

# The Management and Use Plan

## Introduction

*The National Park Service, Western Regional Office, prepared a draft and final Comprehensive Management and Use Plan and Environmental Impact Statement. With the Record of Decision, October 3, 1996, the following alternative became the management and use plan for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.*

## Vision

A traveler will be able to hike, ride horseback, bicycle, and drive on a marked route from Nogales to San Francisco and the loop in the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay. Along the way, the visitor can experience landscapes similar to those the expedition saw; learn the stories of the expedition, its members, and descendants; better understand the American Indian role in the expedition and the diversity of their cultures; and appreciate the extent of the accomplishments of Juan Bautista de Anza and his colonizers.

## Mission

The National Park Service will be the coordinator for administrative oversight, taking a pro-active role in promoting and supporting the trail. The NPS will certify eligible sites and segments and will provide leadership with state, regional, and local governments, private landowners, organizations, corporations, and individuals to create a unified trail. The NPS will form partnerships with nonprofit support groups to develop a unified, continuous trail and to promote public awareness of its history. The trail will contribute to economic vitality along the route by linking historic sites along a marketed tourist route. Promotion will focus on education and public awareness, putting the public in touch with the roots of the cultural inheritance of the western United States.



*I think it safe to say that no pioneer routes of such great length in any country's history have ever been so thoroughly explored and identified as I have explored and identified these. Anza traveled twice and back from Mexico City to Monterey (once to Suisun Bay), a distance of more than ten thousand miles. Between these points I have retraced...his entire journeys.*

Herbert Bolton, Preface to *Anza's California Expedition, Vol. III*, page x



## The Historic Route

**Within the United States.** The approximately 1200-mile historic route within the United States includes portions of both Arizona and California. The route enters the U.S. on the Arizona border in the city of Nogales, continues northwest along the Santa Cruz River past Tucson, then turns west to join the Gila River near modern-day Gila Bend. From Gila Bend, the route follows the Gila River to Yuma.

After crossing the Colorado River near Yuma, the route drops south into Mexico to avoid a large expanse of sand dunes, and continues in that country for approximately 46 miles

before reentering the U.S. southwest of El Centro. The route then continues north through the Yuha Desert, Borrego Valley, Coyote Canyon, Bautista Canyon, and the San Bernardino/ Riverside metropolitan areas before reaching the site of the San Gabriel Mission and the Los Angeles metropolitan area.

The route northwest from this mission passes through the Santa Monica Mountains, descends to the coastline near Oxnard, and follows the coast through Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties before moving inland at the northern edge of Vandenberg Air Force Base. The route continues to San Luis Obispo, crosses Cuesta Grade to Atascadero, and turns northwest to Mission San Antonio before joining the Salinas River enroute to Monterey. The route north from Monterey is inland past San Juan Bautista, Gilroy, and San Jose to the San Francisco peninsula. The route along the peninsula commences through the low uplands facing the bay before turning inland at San Bruno and continuing to the vicinity of the Presidio of San Francisco.

In addition to the trip to San Francisco, the main goal of the Anza party, the expedition also included a reconnaissance expedition to the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay. From San Francisco, the route basically follows the northbound route south before traversing the south end of San Francisco Bay. It then follows the general course of the bay, northward, and the Carquinez Strait eastward to Suisun Bay, where the party headed south through the hills and valleys to rejoin the northbound route in the vicinity of Gilroy and return to Monterey.

**Within Mexico.** Anza began his recruitment for the colonizing expedition approximately 600 miles south of Tubac in Culiacán, Sinaloa, Mexico today. His first staging area was at the Royal Presidio of Horcasitas in Sonora, Mexico. The expedition journals and campsite numbering start at this point. From Horcasitas, he followed the Río Zanjón north to the Río Magdalena to Nogales Wash on the approximate alignment of today's Mexico Highway 15. In addition, after leaving the Colorado River, Anza traveled for several miles in what is Baja California, Mexico today.

