

The original documents are located in Box 64, folder “10/17/76 S2112 National Trails System Study Area” of the White House Records Office: Legislation Case Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library

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8/10/17

APPROVED
OCT 17 1976

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
October 16, 1976

ACTION

Last Day: October 19

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
FROM: JIM CANNON *JDC*
SUBJECT: S. 2112 - National Trails System Study Areas

Attached for your consideration is S. 2112, sponsored by Senator Chiles.

The enrolled bill amends the National Trails System Act of 1968 to add eight additional trails to be studied for their potential as future components of the National Scenic Trails System.

The trails to be studied are: The Bartram Trail; The Daniel Boone Trail; The Desert Trail; The Dominguez-Escalante Trail; The Florida Trail; the Indian Nations Trail; The Nez Perce Trail; and The Pacific Northwest Train.

Each study would contain an assessment of the suitability of portions of the identified trail corridors for inclusion in the System as well as cost estimates of proposed land acquisition and facility development.

Additional information is provided in OMB's enrolled bill report at Tab A.

OMB, Max Friedersdorf, Counsel's Office (Kilberg) and I recommend approval of the enrolled bill.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign S. 2112 at Tab B.



*Posted
10/18/76*

*Archives
10/18/76*

OCT 18 1976



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

OCT 13 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill S. 2112 - National Trails
System study areas
Sponsor - Sen. Chiles (D) Florida

Last Day for Action

October 19, 1976 - Tuesday

Purpose

Amends the National Trails System Act to designate eight additional study trails.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget	Approval
Department of the Interior	Approval
Department of Agriculture	Approval(Informally)
Council on Environmental Quality	Approval

Discussion

The National Trails System Act of 1968 provides for expanded outdoor recreation opportunities by encouraging the establishment of trails in urban areas, and by designating certain long distance paths as national scenic trails. The latter are administered by Federal agencies in cooperation with appropriate State and local governments. The Appalachian Trail and the Pacific Crest Trail were designated as the first national scenic trails. Fourteen additional trail routes were identified for study by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture for the purpose of making recommendations to the Congress on their suitability for designation as national scenic trails.

S. 2112 would identify eight additional trails for similar study.

1. The Bartram Trail would follow the route of William Bartram, America's first native born artist and naturalist, who traveled extensively through portions of North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee during the latter part of the 18th century.

2. The Daniel Boone Trail would trace the route that this famous American frontiersman took during the 1760's and 1770's from his original home in Statesville, North Carolina to Frankfort, Kentucky. Also known as the Wilderness Road, the trail crosses portions of Virginia and Tennessee and was used by thousands of early American pioneers on their way west.

3. The Desert Trail would extend from the Canadian border of Idaho, through parts of Washington, Oregon and the desert areas of Nevada, California, and Arizona to the Mexican border.

4. The Dominguez-Escalante Trail would trace the 1776 expedition led by Father Dominguez and Father Escalante to open a route between Spanish New Mexico and California. The 2,000 mile trail crosses portions of Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico.

5. The Florida Trail would extend north from the Everglades National Park through some 1,300 miles of scenic and diverse terrain to Black Water River State Park near Pensacola, Florida.

6. The Indian Nations Trail would extend approximately 200 miles northward from the Red River in Oklahoma to the Oklahoma-Kansas State line. This general area was the site of several early frontier forts as well as the western terminus of the Cherokee "Trail of Tears."

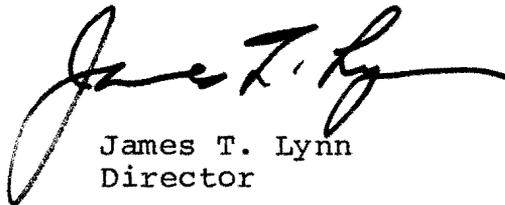
7. The Nez Perce Trail would follow the route of Chief Joseph and his band in their attempt to outrun the pursuing U.S. Army cavalry in their

flight to Canada. The trail extends some 1,350 miles from Wallowa Lake in Oregon, through parts of Idaho and Wyoming, to Bear Paw Mountain in Montana.

8. The Pacific Northwest Train would extend approximately 1,000 miles from northwestern Montana across Idaho to Cape Alava on the Olympic Peninsula in Washington. The trail would cross several national parks and forests and connect with the Pacific Crest Trail in the Cascade Mountains.

Each study would contain an assessment of the suitability of portions of the identified trail corridors for inclusion in the National Trails System, as well as cost estimates of proposed land acquisition and facility development.

In reports to the Congressional Interior Committees, both Agriculture and Interior generally supported designation of the eight study trails. Accordingly, both Departments now recommend approval in their attached enrolled bill letters.



James T. Lynn
Director

Enclosure



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

OCT 8 - 1976

Dear Mr. Lynn:

This responds to your request for the views of this Department on enrolled bill S. 2112, a bill "To amend the National Trails System Act (82 Stat. 919), and for other purposes."

We recommend the President sign the enrolled bill.

Enrolled bill S. 2112 would add the following eight trails to the list of "study trails" enumerated in section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act of 1968:

1. Bartram Trail.

The Bartram Trail would follow the expedition of William Bartram, America's first native born artist and naturalist, who travelled extensively during the late 1700's through North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Tennessee. A Bartram Trail Southeastern Conference, sponsored by the State of Alabama Environmental Quality Association, was held in Montgomery, Alabama, last November, and the Southeast Regional Office of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation participated in this conference. We believe there are segments of the Bartram Trail that can provide excellent trail opportunities. A 1-mile segment of this trail within the Tuskegee National Forest in Alabama was designated as a National Recreation Trail by the Secretary of Agriculture on December 25 of last year.

2. Daniel Boone Trail.

The Daniel Boone Trail would follow the route traveled by this famous American frontiersman in the 1760's and 1770's, from his home in Statesville, North Carolina, to Frankfort, Kentucky, where Daniel Boone and his wife are buried. The route of his travels became known as the Wilderness Road. Going through part of Tennessee and Virginia, the route was the pathway to the West for thousands of early American pioneers.



3. Desert Trail.

The Desert Trail would extend from the Canadian border of Idaho, through parts of Oregon, Washington, and the desert areas of Nevada, California, and Arizona to the Mexican border. The Department has little detailed information with respect to the location of this trail, but it is our understanding that the suggested route would take advantage of as much public land as possible. Privately organized Desert Trail Associations in Oregon and California have been active in promoting the trail.

4. Dominguez-Escalante Trail.

The Dominguez-Escalante Trail would be an historic trail some 2,000 miles long, describing the 1776 expedition led by Father Dominguez and Father Escalante to open a route from Spanish New Mexico across the mountains on the north and west to the Spanish missions in California. They proceeded from Santa Fe, New Mexico, through western Colorado to Utah Lake, Utah. Encountering cold weather the prospects of reaching California dimmed, and they circled back through northern Arizona to Santa Fe. As a bicentennial project of the Bureau of Land Management, the portions of this historic route on lands administered by that Bureau are being marked this year.

