

**TRAIL AND TRAILHEAD PARKING AREAS PROJECT PLAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
FOR THE MEADOWOOD SPECIAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT AREA**

Log # ES920-06-01

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Based on the analysis of potential environmental impacts contained in the attached environmental assessment, I have determined that impacts are not expected to be significant. Therefore, the preparation of an environmental impact statement is not required.

DECISION RECORD

It is my decision to approve the proposed action from the Trail and Trailhead Parking Areas Project Plan and Environmental Assessment for The Meadowood Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA). The proposed action includes measures to protect the environment, and reduce any potential impacts to less than significant levels. Therefore, no further mitigation measures are necessary.

RATIONALE

Approval of the proposed action would provide for the safe and enjoyable public use of Meadowood SRMA. It would also provide for protection of natural and cultural resources in accordance with Federal, State, and local laws.

APPROVAL

/S/

August 4, 2006

Jeff McCusker
Acting Field Station Manager
Eastern States-Lower Potomac Field Station

Date

INTRODUCTION

This Environmental Assessment and Project Plan for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Meadowood Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) analyzes the potential impacts of constructing new trails, trailhead parking areas, and a universally accessible fishing dock. Some of these developments were outlined in the Meadowood Farm Proposed Planning Analysis Environmental Assessment, November 2002 (PA/EA) and subsequent Integrated Activity Management Plan/Environmental Assessment, September 2004 (IAMP). Although these documents provided a general comparison and analysis of the management direction the BLM has taken with management and development of the property, analysis of detailed site-specific impacts was deferred to later, more detailed project plans. This document is the first of those project plans. The proposed facilities would improve access to the general public for hiking, biking, horseback riding, fishing, nature observation, and control line airplane flying.

PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

The proposed action would provide on-the-ground implementation of IAMP decisions made by the BLM to allow for public recreation and enjoyment of the natural resources of the property. Specifically, this document addresses the provision of access to the general public for fishing, nature observation, and trail-based activities.

CONFORMANCE WITH EXISTING PLANS

The proposed action is designed to conform to the PA/EA.

DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES

Proposed Action. This alternative would implement the decisions made in the November 2002 PA/EA Decision Record by managing the site for non-motorized recreation, and maximizing opportunities for visitors to appreciate and enjoy the natural and cultural resources at Meadowood. This alternative would focus on keeping development as much as possible within the disturbance already created by existing roads, trails, and informal parking areas.

To accommodate these uses, BLM identifies the following (see Map 1 for Location):

- Map ID 1 Construction of an equestrian trailhead parking area at the Mustang trailhead on Harley Road. This parking lot would be surfaced with gravel, and have an area of 80 ft x 150 ft to accommodate four vehicles with horse trailers (45 ft allowed each) and eight cars;
- Map ID 2 Construction of a four-car parking lot at the existing driveway entrance to Meadowood West parcel on Belmont Boulevard. This parking lot would also be surfaced with gravel, and would make use of an existing asphalt driveway at the site. The total dimensions of this lot would be 27 ft x 71ft including the existing 22 ft x 25 ft asphalt pad;
- Map ID 3 Construction of a four-car trailhead parking lot at the existing driveway entrance to the Meadowood West parcel control line fields at 10207 Old Colchester Road. This parking lot would also be surfaced with gravel and would make use of the existing driveway at the site. The total dimensions of this lot would be 27 ft x 70 ft.
- Map ID 4 Construction of a two-car trailhead parking lot at the existing asphalt driveway on Old Colchester Road. This parking lot would also be surfaced with gravel and would make use of an existing 22 ft x 25 ft asphalt driveway at the site. The total dimensions of this lot would be 27 ft x 45 ft.

