section 106 compliance on a case-by-case basis.

3.3.5 Cumulative Effects

Given that there would be no direct or indirect effects to cultural resources as a result of the Proposed Action Alternative, by definition, there is no potential for this alternative to incrementally contribute to cumulative effects.

3.4 Vegetation Resources

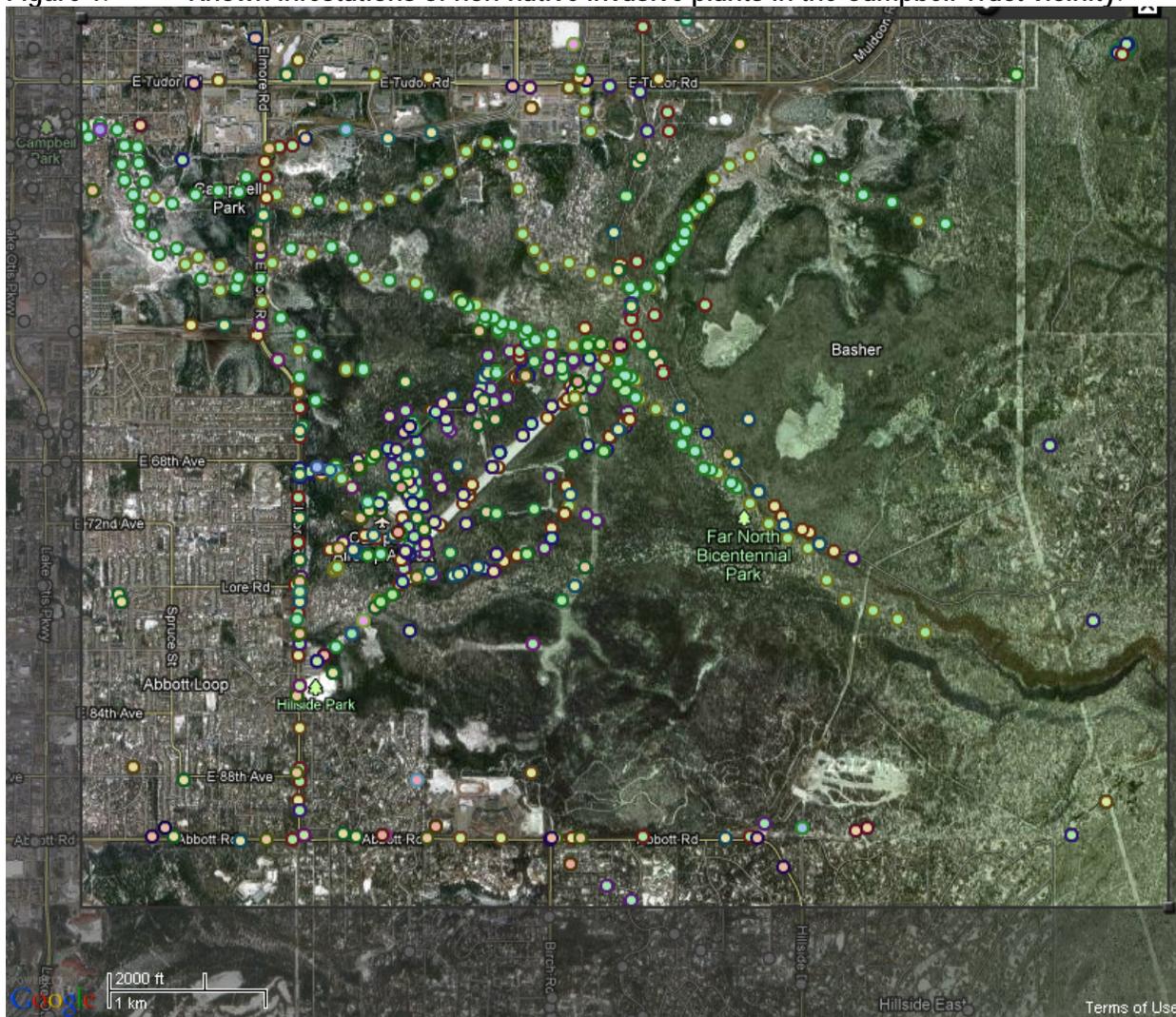
3.4.1 Affected Environment

Non-native invasive plants known to occur at Campbell Tract are identified in Table 10 and are shown on Figure 1.

Table 10: Non-native Plants Known to Occur on Campbell Tract.

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> L.	meadow foxtail
<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> L.	redroot pigweed
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> L.	soft brome
<i>Bromus inermis</i> Leyss.	smooth brome
<i>Brassica rapa</i> L.	birdsrape mustard
<i>Caragana arborescens</i> Lam.	Siberian peashrub
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> (L.) Medik.	shepherd's purse
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i> L.	garden cornflower
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i> Baumg. ssp. <i>vulgare</i> (Hartm.) Greuter & Burdet	big chickweed
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i> Thuill.	sticky chickweed
<i>Centaurea montana</i> L.	perennial cornflower
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	lambsquarters
<i>Cirsium arvense</i> (L.) Scop.	Canada thistle
<i>Conium maculatum</i> L.	poison hemlock
<i>Crepis tectorum</i> L.	narrowleaf hawksbeard
<i>Descurainia sophia</i> (L.) Webb ex Prantl	herb sophia
<i>Elymus repens</i> (L.) Gould	quackgrass
<i>Elymus sibiricus</i> L.	Siberian wildrye
<i>Erucastrum gallicum</i> (Willd.) O.E. Schulz	common dogmustard
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) A. Love	black bindweed
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i> L.	brittlestem hempnettle
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i> L.	dames rocket
<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i> L.	orange hawkweed
<i>Hieracium umbellatum</i> L.	narrowleaf hawkweed
<i>Hordeum jubatum</i> L.	foxtail barley
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> L.	hairy catsear
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i> Royle	ornamental jewelweed
<i>Lamium album</i> L.	white deadnettle
<i>Leontodon autumnalis</i> L.	fall dandelion
<i>Lepidium densiflorum</i> Schrad.	common pepperweed
<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> Lam.	oxeye daisy
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i> P. Mill.	yellow toadflax
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> L.	birdsfoot trefoil
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i> Lam.	Italian ryegrass
<i>Lolium perenne</i> L.	perennial ryegrass
<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i> Lindl.	bigleaf lupine
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i> L.	purple loosestrife
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i> DC	pineappleweed
<i>Melilotus alba</i> Medikus	white sweetclover
<i>Melilotus officinalis</i> (L.) Lam.	yellow sweetclover
<i>Medicago sativa</i> L. ssp. <i>falcata</i> (L.) Arcang.	yellow alfalfa
<i>Myosotis scorpioides</i> L.	European forget-me-not