5. Florida Trail.

The Florida Trail would begin near Everglades National Park and would extend through 1300 miles of unique terrain and diverse ecological communities to Black Water River State Park near Pensacola, Florida. Along the route can be seen the grass prairies of the Big Cypress Swamp, the sand pine country of the Ocala National Forest, and the Spanish moss-draped oaks near the Suwanee River. Over 400 miles of this proposed trail are already in use largely because of the efforts of a private organization, the Florida Trail Association. Segments of the trail have been developed in the Osceola and Ocala National Forests.

6. Indian Nations Trail.

The Indian Nations Trail would extend from the Red River in Oklahoma approximately 200 miles northward through the former Indian nations to the Oklahoma-Kansas boundary line. This general area was the western terminus of the Trail of Tears, and in the general area that Sequoya developed the Cherokee Indian alphabet. It was also the site of early frontier forts such as Fort Smith and Fort Gibson.

The area is laced with Corps of Engineers reservoirs, and navigation channels associated with the Arkansas River. The State of Oklahoma also has a number of State parks and reservoirs in the area, and there are some State and Federal forest lands. The study would consider the possibility of utilizing these State and Federal lands in conjunction with trail development.

7. Nez Perce Trail.

The Nez Perce Trail would follow the route used by Chief Joseph and his followers, non-treaty Nez Perce Indians, in their attempt to retreat from the pursuing U.S. Army to peaceful lands in Canada. The trail is some 1,350 miles long -- extending from Wallowa Lake in Oregon to Bear Paw Mountain in Montana. It passes through some very spectacular and historic country -- the Wallowa Mountains of Oregon, the Lolo Indian Trail in Idaho, the Continental Divide along the Idaho/Montana border, Yellowstone National Park and the Lewis and Clark country of central Montana. Members of the Appaloosa Horse Club ride 100-125 mile portions of the route each year.

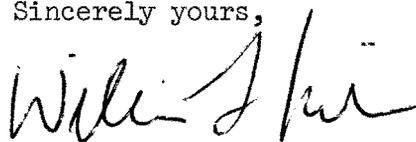
8. Pacific Northwest Trail.

The Pacific Northwest Trail would extend approximately 1,000 miles from northwestern Montana across northern Idaho and Washington and terminates at Cape Alava on the Olympic Peninsula. Traversing a number of national parks and forests, the route includes some outstanding scenery. This trail would also connect the existing Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, which it would intersect in the northern Cascade Mountains of Washington, with the proposed Continental Divide Trail which will terminate in Glacier National Park in northwestern Montana.

We believe all eight trails included in enrolled bill S. 2112 merit study to determine their qualifications for inclusion in the National Trails System as national scenic trails.

The Department would conduct the studies of the trails in cooperation with other Federal agencies, State and local governmental agencies, and private interests.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "William J. Bauer".

Acting Secretary of the Interior

Honorable James T. Lynn
Director, Office of
Management and Budget
Washington, D.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.:

Date: October 13

Time: 900pm

FOR ACTION: George Humphreys
Max Friedersdorf
Bobbie Kilberg

cc (for information): Jack Marsh
Ed Schmults
Steve McConahey

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: October 14

Time: 530pm

SUBJECT:

S.2112-National Trails System Study Areas

ACTION REQUESTED:

- For Necessary Action
- For Your Recommendations
- Prepare Agenda and Brief
- Draft Reply
- For Your Comments
- Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

please return to judy johnston, ground floor west wing

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

K. R. COLE, JR.
For the President

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
722 JACKSON PLACE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

OCT 8 1976

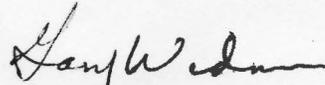
MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES M. FREY
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

ATTN: Ms. Ramsey

SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill, S. 2112, "To amend the National Trails System Act (82 Stat. 919) and for other purposes."

S. 2112 directs the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture to study eight trails for possible inclusion in the National Trails System.

The Council on Environmental Quality strongly recommends that the President sign this bill into law.



Gary Widman
General Counsel



NO DUPLICATE
DATE OF REVISION
10 10 1976 4:51
RECEIVED

Date October 13

Time: 900pm

FOR ACTION: George Humphreys
Max Friedersdorf
Bobbie Kilbergcc (for information): Jack Marsh
Ed Schmults
Steve McConahey

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: October 14

Time: 530pm

SUBJECT:

S.2112-National Trails System Study Areas

ACTION REQUESTED:

 For Necessary Action For Your Recommendations Prepare Agenda and Brief Draft Reply For Your Comments Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

please return to judy johnston, ground floor west wing

*I received approval***PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.**

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

James M. Cannon
For the President

Date: October 13

Time: 900pm

FOR ACTION: George Humphreys
Max Friedersdorf
Bobbie Kilbergcc (for information): Jack Marsh
Ed Schmults
Steve McConahey

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: October 14

Time: 530pm

SUBJECT:

S.2112-National Trails System Study Areas

ACTION REQUESTED:

 For Necessary Action For Your Recommendations Prepare Agenda and Brief Draft Reply For Your Comments Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

please return to judy johnston, ground floor west wing

*Recommend Approval.***PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.**

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please advise the Staff Secretary immediately.

James M. Cannon
For the President

Date October 13

Time: 900pm

FOR ACTION: George Humphreys
Max Friedersdorf
Bobbie Kilberg

cc (for information): Jack Marsh
Ed Schmults
Steve McConahey

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: October 14

Time: 530pm

SUBJECT:

S.2112-National Trails System Study Areas

ACTION REQUESTED:

For Necessary Action

For Your Recommendations

Prepare Agenda and Brief

Draft Reply

For Your Comments

Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

please return to judy johnston, ground floor west wing

*No objection
K. Lyons 10/14*

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

**James M. Cannon
For the President**



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

October 13, 1976

Honorable James T. Lynn
Director, Office of Management
and Budget

Dear Mr. Lynn:

As your office requested, here is our report on S. 2112, an enrolled enactment "To amend the National Trails System Act (82 Stat. 919), and for other purposes."

The Department of Agriculture recommends that the President approve the enactment.

S. 2112 would amend section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (82 Stat. 920, 16 U.S.C. 1244) by adding eight trails to the list of trails to be studied by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to section 5(b) of the National Trails System Act (82 Stat. 920, 16 U.S.C. 1244).

The eight trails that would be designated for study are the--

- (1) Bartram Trail in Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee;
- (2) Daniel Boone Trail in North Carolina and Kentucky;
- (3) Desert Trail in Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, California, and Arizona;
- (4) Dominguez-Escalante Trail in Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico;
- (5) Florida Trail in Florida;
- (6) Indian Nations Trail in Oklahoma and Kansas;
- (7) Nez Perce Trail in Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana; and
- (8) Pacific Northwest Trail in Montana, Idaho, and Washington.

Honorable James T. Lynn

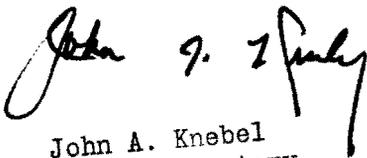
2.

Each of the final trail locations could affect the responsibilities and programs of the Department of Agriculture. With the exception of the Indian Nations Trail, all of the trails designated for study by S. 2112 would cross areas within the National Forest System. The Daniel Boone Trail, the Dominguez-Escalante Trail, the Nez Perce Trail, and the Pacific Northwest Trail would be substantially on National Forest lands.