- Map ID 5 Construction of a wayside information kiosk on Gunston Road immediately south of the Gunston Elementary school. This kiosk would serve as the portal for all the agencies on Mason Neck and would have parking for 10 passenger vehicles and two RV/trailer spaces, including one van-accessible space. The site would be lighted and would feature an unstaffed information kiosk approximately 10 ft in diameter. It would also serve as a trailhead for a new trail to be constructed to access the Meadowood West parcel. A landscaped “rain garden” storm water retention basin installed at the wayside kiosk site would capture and hold storm water runoff on the site to slow infiltration and trap sediments and incidental petroleum products from parked vehicles. To avoid disrupting reproductive activities of wildlife at the Gunston Road Multiagency kiosk site, habitat modification due to clearing, grubbing, and earthmoving at the multiagency kiosk construction site would take place between July 16 and April 30, unless onsite surveys reveal no disturbance of nesting or breeding activity would take place.
- Map ID 6 Construction of a bicycle/pedestrian trail 5 ft wide and approximately 3500 ft long with natural/crushed stone aggregate material surface. The trail would run from the wayside kiosk, roughly parallel to South Branch Creek, to the main east-west trail that passes through Meadowood West. This trail would also include an environmental education loop trail approximately 500 to 800 ft long, to be planned and developed in conjunction with the Gunston Elementary school.
- Map ID 7 Construction of an equestrian/pedestrian trail 5 ft wide and approximately 3700 ft long with a natural/aggregate material surface. This trail would run from the Wood Thrush Trail to Belmont Boulevard through the narrow portion of the property, effectively connecting the East and West parcels.
- Map ID 8 Construction of a pedestrian/bicycle trail 5 ft wide and approximately 3400 ft long along the ridge just west of South Branch Creek, to the confluence with Giles Run, then back to the trail planned to circle the west meadows.
- Map ID 9 Construction of a pedestrian trail 3 ft wide and approximately 1700 ft long from the west meadows access roughly parallel to Giles Run.
- Map ID 10 Construction of a 6 ft wide compacted stonedust wheelchair-accessible trail from the parking lot at the environmental education center building at 10705 Belmont Blvd to the nearby fishing pond.
- Map ID 11 Construction of an 8 ft x 40 ft fishing dock supported by driven pilings extending along the southwest corner of the pond described above.

The proposed action incorporates the following practices and guidelines.

1. BLM would plant replacement trees and shrubs as part of the landscaping. BLM would reseed the edges of trails and parking lots using native grasses, forbs, shrubs, and woody plants.
2. A qualified natural resource specialist / biologist would inspect parking and trailhead sites prior to clearing, grubbing, and earthmoving construction activities to identify any active or critical wildlife nesting or den sites.
3. BLM would protect all disturbed areas with a layer of straw, and reseed promptly. To control the invasive species on the property, BLM would aggressively carry out early detection, mechanical control, replacement, and monitoring at every site of surface disturbance. BLM would create additional landscaping at the kiosk site using native grasses, forbs, shrubs, and woody plants.

4. BLM would plan trails so that no healthy trees larger than 10 inches in diameter would be removed, no trail grades exceed 15%, and all trails are out sloped 2-3%. BLM would take all vegetation removed from trails and either mulch it or distribute it evenly on the forest floor at least 10 feet from the edge of the cleared trail corridor.
5. As stated in the Meadowood Activity Plan, all potential ground-disturbing activities (undertakings) would be considered under the authorities of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (NHPA). As such, field surveys, site evaluations, and mitigating potential Adverse Effects to historic properties and sites would be considered on a case-by-case basis. Within the context of this EA, the BLM-Eastern States Cultural Heritage Program would review the results of archaeological surveys and determine if the use and maintenance of the trail corridors could have an adverse impact on known or suspected historic properties. If the BLM archaeologist determines, after studying the survey data, that there is a potential for adverse impacts, then BLM would reroute trails so as not to adversely affect other resources, while maintaining trail standards. If this is not possible, then an archaeologist would do evaluations to determine the significance of the sites located within trail corridors, and BLM would consult with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) to seek their concurrence of the agency's opinion regarding the potential for effects, prior to initiating ground-disturbing activities.
6. The BLM would construct these facilities during the next four years using contractors, BLM personnel, volunteers, and partners as funds and staffing allow. Construction in Northern Virginia can take place throughout the year, but precipitation and temperature patterns can cause delays and setbacks, with freeze-thaw cycles in December - March creating the biggest constraints. Because of fairly even precipitation throughout the year, all construction activities must incorporate erosion control measures to protect surface water quality at all times of the year. For parking areas, workers would use construction equipment such as tractors, graders, and rollers to remove all organic materials from parking lot and trail surfaces to a minimum depth of four inches; however, workers might need to grade more earth to achieve slopes of 1% to 5% to allow for proper drainage. BLM would use the removed material as fill in other locations within this project plan to achieve proper drainage. The construction of the accessible fishing pier in the Belmont pond would require the use of a tracked excavator to clear, grade, and grub approximately 1200 square feet of land, including 60 linear feet of pond shoreline for installation of the fishing dock. It would also require a pile driver to set supporting piers for the dock.
7. BLM would use the vegetation cleared at project sites either as onsite mulch for use in landscaping or for spreading onto forest floors to decompose. BLM would make every effort to remove invasive weeds from construction sites during this process. For trail construction, workers would use a combination of small mechanical equipment, such as mini-excavators, trail dozers, compact tractors, and hand labor.
8. All parking areas would be surfaced with aggregate to allow water to filter into the ground. BLM would use sediment traps and fences made of filter fabric during construction of the parking and wayside kiosk areas to minimize or eliminate any offsite impacts from disturbed soils eroding and being carried into waterways. Workers would apply straw to disturbed areas, to protect bare soils and allow for seeds to germinate. The amount of disturbance during construction would be the minimum necessary to accomplish objectives. BLM would grade disturbed areas and then reseed promptly upon completion of the grading.