Figure 1. Known infestations of non-native invasive plants in the Campbell Tract vicinity.



Source: <http://aknhp.uaa.alaska.edu/maps/akepic/>

3.4.2 Direct and Indirect Effects from No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would continue the current situation, which leaves the BLM without the ability to inspect and ensure that measures are being taken to reduce the potential introduction and spread of invasive species propagules due to the absence of enforceable permit stipulations that require the use of weed free products and gear cleaning. The effect of the No Action Alternative could lead to the introduction and spread of invasive species into trail systems and the adjacent, relatively weed free natural areas.

3.4.3 Direct and Indirect Effects from Alternative 2

Under Alternative 2, the BLM would authorize the six pending SRP requests that include three non-snow season organized group SRP requests and three snow season competitive events with

the following vegetation permit stipulations by activity and season and additional activity-specific stipulations.

Non-Snow Organized Group Uses

Under Alternative 2, the following proposed SRP activities might lead to the introduction and spread of invasive species as a result of weed propagules transported and deposited via the following mechanisms:

Alaska Dirt Divas:

Bike tires, chains, frames and associated bike gear are often laden with mud and debris from previous events during the non-snow season. This could have a direct effect of introducing and spreading weed propagules loosened and released from the bike and rider to the trail corridor. An indirect effect of this could be ecological damage caused by the establishment of aggressive non-native invasive species and loss of indigenous plant species causing a changed ecosystem. This could adversely affect indigenous wildlife habitat as well as educational and recreational opportunities otherwise found at Campbell Tract and area resources on the trail system.

Mighty Bikes:

Bike tires, chains, frames and associated bike gear are often laden with mud and debris from previous events during the non-snow season. This could have a direct effect of introducing and spreading weed propagules loosened and released from the bike and rider to the trail corridor. An indirect effect of this could be ecological damage caused by the establishment of aggressive non-native invasive species and loss of indigenous plant species causing a changed ecosystem. This could adversely affect indigenous wildlife habitat as well as educational and recreational opportunities otherwise found at Campbell Tract and area resources on the trail system.

Exceed Running Club:

Running shoes are often laden with mud and debris from previous events during non-snow season. This could have a direct effect of introducing and spreading weed propagules loosened and released from the runner's shoes to the trail corridor. An indirect effect of this could be ecological damage caused by the establishment of aggressive non-native invasive species and loss of indigenous plant species causing a changed ecosystem. This could adversely affect indigenous wildlife habitat as well as educational and recreational opportunities otherwise found at Campbell Tract and area resources on the trail system.

Snow Season Competitive Events

Under Alternative 2, the following proposed SRP activities might lead to the introduction and spread of invasive species as a result of weed propagules transported and deposited via the following mechanisms:

Tour of Anchorage Ski Marathon:

Ski touring gear is generally not used during the non-snow season and therefore is not likely to have any mud or weed-seed carrying debris. This activity is unlikely to have any direct or indirect effect on the ecosystem integrity regarding the introduction and/or spread of non-native invasive species.

Alaskan Sled Dog and Racing Association:

Sprint dogsled events often involve the use of straw to insulate dog boxes used to transport dogs in modified trucks, trailers, or mobile kennels. Sprint dogsled events that cross the BLM Campbell Tract would not place straw on the snow or frozen ground as with long distance endurance dog race events. However, weed infested straw is often used in dog yards and home kennels. The dogs rest, sleep, eat and roll around in this straw. The straw, if not certified weed free, may contain weed propagules that can become lodged in dog fur and feet, and consequently deposited along trails during mushing activities.

While the proposed sled dog races do not involve the use of straw on Campbell Tract per se, if uncertified weed free straw is used at home and in transport kennels, as well as the staging areas (e.g., Tozier Track), it could lead to weed propagules loosened and released from the dog fur and feet during the race event which crosses BLM public lands. This could have a direct effect of introducing and spreading weed propagules to the trail corridor. An indirect effect of this could be ecological damage caused by the establishment of aggressive non-native invasive species and loss of indigenous plant species causing a changed ecosystem. This could adversely affect indigenous wildlife habitat as well as educational and recreational opportunities otherwise found at Campbell Tract and area resources on the trail system.

Chain Reaction Bike Races:

Bike tires, chains, frames and associated bike gear are often laden with mud and debris from previous events during non-snow season. This could have a direct effect of introducing and spreading weed propagules loosened and released from the bike and rider to the trail corridor. An indirect effect of this could be ecological damage caused by the establishment of aggressive non-native invasive species and loss of indigenous plant species causing a changed ecosystem. This could adversely affect indigenous wildlife habitat as well as educational and recreational opportunities otherwise found at Campbell Tract and area resources on the trail system.

