

# **Western Summit on Tourism and Public Lands**

## **White Paper**

on

## **The Environment**

**Prepared by:**

**Bob Harvey, Egret Communications**  
**Diane Kelsay, Egret Communications**

**With contributions by:**

**Todd Davidson, Oregon Tourism Commission**  
**Dean Reeder, Utah Travel Council**  
**Julie Curtis, Oregon Tourism Commission**  
**Matthew Cohn, Montana Tourism and Recreation Initiative**  
**Gene Bryan, Wyoming Department of Commerce**  
**Ken Adler, US Environmental Protection Agency**  
**Federal Interagency Team on Tourism**  
**Hunt and Hunt**

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## **Introduction**

The travel and tourism industry and public lands management are completely intertwined and, to a great extent, tangled with each other in the West. The challenge facing both is to sort out the tangles and weave a symbiotic relationship.

There are a variety of environment-related issues that should be on the table for discussion between the travel and tourism industry and the managers of public resources.

Some of those issues provide opportunities to stand together as partners and strengthen our positions on threats to resources and industry. On other issues, we need to work together to craft solutions that enable the protection of resources while building sustainable economic practices.

This paper seeks to help tourism share perspectives with resource managers, outline some basic issues that need to be faced together, and describe some barriers that need to be overcome. It also suggests some steps toward a future that sees tourism in partnership with natural resource managers, working together to take care of the environment - while improving visitor experiences and increasing opportunities for tourism related businesses.

This paper does not set out to make decisions or dictate courses of action. Rather it is meant to raise some issues and provide a starting place for discussions.

## Important Assumptions

*We proceed with the basic assumption that, in the West, neither public resource management nor individual tourism businesses can meet objectives without some cooperation from the other. Further, neither can flourish or achieve sustainability without a high level of cooperation and interaction.*

*The Environment* often refers to social and economic conditions in addition to those in the natural world. For the purposes of this discussion, with the focus on public resources, the discussion will be limited to the natural world and cultural phenomenon within it (such as heritage and archaeological sites).

*Tourism does impact the environment.* There are countless examples demonstrating that travel and tourism, even with the best of intentions and most sophisticated of approaches, affects the health of natural environments and cultural phenomenon.

*Tourism depends on the health of public resources.* This discussion is about travel and tourism's relationship to public lands in the West. Tourism related to these resources is directly related to the health (and perceived health) of these ecosystems.

It is assumed that *Public Land Management*, in this era, has, as its overriding goal, integrity of the ecosystems it manages. It is also assumed that resource managers have a diversity of objectives and constituencies to work with. Tourism is pleased to be entering an era in which agencies are beginning to work more closely with each other.

Recognize that *Travel and Tourism does not speak with one voice.* While tourism is the world's largest industry, it may also be the most diverse. There are large corporations with the ability to interact at a national or global level and which hold the perspectives that come with those interactions. There are also small businesses based on opportunity or passion, which are managed by individuals whose vision and communications are limited to their own horizons. In the West, there are more small, individually owned tourism businesses than national level organizations serving visitors on public lands. *Parts of the industry conflict with other parts*, partially reflecting diversity among patron groups.

*Tourism's patrons are public resource patrons as well.* In the West, most of these patrons leave home to have an experience related to the natural resources. Tourism's opportunity comes in facilitating these experiences through lodging, dining, guiding, etc.

While tourism and public resource managers may set out to solve problems, it is clear that *other players* need to be involved in the discussions for solutions to be real and achievable. Discussions must include local communities, travelers, scientists, other industries, and the conservation community.

It is also clear that issues relating to the environment cannot be separated from those related to access, infrastructure, fees/management, and information/marketing. Without doubt the points in this paper and the subsequent discussions will overlap considerably.

# Issues

It would be wonderful if tourism and resource management could each lay out a group of easily understood issues. Then we could all make suggestions and concessions, announce policy, shake hands, and go home. In reality, defining the issues will be almost as complex as solving them. An issue perceived to be clear by one part of tourism will be seen through different filters by another - and the proposed solution may be completely different. Similar differences may also arise between agencies or parts of agencies.