9. The BLM planning team would locate all proposed new trails to avoid proximity to streams, and plot new trail sections to stay at least 50 feet from stream channels. Further, the planning team would design all stream crossings to minimize impacts to stream banks through construction of bridges, installation of culverts, placement of rip rap boulders, geotextile, and hardening approaches to stream banks. BLM does not expect any significant sediment from trail construction or use to enter stream channels, because dense vegetation between the proposed disturbances and the receiving waters acts to slow any surface runoff, allowing sediments to dissipate and surface runoff to filter into the soil before it enters receiving streams.
10. Each parking area would be identified with standard BLM signs similar to those already found at Meadowood, and sized for visibility on the road which the site is located, not to exceed 4 feet high by 8 feet wide. There would also be a wood oak board fence similar to those existing at Meadowood around each parking area to act as a vehicle barrier, and guide visitors to trails, and an information board with information about the site and events, visitor use rules, contact information, and information about not disturbing cultural resources.

No Action Alternative. This would be a continuation of current management, and provides a baseline to which other alternatives can be compared. The Meadowood SRMA would continue operations without developed trailheads and parking areas for access; use and benefits to the public would be limited. Maintenance such as grading, pruning, and culvert cleaning on existing trails would continue, to minimize erosion of trail surfaces, provide for safe use, and protect water quality. Visitors would continue to park on State-owned rights-of-way to access facilities and the trails in the Meadowood East parcel. The West parcel would be accessed from the driveway at 10207 Old Colchester Road; however, no formal parking area would be established.

Other Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Detailed Analysis. The BLM considered developing a parking lot on Gunston Road at the entrance to the pond. This element was dropped from the proposed action because of concerns voiced by the public about overdevelopment of the site, the amount of high speed traffic on Gunston Road, disturbance of bird and insect populations near the pond, and the proximity of the proposed parking lot at the Mustang trail.

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

The affected environment for this proposal was more fully described in the PA/EA document. BLM determined that the following critical elements were not present or present and not affected by either alternative: Air Quality, Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Prime or Unique Farmlands, T&E Species, Hazardous or Solid Waste, Wilderness, Environmental Justice, Native American Religious Concerns, and Coastal Zone.

The following critical elements are present within the area affected by the alternatives and could potentially be affected: Wetlands/Riparian Zones, Water Quality, and Noxious and Invasive Weeds.

Vegetation

The affected environment for the Meadowood Parking lots can be described as mostly open field and weedy areas dominated by tall fescue and other grasses planted to cover open or disturbed areas next to Harley Rd., Gunston Rd., Belmont Rd. and Old Colchester Rd.

