The USDA Forest Service seeks to improve the non-motorized trail system within the Red Rock Ranger District located within the Coconino National Forest in Northern Arizona. The project’s purpose is to provide adequate trail opportunities while reducing user conflicts and negative resource impacts. Within this project, the Forest Service will provide access to trails while constructing and adopting more than 34 miles of non-motorized trails; re-routing almost seven miles of trail; and naturalizing more than 18 miles of system and user-created trails.

**Background**

An effective Forest Service trail system provides a safe recreational experience for visitors, to navigate the forest. In addition, an effective trail and trailhead system minimizes impacts associated with the creation of non-system or user-created trails and ad hoc parking areas; improves sanitation; reduces soil compaction, erosion and sedimentation of sensitive waterways; and minimizes impacts to archeological sites and sensitive wildlife habitat.

The Red Rock Ranger District maintains a popular network of more than 400 miles of recreational trails and trailheads, encompassing some of the most popular and heavily visited locations in Arizona including Bell Rock, West Fork, Cathedral Rock, Boynton Canyon, and Oak Creek Canyon. In recognition of the district’s trail system, the U.S. Department of Agriculture selected the Sedona area as part of the 15 national Trail Maintenance Priority Areas in February 2018. This Red Rock Trails Enhancement project fits this national designation, with focused trail work, bolstered by partners and volunteers, including Friends of the Forest and the Sedona Red Rock Trail Fund. Trail experiences are heavily marketed by local chambers of commerce, news media, sports shops, and guide books.

It is estimated that more than 1,700,000 people annually use the Red Rock Ranger District trails, with increasing demands annually. The Forest Service uses the trail system as a tool to guide recreationists to locations that can best withstand use over the long term. Throughout the past decade, the Forest Service has developed a system of trails and trailheads to accommodate trail demand while concentrating use onto sustainable trail corridors, diminishing use in sensitive areas, and re-engineering poorly aligned trails.

In October 2013, the Red Rock District concluded a year-long public trail planning process for the area around the City of Sedona and the Village of Oak Creek (VOC). The results of that process indicated a strong public demand for trail links and connectors to enhance the existing trail system; trail re-routes for added sustainability; improved trailhead access; addition of high-interest user-created routes; and enhanced resource protection through reduction of user-created trails.

With Sedona and the VOC spotlighted in the 2013 planning process, members of the communities of Rimrock, Camp Verde and Cornville requested consideration for the addition of trails on National Forest land surrounding them, to enhance trail opportunities for local citizens and address resource concerns. These community-based proposals informed a scoping letter posted for public comment in January 2016. Public comments were evaluated, and the proposed trail system additions were assessed relative to Forest Plan direction regarding visitor recreation needs and natural and cultural resource protection.
Project Overview

This Red Rock Trails Enhancement project will allow for the addition of more than 34 miles of trail determined to be consistent with the Coconino National Forest Plan to enhance recreational opportunities. This is be completed by constructing 17 miles of new non-motorized trail and adoption of 17 miles of user-created routes into the official trail system. Additional miles of the existing system trails would be re-routed with sustainable trail alignments. To benefit the resources, additional miles of system trails or user-created routes would be naturalized.

The purpose of this project is create a more effective trail system; increase visitor safety; and to improve watershed health by reducing erosion and sedimentation. To improve watershed conditions, trail work is necessary to ensure sustainable alignments, allowing for the removal of non-system, user-created routes that are damaging soils and waterways due to poor alignments and allowing for the construction of new trail segments as connections between existing trails and trailheads. User-created routes in sensitive locations will be decommissioned and naturalized. Re-directing use to sustainable alignments will contribute to improved watershed conditions by reducing trail grades, improving low-velocity drainage, and minimizing wash crossings.

Trails will be added in areas compatible with public need and with resource conditions in several locations—West Sedona, the Village of Oak Creek, and Camp Verde (as detailed below). This project will create links between existing trails to enhance the visitor experience and to access areas of the National Forest where people are interested in recreating. All trail infrastructure will be properly signed, aligned, and maintained. This will allow visitors to find and stay on the designated trails, increasing safety and quality of experience, especially for visitors who are unfamiliar with the area.