## Global Issues

These are issues that affect public resources and the tourism industry, but are larger in scope than the West or are beyond the ability of the two groups to address without involving others. While these issues may not dominate the discussions, they are important issues to both sides of this discussion. We may need to find ways to stand together and have our own impacts on the discussions relating to these issues.

Not everyone in tourism will perceive all these issues as important to the industry or Western resources. The same may be true for public resource management and personnel, especially at the field level.

**Population** growth, on a global scale, is out of control. This growth places demands on ecosystems and resources. Some of the impacts come to public resources in the West in terms of demands on water, minerals, and timber. Population issues also affect the quantity and affluence of our tourism patrons.

**Energy Consumption** is at an all time high and rising rapidly. Both the generation and the use of energy can impact air and water quality. Stream flows are impacted by hydroelectric generation. The migration of these impacts (throughout watersheds, and as carried by prevailing winds) can affect resource health and tourism product quality.

**Species Extinction** and **Loss of Biodiversity** on a planetary level affects both people and resources, often in ways that we do not yet understand or perceive. An interesting side effect, however, is that the perception of such loss is sending more visitors to the West to "see it before it's gone".

**Habitat Alteration and Destruction** is linked to the above issues, on a global scale. It also affects the attitudes and perceptions of visitors to the region. These travelers understand and appreciate the importance of intact resources and hold both tourism and resource management responsible for impacts they encounter.

**Climate Change** is a global issue that comes home to each and every set of resources in the West. Most of the changes are not noticeable at local levels. Gross changes like sea level, rainfall patterns, species migration, and habitat loss are concerning to both tourism and resource management.

**Stratospheric Ozone** levels threaten health of resources, resource and tourism personnel, and visitors. This issue could, at some point, limit the flow of patrons to both resources and tourism businesses in the West, especially in arid regions.

## Regional Issues

These are issues that originate in the West and affect both public resources and the viability of the region's tourism industry. Tourism and resource management have the opportunity to stand together on these issues - increasing our ability to prevail and using the process to build relationships that will enable us to work on tougher issues.

**Air Pollution** threatens the health of some natural resources and the quality of visitor experience. We in the West enjoy an image of wilderness, of clean air and water, of forests and mountains. Many of our visitors come from more congested and less pristine regions - they seek the West for its wide open spaces and its sense of wilderness.

Some first time visitors are confused and dismayed to find the skies over the Tetons or the Grand Canyon browned with pollution. These visitor may feel violated, losing trust that our national heritage is being protected, and losing the sense of value in the tourism experience that our industry provides. Tourism and resource management must work together to eliminate the reality and the perception of air pollution above our public resources. When the source(s) of that pollution are many miles away from the resources, we must work beyond resource boundaries to have a voice in changing things.

**Water Issues** are a concern in the West. Much of the region has relatively low rainfall. Population growth and economic expansion result in pressures to move, store, and remove water from its natural places and apply it to human needs. This rearranging of natural resources has impacts on species and ecosystems.

Tourism both gains and loses in the process. Reservoirs and rivers become recreational infrastructure, for some, but they rise and fall based on demands of water users and natural events. Fragile ecosystems are impacted and species that depend on them are threatened. Other visitors "feel" this loss and move on to more pristine environments.

Tourism itself uses water. Sometimes that consumption (especially in the cases of large resorts and golf courses in arid regions) is significant. Other times, such as in snow-making, the draw on small streams can significantly alter habitat and species survival. Often tourism's demands on water could be better managed.

It is hard to ask a community to conserve water when an adjacent development for visitors uses water profusely. Tourism must take the lead in water conservation, and once that lead is demonstrated, it needs to work cooperatively with nearby communities. Tourism looks to federal partners to help in the process and to help identify new technologies that can help in this process.

**Mining, Timber Harvest, and Oil Production** are important uses of public resources, and important to our lifestyles and the ability to conduct tourism businesses. Sometimes, extraction poses threats to the special resources that tourism depends upon. Poorly designed operations can damage water and air.