The kiosk area is presently covered with sweet gum, white oak, American holly, Virginia pine, and beech trees. The proposed trails would run almost entirely through the forest interior, which contain the species above, as well as Virginia pine, black locust, honey locust, mountain laurel, various species of maple, and other hardwoods common to Northern Virginia forests. Forest traversed by the new trails is in early-to-mid seral stages of development. The vegetation condition indicates a history of intensive logging and soil compaction in sites so that natural regrowth to mixed hardwood forest is often incomplete, resulting in more long-term pockets of short stature trees and shrubs or pockets of Virginia pine. Wet sites in particular are prone to invasion and coverage by Japanese stilt grass and Japanese honeysuckle. Sunlit sites are also covered by patches of Chinese lespedeza and Japanese honeysuckle, along with native plants typical of early stages of old field succession recovery. The natural trend of the vegetation, if left undisturbed, is to proceed toward a mature mixed hardwood forest. However, previous human activities, including logging, introduction of non-native species, and other vegetation or soil manipulations has set back or altered the progression of succession in both small and large patches all over the Western parcel. Left unmanaged, even the grassy areas proposed for parking lots would return to some level of the mixed hardwood forest. On the other hand, long-term management as a hayfield or a grass/shrub right-of-way maintains the sites as weedy early seral stage sites.

Wildlife

Deer, small mammals, amphibians, and birds are abundant within the Meadowood SRMA. Deer populations have grown considerably since BLM acquired the property. The Meadowood subpopulation of deer residing on Mason Neck are part of a population that is more than three times that of the objective deer population for the area. The objective (15 deer per square mile) is largely to help minimize vehicle / deer collisions and to protect habitat for other wildlife from over-consumption by deer. Observations of twinning and the overall health of individual deer indicate that the population as a whole is healthy, but the actual trend is unknown.

Because diversity (up to more than 30 species) and numbers of songbirds have increased since BLM acquired the property, BLM assumes that the diversity of species of neotropical migratory land birds is increasing at Meadowood. However, as a small fraction of the species' populations in the Mason Neck / Northern Virginia Area, their use of Meadowood is not statistically significant enough to provide insight into the health or trends of these populations.

Cultural Resources

Beginning in 2004, the BLM entered into a cooperative agreement with the Fairfax County Park Authority - Archaeology Program, to complete a comprehensive, Phase I, archaeological survey across the 800-acre BLM tract. The intensive field methods employed by the County Archaeology Program met or exceeded those prescribed by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the Secretary of the Interior. The proactive surveys identified several archaeological, historical, and cultural resources, and the survey team has filed all sites, forms, and data with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

The Eastern States Cultural Heritage Program Archaeological Program conducted surveys of the Mustang trailhead site and the Gunston Road Wayside kiosk site. These surveys identified no new or previously recorded archaeological or historic properties at either of these sites. BLM-Eastern States provided an opinion that undertaking the construction of Mustang Trailhead and Wayside Kiosk would result in No Historic Properties Affected, as per 36 CFR 800.11(d). The Virginia Department of Historic Resources concurred with the agency opinion.

Noxious and Invasive Weeds

The BLM has identified the following invasive species within the areas of the proposed action: Japanese stiltgrass, Japanese honeysuckle, Tree-of-Heaven, Chinese lespedeza, Russian olive, Johnson grass (State-listed noxious weed), and barnyard grass. Although there are other invasive exotic plants on the property, these species have the greatest potential for increasing from disturbance in the project areas.

Water Quality

The perennial streams on the Meadowood SRMA fall within the Mill Branch watershed and the Kane Creek watershed. These watersheds are two of only three watersheds in the County that are designated for “Watershed Protection” - a designation given to only the healthiest watersheds which are found in areas with low development density and contain streams with healthy biological communities. No systematic water quality monitoring program is yet in place for any streams at Meadowood.

The Western parcel, which is located within the southern portion of the Mill Branch watershed, is bordered to the southeast by Giles Run before its confluence with Massey Creek. Giles Run receives drainage from the Lorton landfill, new construction, Route 1, and Interstate 95. As a result, Giles Run is greatly impacted by a heavy sediment load.

South Branch runs through the Western parcel. It is currently impacted at its headwaters by storm water surface runoff from Gunston Road and an adjacent paved elementary school parking lot, as well as the upstream landfill and a water treatment facility associated with the school. The remainder of South Branch flows within forested valleys and lowlands and receives little drainage from disturbed areas. Unauthorized ATV use in this area has caused increased erosion and siltation, resulting in poorer water quality.

The watershed divide or topographic high point between the Mill Branch and Kane Creek watersheds roughly follows Belmont Boulevard, which also divides the Western and Eastern Meadowood parcels. Thompson Creek, on the Eastern parcel, lies within the Kane Creek watershed. The primary stream in the Eastern parcel, Thompson Creek drains through forests and wetlands into Belmont Bay.

