

# Appendix J – Other Management Direction

**Travel Management Rule:** The 2005 Travel Management Rule requires the Forest Service to designate a system of roads, trails, and areas for motorized use by vehicle class and, if appropriate, by time of year.

**Travel Analysis Process Report (TAR) for the Dolores District:** The 2015 TAR includes a risk/benefit spreadsheet for Forest roads on the Dolores District and a recommended minimum road system map. The TAR is not a decision but, rather, informs this and other travel management plans.

**Colorado Roadless Rule:** The 2012 Colorado Roadless Rule provides management direction to conserve roadless values on designated roadless areas throughout Colorado. The project area includes several Colorado Roadless Areas, including Storm Peak, Ryman, Black Hawk Mountain, and portions of San Miguel and Hermosa.

**Calico NRT Establishment Report:** This 1979 Report established the northernmost 6 miles of the Calico NRT as a National Recreation Trail. It lists motorcycle riding and other uses as recreational values of the Trail. The National Recreation Trail website lists the Calico NRT as 22 miles long and including the North Calico and South Calico sections. Throughout this document this Trail is referred to as the Calico NRT.

**Highline NRT Establishment Report:** This 1979 Report established the 20 mile Highline Loop Trail. The Highline loop includes portions of Bear Creek, Grindstone, Sharkstooth, and Highline trails (Indian Ridge in the Hermosa Landscape). The Grindstone section included motor vehicle use at the time the Highline trail was designated (USFS 1979a).

**Executive Order 11644 (as amended by Executive Order 11989):** In the 1970s the cumulative impacts of motorized vehicle traffic, road construction and timber harvest on watersheds became a concern. In 1972 Executive Order (E.O.) 11644, as amended by E.O 11989 (1977), was signed which states; “It is the purpose of this order to establish policies and provide for procedures that will ensure that the use of off-road vehicles on public lands will be controlled and directed so as to protect the resources of those lands, promote the safety of all users of those lands, and to minimize conflicts among the various uses of those lands.”

## **Forest Service Handbooks and Manuals:**

- FSH 1909.15 – NEPA Handbook
- FSH 2309.18 – Trails Management Handbook
- FSH 7709.55 – Transportation Planning Handbook
  - Chapter 10 – Travel Planning and Designation
  - Chapter 20 – Travel Analysis
- FSM 2350 – Trail, River, and Similar Recreation Opportunities
- FSM 7700 – Travel Management
- FSM 7710 – Travel Planning

**National Trails System Act (82 Stat.919, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 1241 [Note], 1241–1249).** The act establishes a National Trail System containing national recreation, scenic, historic, and connecting or

side trails for the purpose of providing trail recreational opportunities. It also encourages the use of volunteers in the trail program.

**National Forest Roads and Trails Act (78 Stat.1089, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 532–538).** This act recognizes that construction and maintenance of an adequate system of roads and trails within and near the National Forest is essential to meeting the increasing demands for timber, recreation, and other uses.

**Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1978, as amended (23 U.S.C. 101a, 201–204; P.L. 95–599).** This act establishes criteria for forest highways and defines forest roads and forest development roads and trails.

**Clean Water Act:** This act and its various amendments are the foundation of water resource protection in the United States, and provide guidance at all levels of management.

**Executive Orders 11988, Floodplain Management and 11990, Protection of Wetlands:** Executive Order 11988 requires Federal agencies to reduce the risk of flood losses and preserve floodplains by limiting new construction in floodplains. Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands, requires Federal agencies to minimize loss of wetlands and wetland quality through consideration of effects and minimization of new construction in wetlands.

**National Historic Preservation Act 1966 (as amended):** The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (Public Law 89-665; 54 U.S.C. 300101 et seq.) is legislation intended to preserve historical and archaeological sites in the United States of America. The act created the National Register of Historic Places, the list of National Historic Landmarks, and the State Historic Preservation Offices.

**Endangered Species Act of 1973 (as amended):** Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) directs that actions authorized, funded, or carried out by federal agencies do not jeopardize the continued existence of any threatened or endangered (T & E) species, or result in the adverse modification of habitat designated as critical to these species. The San Juan National Forest consults with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as required concerning the effects of projects on T & E species.

**National Forest Management Act of 1976:** The National Forest Management Act (NFMA) provides for balanced consideration of all resources. It requires the Forest Service to provide for diversity of plant and animal communities based on the suitability and capability of the specific land area in order to meet overall multiple-use objectives, and within the multiple-use objectives of a land management plan adopted pursuant to this section, provide, where appropriate, to the degree practicable, for steps to be taken to preserve the diversity of tree species similar to that existing in the region controlled by the plan.

**Safe Water Drinking Act Public Law 93-523 (as amended).** This act required the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to develop a national program to protect public water supplies.

**Executive Order 13112.** Executive Order 13112 of February 3, 1999 (Invasive Species), called upon executive departments and agencies to take steps to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species, and to support efforts to eradicate and control invasive species that are established. In 2016 the order was amended and directs actions to continue coordinated Federal prevention and control efforts related to invasive species.

**Federal Noxious Weed Act (Public Law 93-639)**, defines a noxious weed is one that causes disease or has other adverse effects on people or their environment and therefore is detrimental to the agriculture and commerce of the United States and to the public health.