Additional trail miles may reduce crowding and user conflicts amongst forest users. By adding National Forest system trails near the town of Camp Verde, the community can benefit from improved outdoor recreation opportunities on public land.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>New Trail Construction</th>
<th>User-Created Adoption</th>
<th>System Trail Re-route</th>
<th>User-Created Naturalization</th>
<th>System Trail Naturalization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western Gateway</td>
<td>15 miles</td>
<td>11 miles</td>
<td>2.8 miles</td>
<td>10 miles</td>
<td>1.6 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction, adoption, and naturalization of user-created routes in West Sedona, north of Yavapai College and the Sedona Cultural Park, south of Aiire home subdivisions. Includes reconstruction and relocation of Girdner Trailhead on 5 acres of national forest land north of the cultural park.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village of Oak Creek Trails</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Includes adoption of Transept Trail, connecting Hiline Trail to Verde Valley School Road, and reconstruction and re-alignment of Dairy Spring and Pine Valley trails east of Big Park Loop Trail and north of Jacks Canyon Road.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp Verde Loops</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction of non-motorized trails to be accessed from the Town of Camp Verde’s future sports complex park on Highway 260 and McCracken Lane, adjacent to the town’s water treatment facility.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thunder Mountain</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naturalize user-created routes in the upper headwaters of Carol Canyon, south of Capitol Butte.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Activity</td>
<td>17 miles</td>
<td>17.1 miles</td>
<td>6.9 miles</td>
<td>13.5 miles</td>
<td>4.8 miles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Decision

In response to the purpose and need for action, I have decided to improve the Red Rock Ranger District trail system by adding approximately 34 miles of trail to the National Forest system. This will be completed by constructing approximately 17 miles of new non-motorized trails and adopting 17 miles of user-created trails into the Forest Service trail system. Approximately 6.9 miles of existing system trails will be re-routed with sustainable trail alignments, 4.8 miles of old trail corridor will be naturalized, and 13.5 miles of user-created routes will be naturalized. This will be completed in the following areas (see attached maps):

1. Western Gateway trails with Girdner Trailhead
2. Village of Oak Creek trails
3. Camp Verde trails
4. Thunder Mountain trail naturalization -- no map provided

WESTERN GATEWAY: The Western Gateway area, located west of Sedona and north of State Route 89A, has seen haphazard growth of user-created routes. There is a need to create a planned and purposefully built system of non-motorized trails in this area. Increasing demand from local residents, a growing number of visitors, and increasing trail-based business activity, requires an expansion of the trail system in an area that will also provide an alternative to the busiest trails and trailheads. Planned development in west Sedona will also increase the need for additional well-designed trails in the near future. Currently, some user-created routes have also led to resource damage and private property trespass.

A system of trails will be developed by improving and adopting 11 miles of user-created routes combined with construction of 15 trail miles and re-routing of 2.8 trail miles to meet the need for a well-planned trail system. All trails will be closed to motorized use and open to foot, bike, and horse traffic. The proposed system is expected to draw some hiking, running, mountain biking, and equestrian use from other sensitive and over-used areas and will provide for a wide variety of trail experiences with the necessary support facilities.

A relocated Girdner Trailhead will be constructed to provide a managed location for parking, unloading horses, staging for trail-based recreation events, and outfitter-and-guide use. The trailhead, including a 60-vehicle parking lot and visitor information kiosk, may be up to five acres in size on Forest Service land directly north of the former Sedona Cultural Park and Yavapai College campus. The trailhead will be delineated with boulders and/or fencing. Gates would be installed in any fencing to allow pass-through accessibility. A toilet may be installed at the trailhead as an administrative adaptive management action, if it is determined to be necessary to address sanitation issues.