3.4.4. Direct and Indirect Effects from the Proposed Action, Alternative 3

Alternative 3 would authorize everything as proposed in Alternative 2 and also recognize three additional future foreseeable actions, not analyzed in Alternative 2, that include:

- Snow-season Organized Group Use of BLM Campbell Tract (section 2.3.1).
- Non-snow season Competitive Use of BLM Campbell Tract (section 2.3.2).
- Filming activity requests on BLM Campbell Tract during the snow and non-snow seasons (section 2.3.3).

Future Foreseeable Snow Season Organized Group Uses

Under Alternative 3 the proposed SRP activities might lead to the introduction and spread of invasive species as a result of weed propagules transported and deposited via the following mechanisms:

The effects would be the same as described under Alternative 2.

Future Foreseeable Non-Snow Season Competitive Events

Under Alternative 3, the proposed SRP activities might lead to the introduction and spread of invasive species as a result of weed propagules transported and deposited via the following mechanisms:

The effects would be the same as described under Alternative 2.

Future Foreseeable Snow and Non-Snow Season Filming Activity Requests in Association with an SRP

Under Alternative 3, the proposed SRP activities might lead to the introduction and spread of invasive species as a result of weed propagules transported and deposited via the following mechanisms:

The effects would be the same as described under Alternative 2.

3.4.5 Cumulative Effects

Similar permit stipulations and recommendations for trail uses on other landownerships are being encouraged throughout the Anchorage area. These efforts for permitted events on trail systems that cross other land ownerships may contribute to a more weed-free environment in the Anchorage trail network and protect the ecological integrity in the relatively pristine weed free environment surrounding Anchorage's urban developments for the long term.

3.4.6 Recommended Mitigation

Staging areas and trailheads at event starting points should be assessed for invasive plant infestations as most permitted activities start and end on MOA lands and only cross BLM lands. For events that begin or terminate at the BLM Campbell Tract, BLM personnel should assess those areas for invasive plant infestations. All activities should take precautions to avoid infested areas to decrease the possibility of transporting the propagules from the plants to adjacent, relatively weed-free environments. While not on the BLM public land, staging for the dog mushing race events at Tozier Track should be encouraged to use only certified weed free straw for dog bedding and transport. Proponents of the organized group and competitive race events should encourage participation in weed control activities as a way of demonstrating their stewardship of public resources they use and enjoy.

4. CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

The public involvement opportunities offered during the preparation of this EA are described in Section 1.6. Consultation also occurred with MOA staff.

5. PREPARERS

Jenny Blanchard	Archaeologist
Molly Cobbs	Planning and Environmental Coordinator
Jorjena Daly	Outdoor Recreation Planner
Bruce Seppi	Wildlife Biologist
Laurie Thorpe	Natural Resource Specialist
Mike Sondergaard	Hydrologist
Nic Strohmeyer	Aviation Specialist

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Appendix 1: Proposed Organized Group Use

PROPOSED ORGANIZED GROUP USE			
SRP APPLICANT	<i>ALASKA DIRT DIVAS</i>	MIGHTY BIKES	EXCEED
Need for use of BLM Campbell Tract specifically	A women's mountain biking club whose members ride a variety of the dirt trails in Anchorage. The Campbell Tract has trails that suit all levels of riders while also connecting to trails in Far North Bicentennial Park (FNBP).	A kid's mountain bike organization (ages 8 to 18) that utilizes dirt trails on the Anchorage Hillside on MOA and BLM public lands. There are a variety of trails at Campbell Tract of all difficulty levels which provide excellent opportunities for teaching mountain bike skills.	A Women's Running Club whose members use the CCSC Road for practices in April, while the high school tracks and area trails thaw and are muddy, soft, and unfit for running.
How Activity Enhances enjoyment of public land	Recreational group rides offer women a chance to bike on local trails in the safety of a group, learn the trails, and learn mountain biking skills and trail etiquette.	Mighty Bikes gets kids outdoors to enjoy a healthy physical activity. The program provides instruction and supervision to kids in the safety of groups, allowing convenient access to the outdoors that kids might not otherwise enjoy.	Allows for training outside that would not happen otherwise because trails are too muddy and tracks are frozen or icy.
Activity Type	Organized Group	Organized Group	Organized Group
Proposed Date(s)	Up to 10 Wednesday evenings beginning at 6pm or 7pm from May through September each year.	Up to 10 Thursday evenings from 7pm-8:30pm from June through August each year.	Every Tuesday evening from 6pm-7:30pm during April each year.
Activity/Event details	No vending, rentals, sales, vehicles, paid entertainment, or filming to be conducted in associated with the rides. Not sanctioned by another organization.	No vending, rentals, sales, vehicles, paid entertainment, or filming to be conducted in associated with the rides. Not sanctioned by another organization.	No vending, rentals, sales, vehicles, paid entertainment, or filming to be conducted in associated with the rides. Not sanctioned by another organization.
Number of Participants	As many as 24 riders show up and break into 2 groups, by skill level, of about 8 -15 riders max.	As many as 112 potential riders show up and break into groups by skill level, with a maximum of <u>15</u> riders per group (including coaches/parents) (112 potential riders on a variety of trails <i>are spread</i> across both MOA and BLM landownerships). Not all groups would travel onto BLM trails, some stay closer to Service.	Up to 30 runners including coaches.
Location(s) / Map	Rides would occur on all BLM trails. No BLM staging or parking area to be used.	Rides would occur on all BLM trails. No BLM staging or parking area to be used.	The road shoulders and roadside on the BLM Campbell Creek Science Center Road.
Event Sanctioned?	No	No	No
Parking Plan	Parking would occur at nearby MOA Abbott Loop Park, MOA Hillside, or Hilltop trailheads and Kasuun Elementary.	Parking would occur at Service High School with appropriate permission secured by Principal.	Parking would occur at Kasuun Elementary School with appropriate permission secured by Principal.
Human / animal waste & litter management	Encourage each person to be responsible for packing out what they pack in and encourage "leave no trace." We use porta-potties when available.	Porta-potties and public restrooms will be used when available. We will carry out all litter and attempt to pick up litter left by other park users on the trails.	Everything brought in, will be taken out by team members.