Much interest was expressed during the planning process by individuals on both sides of the international border to recognize the full length of Anza's colonizing expedition by making the trail the Juan Bautista de Anza International Historic Trail. This route was not designated by Congress, and therefore, is not considered in this plan; however, the National Park Service will actively explore the potential for an international trail. Table 1 illustrates approximate trail miles by state and country.

**TABLE 1: ROUTE MILES BY STATE/COUNTRY**

<b>STATE/COUNTRY</b>	<b>MILES</b>
Arizona 0	301
California	
Yuma to San Francisco 0	696
East Bay exploration 0	213
<b>Total U.S. miles</b>	<b>1210</b>
Sinaloa	166
Sonora	427

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**Total Mexico miles 0****639**

### Trail as Corridor

The Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail commemorates a trip of settlement made on horseback and on foot and the overland route of settlement opened through that trip. The trail was probably a fairly narrow track. As a military man, Anza would have kept his travelers together and in a defensible line, although the livestock may have cut a wider swath. The journals refer to "*el camino*," the road or path. For most of his trek, Anza followed American Indian trails, often described as "well-beaten," which in most cases had become Spanish routes of travel by the time of Anza's journey. Only from the Colorado River to San Gabriel Mission and on the east side of San Francisco Bay was Anza treading territory new to the Spanish. The trail location can be identified from several archeological sites which can be tied to the expedition journals. Also, in specific topographical areas, such as Coyote Canyon in Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, it is obvious just where the colonists walked.

On the other hand, these well-traveled routes were often a series of parallel tracks distinguished by seasons, a "high road" during the rainy season and a "low road" more closely aligned with a water course in the drier seasons. The expedition journals may not clarify which particular route he would have traveled nor the precise location of the river channels at that time. No trail ruts, graffiti, or architectural fabric exist for either the trail route or the campsites. However, the journals of the trek depict the route closely enough to define a corridor with identifiable landmarks. Therefore, for the purposes of this plan, the Anza Trail is defined as a historic trail corridor, an area of varying width depending upon the specifics of the terrain and the historic and archeological evidence.

Even though the archeological record may identify American Indian villages near which the expedition camped, the campsites would have encompassed a large area to accommodate the numbers of people and livestock. Even though particular mission campsites are known, none of the buildings of the time are extant. Thus, for the purposes of this plan, campsites are defined as a vicinity rather than as a specific spot.

**Trail Map.** The general trail corridor is shown on the **Historic Route Map** and described in more detail on the county maps included in appendix C. The maps in the separate *Map Supplement* volume constitute the official route map required by the National Trails System Act, as amended. Its description was published in the *Federal Register*. If new research identifies more accurate trail locations, an official notice of correction will be published in the *Federal Register*.

### High Potential Sites and Route Segments

The National Trails System Act (NTSA) requires that the management plan identify high potential sites and segments along the Anza Trail. Each site or segment must have the potential to interpret the trail's historical significance and to provide opportunities for high-quality recreation. Two types of high potential sites are included in the Anza Trail: historic and interpretive.