Sometimes key mineral deposits are located in places too important to the American people to allow them to be developed. Tourism should stand with resource managers to protect these significant national treasures and important ecosystems. This needs to be done in such a manner that communities are not torn apart. The creation of another industry vs. conservation war zone is not in the best interest of the West.

**Grazing and other Agricultural Practices** are also important uses of public resources. The resulting products are important to the nation's economy and to the tourism industry. For many of our visitors, an agricultural viewshed is preferred over an industrial or residential viewshed. Like tourism, these economic activities have impacts. Sometimes those impacts affect habitat, species, diversity, viewsheds, or other parts of ecosystems important to tourism.

***The West is a region of strong emotions. It is important that any position adopted where communities or other industries are involved be one of cooperatively working to find solutions that safeguard natural resources. It is not in the best interest of the agencies, the tourism industry, or the people of the West to enter another confrontation around natural resources.***

It is also important that we pay attention to perceived threats as well as real threats. Sometimes our visitors misinterpret what they see. We need to be good partners with other industries - rather than pitting our visitors (the American people) against the extraction of natural resources and the agencies that facilitate that process. It is important to remember that this paper was once a tree, that most of us live in houses made of wood, and that we drive cars that were once ores and which are fueled by petroleum.

**Decentralization of population** is leading to new impacts on the natural world. Modern communication technology has enabled many people to move "to" the natural world and still make a living. A number of people are now retiring and moving to homes in rural settings in our region.

In the West, we see an increase in homes built adjacent to undeveloped or protected public lands. This has accelerated conflicts between humans and wildlife (bears, cougars, coyotes, deer) and increased impact on publicly held habitats. It also means that visitors often need to look through development to see the natural scenery they have come for.

A key issue for our patrons is the maintenance of *Viewsheds*. While this process inadvertently protects habitats, it more importantly protects the public's perception that we still have healthy natural resources. Without this perception, the management of natural resources will be pushed even further into a reactive mode.

While it is incumbent on resource management to identify and maintain viewsheds, tourism often has more opportunity to interpret to visitors. A partnership relationship in which more tourism operators understood resource management strategy and philosophy would enable them to "foster" a better relationship between agencies and their constituencies. Tourism's bottom line is a reflection of what its patrons see. Tourism needs to stand strong with resource managers on viewshed issues.

## **Tourism-Public Lands Issues**

These are issues involving impacts to the health of natural resources and the integrity of cultural resources from tourism activities. These issues will quickly bring into focus a diversity of views from within tourism. The industry will not be able to easily come to resource managers with one voice. Nevertheless, these are issues that must be addressed head on and which must be resolved. It may be that appropriate solutions for these issues do not apply to all resources or all situations - that we may need to be creative.

**Capacity issues** abound in our region. A glut of travelers can and often does overwhelm a set of resources and the ability of resource management and tourism businesses to manage impacts.

Some think of this issue in terms of carrying capacity. One might be tempted to make the analogy that a boat can only hold so many people. Add more people, and the boat may sink and the people will also have a bad experience. While carrying capacity is a useful conceptual tool, resource scientists have found the dynamics of tourism-related carrying capacity to be more complex than such an analogy. Visitors do not all behave in the same way and as a result have widely varying individual impacts. One out-of-control-visitor can produce impacts that alter resource integrity forever. Orientation, education, and intense management (such as guided experiences) have the potential of reducing impacts. At the same time large volumes of visitors do have tremendous impacts on natural resources.

Tourism and resource management need to work together to identify ways to measure critical impacts. We need to use collaborative processes and sophisticated management tools like the "limits of acceptable change" model to define desired resource conditions and suggest management actions that go into effect before resources are in jeopardy. This process also helps tourism and agency players understand each other's issues and work together. We need to work together to modify both agency and tourism practices to reduce impacts from all travelers and to prevent impacts from abusive travelers.