PROPOSED ORGANIZED GROUP USE			
SRP APPLICANT	<i>ALASKA DIRT DIVAS</i>	MIGHTY BIKES	EXCEED
Safety Precautions & First Aid	Some of our members know first aid.	Many coaches know first aid. Groups have at least one coach in the lead, and one coach or other adult riding "sweep."	Have first aid kit and members trained in outdoor safety and emergency medical.
Emergency Communication	Cell phones.	The coaches are given a cell phone card with the numbers of all the coaches and directors of the program.	Cell phones.
Inherent Hazards & Management / Safety Plan	Hazards include crashing and encountering bears. We encourage members to ride at their level and will split into two groups to accommodate varying skill levels of the riders. Some members have been trained in first aid. We offer a bear aware clinic for our members and encourage everyone to attend such events. Several people carry bear spray and most know how to use the canisters. Each group has a leader and a sweep that stays at the back of the group to help those with mechanical problems and to keep the group together. We have a signup sheet and require an emergency contact number for each rider.	The hazards include injury and wildlife encounters. Coaches carry first aid kits and bear spray. We have conducted bear safety clinics for the coaches and the coaches talk to the kids about being bear and moose aware.	Injuries from running. Running in a group of 30 people making noise, etc. to deter wildlife.
Safety Equipment	All participants are required to wear a bike helmet. Some riders attach bear bells to bikes and some carry bear spray.	All program participants are required to wear a helmet and attach a bear bell to their bike.	None. Two runners always have bear spray available during the practice. One first aid kit is always available.
Other required permits	MOA Daily Use Permit	MOA Daily Use Permit and permission from school principal for parking at Service High.	None. Permission from school principal for parking at Kasuun Elementary.
Video, filming, photography	No, there will be no commercial video, movie, or still photography associated with this activity.	No, there will be no commercial video, movie, or still photography associated with this activity.	No, there will be no commercial video, movie, or still photography associated with this activity.
Assigned site or exclusive use	No request for an assigned site or exclusive use of an area or site.	No request for an assigned site or exclusive use of an area or site.	No request for an assigned site or exclusive use of an area or site.

Appendix 2: Proposed Competitive Events

PROPOSED COMPETITIVE EVENT			
SRP APPLICANT	NORDIC SKIING ASSOCIATION OF ANCHORAGE	<u>ALASKAN SLED DOG RACING</u> ASSOCIATION	CHAIN REACTION, INC
Need for use of BLM Campbell Tract specifically	<p>The 40K and 50K segments of the Tour of Anchorage ski race pass over BLM trails for a portion of the race. The remainder of the race occurs on other land ownerships. Both races cross approximately 4.4 kilometers of BLM land. The event uses Coyote Trail, Viewpoint Trail, and Old Rondy Trail. It does not use Birch Knob Trail</p> <p>The 40K and 50K segments of the Tour of Anchorage ski race pass over BLM trails for a portion of the race. The remainder of the race occurs on other land ownerships.</p>	<p>The trails on Campbell Tract have been essential links to sled dog trails used recreationally and for competitive events in Anchorage since the 1940's. To continue this recreational and competition tradition of the Alaska State Sport the use of these trail connections to the MOA FNNP is essential.</p>	<p>The 25K and 50K segments of the Frosty Bottom Race pass over BLM trails for a portion of the race, crossing the Old Rondy, Viewpoint, Coyote, and Moose Track Tour of Anchorage Route trails. The remainder of the race occurs on other land ownerships.</p> <p>To practically create usable and loop course venues for the Abominable Race Series bike races, a short section of a non-system, undesignated social trail referred to as the Fuelbreak Trail (on BLM Land) is proposed.</p>
How Activity Enhances enjoyment of public land	<p>There are an estimated 22,000 cross country skiers in Anchorage. The Tour of Anchorage is Alaska's largest and the nation's second largest ski race. For thousands of skiers it is the event they train for and look for all winter long. Both competitors and causal skiers enjoy the companionship and exhilaration of the event in the great natural recourse in center of our urban area. Many Alaskan, national and international visitors come to Anchorage to participate in the Tour.</p>	<p>Each year, up to 70 junior mushers and 100 adult mushers participate in these events. In addition, many spectators can be found watching and photographing the events. The Fur Rendezvous winter festival is centered around the Open World Championship Sled Dog Race. The Campbell Tract trails are optimal viewing in the natural setting.</p>	<p>Winter biking has exploded in popularity and there is an interest in racing. Like running and ski racing, winter bike racing has also found a niche within Anchorage.</p>
Activity Type	Competitive & Commercial	Competitive & Commercial	Competitive & Commercial
Proposed Date(s)	The first Sunday in March each year.	Every Saturday and Sunday of almost every weekend beginning the last weekend in December to the last weekend in February, with 2-3 weekends events including Friday. One race event would occur during a weekend in March, depending upon trail conditions. Events typically start as early as 10am and end as late as 3:30 pm.	<p>Frosty Bottom Bike/Run/Ski Race: on a Saturday in early January each year, from 9am to as late as 6pm for the 50K runners who tend to take the longest.</p> <p>Abominable Snow Series Races: 2-3 races of the 6 race series would occur across BLM Campbell Tract trails. Races would occur on Wednesday evenings from 7pm to 8:30pm.</p>
Activity/Event details	NSAA grooms the trails used by the Tour of	A track vehicle and drag are used to groom sled dog	Abominable Snow Series Races:

PROPOSED COMPETITIVE EVENT			
SRP APPLICANT	NORDIC SKIING ASSOCIATION OF ANCHORAGE	ALASKAN SLED DOG RACING ASSOCIATION	CHAIN REACTION, INC
	<p>Anchorage for multi-use with snow machines and a piston bully.</p> <p>The 40K and 50K races start at Service High School and end at Kincaid Park. The 50K includes the Spencer Loop. From the Hillside Trail system, the event descends through Bicentennial Park on the Homestead Trail. It continues on the Coyote Trail to the Viewpoint Trail, then the Old Rondy Trail to Tudor Road. From there the 40K & 50K course joins the 25K course starting at APU and continues to the Chester Creek Trail to Coastal Trail, and finishes at Kincaid Park.</p> <p>A piston bully is used to groom multiple-use trails.</p>	<p>trails. Snow machines support events by setting up temporary snow fences and moving trail guards into position at trail intersections. During events, snow machines are used 2 minutes in advance of the first team and behind the last team to notify the end of the race. All machines are marked with the ASDRA logo.</p>	<p>The 25K race starts at Kincaid and ends at Hillside Trail Head.</p> <p>The 50 K race starts and ends at Kincaid with a turn back at Hillside Trial Head.</p> <p>Abominable Snow Series Races: The event will start and finish at Hillside Trailhead, crossing BLM lands on the non-system, undesignated "Fuelbreak Trail."</p>
Number of Competitors	<p>Historically the 40K has between 380 and 600 participants.</p> <p>Historically the 50K has between 260 and 350 participants.</p> <p>To mitigate trail congestion and to facilitate the flow of the race, participants start the race in waves of 50 or less. Faster skiers start first, followed by slower skiers. By the time skiers get to BLM property the waves have spread out considerably.</p>	<p>Only two older age classes of twelve Junior Races typically cross BLM land and would include up to 20 competitors.</p> <p>The largest of the adult races is the ExxonMobil, where up there may be up to 60 competitors.</p> <p>The remaining adult races typically range in number from as low as 20 competitors to as high as 40 competitors.</p>	<p>Frosty Bottom Bike/Run/Ski Race: Up to 200 competitors</p> <p>Abominable Snow Series Races: Up to 90 competitors per race</p>
Event Sanctioned	<p>The event is not sanctioned by any other organization. It is part of the American Ski Marathon Series.</p>	<p>Some events are sanctioned by the International Sled Dog Assn. Greater Anchorage Incorporated co-sponsors the Fur Rendezvous Race.</p>	<p>No</p>
Location(s) / Map	<p>Crosses the Tour of Anchorage Route, which includes Old Rondy, Viewpoint, and Coyote Trails on BLM Campbell Tract, for a total trail mileage of 2.47 miles on BLM land.</p>	<p>All winter-designated mushing trails identified on the Campbell Tract Trail Map and additional trial mileage allowed on the airstrip for mushing during the winter only. Some named P-38, Inner Loop, Homecoming, Woodway, 6-mile cutoff, 8, 12, and 16 mile loops.</p>	<p>Frosty Bottom Bike/Run/Ski Race: Would cross the Tour of Anchorage Route, which includes Old Rondy, Viewpoint, Moose Track, and Coyote Trails on BLM Campbell Tract, for a total trail mileage of</p>

PROPOSED COMPETITIVE EVENT			
SRP APPLICANT	NORDIC SKIING ASSOCIATION OF ANCHORAGE	<u>ALASKAN SLED DOG RACING</u> ASSOCIATION	CHAIN REACTION, INC
	<p>Map provided. Race does not include Birch Knob Trail.</p> <p>Crosses the Tour of Anchorage Route, which includes Old Rondy, Viewpoint, and Coyote Trails on BLM Campbell Tract, for a total trail mileage of 2.47 miles on BLM land.</p> <p>Birch Knob Trail : Director of Operations and Chief of Course make the final determination of the course closer to the time of the event and dictated by trail conditions and safety concerns.</p>		<p>2.xx miles.</p> <p>Abominable Snow Series Races: Would cross BLM land over an 1.08-mile undesignated, non-system social trail near the BLM-MOA land ownership boundary and fuelbreak. The social trail has been referred to as the "Fuelbreak Trail." The race would also utilize Moose Meadow Trail and potential future races may utilize Viewpoint and Birch Knob Trails.</p>
Parking Plan	<p>Service High School parking lot</p> <p>Alaska Pacific University parking lot</p> <p>Kincaid Park parking lots</p> <p>All with appropriate permission</p>	<p>All event vehicle parking occurs at the start and finish line off Tudor Road on Tozier Tract, owned by ASDRA.</p> <p>Up to 3 vehicles for the trail guard volunteers would park at Campbell Airstrip Trailhead.</p> <p>Many spectators also park at Campbell Airstrip Trailhead.</p>	<p>Frosty Bottom Bike/Run/Ski Race: MOA Kincaid Chalet or Hillside Trail Head (with appropriate MOA permission).</p> <p>Abominable Snow Series Races: MOA Abbott Loop Community Park</p>
Human / animal waste & litter management	<p>Men's and Women's restroom facilities at Service High School are available at the start of the race. NSAA rents additional portable toilets at the race starts (4 at Service High School and 4 at APU for the 25K race start). MOA facilities are available at the Finish area in the Kincaid Chalet and the Kincaid Bunker and along the race course.</p> <p>Toilets are provided at the various locations along the race course.</p>	<p>Porta-potties are available at Tozier Tract for competitors and spectators. Trail guards and sweep snow machines pick up items dropped on the trail. Competitors are encouraged to allow their animals to excrete waste prior to their start. ASDRA requires all competitors clean up waste at the start/finish line and provides a dumpster for that purpose.</p>	<p>Frosty Bottom Bike/Run/Ski Race: Chain Reaction contracts with Rent-a-Can to provide toilets at Kincaid Chalet and Hillside Trailhead (the end of the 25k finish line).</p> <p>Abominable Snow Series Races: Chain Reaction contracts with Rent-a-Can to provide 2 toilets for the Abominable Snow Series at Abbott Loop Trailhead for each race there.</p>
Safety Precautions & First Aid	<p>The Nordic Ski Patrol provides trained volunteers with fully equipped safety packs to staff the race starts, each feed station and the finish line. They are equipped with radios. A team sweeps the race on skis and/or bikes to</p>	<p>Trail guards are stationed at multiuse intersections with cell phone or two-way radio contact with the race marshal. A veterinarian is present at the start/finish area. Snow machine support is available for any emergencies.</p>	<p>Frosty Bottom Bike/Run/Ski Race: First Aid kit at start/finish of each race and a trail sweeper that follows the last participant. Volunteers are on bicycles riding with the participants and provide</p>