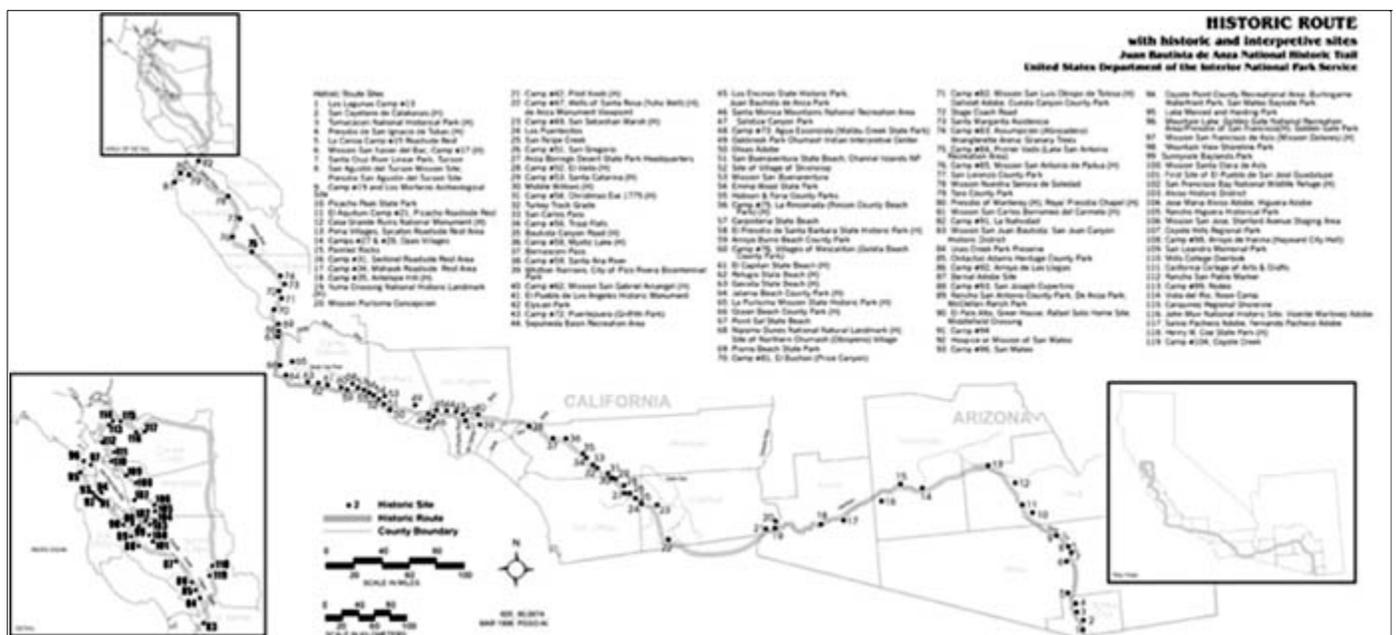
**Historic sites.** Criteria for historic sites are those included in the definition of high potential sites in the NTSA Sec. 12 (1). They include historical significance, at least one

direct tie to the Anza Trail, the presence of visible historic remains, scenic quality, and few intrusions. Historic sites certified for the Anza Trail automatically have the potential for interpretation and will be encouraged to offer it.

**Interpretive sites.** Criteria for certification of interpretive sites include at least one significant, direct connection to the Anza expeditions, and a high potential to commemorate the trail's historical significance or to interpret American Indian, Spanish colonial, or natural history related to the expedition, even though the sites may not retain their historic integrity.

Many sites important to the Anza Trail story do not retain the integrity of the historic scene due to subsequent development. For example, many campsites are now in the midst of urban areas, but they offer interpretive potential even though the historic scene is gone. Several California Registered Historic Landmarks, which the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) asked to be included in this plan, fall into this category. American Indian sites, although changed by development, are frequently located along the historic route and provide opportunities for cultural interpretation. Members of the expedition and their offspring owned ranchos, built adobes, and participated in mission and community building during the Spanish colonial period. The sites and remains of these missions, pueblos, and adobes offer places to tell the story of the Anza expeditions and the Spanish colonial life they engendered in California.

## Historic Route with Interpretive Sites



During the planning process, the NPS and the county task forces inventoried historic and interpretive sites and high potential route segments. They identified a total of 35 historic sites, 102 interpretive sites, and 17 route segments including federal components. The sites are listed on the foldout Historic Route Map and briefly described in Appendix B. [Some points on the map represent more than one historic or interpretive site. Therefore, there is not a one-to-one correlation of numbers of sites and numbers on the map.] Segments are listed in tables 2 and 3. Even though all Anza expedition camp sites have

the potential for interpretation, the plan lists only those which have some possibility for public use today. Additional sites and segments may be identified in the future.

In accordance with the NTSA, both federal and nonfederal trail components were identified. Trail resources on federal lands are automatically designated as federal protection components. Nonfederal sites and segments must be certified to become official components of the trail. The criteria and procedures for certification are described under "Site and Segment Certification" ( page 38).

**TABLE2: FEDERAL TRAIL COMPONENTS**

<u>FEDERAL AGENCY</u>	<u>APPROX. MILES</u>
NPS	2
BLM	89
USFS	8
USFWS	4
DOD	
Navy	2
Air Force	31
Army	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>161</b>

**Federal Protection Components.** The Anza Trail passes through lands managed by the National Park Service (NPS), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and Department of Defense (DOD). The Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) and Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) management areas are also involved.