During the 94th Congress, we generally supported designation of the eight trails for study in Departmental reports and testimony. We recommended enactment of legislation to designate the Pacific Northwest Trail for study, and we expressed "no objection" to enactment of legislation designating the other seven trails for study. The stronger position was taken with respect to the Pacific Northwest Trail, because we believe a national trail study along the described route would be especially desirable.

If the President approves S. 2112, we will work closely with the Department of the Interior in conducting each of the eight studies and in formulating joint recommendations for the President and the Congress.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John A. Knebel".

John A. Knebel
Acting Secretary

AMENDING THE NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM ACT (82
STAT. 919), AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

SEPTEMBER 24, 1976.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. HALEY, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 15122]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 15122) to amend the National Trails System Act (82 Stat. 919), and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 15122¹ as reported by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, is to amend the National Trails System Act of 1968 to add eight additional trails to be studied under the terms of the Act for their potential as future components of the National Scenic Trails System.

BACKGROUND

In 1968, Congress enacted the National Trails System Act to provide for expanded outdoor recreation opportunities by encouraging

¹ H.R. 15122 by Mr. Taylor of North Carolina, Mr. Adams, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Bingham, Mr. Bonker, Mr. Broyhill, Mr. Burke of Florida, Mr. Byron, Mr. Carr, Mr. Don H. Clausen, Mr. de Lugo, Mr. Eckhardt, Mr. Edwards of Alabama, Mr. Flynt, Mr. Fuqua, Mr. Haley, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Johnson of California, Mr. Kastenmeier, Mr. Lagomarsino, Mr. McCormack, Mr. Mann, Mr. Meeds, Mr. Melcher, and Mr. Moore; H.R. 15123 by Mr. Taylor of North Carolina, Mr. Neal, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Pritchard, Mr. Roncallo, Mr. Sebelius, Mr. Seiberling, Mr. Skubitz, Mr. Steelman, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Symms, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Ullman, and Mr. Won Pat; H.R. 84 by Mr. Ullman; H.R. 1524 by Mr. Edwards of Alabama; H.R. 2153 by Mr. Pritchard and Mr. Meeds; H.R. 2332 by Mr. Nichols; H.R. 2816 by Mr. Fuqua, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Beville, Mr. Brown of California, Mr. Chappell, Mr. Conte, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Fascell, Mr. Frey, Mr. Haley, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Mitchell of New York, Mr. Roe, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Sikes, Mrs. Spellman, Mr. Udall, Mr. Winn and Mr. Young of Florida; H.R. 4216 by Mr. Mann; H.R. 4489 by Mr. Burke of Florida; H.R. 6887 by Mr. Pritchard, Mr. Meeds, Mr. Adams, Mr. Baucus, Mr. Bonker, Mr. Hicks, Mr. McCormack, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Symms; H.R. 10208 by Mr. Taylor of North Carolina, Mr. Carter, Mr. Hefner, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Jones of North Carolina, Mr. Martin, Mr. Prewer, Mr. Perkins, and Mr. Quillen; H.R. 10338 by Mr. Taylor of North Carolina, Mr. Broyhill and Mr. Byron; H.R. 10629 by Mr. Haley; H.R. 10966 by Mr. Howe; H.R. 11919 by Mr. Taylor of North Carolina and Mr. Neal; H.R. 13528 by Mr. Melcher; H.R. 13930 by Mr. Don H. Clausen; and H.R. 14218 by Mr. Moore; S. 805; S. 1123, S. 1390; S. 2112; S. 2486; S. 2783 and S. 2538.

the establishment of trails in urban areas, and by designating certain more remote, long-distance paths as national scenic trails. National Scenic Trails are administered by Federal agencies in cooperation with appropriate State and local governments. The Appalachian Trail and the Pacific Crest Trail were designated as the initial national scenic trails, and 14 additional trail routes were to be studied by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture with recommendations to be made to the Congress as to whether any of these routes should later be designated as national scenic trails.

H.R. 15122 directs that similar studies of eight additional trails be made and the appropriate reports submitted to the Congress. These studies will provide the Congress with the necessary information to consider designating these routes as components of the National Trails System at some future date.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

H.R. 15122 amends section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act of 1968, adding eight new trail routes to be studied as potential scenic trails. These are:

1. the Bartram Trail;
2. the Daniel Boone Trail;
3. the Desert Trail;
4. the Dominguez-Escalante Trail;
5. the Florida Trail;
6. the Indian Nations Trail;
7. the Nez Perce Trail; and
8. the Pacific Northwest Trail.

General descriptions of the various trail routes are included in each paragraph, although the descriptions are deliberately broad to allow the studies to identify the most appropriate routings which would take advantage of natural, historic, and cultural features of interest, as well as prevailing patterns of land use.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

The Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation conducted hearings on separate measures proposing the addition of various trail routes to be studied in accordance with the provisions of the 1968 Act. Oversight hearings on the administration of the Act to date were also held, and are discussed separately.

Witnesses appearing in support of individual bills directing the study of certain trail routes pointed out that considerable progress has already been made on a volunteer basis to establish usable trails. Trail segments have already been secured and made available for public use along the routes identified for the Florida and Bartram trails, and considerable planning work and local interest has been generated along other proposed trails.

In deliberating these measures, the Subcommittee adopted an omnibus format which combined the separate measures into a single legislative vehicle for further consideration. In addition to the six potential trails which were the subject of the initial hearings, the Subcommittee adopted amendments directing studies of the Indian Nations

Trail and the Nez Perce Trail. The Department of the Interior had previously been asked to comment on separate legislation calling for the study of these two trails, and had responded that there was no objection to enactment of such a measure.

In considering the omnibus measure, the Committee expressed the interest that every effort be made to make the most of each study as an opportunity to explore the recreational opportunities which might be made available through the eventual establishment of a national scenic trail in each case. Trails with an historic theme are appropriate for this designation, and the historical association should be considered as the basis for selecting a general location for such a trail. Specific route locations should be considered on the merits of providing a trail location with attractive scenic and recreational qualities. There is no requirement that the new trail follow the precise historical path itself for all segments if not practical to do so, but certainly a generally historically authentic proximity routing should be adhered to. In a case where the actual route of an explorer may have led through what is now an industrialized area, for example, a proposed trail location might appropriately follow a nearby forested ridge which offers excellent recreation potential.

A particular interest of the Committee was the nature of the studies which are to be conducted on these proposed trails as well as on existing study routes in the Act. A completed report should be a factual document containing adequate details as called for in the Act on scenic and recreational opportunities to be afforded, route location, land uses, and the many other items necessary to permit the use of the completed study by the Congress as a reference and decisionmaking document. The intention here is to permit the Congress to make informed judgments on the eventual designation of national scenic trails in these areas, considering both the final conclusions of the appropriate Secretary and the contents of the study itself.

Finally, the Committee encourages the Department to undertake these studies expeditiously. It has been noted that, in the nearly eight years that have passed since the enactment of the National Trails System Act of 1968, only one completed study recommending establishment of a new national scenic trail has been transmitted to the Congress. If the parent Act is to serve as a catalyst for enhancing recreational opportunities through the establishment of long-distance trails, the completion of additional recommendations would be useful.