PROPOSED COMPETITIVE EVENT			
SRP APPLICANT	NORDIC SKIING ASSOCIATION OF ANCHORAGE	<u>ALASKAN SLED DOG RACING</u> ASSOCIATION	CHAIN REACTION, INC
	<p>follow last participant.</p> <p>Course is marked with signs and/or flagging at all intersections the night before.</p> <p>There are seven feed stations along the course with cell-phone equipped volunteers. At the start of both the 25K and 40/50K course and at the finish, a rescue snow machine is available for transport of any injured participant.</p>		<p>volunteer stationary trail guards at trail intersections. All trail intersections are marked the day prior using bright orange pin flags and flagging. Volunteers are at the finish lines with an aid station at the 25K finish that also serves those continuing on the 50K. Volunteers required to carry cell phones and provided with list of cell phone numbers of race organizers.</p> <p>Abominable Snow Series Races: First Aid kit at start/finish of each race and a trail sweeper that follows the last participant. All trail intersections are marked a couple hours prior using bright orange pin flags and flagging. The timing crew, race director, and trail sweep have cell phones.</p>
Emergency Communication	<p>Cell phone for volunteers and race officials.</p> <p>2-way radios for Nordic Ski Patrol and race officials at Kincaid Park.</p>	Cell phones and 2-way radios.	Cell phones required for volunteer race assistants.
Inherent Hazards & Management / Safety Plan	<p>Hazards include collisions, wildlife snow conditions and cold temperatures. See Safe Precautions & First Aid. In addition rules for safe race etiquette and suggestions for proper equipment are included in race information. Cut-off times are set at Tudor Road and Postmark Drive.</p> <p>Ski Patrol and feed stations volunteers watch for skiers in distress or experiencing frost bite. Skiers in danger are pulled from the race and given transport back to their car or to emergency care facility.</p> <p>Trail crews are stationed at trail sections that may have potential hazards such as thin snow</p>	<p>Hazards include collisions at trail intersections with moose or loose dogs and sled spills. Trail guards are spaced at all intersections during events to mitigate and prevent collisions. Racers are encouraged to dress appropriately for the weather and junior racers are required to be dressed for the cold. Educational presentations on frostbite have been held. Interactions with moose and loose dogs can be decreased by the lead snow machine driver radioing back locations of moose and talking to dog owners. If a moose is close to the trail, a snow machine is stationed nearby. Sled spills including lost teams and broken sleds are taken care of by trail guards and sweep snow machine support.</p>	<p>Crashes, wildlife, cold temperatures.</p> <p>Frosty Bottom Bike/Run/Ski Race: While the race route is being marked, potential hazards are addressed and competitors notified at pre-race meeting (e.g., frozen tunnels slippery & hazards signed). Trail guards placed at dogsled intersections, sweeper follows last participant. Race rules indicate that wildlife always has the right of way, wildlife harassment results in disqualification with a pre-race reminder that it is against the law.</p> <p>Abominable Snow Series Races: Competitors will be released in three or less</p>