In addition, the naturalization of approximately 10 miles of user-created routes and re-routes of existing system trails would occur. Methods for trail naturalization would be determined on a case-by-case basis and may be active or passive. Passive measures include posting “trail closed” signage and/or placing debris to block access and let natural processes restore an area at a natural pace. Active methods include loosening the soil, seeding, placement of cut boughs or vertical mulch to obscure the area, and temporary area closures or fencing. To assist with restoration, juniper trees, located out of view, could be cut to use in trail naturalization efforts. Trail naturalization would be done first where watershed concerns are the greatest and where effective system trails have been established.

VILLAGE OF OAK CREEK: Activities within the VOC include improvement and adoption of a user-created trail called the Transect Trail and the re-alignment of two existing trails, Dairy Springs and Pine Valley.

Approximately 2.9 miles of the Transect Trail would be improved and adopted, providing an important connection from the Hiline Trail to Verde Valley School Road and the bike lane to trailheads on SR179.
About three tenths of a mile of the trail would be re-aligned to avoid resource concerns and would be better defined at the terminus at Verde Valley School Road. This addition of the Transect Trail in the VOC would provide extra capacity for hiking and biking experiences in the Cathedral Rock area. Transect Trail would be closed to equestrian use to prevent safety issues, due to slickrock and narrow, exposed sections above steep drop-offs.

In addition, a four-mile portion of two trails would be re-aligned east of Big Park Loop Trail and north of Jacks Canyon Road. The current location of Dairy Spring and Pine Valley trails use steep fall line segments and the re-route would provide a more sustainable trail and an improved user experience. The old trail corridors would be naturalized and stabilized to reduce erosion and discourage use.

CAMP VERDE: Two loop trails totaling approximately five miles would be established east of the town of Camp Verde. These trails would serve as the first forest system trails in the area. The trails would start at the planned sports complex park in Camp Verde, which would provide appropriate trailhead facilities, like kiosks and toilets. The new trails would incorporate some portions of user-created routes, many of which have been illegally used by motor vehicles like ATVs. Motorized use would be discouraged by naturalizing illegal routes outside the area and narrowing ATV routes to single-track trails.

THUNDER MOUNTAIN: The Thunder Mountain area, located north of Sedona and south of Capital Butte, serves as the headwaters of Carol Canyon. In this area, user-created routes are creating unacceptable erosion and adding sedimentation into the Oak Creek watershed. Approximately three miles of user-created trails will be naturalized and stabilized using similar techniques as described for Western Gateway.

PROJECTWIDE CONSTRUCTION DETAILS: The trails described above that will be added to the Forest Service trail system will be managed as Class 3 trails per the Forest Service National Trails Classification System. They will be managed to maintain a narrow tread with a rugged character, with plants brushed narrow to reduce speeds of bikers. Rock that is embedded into the trail tread will remain to maintain tread integrity and resist erosion. When routes are added to the Forest Service trail system, they will be modified to meet Forest Service trail sustainability standards. Work may include installation of signs, drainage features and reroutes of steep segments. All trails will be closed to motorized use and open to foot, bike and horse use except the Transect Trail in the VOC will be closed to equestrian use to prevent user conflicts and to improve safety in areas of slickrock and cliff.

Table 1. Red Rock Trails Best Management Practices and Design Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Best Management Practice or Design Feature</th>
<th>Objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soil and Watershed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow soil and watershed mitigation treatments, defined in the Soil and Watershed Specialist Report, dated April 30, 2018, in the project record.</td>
<td>Improve trail sustainability and minimize erosion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoid disturbing biological crusts in trail construction</td>
<td>Minimize impact to this important soil stabilizing resource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biological Resources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In areas of habitat for rare limestone-dependent plants, a survey for rare plant species will be conducted prior to constructing new trail segments.</td>
<td>To ensure location of new trail segments will be re-routed around any populations of sensitive plants detected during a future survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best Management Practice or Design Feature</td>
<td>Objective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A weed specialist will work with recreation on the delineation of parking areas and access routes to designated trails. Areas with existing invasive species will be blocked from public access and clear signage will be installed to clearly direct visitors to designated parking areas and to the start of the designated trails. Areas with ground disturbance will be monitored by a weed specialist to ensure existing invasive plant species do not spread and that new populations do not become established. Continue surveying the development of invasive plants prior to trail implementation to avoid routing trails through infested areas. If invasive species are documented during surveys, manual and/or chemical control would be required. <em>Biological Resources Report</em>, dated May 22, 2018, is in the project record.</td>
<td>To avoid or eliminate the spread or introduction of invasive plant species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trails passing through cattle allotment and pasture fencing will have proper gates installed.</td>
<td>To ensure grazing cattle to not move across pastures and range infrastructure is protected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Decision Rationale**