*National Park System Areas* —NPS sites associated with the Anza route include Tumacácori National Historical Park, Casa Grande Ruins National Monument, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, Channel Islands National Park, Golden Gate National Recreation Area/the Presidio of San Francisco, and John Muir National Historic Site. Resources within National Park System units would be fully protected and interpreted according to NPS management policies and guidelines.

*U.S. Forest Service Area* —The San Bernardino National Forest in California encompasses about eight miles of the Anza Trail between the towns of Anza and Hemet on the approximate alignment of Bautista Canyon Road.

*Bureau of Land Management Areas* — Portions of the trail pass through several areas managed by the BLM, descriptions of which follow:

Phoenix District, Lower Gila Resource Area: approximately 25 miles of the Anza Trail within Maricopa County in Arizona pass through this area. The trail cuts through an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) which is managed for its cultural values. The trail also passes through a portion of the North Maricopa Wilderness which is managed to maintain its primitive character. The district has plans to interpret the Butterfield Overland Mail Route, a subsequent use of the Anza Trail corridor. The NPS and BLM will coordinate marking and interpretation of the two trails.

Yuma District: approximately 31 miles of the historic route, including several campsites along the Gila River, are within this district in Yuma County, Arizona. This district also manages sensitive cultural resources and plans to interpret the Butterfield Overland Mail Route.

California Desert District, El Centro Resource Area: Approximately 27 miles of the historic route are managed by this district, including the significant sites of Pilot Knob, Yuha Well, and San Sebastian Marsh/San Felipe Creek. The latter is managed as a sensitive natural and cultural area. The BLM plans to mark and interpret the Anza Trail, but to route it around San Sebastian Marsh to protect its natural and cultural resources. In addition, a portion of the historic route in this district passes through an ACEC for the flat-tailed horned lizard. The area includes an interpretive overlook of the Anza route in the Yuha Basin.

Bakersfield District, Hollister Resource Area: A six-mile portion of the historic route within Fort Ord in Monterey County is included within the 15,076 acres transferred to BLM as part of the base closure. Designation, marking, and interpretation of the Anza Trail is expected to be an important component of BLM recreation and cultural resource management objectives.

*U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge* — About four miles of the Anza route cross the refuge on the southeastern end of San Francisco Bay in Santa Clara County, California. Some established public trails within the refuge may be marked as the Anza Trail in coordination with USFWS.

*Department of Defense* — Although not generally open to the public, federal defense facilities encompass some sections of the Anza Trail for which the historic scene is most intact. These areas are as follows:

El Centro Naval Air Facility: about two miles of the historic route pass through the gunnery range of this facility in Imperial County, California. The use is under permit of the BLM, which plans to align the recreational retracement route for the Anza Trail away from the area.

March Air Force Base: nearly one mile of the historic route is within this facility located in Riverside County, California. The base is now preparing a reuse plan for 7000 acres as part of a realignment. The historic Anza Trail is within the 2500 acres the Air Force plans to keep for a reserve base.

Vandenberg Air Force Base: about 30 miles of the historic route, including an expedition campsite, are within this facility on the Pacific coast west of Santa Barbara, California. Archeological evidence of several Chumash villages mentioned in the expedition journals exists on the air base. The base recreation plan recognizes the Anza Trail.

Camp Roberts: this facility in San Luis Obispo and Monterey Counties in California encompasses about seven miles of the historic Anza route, which is in an artillery impact area today. Managers have identified a road parallel to the historic route which would allow access for foot and horseback traffic on a limited, reservation only, basis. No support or interpretive facilities would be allowed, but the gates along the public roads could be marked for the understanding of auto route users.

Fort Hunter Liggett: about 18 miles of the trail are within this facility which surrounds

Mission San Antonio in Monterey County, California. About 15 of those miles are within a training range impact area. The mission and public roads are available to visitors.