PROPOSED COMPETITIVE EVENT			
SRP APPLICANT	NORDIC SKIING ASSOCIATION OF ANCHORAGE	<u>ALASKAN SLED DOG RACING</u> ASSOCIATION	CHAIN REACTION, INC
	coverage or icy spots. Additional snow is stock piled when necessary.		waves of no more than 30 with the race course designed to spread out and break up participants early and before entering single track sections where passing is more difficult and/or would cause trail damage. While the race route is being marked, potential hazards are addressed and competitors notified at pre-race meeting (e.g., frozen tunnels slippery & hazards signed). Sweeper follows last participant. Race rules indicate that wildlife always has the right of way, wildlife harassment results in disqualification with a pre-race reminder that it is against the law.
Safety Equipment	Safety teams are fully equipped. Feed stations have warm drinks, food and extra clothing. Rescue sleds at start and finish areas.	All sleds are required to have a brush bow, working brake, and a snow hook capable of securing the team. Snow machines are equipped with extra lines and snaps capable of connecting to a dog team. Many competitors wear ski helmets.	Frosty Bottom Bike/Run/Ski Race: All riders must wear an approved bike helmet. Non-bikers encouraged to wear temperature-appropriate clothing. Abominable Snow Series Races: All riders must wear an approved bike helmet.
Other required permits	MOA Cooperative Use Agreement	MOA Cooperative Use Agreement.	MOA Daily Use Permit.
Advertising	NSAA website, newsletter, Facebook page, community service bulletins. No paid advertising.	On ASDRA website. ASDRA does not do paid advertising. Instead relying on public service announcements. Greater Anchorage Inc. and ExxonMobil do their own advertising of events they sponsor.	On Chain Reaction website and Facebook page.
Video, filming, photography	NSAA pays a professional photographer to photograph the event and the Teen Media Institute to create a video for the awards banquet. Many other freelance photographers including the media photograph the event. Michael Dineen takes photos at the finish and	Many freelance photographers do photograph and film the sled dog races but have no official ties to the ASDRA club.	None

PROPOSED COMPETITIVE EVENT			
SRP APPLICANT	NORDIC SKIING ASSOCIATION OF ANCHORAGE	<u>ALASKAN SLED DOG RACING ASSOCIATION</u>	CHAIN REACTION, INC
	<p>at Westchester Lagoon. Teen Media Institute (part of the non-profit, Spirit of Youth) does the video.</p> <p>The Teen Media Institute takes videos just for our internal use, not for commercial use. They have not in the past 2 years filmed any portion of the film on BLM land, however we do give them the race map and ask them to use their best creative judgment. I don't think that they will use BLM land because of the short time they have to make the film and the time it would take them to get to portion of the course.</p>		
Assigned site or exclusive use	No request for an assigned site or exclusive use of an area or site.	No request for an assigned site or exclusive use of an area or site.	No request for an assigned site or exclusive use of an area or site.

Appendix 3: Public Scoping Comments

The following three comments were received at the November 5, 2012 Far North Bicentennial Park Trail User Group Meeting:

Comment 1:

“I support the proposed activities and competitive events. They are appropriate uses of Campbell Tract because they get people outdoors enjoying recreation and nature. Contingency plans appear to be in place. All organizations are long established and have a positive track record as responsible park users.”

Comment 2:

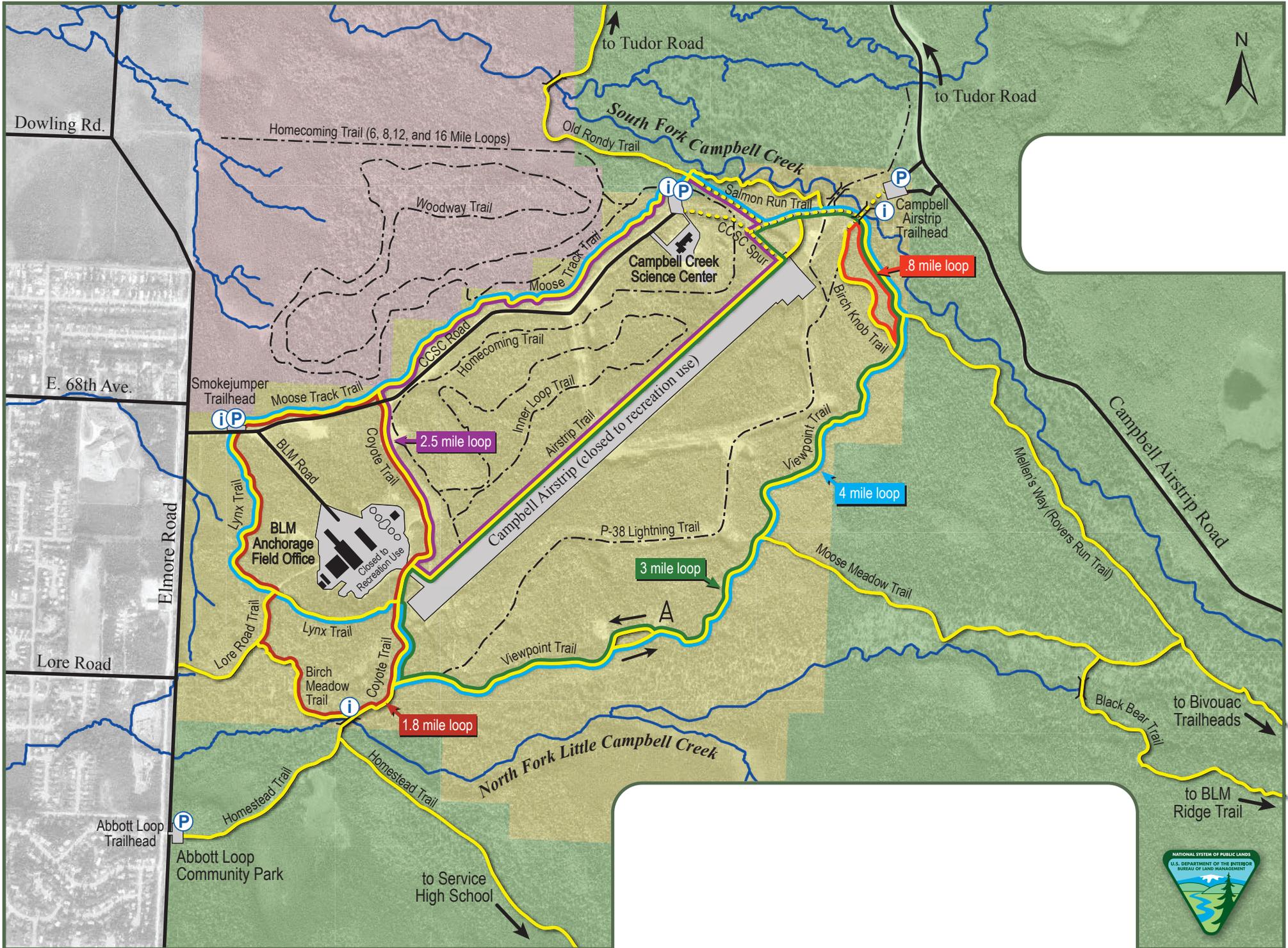
“Perhaps there needs to be a ceiling on the number of participants [Mighty Bikes]. The maximum number may be under 120 now – which is still a lot for a recurring event – but what if the number increases to say 200? Also, their stated plan for dealing with human waste seems inadequate. Janice Tower said the Service High School bathrooms are not available ... that they use Hilltop Chalet (?) yet cyclists are spread far and wide.”