My decision to implement these trail enhancements is based on the need to provide and maintain a variety of forest trails throughout the Red Rock Ranger District. This project supports Forest Plan objectives and guidelines, specifically for the Sedona/Oak Creek areas. In making my decision, I have considered feedback received on the proposed action regarding visual impacts, infrastructure development, location, construction, and maintenance, as described below.

**Public Involvement**

The proposal for this project was listed on the Coconino National Forest’s Schedule of Proposed Actions (SOPA) on March 16, 2018, as open for comment through April 15, 2018. On March 16, a news release was distributed to media and a scoping proposal was sent via email to 564 recipients, made up of interested individuals, organizations, state and federal agencies and local government including the City of Sedona, Town of Camp Verde, and Yavapai County. The scoping letter with supporting documents was posted to the project’s website (https://tinyurl.com/RedRockTrails). At the end of the 30-day comment period, 30 comment letters had been received, most voicing support for the project. A few commenter stated that trail enhancements were not warranted while a few who supported the project indicated specific concerns. In addition a few comments were received concerning trails and areas outside of the scope of this project.

Supportive comments, as to why the project should move forward, included:

- Additional trails will allow for recreationists to spread out and disperse increased use.
- An emphasis on new trail areas will reduce crowding and user conflict on existing trails.
- Efforts to re-align trails and manage user-created routes are needed to support a sustainable Forest Service trail system.

Concerns to consider, in response to the scoping proposal, include the following topics. Responses are included to provide clarification.
TRAILHEAD (AT GIRDNER TRAIL) – Trailhead parking areas need to be designed to be large enough to meet demand. Concern exists that trailhead parking fills to over capacity; in this case, finding an adequate place to unload horses becomes impossible and dangerous. Pet waste stations at new trailheads are unnecessary and cause more littering along the trails.

- Response: The improved Girdner Trailhead is yet to be designed. It is anticipated that trailhead parking will accommodate up to 60 vehicles and up to five vehicles with trailers, covering an area of approximately five acres. Because this design would be three times larger than the existing Girdner trailhead parking, it is expected to meet the demand for the area.

- Response: No pet waste stations are proposed at Girdner Trailhead. The Forest Service only institutes pet waste stations in areas of concern for water quality. Girdner Trailhead is not in an area of concern.

TRAIL DENSITY (AT WESTERN GATEWAY, INCLUDING GIRDNER TRAILHEAD) – Some commenters indicated that the proposed trail area within Western Gateway, have too high trail densities. Commenters are concerned that high trail densities have negative impacts to wildlife and can reduce available areas for legal hunting.

- Response: Areas of concern with high trail densities, in this proposed project, exist within ¾ mile from the Girdner trailhead. A multiple loop Girdner trail design is intentional to move users easily away from the trailhead while minimizing user conflicts. Trail users have a variety of trail experiences right from the trailhead, allowing for a constant flow moving around this core area. Outside of this area, trail density become much lower as users move away from the Girdner trailhead. This design will provide for hunting and wildlife viewing opportunities within a mile of the trailhead and reduced densities as visitors travel away from the trailhead.

TRAIL DESIGN – Many comments focused on trail design. This included the need to design trails to control speeds and minimize user conflict. Trails should be designed for all users, not just mountain bikes. Trails should be designed for an easier or less technical experiences, including mountain bikeers; the need to design trails to be compatible with horse use and so that horseback riders are not forced out of an area by mountain bikers; and the need to design exceptional trails to attract users to visit new areas like Western Gateway.