Visual Resources

The entire Meadowood SRMA is designated as a Visual Resource Management Class III area, which means that BLM should plan development to partially retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be moderate. The landscape within and surrounding the Meadowood SRMA consists of tree-lined residential and rural roads, hardwood forest, and open fields.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

This section provides the evaluation of direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental impacts of the proposed action. Impacts might be to society, the economy, or the biological or physical environment. Any issues or concerns raised by BLM staff, other agencies, or the public are discussed below. This section also discusses any measures to mitigate the environmental impacts that resulted from those concerns. Finally, this section identifies any residual impacts to the environment, despite application of mitigation measures.

Vegetation

Proposed Action

Impacts

New trail development would clear mostly understory vegetation (including small trees and shrubs) from approximately two acres of forest. Parking lot development would remove approximately one acre of shrubs and grasses from the project site. All new parking area and trail development would require the removal of small trees, ground cover vegetation including grasses and shrubs, and associated soils.

The Gunston Road kiosk site would require clearing approximately 1.7 acres of deciduous forest along Gunston Road (approximately 70 - 80 trees over ten inches in diameter) at this location to make room for the construction of the parking lot and kiosk. The removal of vegetation in this area would not change the visual character of the setting, as a forest of the same composition would remain as a backdrop for the site. Loss of forest canopy and hardening of the forest floor with the parking area would result in water draining from these areas in large storm events where it had infiltrated the forest before construction. The stormwater management measures described in the proposed action would capture this increased water flow.

No Action Alternative

Impacts

BLM would endeavor to keep Meadowood in its current state. BLM would continue to maintain trails by hand-pruning vegetation to trail edges, and clearing saplings as they emerge along trail shoulders. BLM would continue to maintain pond vegetation to eliminate woody vegetation on dams and fishing access areas, and remove invasive species on pond shorelines.

Wildlife

Proposed Action

Impacts

The construction of the parking areas and trails might cause temporary displacement (during daylight hours when construction takes place, generally over a period of several weeks at each site) of wildlife in the immediate vicinity of project sites. At this time, there are no projected significant impacts to wildlife by construction or increased human use. BLM and partners would monitor the displacement of wildlife due to construction and subsequent visitor use.

No Action Alternative

Impacts

Current impacts to the affected environment and mitigation measures are identified in the Meadowood PA/EA November 2002 under the proposed action alternative (alternative 3). Existing trails and parking areas identified in the plan would have a similar temporary displacement of wildlife due to human use, however not due to the construction activities proposed here. There would be no significant impacts.

Cultural Resources

Proposed Action

Impacts

There would be a possibility of damaging subsurface cultural resources during trail and parking area construction, based on the location of cultural sites identified by Fairfax county archaeologists working for the BLM. There would also be a possibility that visitors might find and disturb cultural artifacts on the ground along trails. Illegal artifact hunters might use metal detectors and excavate historic sites in order to find and steal artifacts. Because of the presence of BLM staff and the public onsite, and the difficulty of locating and excavating these artifacts, these impacts would not be significant.

No Action Alternative

Impacts

Current impacts to cultural resources and mitigation measures are identified in the Meadowood PA/EA November 2002 under the proposed action alternative (alternative 3). They would be essentially the same as for the proposed action, although on fewer trails. Over the past three years that BLM has managed the property, there have been no cases or evidence of visitors disturbing cultural resources.

Invasive Exotic Species

Proposed Action

Impacts

Trail and trailhead development would create disturbances and openings for invasive species recruitment, if reseeding is not carried out promptly. Invasive exotic species covering the disturbed soil would crowd out native plants and native plant diversity, and provide poor quality food and cover for wildlife.

Mitigation

Should there be a need to use other means to control invasive exotic species (beyond that identified in the proposed action), that method of control would require a separate environmental assessment and pesticide use permit.

No Action Alternative

Current impacts to the affected environment and mitigation measures for Invasive Exotic Species are identified in the Meadowood PA/EA November 2002 under the proposed action alternative (alternative 3).

Visual Resources

No elements of the proposed action would result in more than minor changes in the existing landscape character, and no contrast rating worksheets are required.