Cost

The eight studies to be made would be accomplished through the operating programs of the affected agencies, principally the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the U.S. Forest Service, over a period of several years. No specific authorizations are made for the individual studies to be made. The Committee anticipates that the cost of each study would amount to approximately \$100,000.

BUDGET ACT COMPLIANCE

No specific amounts are authorized by H.R. 15122. It is anticipated that the required studies will be routinely scheduled as a part of the

continuing operation expenses of the affected agencies, following the completion of the remaining studies to be accomplished under the 1968 Act. No substantial budget impact would occur due to enactment of this legislation.

INFLATIONARY IMPACT

The inflationary impact of this measure is negligible. No land acquisition or active federal management can occur on these proposed trails unless Congress should act after completion of the studies to actually authorize the establishment of additional national scenic trails.

OVERSIGHT STATEMENT

The hearings conducted by the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation consisted of two days, the first of which was devoted exclusively to a review of the progress in administering The National Trails System Act of 1968. Extensive testimony was heard from witnesses representing affected Federal agencies, private organizations, and individuals. In addition to the hearings themselves, the review of the Act also included informal meetings with interested parties, written communications requesting further information from the appropriate Departments, and contacts with a number of State agencies requesting their views on the effectiveness of the Act.

The administration of the two existing National Scenic Trails was a subject of much interest. Several witnesses pointed out that, although the National Park Service is designated as the administering agency for the trail, the only staff support given this project for several years was the assignment of a coordinator who carried out Appalachian Trail work as a collateral duty. The Committee was pleased to learn, however that finally a full-time project manager has now been assigned to the trail, and it strongly supports this action.

The National Park Service had not previously begun a land acquisition program to secure the trail right-of-way for the Appalachian Trail, even though there are numerous instances where the trail is impacted by encroaching developments. The Department of the Interior has now assured the Committee that budget requests will be made to acquire needed lands. Although the Committee anticipates that right-of-way protection will be a joint venture, with state and local agency acquisitions being a part of the program, *there should be a clear understanding that the ultimate responsibility to maintain the integrity of the trail route rests with the Federal government.* The National Park Service should also endeavor to enhance the protection given the trail by other means, such as through cooperative agreements for complementary land management by other agencies whose lands are traversed by or border the trail.

The Pacific Crest Trail, administered principally by the United States Forest Service, does not appear to have right-of-way assurance problems of the same magnitude as the Appalachian Trail. The Committee wishes to encourage that agency to complete the necessary right-of-way acquisition for the trail route, and to keep the Committee informed of the progress in this regard.

The Committee is also concerned with the lack of progress and quality of the reports to be prepared on the 14 trails listed for study

in the 1968 Act. These studies are to form the basis for further decisions which must be made by the Congress before any of these trails can be established as units of the National Scenic Trails System. Such reports should therefore be detailed, factual documents containing the necessary information to allow the Congress to arrive at an informed decision, not simply presentations of a conclusion on each trail. As with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, Congress specified a careful, two-stage procedure for national scenic trail designation which entails a thorough study before final action is considered. Every effort should be made to provide a fully-documented study including all those elements specified in section 5(b) of the Act. While the Committee does not intend that previously submitted negative studies must be totally rewritten to conform with the intent of the Act, it expects that a further submission of the background data, which must have been collected at some point to substantiate the final reports, can be made in these cases. In the case of the Long Trail in Vermont, the statute makes no provision for an administrative decision to be made to simply not study a trail route which is included in the study provisions of the 1968 Act. A study should be forthcoming in due time on this trail.

The oversight hearing was perhaps most useful in that it permitted a review by all parties of the effect this legislation has had over the past eight years. While there is legitimate concern over the limited progress which has been made in implementing this legislation since 1968, the Committee is encouraged by the opportunities that exist under this statute to provide exceptional opportunities for outdoor recreation activities with a minimum of Federal expense and by the continuing strong interest on the part of volunteer organizations in supporting the establishment and maintenance of trail systems is particularly encouraging. The administering agencies are to be commended as well for their recent initiatives to implement the Act. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation has increased its activities in designating National Recreation Trails; this commendable program should be continued, with particular emphasis on making new trails available for recreation use under this designation. The Committee anticipates that completed studies to be submitted in the coming years will permit the Congress and the appropriate agencies to work together in enhancing the opportunities for this worthwhile recreation use.

No recommendations have been submitted to the Committee pursuant to rule X, clause 2(b) (2).

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

On September 9, 1976, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, meeting in open session, reported H.R. 15122 by voice vote, and recommends that the bill be approved.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

The reports of the Department of the Interior and The Department of Agriculture on the various separate measures which were the basis for this omnibus measure are here printed in full:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D.C., December 18, 1975.

HON. JAMES A. HALEY,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. House of
Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This responds to your request for our views on five bills: H.R. 1524, H.R. 2816, H.R. 4216 and H.R. 4489, identical bills "To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study with respect to the feasibility of establishing the Bartram Trail as a national scenic trail"; and H.R. 2332, a bill "To amend the National Trails System Act to authorize a feasibility study relating to the Bartram Trail in Alabama."

We have no objection to the enactment of the bills, if amended as suggested herein.

H.R. 1524, H.R. 2816, H.R. 4216 and H.R. 4489 would amend section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (82 Stat. 919, 921) by adding the Bartram Trail to the list of trails in that section to be studied as potential additions to the National Trails System as national scenic trails. Under these four bills, the Bartram Trail would be studied as it extends from Mobile, Alabama eastward to Savannah, Georgia, and then south to Manatee Springs, Florida.

H.R. 2332 would also add the Bartram Trail to section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act, but only that portion of the trail which runs through Alabama. We recommend that H.R. 2332 be amended so as to be consistent with the other four bills by studying the route in Georgia and Florida as well as in Alabama.

In August 1765, John Bartram, newly appointed by the British as Royal Botanist for the American colonies, set out for Florida from Charleston, South Carolina. His mission was to explore this area, recently acquired by Great Britain, and report on its condition. He and his son traveled throughout the southeast collecting and describing minerals, soils, plants and animals. In a second trip to Florida during 1774-1775, he also stopped in parts of Georgia and in southeastern Alabama. The route he traveled on these expeditions has become the Bartram Trail.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

NATHANIEL REED,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., March 11, 1976.

HON. JAMES A. HALEY,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As you requested, here is our report on four bills: H.R. 2332, a bill "To amend the National Trails System Act to

authorize a feasibility study relating to the Bartram Trail in Alabama;" and H.R. 2816, H.R. 4216, and H.R. 4489, identical bills "To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study with respect to the feasibility of establishing the Bartram Trail as a national scenic trail."

The Department of Agriculture has no objection to the enactment of the cited bills, insofar as they would affect our responsibilities.

H.R. 2332 would amend section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (82 Stat. 920, 16 U.S.C. 1244) by adding the Bartram Trail through Alabama to the list of trails to be studied in accordance with section 5(b) of the Act (82 Stat. 920, 16 U.S.C. 1244). H.R. 2816, H.R. 4216, and H.R. 4489 would make a similar amendment, but they would require that a study be made of the entire Bartram Trail route through southern Alabama; central and southeastern Georgia, and northern Florida.