Army Corps of Engineers: Some rivers which the expedition followed are managed in part by the ACOE or are affected by ACOE permit requirements: the Santa Cruz River and Gila River in Arizona; the Los Angeles River and Salinas River in California.

*Bureau of Reclamation* — this bureau manages the Antelope Hill Anza campsite east of Yuma, Arizona. Pilot Knob is jointly managed by Reclamation and the BLM.

**Nonfederal Historic and Interpretive Sites.** Unlike federal components, high potential nonfederal sites must be certified to become part of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. (See "Site and Segment Certification," page 38.) High potential sites are identified on the foldout Historic Route Map. All sites listed have the potential for interpretation. Sites meeting the historic criteria are identified with (H). Each site is described in appendix B.

Sites related to the Anza expeditions and designated as national historic landmarks (NHL) or national natural landmarks (NNL) by the secretary of the interior are, by definition, nationally significant and are eligible to be certified components of the Anza Trail. A few of these sites, such as San Felipe Creek NNL are on federal lands. Most often, these sites are owned and managed privately or by local or state agencies or organizations. National landmarks are eligible for NPS technical assistance programs. They are also subject to periodic monitoring by the NPS for threats to their integrity.

Trail resources on the National Register of Historic Places (NR) have local, state, or national significance and would be eligible components of the trail. They are afforded recognition and some protection when directly or indirectly affected by federal projects through compliance with provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended and the National Environmental Protection Act of 1969, as amended.

Several historic sites along the Anza route are protected within state parks or other state or locally managed areas.

**Nonfederal High Potential Historic Route Segments.** These segments are off-road trails within the historic trail corridor. Trail segment certification criteria are 1) continuity of public access; 2) potential to interpret the trail's historical significance; 3) the potential to provide high-quality recreational experiences in an environment similar to that which the expedition may have encountered. Route segments should have scenic value and should help visitors appreciate the experience of the original trail users. They provide a range of experiences from those of the original expedition in places like Anza-Borrego Desert State Park to urban experiences such as along the Santa Cruz or Los Angeles Rivers.

Table 3 summarizes existing and potential offroad recreational trail segments within the historic trail corridor. The miles are approximate. Private landowners, organizations, public agencies, and other land managers can apply to have route segments certified as official trail components.

Many of the segments are not open to the public. For instance, though the Coastal Trail along the Santa Barbara Channel is shown on local and regional plans, much of the trail

is in private ownership and not now available to the public.

**TABLE 3: NONFEDERAL HIGH POTENTIAL HISTORIC TRAIL SEGMENTS**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Est. Miles</b>	<b>Owner/Manager</b>
Tumacácori to Tubac	4.5	Private Public use
Santa Cruz River, Tucson	13	City/County Public use
Wellton-Mohawk Canal, Yuma	6	Water District/BOR Potential for public use
Ocotillo Wells State Vehicular Recreation Area	8	State Public use
Anza-Borrego Desert State Park	24	State Public use
Bautista Canyon Road	12	USFS/County Public use
Los Angeles River	25	Multiagency/ Limited public use
Coastal Trail Ventura to Vandenberg	75	State/local/private Limited public use
Stage Coach Road: north of San Luis Obispo	5	County Public use
Old Stage Road, San Benito County	3	County/State Public use
Henry Coe State Park	12	Public use
<b>Total</b>	<b>187.5</b>	



Malibu Creek State Park within the Santa Monica Mountains.

## Resource Protection

Resource protection efforts will help ensure that sites related to the trail are preserved in an unspoiled condition, the trail right-of-way is protected, and sections of the historic route are maintained as natural or cultural landscapes. The NPS will encourage management of the historic *and* recreational trail routes to preserve scenic values and qualities, thereby helping ensure high quality recreational and interpretive experiences. The NPS will encourage protection of the remaining historic landscape settings which are not now protected under federal, state, or local management. In cooperation with land managers along the route and review of the SHPOs and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), the NPS will address guidelines for adjacent land uses along the trail.

As feasible, the NPS will inventory and analyze cultural and natural resources along the trail route to determine appropriate preservation techniques and the potential to accommodate visitor use and interpretation. (See "Research," page 27.) The NPS will establish priorities for protecting sites, trail segments, scenic and natural values according to their significance, potential for visitor use, contribution to linking trail segments, interpretive value, and threats to integrity.