Cumulative Impacts

Proposed Action

The zone of influence of this proposal is defined as the two watersheds covered by Meadowood. Surrounding land use is not expected to change from its rural/residential character because of current zoning, based on a lack of sewage treatment in the area, and the limited effectiveness of septic systems. The PA/EA calls for maintaining roughly the same developmental "footprint" at Meadowood in terms of vegetative cover, except for five acres of forest clearing needed for new trails and parking areas. Future plans call for developing a 10 to 15 vehicle parking area at the Belmont Blvd Environmental Education Center, which would remove an additional one-half to one acre of forest, and several more trails in the West parcel for bicycle and pedestrian use. There are also plans for a riding arena and horse adoption facility in the existing fields in the eastern part of Meadowood, and, if constructed, they are planned for already cleared areas. BLM expects no significant cumulative impacts from the proposed action. The residual impacts of carrying out the proposed action are the loss of approximately 3.7 acres of forest cover of the 640 acres present at Meadowood, in combination with the potential of 1 acre lost due to future parking area development at Meadowood. This would not be significant.

The potential for the most significant cumulative impact would be on water quality, if poor construction or lack of maintenance of the trails and parking areas in the future leads to soil erosion. BLM would construct and maintain all trails to BLM standards to prevent this from occurring.

No Action Alternative

Current impacts to the affected environment and mitigation measures are identified in the Meadowood PA/EA November 2002 under the proposed action (Alternative 3). There would be no residual impact from the loss of 3.7 acres of forest cover due to implementation of this plan, nor any cumulative impacts.

COORDINATION AND CONSULTATION

Below is a list of consultation and coordination activities carried out by BLM Lower Potomac Field Station (LPFS) staff:

January - February 2006: Jeff McCusker met with seven residents who live directly adjacent to the proposed parking areas to discuss the proposal and gather any concerns. Most residents had no concerns, although one was concerned about a loss of privacy due to trail users near her property boundary, and another due to development of a parking area across the road from their house.

February 7, 2006: Jeff McCusker and Theresa Jefferson, Environmental Education Specialist, met with teachers and staff at the Gunston elementary school to discuss the possibilities for an environmental education trail on BLM property, and other elements of the proposed action. The school staff is very supportive of an environmental education loop trail.

February 14, 2006: Jeff McCusker and Jinx Fox held a tour with engineers and planners from the Fairfax Storm Water Management Agency and Fairfax County Public Schools to look at stream conditions in South Branch, and storm water management issues at the proposed kiosk site near Gunston Elementary School. Issues centered on the control of runoff at the kiosk site by the installation of a "rain garden" to capture and hold precipitation as well as remediation of existing erosion from the school parking area runoff.

February 14, 2006: The scope of the proposed action was introduced at a Friends of Meadowood (FOM) meeting at the LPFS office on February 14, 2006, attended by twelve FOM members. They raised concerns about a parking lot proposed on Gunston Road near the fishing pond.

March 14, 2006: Jeff McCusker met with Asad Rouhi, environmental engineer for the Northern Virginia Soil and Water Conservation District, to plan storm water management features for the proposed kiosk project.

March 15, 2006: A public scoping meeting held at the LPFS office was attended by 19 people, including members of the FOM, the Mason Neck Horse Coalition, the Audubon Society of Northern Virginia, the Northern Virginia Control Line (NVCL), boarders, and interested members of the public. Issues raised included opposition to the proposed location of parking next to the pond on Gunston Road. Several individuals stated that parking along Gunston Road currently creates a hazard, and that the proposed parking area would have adverse impacts to the pond environment. Alternative locations were discussed including using the proposed parking on Harley Road. Additional topics of discussion included the results of a breeding bird survey conducted in Meadowood West by William & Mary University to identify potential impacts from control line flying and location of proposed trails and parking.