In December 1975, the Secretary of Agriculture designated one mile of the Bartram Trail in the Tuskegee National Forest, Alabama, as a national recreation trail pursuant to section 4 of the National Trails System Act (82 Stat. 919, 16 U.S.C. 1243). About 15 miles of the Bartram Trail within the Oconee National Forest, Georgia, are being considered for designation as a national recreation trail.

The Forest Service plans to continue its review of the Bartram Trail within the National Forests and to recommend that appropriate designations be made. While we do not believe legislation is needed to study National Forest portions of the trail, we have no objection to a complete study of the trail, and we would have a major responsibility for those portions within the National Forests. In addition to the two National Forests mentioned previously, the Bartram Trail as described in H.R. 2816, H.R. 4216, and H.R. 4489 also crosses the Ocala National Forest, Florida.

We estimate that this Department's share of the cost for a Bartram Trail study would be about \$50,000.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

PAUL A. VANDER MYDE,
Deputy Assistant Secretary.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D.C., March 10, 1976.

HON. JAMES A. HALEY,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of
Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This responds to the request of your Committee for the views of this Department on H.R. 10280, a bill "To authorize a study for the purpose of determining the feasibility and desirability of designating the Daniel Boone Trail as a national scenic trail," and identical bills, H.R. 10338 and H.R. 11919.

We have no objection to the enactment of the bill.

The bill would amend section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (Public Law 90-543) to add the Daniel Boone Trail to the list of trails in that section to be studied as potential National Scenic Trails. The trail is described in the bill as extending from the vicinity of Statesville, North Carolina, to Fort Boonesborough State Park, Kentucky.

The 1968 Act defines national scenic trails as "extended trails so located as to provide for maximum outdoor recreation potential and for the conservation and enjoyment of the nationally significant scenic, historic, natural, or cultural qualities of the areas through which such trails may pass." The Daniel Boone Trail appears to contain many of the qualities enumerated in the Act. We believe the Daniel Boone Trail merits study to determine its qualifications for inclusion in the National Trails System as a national scenic trail.

The trail would follow the route traveled by the famous American frontiersman, Daniel Boone, from his home in North Carolina into the State of Kentucky in the 1760's and 1770's. The route of his travels, which became known as the Wilderness Road, was the pathway to the West for thousands of early American pioneers.

We estimate the study of the proposed route (covering up to 350 miles in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky depending upon the route selected) would entail the expenditure of a minimum of \$75,000 in the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation funds and would involve about 40 man-months of Bureau effort over an 18 month period.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

CURTIS BOHLEN,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., April 8, 1976.

HON. JAMES A. HALEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As you requested, here is our report on H.R. 10280, a bill "To authorize a study for the purpose of determining the feasibility and desirability of designating the Daniel Boone Trail as a national scenic trail."

The Department of Agriculture has no objection to the enactment of H.R. 10280, insofar as it would affect our responsibilities.

H.R. 10280 would amend section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (82 Stat. 920, 16 U.S.C. 1244) by adding the Daniel Boone Trail to the list of trails to be studied in accordance with section 5(b) of the Act (82 Stat. 920, 16 U.S.C. 1244). The bill generally describes the Daniel Boone Trail as extending from the vicinity of Statesville, North Carolina, to Fort Boonesborough State Park, Kentucky.

The specific location of a possible Daniel Boone Trail corridor is unknown at this time. Assuming the route passes through the Cum-

berland Gap area, it crosses portions of the Pisgah National Forest, North Carolina; the Cherokee National Forest, Tennessee; and the Daniel Boone National Forest, Kentucky. Therefore, we would have a major interest in some portions of the H.R. 10280 study route, and we would have a major responsibility for those portions of the trail on National Forest lands. While we do not have sufficient information at this time to determine the overall need for a Daniel Boone Trail study, we would not object to a study of those portions of the trail located within the National Forests.

We estimate that this Department's share of the cost for a Daniel Boone Trail study would be about \$25,000.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

JOHN A. KNEBEL,
Acting Secretary.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D.C. March 10, 1976.

HON. JAMES A. HALEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of
Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This responds to the request of your Committee for the views of this Department on H.R. 84, a bill "To authorize the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a study with respect to the feasibility of establishing the Desert Trail as a national scenic trail."

We have no objection to the enactment of the bill.

H.R. 84 would amend section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (82 Stat. 919, 921) to add the Desert Trail to the list of trails in that section to be studied as potential additions to the National Trails System as national scenic trails. The Desert Trail extends from the Canadian border of Idaho through parts of Oregon, Washington, Nevada, California, and Arizona to the Mexican border.

The 1968 Act defines national scenic trails as "extended trails so located as to provide for maximum outdoor recreation potential and for the conservation and enjoyment of the nationally significant scenic, historic, natural, or cultural qualities of the areas through which such trails may pass." The Desert Trail appears to contain many of the qualities enumerated in the Act. We believe the Desert Trail merits study to determine its qualifications for inclusion in the National Trails System as a national scenic trail.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

CURTIS BOHLEN,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., April 8, 1976.

HON. JAMES A. HALEY,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As you requested, here is our report on H.R. 84, a bill "To authorize the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a study with respect to the feasibility of establishing the Desert Trail as a national scenic trail."

The Department of Agriculture has no objection to the enactment of H.R. 84, insofar as it would affect our responsibilities.

H.R. 84 would amend section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (82 Stat. 920, 16 U.S.C. 1244) by adding the Desert Trail to the list of trails to be studied in accordance with section 5(b) of the Act (82 Stat. 920, 16 U.S.C. 1244). The bill generally describes the Desert Trail as extending from the Canadian border of Idaho, through parts of Oregon, Washington, Nevada, California, and Arizona, to the Mexican border.

The specific location of a possible Desert Trail corridor is unknown at this time. Although H.R. 84 includes Washington in the list of States through which the Desert Trail would pass, it is our understanding that the Trail would enter Oregon from Idaho rather than from Washington. The general route described in H.R. 84 is within or near the Kaniksu, Coeur d'Alene, St. Joe, and Clearwater National Forests, Idaho; the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, Oregon; and the Humboldt National Forest, Nevada. Therefore, we would have a major interest in some portions of the H.R. 84 study route, and we would have a major responsibility for those portions of the trail on National Forest lands. While we do not have sufficient information at this time to determine the overall need for a Desert Trail study, we would not object to a study of those portions of the trail located within the National Forests.

We estimate that this Department's share of the cost for a Desert Trail study would be about \$50,000.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

JOHN A. KNEBEL,
Acting Secretary.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D.C., March 9, 1976.

HON. JAMES A. HALEY,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This responds to the request of your Committee for the views of this Department on H.R. 10966, a bill "To amend section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act."

We have no objection to the enactment of the bill.

H.R. 10966 would amend section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (82 Stat. 919) by adding the Dominguez-Escalante Trail to the

list of trails to be studied for possible inclusion in the National Trails System as a component of that System.