It will be crucial, as we move forward, that we approach this issue in a collaborative manner. It will be important that we focus on impacts from visitors and visitor activities - on actual resource conditions - rather than just numbers of visitors. In some cases, such as water consumption, tourism can improve its own performance and lead campaigns to change local consumption rates and reduce the per person rate of impact. In other cases, resource impacts will be avoidable only through limits on tourism activities. The tourism industry must work with resource management to educate all businesses when this is the case.

It will also be important that we not confuse environmental impacts with the capacity of resource managers to manage resources within existing budgets. We need to work together to find and construct mechanisms to capture from our joint patrons revenue that can be applied to resource health.

We do recognize that capacity is a struggle on the public side of this discussion. These resources belong to all the people. Keeping some people out is a hard policy decision to make. It is important to keep in mind that these resources will belong to the next generation as well and that they should inherit healthy resources and should have the opportunity to explore them. This approach is good for the resources and for the sustainability of tourism in the West.

Many existing local tourism economies are built on the encouragement of volumes of visitors to natural and heritage resources. As capacity issues affect management strategies, these communities (and many businesses) will need to switch from a focus on volume to a focus on quality. This will be a hard transition. In the long run, it will result in more sustainable local economics, as well as resource management. But, it will take the strength of the region's tourism industry working in partnership with resource management to help local communities adapt.

Another angle on capacity issues is based on economic opportunities in rural regions. Many states are working proactively to try to spread volume of visitors over seasons and throughout rural regions. If this effort were pursued in partnership with the cooperation of multiple agencies, capacity issues could be eased for target resources and economic development could be achieved for key rural regions.

**Impacts from Visitor Activities** are an important and related issue on which tourism and resource managers should focus. It is clear that not all activities have identical types or levels of impacts on natural environments. There is oftentimes significant conflict between user groups because of impacts.

Examples of conflict in the West include:

- Snowmobiles and Cross Country Skiers
- Hikers and Motorized Visitors
- Human powered water vessels and Power crafts
- Backcountry users and aerial exploration

Some visitors (and the tourism businesses they support) see public lands as recreational playgrounds - places to play, often with power toys. Other visitors (and the tourism businesses serving them) see public lands as ecosystems to be quietly explored and understood.

The first group tends to generate more per capita environmental impacts. These can come in the form of air pollution, water pollution, riparian damage, noise pollution, disturbance of plants and animals, etc.

The second group has its own set of impacts. Sometimes, in eagerness to witness a special natural event, and without adequate orientation, visitors and tourism providers disturb species and compromise habitats. Sheer volumes of people who sometimes come to "just appreciate" generate air and water pollution issues.

While tourism cannot speak as one voice on this issue, it can ask resource management to follow some guidelines. First, the health of public resources must be management's bottom line. None of the businesses or patrons win once those resources are damaged.

Second, there are ways to segregate types of activity. Some resources are better suited to handle the impacts of some activities. Resource management can respond more effectively if it does not have to deal with conflicts between user groups at the same time that it is managing impacts.

In the West resources suffer many **impacts due to orientation and management issues**. Many of the impacts we see on public resources are due to a lack of understanding of both local people and visitors regarding appropriate behaviors related to specific resources.

This is one area where a proactive partnership between regional tourism interests and resource managers can result in mutual gains. It is very difficult for resource management to communicate effectively with individual travelers visiting natural and cultural resources.

Sometimes the best way to accomplish such communication is to manage visitors as small groups and guide them through resources. This is standard practice in places like Mesa Verde and National Park System caves.

Tourism also manages visitors in small groups. Tourism businesses have the ability to orient and interpret as they guide our visitors through natural resources. By working closely together, resource managers and tourism can "manage" and deliver orientation to a higher percentage of visitors and prevent unnecessary impacts - while together, we raise the quality of visitor experiences.

## Tourism-Public Lands Opportunities

For some key issues facing public lands management in the West, partial solutions may be found through creative partnerships between tourism and resource management. We need to look at these issues, together, carefully and find ways to move forward to achieve resource goals, stimulate tourism enterprise, and create new visitor experiences.