- Response: The Forest Service provides a bevy of trails to offer foot, bike, and horse uses and varying difficulty levels. System trails are designed and maintained to allow for all compatible uses to the extent feasible.

- Response: Planning, particularly in the Western Gateway area, since 2013 with the help of partner groups has gone into the experience each trail will provide. The new trails are designed to help meet the demand and draw users to the new system while reducing demand on some other heavily used areas of the Red Rock trail system.

- Response: Equestrian use will continue to be a standard type of use of all new Forest System trails, unless noted otherwise. In this project, the Transect Trail in the VOC will not allow horse use for safety reasons, including exposure to slickrock and cliff traverses. It is expected some areas will see regular equestrian use, especially the Color Cove area of Western Gateway. Trails will be cleared for horses, with trail rock armoring minimized. Although rock armoring serves as a maintenance technique, new trails are designed, if possible, to avoid rock armoring by incorporating lower grades.
• Response: Trails are designed to limit speeds, which is a major concern of commenters. Lower grades, embedded rock, narrow brushing, and narrow tread will help encourage lower speeds. In addition, signage, volunteer mountain bike patrol, and foot trail patrols are in place throughout the trail system to educate users about trail etiquette. Increasing the mileage of system trails will also continue to spread and disperse use, providing more opportunities to use trails that have fewer people on them.

**USER-CREATED TRAILS** - Many commenters wanted the user-created trails to be managed; others are against adopting user-created trails because it only encourages people to create illegal trails.

• Response: It can be assumed that the presence of user-created trails can reflect the demand for the number and type of trails in the area. The Forest Service will endeavor to meet the demand by adopting some of the user-created trails that are sustainable and protect natural resources. User-created trail construction is prohibited on all National Forest land, and the forest takes enforcing this prohibition seriously. Numerous individuals have been cited for illegally building trail in the past, and the Coconino National Forest continues to investigate and deter illegal trail construction.

**FUNDING, IMPLEMENTATION, & MAINTENANCE** - Several comments focused on funding and the cost to implement and maintain the new trails. Some commenters mentioned that there are already too many trails to maintain.

• Response: The cost of this project has been evaluated, establishing the need to implementation trail enhancements in phases. For example, some trails may be constructed before the final trailhead are complete, with signage, kiosks, parking, and potentially a toilet. Funding for implementation will come from outside sources including grants and cooperative agreements. The Coconino National Forest also will rely on local communities to help build and maintain new trails through volunteer work and participation with area non-profit organizations.

**Tribal Consultation**

Tribal consultation on this project has been conducted. On March 16, 2018, letters were sent to seven tribes concerning the project. The Hopi Tribe responded (March 26, 2018) and requested copies of the project cultural resources clearance reports for their review and comment. As the clearance reports are completed they will be forwarded to the Hopi Tribe. Tribes have been involved in previous trail scoping discussions since the initial planning processes in 2013.

**Exclusion from Further National Environmental Policy Act Analysis**

The Forest Service NEPA regulations (36 CFR 220) provide that a proposed action may be categorically excluded from further analysis and documentation through an environmental impact statement (EIS) or environmental assessment (EA) only if there are no extraordinary circumstances. The applicable categories in 36 CFR 220.6 are:

• The action to construct and reconstruct trails locations falls within the category of 36 CFR 220.6(d)(4): Construction and reconstruction of trails.

Evaluation of the following resource conditions indicates that no extraordinary circumstances are present in the project areas. As a result, further analysis and documentation is an EA or EIS is not necessary.

**Federally listed threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitat, species proposed for Federal listing or proposed critical habitat, or Forest Service sensitive species**
The biological specialist review found the proposed action will have no effect to terrestrial threatened and endangered species of concern or to all species on the district's 2013 threatened, endangered and sensitive species list. There will be no change in habitat or population trend for any national forest sensitive species or management indicator species. There will be no effects to migratory birds or management indicator species.

**Flood plains, wetlands, or municipal watersheds** — There are no wetlands or municipal watersheds in the project area. Some areas immediately along the washes in the project area are part of the 100-year floodplain. With the use of trail construction Best Management Practices, sedimentation and erosion impacts will be reduced.