The Dominguez-Escalante Trail extends approximately 2,000 miles. It follows the route of a 1776 expedition led by Fathers Dominguez and Escalante, from Santa Fe, New Mexico through Colorado, Utah and Arizona, and back to Santa Fe. The expedition was in search of an overland trail from Santa Fe to Monterey, California. This historic 1776 Spanish expedition made a major contribution to the exploration of the American Southwest, and increased available knowledge leading directly to the later development of the old Spanish trails linking the Spanish settlements.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

DOUGLAS P. WHEELER,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., March 11, 1976.

HON. JAMES A. HALEY,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As you requested, here is our report on H.R. 10966, a bill "To amend section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act." H.R. 10966 is identical to S. 805 as passed by the Senate on October 21, 1975.

The Department of Agriculture has no objection to the enactment of H.R. 10966 as it would affect the responsibilities of this Department. Since most of the proposed trail study would apparently be outside National Forest boundaries, we defer to the Department of the Interior for an overall recommendation of whether H.R. 10966 should be enacted.

H.R. 10966 would amend section 5(c) of the National Trails Act (82 Stat. 921; 16 U.S.C. 1244(c)) by adding the Dominguez-Escalante Trail to the list of trails to be studied to determine the feasibility and desirability of designating them as national scenic trails. The Dominguez-Escalante Trail would extend approximately 2,000 miles along the route of the 1776 expedition led by Father Francisco Atanasio Dominguez and Father Silvestre Velez de Escalante. The Trail would originate in Santa Fe, New Mexico, then proceed northwest along the San Juan, Dolores, Gunnison, and White Rivers in Colorado; thence westerly to Utah Lake; thence southward to Arizona and returning to Santa Fe.

The specific location of a possible Dominguez-Escalante Trail corridor is unknown at this time. However, it appears that the route taken by Father Dominguez and Father Escalante crossed several areas, particularly in Colorado, which are now within National Forests administered by this Department. Therefore, we have a major interest in some of the areas that would be affected by H.R. 10966 and we would have a majority responsibility for the study of those portions of the

Dominguez-Escalante Trail on National Forest land. While we do not have sufficient information at this time to determine the overall need for a Dominguez-Escalante Trail study, we would not object to a study of those portions of the Trail located within the National Forests.

We estimate that this Department's share of the cost for a Dominguez-Escalante Trail study would be about \$50,000.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

PAUL A. VANDER MYDE,
Deputy Assistant Secretary.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D.C., March 10, 1976.

HON. JAMES A. HALEY,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This responds to the request of your Committee for the views of this Department on H.R. 10629, a bill "To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study with respect to the feasibility of establishing the Florida Trail as a national scenic trail."

We have no objection to the enactment of the bill.

The bill would amend section 5(c) of the 1968 National Trails System Act (82 Stat. 919, 921) by adding the Florida Trail to the list of trails in that section to be studied as potential national scenic trails.

The 1968 Act defines national scenic trails as "extended trails so located as to provide for maximum outdoor recreation potential and for the conservation and enjoyment of the nationally significant scenic, historic, natural, or cultural qualities of the areas through which such trails may pass."

The Florida Trail, as described in H.R. 10629, appears to contain many of the qualities enumerated in the Act. It would extend through 1,300 miles of unique terrain and diverse ecological communities, including the grass prairies of Big Cypress Swamp, the sand pine country of the Ocala National Forest, and the Spanish moss-draped oaks near the Suwanee River. Most of the trail is very flat with some small depressions in the swamps and elevations near rivers. The mild climate along the trail route would afford its users with excellent winter hiking opportunities.

Over 400 miles of the proposed trail route are already in use. Most of this mileage has been developed by active members of the some 6,000-member Florida Trail Association or through agreements between the Association and private interests as well as public agencies. Chief among the public agencies involved is the U.S. Forest Service which has developed a 64-mile segment of the trail within the Ocala National Forest.

We believe the Florida Trail merits study to determine its qualifications for inclusion in the National Trails System as a national scenic trail.

We estimate that the proposed study would be completed within a 24-month period at a cost of \$150,000 in the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation funds.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

CURTIS BOHLEN,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., March 11, 1976.

HON. JAMES A. HALEY,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As you requested, here is our report on H.R. 10629, a bill "To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study with respect to the feasibility of establishing the Florida Trail as a national scenic trail."

The Department of Agriculture has no objection to the enactment of H.R. 10629, insofar as it would affect our responsibilities.

H.R. 10629 would amend section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (82 Stat. 920, 16 U.S.C. 1244) by adding the Florida Trail to the list of trails to be studied in accordance with section 5(b) of the Act (82 Stat. 920, 16 U.S.C. 1244). The proposed study route extends north from Everglades National Park to Black Water River State Forest near Pensacola. Areas along the route described in H.R. 10629 include Big Cypress Swamp, Kissimmee Prairie, Withlacoochee State Forest, Ocala National Forest, and Osceola National Forest. Although not mentioned in the bill, the route also crosses the Apalachicola National Forest.

The exact location of the entire Florida Trail is not known at this time. While most of the total mileage would not involve the National Forest System, some portions cross National Forest lands, and we would have a major responsibility for the study of those portions. Segments of the Florida Trail already exist, including 22 miles within the Osceola National Forest and 63 miles within the Ocala National Forest. About 46 miles of the route have been generally located within the Apalachicola, but that segment does not exist at this time.

We estimate that this Department's share of the cost for a Florida Trail study would be about \$50,000.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

PAUL A. VANDER MYDE,
Deputy Assistant Secretary.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D.C., June 25, 1976.

HON. JAMES A. HALEY,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This responds to your request for the views of this Department on S. 1123, as passed by the Senate, a bill "To provide for a study of the Indian Notoins Scenic Trail".

We would have no objection to enactment of the bill.

This bill, except for the title thereof, is identical to S. 1976 as passed by the Senate on November 30, 1973. S. 1123 would amend section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (82 Stat. 919, *et seq.*, 16 U.S.C. 1241 *et seq.*) by adding an Indian Nations Trail to the trails which are to be studied for possible addition to the National Scenic Trails System. This trail is described by S. 1123 as extending from the Red River in Oklahoma approximately 200 miles northward through the former Indian nations to the Oklahoma-Kansas boundary line.

The study would determine the outdoor recreation potential of the proposed trail, and the scenic, historic, natural and cultural values of the area through which the trail would pass. The general area for which the trail is proposed was the western terminus of the Trail of Tears. It also is the site of early frontier forts such as Fort Smith and Fort Gibson. It was in this general area that Sequoia developed the Cherokee Indian alphabet.

The area is laced with Corps of Engineers reservoirs, and navigation channels associated with the Arkansas River. The State of Oklahoma also has a number of State parks and reservoirs in the area, and there are some State and Federal forest lands. The study would consider the possibility of utilizing these State and Federal lands in conjunction with trail development.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

NATHANIEL REED,
Assistant Secretary.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D.C., June 25, 1976.

HON. JAMES A. HALEY,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This responds to your request for the views of this Department on H.R. 13528, a bill "To authorize a study for the purpose of determining the feasibility and desirability of designating the Nez Perce Trail as a national scenic trail."

We have no objection to the enactment of the bill.