**Funding for Resource Management** is a crucial issue threatening the integrity of resources in the West and with that the vitality and sustainability of tourism. With aging infrastructure and insufficient and undertrained personnel, resource management agencies cannot adequately safeguard the ecosystems they are charged to protect - from impacts related to tourism or any other source.

Visitors to the West, our mutual patrons, are, by and large, a constituency that supports the safeguarding of nationally held ecosystems and cultural sites. In surveys, these travelers have indicated the importance of such resources.

We need to explore partnership possibilities between resource management, tourism, and our joint patrons to develop mechanisms to gather and distribute funding to finance the management of resource health - and especially to manage the impacts of tourism.

An issue of importance in this era is **Endangered Species Recovery** and **Critical Habitat Protection**. At first glance, resource management might want to push tourism away and deal with these issues alone. There are several reasons why that might not be a good idea.

First, efforts to protect critical habitats and the endangered species that depend on them are fostered by the people of the United States. Public discussion wavers between wanting protection and feeling threatened by the outcomes of protective measures. Making protection a public process can be helpful in shaping the outcome of that continuing discussion.

Second, there is never enough funding to accomplish all that is needed. While there are many dedicated people and many steps that need to be taken, funds are always a limiting factor.

In many parts of the world, and sometimes in the West, tourism enterprises have become partners in the processes of helping with species research and recovery. They and their patrons have contributed funds and energy to such projects. Working under plans carefully developed with appropriate resource partners, these dedicated businesses and visitors have made a difference. The process has sent a positive message to the public in general and to nearby communities.

There could be much more of this - creating wins for species, habitats, agencies, businesses and travelers.

Both habitat and native species have suffered from the **introduction of species**. Intentional and inadvertent introduction of species are harming resources - and the nation's tourism products. Sometimes recreation and tourism have been involved with species introduction - such as lake trout in Yellowstone and water plants into many lakes and reservoirs across the west.

**Tourism can be a force to help reduce non-tourism impacts to the environment.** There are two key ways that our industry can help prevent or reduce impacts, resulting in environmental protection that benefits the resources and maintains the basis for tourism to operate.

First, many environmental impacts are generated by people living adjacent to public resources. The development of local economies to reflect a significant input from tourism based on intact resources gives local people strong reasons to "evolve" their own relationships with natural resources. Partnerships with resource managers can help communicate the importance of such economics to communities.

Second, the development of a strong nature-based tourism economy, particularly one that has widespread involvement of a local community, can reduce the likelihood that the same resources will be used for other, more destructive, economic purposes. Tourism and resource managers may want to jointly plan development of special resources to prevent such options.

Such processes must be inclusive and collaborative rather than divisive and confrontational. No one will profit from the development of battles between tourism and other industries, especially in the rural West where we are all neighbors.

## **Sustainable Tourism Development**

Sustainable Tourism Development is worthy of a separate discussion.

In the broadest sense, sustainable development is frequently described as “meeting the needs of the current generation without compromising the needs of future generations”. As a general principal, one would expect broad consensus among the travel industry, as well as other sectors.

The United States signed the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21. Internationally, sustainable tourism development has received more attention than it has here in the United States, by both public and private sectors.

In practice, sustainable tourism development works only when sustainability is measured environmentally, economically, and socially. Practices that safeguard the well-being of resources only become sustainable when the resulting economics are sustainable and the resulting impacts on nearby communities are also sustainable.

Tourism, in common practice in the American West, has some basic conflicts with applied sustainable development approaches which must be resolved before substantive progress can be made on this issue.

For example, many of the concessionaires in western National Parks are subsidiaries of large national or international corporations. The same holds true for many other tourism related businesses, particularly those associated with lodging. In the corporate world, stockholders measure performance by quarterly or annual profits, creating pressures that fundamentally conflict with 50-100 year operational scenarios. The entire system is geared to deliver short term profits and to dispose of assets as they decline in their ability to generate revenues.