**Congressionally designated areas such as wilderness, wilderness study areas, or national recreation areas** — The project does not occur in any wilderness, wilderness study areas or national recreation areas.

**Inventoried roadless areas or potential wilderness areas** — The project does not occur in any inventories roadless areas or potential wilderness areas.

**Research natural areas** — No research natural areas are within or adjacent to the project areas. There will be no effect to research natural areas.

**American Indians and Alaska Native religious or cultural sites** — The project area has been partially surveyed and cultural resources clearance reports are forthcoming. Prior to implementation, all areas will be surveyed fully. Proposed activities will avoid cultural resources, creating no adverse effects. If any additional cultural resources are discovered during project activities or maintenance, mitigation measures (avoidance) will be taken to protect them. Tribal consultation on this project has been conducted. On March 16, 2018, letters were sent to seven tribes concerning the project.

**Archaeological sites, or historic properties or areas** — The project area has been partially surveyed and cultural resources clearance reports are forthcoming. Prior to implementation, all areas will be surveyed fully. Proposed activities will avoid cultural resources, creating no adverse effects. If any additional cultural resources are discovered during project activities or maintenance, mitigation measures (avoidance) will be taken to protect them.

**Findings Required by Other Laws and Regulations**

**Coconino National Forest Plan:** This project is consistent with the goals, objectives, and management standards of the Coconino National Forest plan, as amended.

**National Historic Preservation Act:** Cultural resource surveys have been partially. If forthcoming results indicate potential adverse effects to the historical cultural resources, the project will be modified before implementation.

**American Indian Religious Freedom Act:** Outreach to seven tribes occurred in March 2018 regarding the trail proposal. The Hopi Tribe responded (March 26, 2018) and requested copies of the project cultural resources clearance reports for their review and comment, prior to project implementation.

**Endangered Species Act:** The Forest Service biologist has developed a biological review for the proposed project area, which considered potential impacts on threatened, endangered or proposed species and their habitats. Based on this analysis, there will be no effects to federally listed species.

**Migratory Bird Treaty Act:** On Jan. 10, 2001, President Clinton signed an Executive Order outlining responsibilities of federal agencies to protect migratory birds. Upon review of the information regarding
neotropical migratory birds and the scope of the project, the Forest Service wildlife biologist determined that no significant loss of migratory bird habitat is expected from implementation of this project.

**Clean Water Act**: Public Law 92-500, as amended in 1977 (Public Law 95-217) and 1987 (Public Law 100-4) (also known as the Federal Clean Water Act) provides the structure for regulating pollutant discharges to waters of the United States. In Arizona, the designated agency for enforcement of the Clean Water Act is the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. Soil and water best management practices will be implemented as described to prevent any non-point source pollution.

**Executive Order 12898 - Environmental Justice**: No environmental justice concerns are anticipated to arise from enhancing non-motorized trails, or were raised by the public during scoping.

**Administrative Review Opportunities**
This decision is not subject to administrative review opportunities, including objections pursuant to 36 CFR 218.

**Implementation Date**
The decision may be begin implementation immediately upon signature. Phased implementation is planned to occur over a three-year period.

**For More Information**
For additional information concerning this decision, contact Adam Barnett, recreation staff officer, Red Rock Ranger District, 8375 State Route 179, Sedona, AZ, 86351, or by calling (928) 203-7529. For the project webpage, see [https://tinyurl.com/RedRockTrails](https://tinyurl.com/RedRockTrails).

![Signature]

NICOLE BRANTON
District Ranger

31 May 2018

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Decision Memo – Red Rock Trails Enhancement    May 31, 2018
Camp Verde Loops

Planned Town of Camp Verde Sports Complex

- Planned Town of Camp Verde Trails
- New Trail Construction
- User-Created Trail Adoption
- User-Created Trail Obliteration
- Forest System Trail Obliteration

Red Rock Ranger District
Coconino National Forest
UTM NAD 83
February 2018