LIST OF PREPARERS

Jeff McCusker, Outdoor Recreation Planner, Bureau of Land Management, Eastern States Lower Potomac Field Station

Jinx Fox, Natural Resources Specialist, Bureau of Land Management, Eastern States Lower Potomac Field Station

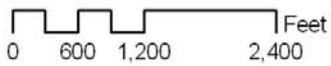
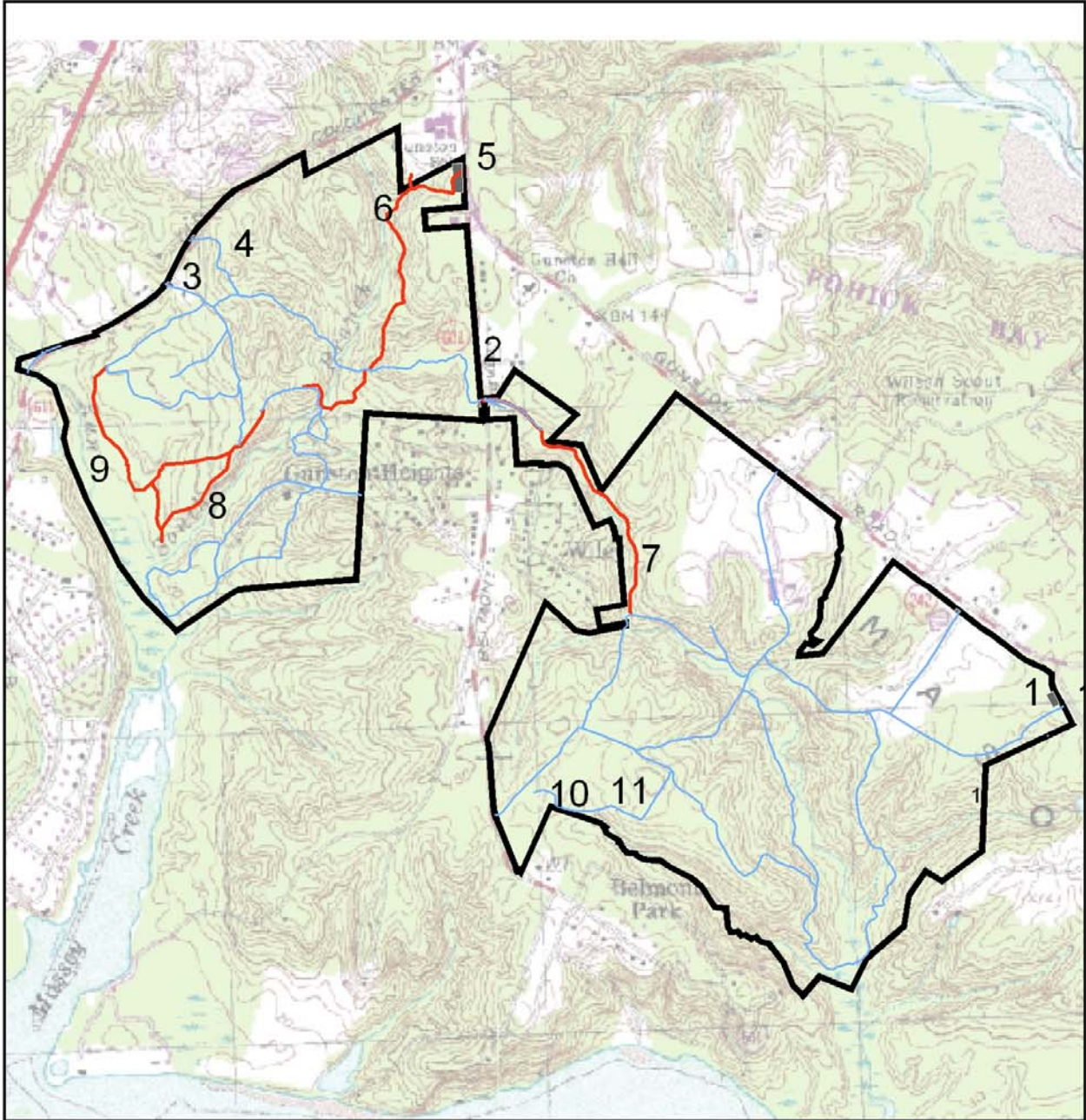
Geoffrey Walsh, Wildlife Management Biologist, Bureau of Land Management, Eastern States

Troy Ferone, Archaeologist, Bureau of Land Management Milwaukee Field Office

Map 1

Meadowood Recreation Area

Proposed Trails and Recreation Facilities



Legend

- Proposed Parking
- Proposed Trails
- Trails/Roads identified in Activity Plan