H.R. 13528 would amend section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act by adding the Nez Perce Trail to the list of trails in that

section to be studied as potential national scenic trails. The Nez Perce Trail would be studied from its origin in the vicinity of Wallowa Lake in northeastern Oregon eastward some 1,350 miles through parts of Idaho and Wyoming to Bear Paw Mountain in north central Montana.

We believe the Nez Perce Trail possesses sufficient recreation, scenic, historic, and cultural values along its route to warrant study as a possible addition to the National Trails System. We estimate that the cost of the study will be between \$125,000 and \$150,000, with the possibility of the cost being at the low end of the range since parts of the Nez Perce Trail coincide with other trails currently under study.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

NATHANIEL REED,
Assistant Secretary.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D.C., March 9, 1976.

HON. JAMES A. HALEY,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This responds to the request of your Committee for the views of this Department on H.R. 2153, a bill "To authorize a study for the purpose of determining the feasibility and desirability of designating the Pacific Northwest Trail as a national scenic trail," and an identical bill, H.R. 6887.

We have no objection to the enactment of these bills.

H.R. 2153 and H.R. 6887 would amend section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (82 Stat. 919, 921) to add the Pacific Northwest Trail to the list of trails in that section to be studied as potential additions to the National Trails System as national scenic trails.

The Trail would extend approximately 1,000 miles from the Continental Divide in Glacier National Park, Montana, to the Pacific Ocean beach of Olympic National Park, Washington. The trail would pass through Flathead and Kootenai National Forests in Montana, and through Colville, Okanagon and Olympic National Forests, Pasayten Wilderness Area, Ross Lake National Recreation Area, North Cascades and Olympic National Parks, Mount Baker, the Skagit River, Deception Pass, and Whidbey Island, all in the State of Washington. These areas offer outstanding scenic beauty and diversity.

The Office of Management and Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

DOUGLAS P. WHEELER,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., March 11, 1976.

HON. JAMES A. HALEY,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As you requested, here is the report of the Department of Agriculture on H.R. 2153, a bill "To authorize a study for the purpose of determining the feasibility and desirability of designating the Pacific Northwest Trail as a national scenic trail." H.R. 2153 is identical to S. 1390 as passed by the Senate on October 21, 1975.

The Department of Agriculture recommends that H.R. 2153 be enacted.

H.R. 2153 would amend section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(c)) by adding the Pacific Northwest Trail to the list of trails to be studied to determine the feasibility and desirability of designating them as national scenic trails. The Pacific Northwest Trail would extend approximately 1,000 miles from the Continental Divide in Glacier National Park, Montana, to the Pacific Ocean beach of Olympic National Park, Washington. The trail would be located by way of the Flathead and Kootenai National Forests in Montana; the Kaniksu National Forest in Idaho; and the Colville National Forest, Okanogan National Forest, Pasayten Wilderness Area, Ross Lake National Recreation Area, North Cascades National Park, Mount Baker, the Skagit River, Deception Pass, Whidbey Island, Olympic National Forest, and Olympic National Park in Washington.

The specific location of a possible Pacific Northwest Trail corridor is unknown at this time. However, it appears that any corridor through the general area described in H.R. 2153 would, for the most part, cross National Forest lands administered by this Department. Therefore, we would have the major responsibility for the study proposed by H.R. 2153. While we do not know at this time whether a Pacific Northwest Trail as generally described in H.R. 2153 would be feasible or desirable, we support the concepts which underlie the National Trails System Act, and we believe that the proposed Pacific Northwest Trail should be studied under the procedures outlined in that Act.

We estimate that this Department's share of the cost for a Pacific Northwest Trail study would be about \$100,000.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

PAUL A. VANDER MYDE,
Deputy Assistant Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is

enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM ACT OF 1968

(82 Stat. 919; 16 U.S.C. 1241 et seq.)

* * * * *

NATIONAL SCENIC TRAILS

SEC. 5. (a) National scenic trails shall be authorized and designated only by Act of Congress. There are hereby established as the initial National Scenic Trails:

(1) The Appalachian Trail, a trail of approximately two thousand miles extending generally along the Appalachian Mountains from Mount Katahdin, Maine, to Springer Mountain, Georgia. Insofar as practicable, the right-of-way for such trail shall comprise the trail depicted on the maps identified as "Nationwide System of Trails, Proposed Appalachian Trail, NST-AT-101-May 1967", which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the National Park Service. Where practicable, such rights-of-way shall include lands protected for it under agreements in effect as of the date of enactment of this Act, to which Federal agencies and States were parties. The Appalachian Trail shall be administered primarily as a footpath by the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture.

(2) The Pacific Crest Trail, a trail of approximately two thousand three hundred fifty miles, extending from the Mexican-California border northward generally along the mountain ranges of the west coast States to the Canadian-Washington border near Lake Ross, following the route as generally depicted on the map, identified as "Nationwide System of Trails, Proposed Pacific Crest Trail, NST-PC-103-May 1967" which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service. The Pacific Crest Trail shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) The Secretary of the Interior shall establish an advisory council for the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, and the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish an advisory council for the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail. The appropriate Secretary shall consult with such council from time to time with respect to matters relating to the trail, including the selection of rights-of-way, standards of the erection and maintenance of markers along the trail, and the administration of the trail. The members of each advisory council, which shall not exceed thirty-five in number, shall serve without compensation or expense to the Federal Government for a term of five years and shall be appointed by the appropriate Secretary as follows:

(i) A member appointed to represent each Federal department or independent agency administering lands through which the trail route passes and each appointee shall be the person designated by the head of such department or agency;

(ii) A member appointed to represent each State through which the trail passes and such appointments shall be made from recommendations of the Governors of such States;

(iii) One or more members appointed to represent private organizations, including landowners and land users, that, in the opinion of the Secretary, have an established and recognized interest in the trail and such appointments shall be made from recommendations of the heads of such organizations: *Provided*, That the Appalachian Trail Conference shall be represented by a sufficient number of persons to represent the various sections of the country through which the Appalachian Trail passes; and

(iv) The Secretary shall designate one member to be chairman and shall fill vacancies in the same manner as the original appointment.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Agriculture where lands administered by him are involved, shall make such additional studies as are herein or may hereafter be authorized by the Congress for the purpose of determining the feasibility and desirability of designating other trails as national scenic trails. Such studies shall be made in consultation with the heads of other Federal agencies administering lands through which such additional proposed trails would pass and in cooperation with interested interstate, State, and local governmental agencies, public and private organizations, and landowners and land users concerned. When completed, such studies shall be the basis of appropriate proposals for additional national scenic trails which shall be submitted from time to time to the President and to the Congress. Such proposals shall be accompanied by a report, which shall be printed as a House or Senate document, showing among other things—

(1) the proposed route of such trail (including maps and illustrations);

(2) the areas adjacent to such trails, to be utilized for scenic, historic, natural, cultural, or developmental, purposes;

(3) the characteristics which, in the judgment of the appropriate Secretary, make the proposed trail worthy of designation as a national scenic trail;

(4) the current status of land ownership and current and potential use along the designated route;

(5) the estimated cost of acquisition of lands or interest in lands, if any;

(6) the plans for developing and maintaining the trail and the cost thereof;

(7) the proposed Federal administering agency (which, in the case of a national scenic trail wholly or substantially within a national forest, shall be the Department of Agriculture);

(8) the extent to which a State or its political subdivisions and public and private organizations might reasonably be expected to participate in acquiring the necessary lands and in the administration thereof; and

(9) the relative uses of the lands involved, including: the number of anticipated visitor-days for the entire length of, as well as for segments of, such trail; the number of months which such trail, or segments thereof, will be open for recreation purposes; the eco-

nomie and social benefits which might accrue from alternate land uses; and the estimated man-years of civilian employment and expenditures expected for the purposes of maintenance, supervision, and regulation of such trail.