In that same corporate world, bottom line decisions are rarely made at the resource or community level. For sustainability to apply environmentally and socially, most such decisions would need to move away from corporate headquarters and toward the environments, economies, and communities they effect.

A number of corporations have undertaken programs to “green” their tourism products. These should be commended, but it must be understood that reducing some impacts on the environment is only a small step toward sustainable tourism.

In contrast, a reasonable proportion of smaller, family owned, tourism enterprises have philosophies that are in sync with social, economic, and environmental sustainability. Turning philosophy into practice, however, requires both information and technology which may not be readily available to these businesses.

In many ways this entire white paper has outlined steps toward sustainability. Many small steps have been made and will continue to be made, but it will take a major shift in the way corporations manage tourism assets for the industry to be able to embrace sustainable tourism development. Such a shift does not appear to be underway.

It should be underlined that tourism on public lands cannot be developed sustainably unless the communities and businesses that are involved that tourism are also operated in a sustainable manner.

It is important that discussion about sustainable tourism development take place between the tourism industry and federal resource managers. There are areas of common ground and ways to make progress toward sustainability. As new development takes place, sustainable philosophies must guide decision making.

There are some examples, here in the West and abroad, of sustainable tourism initiatives that are worthy of study and duplication.

## Next Steps

There are some key steps that tourism and public resource managers may want to pursue to continue efforts to strengthen our partnerships and achieve mutually beneficial goals.

### **National Level**

The priority of resource management should be the integrity and health of natural resources. Tourism should continue its evolution toward lower impacts and sustainable use of natural resources.

It is beneficial when uniform policies are developed for standards of operation on public resources. When possible, it is helpful to have those standards cross agency boundaries. This reduces confusion (also anger and sarcasm) for both travelers and tourism businesses and can result in reduced environmental impacts.

All players that shape tourism's relationship with natural resources need to be integrated into these discussions and partnerships. This should include local communities, scientists, the conservation community, travelers, and other industries.

### **Regional Level**

We need to integrate all parts of the tourism community into these discussions. This will take an organized effort by the tourism community and assistance from resource managers. This is a strong partnership we need to build now.

We need to be involved together in more collaborative planning. Plans which result from input and discussion by all parties can be more effectively implemented and are less likely to generate negative impacts to resources or economics.

Tourism, in many places, needs to begin to shift from volume-based to quality-based economic strategies. The goal of tourism to the West's resources is not to cram as many travelers into one place as possible. Rather it is to achieve profits from facilitating travel to special public places. A shift from mass tourism or great crowds of independent travelers to experiences delivered by locally based guides would be both economically and environmentally beneficial. Tourism needs to take the lead in this process - with strong support by resource management at all levels.

### **Local Level**

The integration of local communities into tourism planning is extremely important. Collaborative planning involving tourism, local communities, and resource managers could yield significant improvements in environmental impact reduction. Applying processes like "limits of acceptable change" will be valuable to reach this goal.

It is important for local communities to understand that nearby public lands belong to all the people in the United States. Tourism and resource managers should work together to help communities become stewards of these lands.

### **Note:**

There are many examples, at a national and international level, of large corporations working with government to "green up" their operations. These include hotels, airlines, motorcoach and other types of operations. The improvements range from recycling, waste reduction, energy cuts, packaging reduction, impact mitigation, contributions to resource management, orientation, employee and patron education, to air and water pollution reduction.

There is a lot to be learned from these programs. However, if this conference were to concentrate on generating more such programs with the larger players in tourism in the West, we would be "picking only low hanging fruit". The tourism enterprises which are adjacent to or impact public lands in the West are dominated by small operations, usually run by individuals with little or no formal training in tourism or resource management. Many of these organizations do not have environmental officers or even staff designated to learn about or deal with environment-related issues. Many do not dedicate an employee to even attend state level tourism association meetings or training. These businesses and the patrons they influence must be woven into the partnerships that are developing.

## Starting Points for Discussion

### Key Discussion Points

It may be valuable to suggest some key areas for discussion, knowing that time is limited at this summit and that all issues will not be discussed in depth.