Comment 3:

“Please spell out skiing in Nordic Skiing Association of Anchorage; it is not ‘ski’ ”

Appendix 4: Campbell Tract Trail Map

Campbell Tract Trails



Appendix 5: Recreation Opportunity Spectrum

RECREATION SETTING CHARACTERISTICS MATRIX

01/24/2011

PHYSICAL - Qualities of the Landscape

	Primitive	Back Country	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban
Remoteness (approx. distance from routes)	More than ½ mile from any kind of a man-made trail	More than ½ mile from any kind of a man-made ATV or full-sized vehicle route	More than ½ mile from improved gravel roads	More than ½ mile from paved roads and railroad tracks.	More than ½ mile from municipal streets or roads within towns or cities.	Municipal street and roads within towns or cities.
Naturalness (modifications to the landscape)	Undisturbed natural landscape.	Natural landscape with any modifications in harmony with surroundings and not visually obvious or evident (e.g. stock ponds, trails).	Character of the natural landscape retained. A few modifications contrast with character of the landscape (e.g. fences, primitive roads).	Character of the natural landscape partially modified but none overpower natural landscape (e.g. roads, structures, utilities).	Character of the natural landscape considerably modified (agriculture, residential or industrial).	Urbanized developments dominate landscape.
Visitor Facilities	No structures. Foot/horse trails only.	Developed trails made mostly of native materials such as log bridges. Structures are rare and isolated.	Maintained and marked trails, simple trailhead developments and basic toilets.	Rustic facilities such as campsites, restrooms, trailheads, and interpretive displays.	Modern facilities such as campgrounds, group shelters, boat launches, and occasional exhibits.	Elaborate full-service facilities such as laundry, restaurants, and groceries.

SOCIAL - Qualities Associated with Use

	Primitive	Back Country	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban
Contacts (avg. with any other group)	Fewer than 3 encounters/day at camp sites and fewer than 6 encounters/day on travel routes.	3-6 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., campsites) and 7-15 encounters/day on travel routes.	7-14 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., staging areas) and 15-29 encounters/ day en route	15-29 encounters/day off travel routes (e.g., campgrounds) and 30 or more encounters/day in route.	People seem to be generally everywhere.	Busy place with other people constantly in view.
Group Size (average other than you own)	Fewer than or equal to 3 people per group.	4-6 people per group.	7-12 people per group	13-25 people per group.	26-50 people per group.	Greater than 50 people per group.
Evidence of Use	No alteration of the natural terrain. Footprints only observed. Sounds of people rare.	Areas of alteration uncommon. Little surface vegetation wear observed. Sounds of people infrequent.	Small areas of alteration. Surface vegetation showing wear with some bare soils. Sounds of people occasionally heard.	Small areas of alteration prevalent. Surface vegetation gone with compacted soils observed. Sounds of people regularly heard.	A few large areas of alteration. Surface vegetation absent with hardened soils. Sounds of people frequently heard.	Large areas of alteration prevalent. Some erosion. Constantly hear people.

OPERATIONAL - Conditions Created by Management and Controls over Recreation Use

	Primitive	Back Country	Middle Country	Front Country	Rural	Urban
Access (types of travel allowed)	All travel is restricted to foot and horse travel.	Mountain bikes and perhaps other mechanized use, but all is non-motorized.	Four-wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles, dirt bikes, or snowmobiles in addition to non-motorized, mechanized use.	Two-wheel drive vehicles predominant, but also four wheel drives and non-motorized, mechanized use.	Ordinary highway auto and truck traffic is characteristic.	Wide variety of street vehicles and highway traffic is ever-present.
Visitor Services (and info)	None is available. Staff rarely present.	Basic maps, staff infrequently present (e.g. seasonally, high use periods) to provide on-site assistance	Area brochures and maps, staff occasionally (e.g. most weekends) present to provide on-site assistance.	Information materials describe recreation areas & activities, staff periodically present (e.g. weekdays & weekends).	Information described to the left, plus experience and benefit descriptions, staff regularly present (e.g. almost daily).	Information described to the left, plus regularly scheduled on-site outdoor demonstrations and clinics.
Management Controls	No visitor regulations or ethics signing on-site. No use restrictions.	Basic user regulations at key access points. Minimum use restrictions	Some regulatory and ethics signing. Moderate use restrictions. (e.g. camping, human waste).	Rules, regulations and ethics clearly posted. Use restrictions, limitations and/or closures.	Regulations strict and ethics prominent. Use may be limited by permit, reservation, etc.	Enforcement in addition to rules to reduce conflicts, hazards, and resource damage.