(c) The following routes shall be studied in accordance with the objectives outlined in subsection (b) of this section:

(1) Continental Divide Trail, a three-thousand-one-hundred-mile trail extending from near the Mexican border in southwestern New Mexico northward generally along the Continental Divide to the Canadian border in Glacier National Park.

(2) Potomac Heritage Trail, an eight-hundred-and-twenty-five-mile trail extending generally from the mouth of the Potomac River to its sources in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, including the one-hundred-and-seventy-mile Chesapeake and Ohio Canal towpath.

(3) Old Cattle Trails of the Southwest from the vicinity of San Antonio, Texas, approximately eight hundred miles through Oklahoma via Baxter Springs and Chetopa, Kansas, to Fort Scott, Kansas, including the Chisholm Trail, from the vicinity of San Antonio or Curo, Texas, approximately eight hundred miles north through Oklahoma to Abilene, Kansas.

(4) Lewis and Clark Trail, from Wood River, Illinois, to the Pacific Ocean in Oregon, following both the outbound and inbound routes of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

(5) Natchez Trace, from Nashville, Tennessee, approximately six hundred miles to Natchez, Mississippi.

(6) North Country Trail, from the Appalachian Trail in Vermont, approximately three thousand two hundred miles through the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, to the Lewis and Clark Trail in North Dakota.

(7) Kittanning Trail from Shirleysburg in Huntingdon County to Kittanning, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.

(8) Oregon Trail, from Independence, Missouri, approximately two thousand miles to near Fort Vancouver, Washington.

(9) Sante Fe Trail, from Independence, Missouri, approximately eight hundred miles to Sante Fe, New Mexico.

(10) Long Trail, extending two hundred and fifty-five miles from the Massachusetts border northward through Vermont to the Canadian border.

(11) Mormon Trail, extending from Nauvoo, Illinois, to Salt Lake City, Utah, through the States of Iowa, Nebraska, and Wyoming.

(12) Gold Rush Trails in Alaska.

(13) Mormon Battalion Trail, extending two thousand miles from Mount Pisgah, Iowa, through Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona to Los Angeles, California.

(14) El Camino Real from St. Augustine to San Mateo, Florida, approximately 20 miles along the southern boundary of the St. Johns River from Fort Caroline National Memorial to the St. Augustine National Park Monument.

(15) *Bartram Trail, extending through the States of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee.*

(16) *Daniel Boone Trail, extending from the vicinity of Statesville, North Carolina, to Fort Boonesborough State Park, Kentucky.*

(17) *Desert Trail*, extending from the Canadian border through parts of Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, California, and Arizona, to the Mexican border.

(18) *Dominguez-Escalante Trail*, extending approximately two thousand miles along the route of the 1776 expedition led by Father Francisco Atanasio Dominguez and Father Silvestre Velez de Escalante, originating in Santa Fe, New Mexico; proceeding northwest along the San Juan, Dolores, Gunnison, and White Rivers in Colorado; thence westerly to Utah Lake; thence southward to Arizona and returning to Santa Fe.

(19) *Florida Trail*, extending north from Everglades National Park, including the Big Cypress Swamp, the Kissimmee Prairie, the Withlacoochee State Forest, Ocala National Forest, Osceola National Forest, and Black Water River State Forest, said completed trail to be approximately one thousand three hundred miles long, of which over four hundred miles of trail have already been built.

(20) *Indian Nations Trail*, extending from the Red River in Oklahoma approximately two hundred miles northward through the former Indian nations to the Oklahoma-Kansas boundary line.

(21) *Nez Perce Trail*, extending from the vicinity of Wallowa Lake, Oregon, to Bear Paw Mountain, Montana.

(22) *Pacific Northwest Trail*, extending approximately one thousand miles from the Continental Divide in Glacier National Park, Montana, to the Pacific Ocean beach of Olympic National Park, Washington, by way of—

(A) Flathead National Forest and Kootenai National Forest in the State of Montana;

(B) Kaniksu National Forest in the State of Idaho; and

(C) Colville National Forest, Okanogan National Forest, Pasayten Wilderness Area, Ross Lake National Recreation Area, North Cascades National Park, Mount Baker, the Skagit River, Deception Pass, Whidbey Island, Olympic National Forest, and Olympic National Park in the State of Washington.

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Ninety-fourth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the nineteenth day of January,
one thousand nine hundred and seventy-six*

An Act

To amend the National Trails System Act (82 Stat. 919), and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the National Trails System Act (82 Stat. 919; 16 U.S.C. 1241 et seq.) is amended as follows:

In section 5(c), add the following new paragraphs;

“(15) Bartram Trail, extending through the States of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

“(16) Daniel Boone Trail, extending from the vicinity of Statesville, North Carolina, to Fort Boonesborough State Park, Kentucky.

“(17) Desert Trail, extending from the Canadian border through parts of Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, California, and Arizona, to the Mexican border.

“(18) Dominguez-Escalante Trail, extending approximately two thousand miles along the route of the 1776 expedition led by Father Francisco Atanasio Dominguez and Father Silvestre Velez de Escalante, originating in Santa Fe, New Mexico; proceeding northwest along the San Juan, Dolores, Gunnison, and White Rivers in Colorado; thence westerly to Utah Lake; thence southward to Arizona and returning to Santa Fe.

“(19) Florida Trail, extending north from Everglades National Park, including the Big Cypress Swamp, the Kissimme Prairie, the Withlacoochee State Forest, Ocala National Forest, Osceola National Forest, and Black Water River State Forest, said completed trail to be approximately one thousand three hundred miles long, of which over four hundred miles of trail have already been built.

“(20) Indian Nations Trail, extending from the Red River in Oklahoma approximately two hundred miles northward through the former Indian nations to the Oklahoma-Kansas boundary line.

“(21) Nez Perce Trail extending from the vicinity of Wallowa Lake, Oregon, to Bear Paw Mountain, Montana.

“(22) Pacific Northwest Trail, extending approximately one thousand miles from the Continental Divide in Glacier National Park,

Montana, to the Pacific Ocean beach of Olympic National Park, Washington, by way of—

“(A) Flathead National Forest and Kootenai National Forest in the State of Montana;

“(B) Kaniksu National Forest in the State of Idaho; and

“(C) Colville National Forest, Okanogan National Forest, Pasayten Wilderness Area, Ross Lake National Recreation Area, North Cascades National Park, Mount Baker, the Skagit River, Deception Pass, Whidbey Island, Olympic National Forest, and Olympic National Park in the State of Washington.”

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*