Suggestions would include:

- Capacity Issues
- Sustainable Tourism Development
- Impacts from Visitor/Tourism Activities
- Orientation and Visitor Management Issues
- Funding for Resource Management
- Endangered Species and Critical Habitat Protection
- Partnering and Collaborating

<b>Broad Topic</b>	<b>Synopsis/Direction</b>	<b>Foci</b>
<b>Global Issues</b>	<p>Issues bigger than or beyond the region that affect the health of resources and/or the success of Western States Tourism</p> <p><i>Find ways to stand together and make progress on these issues</i></p>	<p>Population Growth/Size</p> <p>Energy Consumption</p> <p>Habitat Alteration and Destruction</p> <p>Species Extinction and Loss of Biodiversity</p> <p>Climate Change</p> <p>Stratospheric Ozone</p>
<b>Regional Issues</b>	<p>Issues that originate in the West and affect both public resources and viability of region's tourism industry</p> <p><i>Find ways to work together to make progress toward the protection of resources and tourism</i></p>	<p>Air Pollution</p> <p>Water Issues</p> <p>Decentralization of Population</p> <p>Resource Extraction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Mining</li> <li>*Timber Harvest</li> <li>*Oil Production</li> <li>*Grazing</li> <li>*Agriculture</li> </ul>

<b>Tourism-Public Lands Issues</b>	Issues arising from tourism activities on or near public lands	
Capacity Issues	<p>Issues about the ability of resources or infrastructure to handle quantities of visitors and tourism impacts</p> <p><i>Develop a collaborative approach, educate all parts of industry. Expand the discussion to include all affected players.</i></p>	<p>Carrying Capacity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Predicting</li> <li>*Monitoring</li> <li>*Actions</li> </ul> <p>Other Capacity Tools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Limiting Impacts</li> <li>*Redirecting Impacts</li> <li>*Expanding Capacity of Infrastructure</li> <li>*"Limits of Acceptable Change" Model</li> </ul>
Impacts from Visitor/Tourism Activities	<p>Issues around direct and indirect consequences to natural and cultural resources resulting from the processes of tourism and recreation.</p> <p><i>Understand all sides of these issues and develop collaborative approach.</i></p>	<p>Conflicting Uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Conflicts between tourism products</li> <li>*Conflicts between recreational users</li> <li>*Segregation of Activities</li> </ul> <p>Appropriate Tourism</p> <p>Orientation processes</p>
Orientation and Visitor Management Issues	<p>Issues about reduction of impacts through orientation, education, management.</p>	<p>Education</p> <p>Industry</p> <p>Resource Management</p> <p>Visitors</p> <p>Managing impacts through guided tourism products</p>
Sustainable Tourism Development	<p>An opportunity to plan tourism development together so that social, economic, and environmental resources are protected as they are being used. Proactively weaves together all other issues.</p>	<p>Who should be involved in planning?</p> <p>Private enterprise vs Common Good</p> <p>Incentives vs enforcement</p>

<p><b>Tourism-Public Lands Opportunities</b></p> <p>Funding for Resource Management</p> <p>Endangered Species Recovery and Critical Habitat Protection</p> <p>Reduction of local impacts not related to tourism</p>	<p>Local/regional issues where tourism and public resource management can work together (on the same side) to make progress</p> <p>Tourism and resource management agencies need to work cooperatively to implement mechanisms to capture revenue from visitors and route that revenue to the resources impacted by tourism</p> <p>An opportunity to move forward with new thinking to achieve new possibilities through partnerships</p> <p>Craft leadership partnerships that can work at local levels to lead communities toward more sustainable relationships with public resources</p>	<p>Capture and Distribution Mechanisms</p> <p>Ensuring that tourism related revenues apply to resources used and impacted by tourism</p> <p>Quantify needs</p> <p>Funding Issues</p> <p>Research Opportunities</p> <p>Working Vacations</p> <p>Resource Adoption</p> <p>Leadership Opportunities</p> <p>Designing Collaborative Processes</p> <p>Partner with other industries</p>
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