**Resource Protection Techniques.** Because the Anza Trail follows a long, narrow route and crosses numerous political jurisdictions in both rural and urban areas, techniques for protection of trail-related resources will vary from area to area and from state to state. The NPS will establish ties with local agencies and support groups to monitor activities along the route. Several resource protection techniques are available to address goals and objectives for the Anza Trail, including NPS assistance programs, cooperative agreements, easements, local regulations, and fee simple purchases. Descriptions of these techniques follow.

*NPS Assistance Programs* — The NPS may help with technical assistance, funding assistance, and direct financial assistance. The NTSA prohibits federal funding of operating expenses at nonfederally owned trail sites and facilities. The NPS may establish assistance programs for planning and design to stabilize, preserve, or restore, as appropriate, significant trail sections and associated resources for purposes of resource protection and interpretation. Through technical assistance programs, NPS can offer private landowners information and help with protection activities, including sound stewardship and resource protection practices.

The NPS may help land managers seek funding for the preservation of historic resources. If available, Land and Water Conservation Fund state grants could be used to assist state and local governments to acquire or develop lands for resource protection. Grants from the NPS Historic Preservation Fund could be used to help protect qualifying historic sites along the trail, in cooperation with the states.

To make the most efficient use of NPS funds, cooperative preservation efforts for certified sites and route segments will be given the highest priority for funding. These funds will be used 1) to supplement existing data about the site, 2) to stabilize or otherwise conduct physical activities to conserve resources, and possibly 3) to acquire interests in properties to ensure long term protective management.

Where applicable, NPS will encourage the preservation and protection of historic properties by owners who might be able to benefit through local tax incentives. The NPS

may provide direct financial assistance if all other private, local, and state funding sources are exhausted. The NPS will encourage projects that combine funding from several sources, in accordance with the intent of the National Trails System Act to limit federal financial assistance and to provide incentives for cooperative partnerships.

*Cooperative Agreements* — A cooperative agreement is a clearly defined, written arrangement between two or more parties that allows some specific action to be taken while at the same time protecting landowner interests (for example, to allow access for resource protection and management, interpretation, or recreation; to allow the posting of markers or signs; or to allow others to manage activities or developments). Cooperative agreements allow lands to be kept on local tax rolls and the land title and rights to be retained by the owner. A cooperative agreement is not binding and can be terminated by either party at any time with proper notification.

Used in concert with state recreational liability statutes and the provisions of the Volunteers in the Parks Act of 1969, cooperative agreements can protect landowners from liability claims arising from trail-related improvements and uses of their lands. Property damage arising from trespass could not be compensated by the National Park Service.

*Easements* — An easement conveys a right in a property to use a specific area for a specific purpose. The owner retains fee title to the property and is free to sell it. However, easements are perpetual, and remain in place with the new owner.

For the Anza Trail, easements could be used to guarantee public and agency access to trail sites, to allow the exploration of historic and archeological resources under NPS or another agency's supervision, to protect the visual quality of a trail-related viewshed, or to protect specific resources.

An easement can be purchased or donated. Purchase of easements can be expensive, costing up to ninety percent of full market value. The NPS will encourage a community land trust, open space district, or local or state park agency to accept a donation or acquire an easement for the Anza Trail. Where these efforts are unavailing, the NPS will consider federal acquisition of an easement through purchase or acceptance of a donated easement, consistent with NTSA, as amended.



The Anza Trail between Tubac and Tumacácori made available for public use by the landowners.

*Local Land Protection and Regulatory Processes* — A variety of federal, state, and local legal and statutory provisions can be used to protect trail corridor and related resources by regulating or guiding development. These processes include zoning regulations and subdivision ordinances in cities, utility licensing, surface and subsurface mineral extraction permits in rural areas, cultural resource preservation laws and ordinances, and natural resource protection laws.

Counties and cities can assist in protection of resources by integrating the Anza Trail designation in local general plans through the circulation element, land use element, historic districts, and zoning or land use codes.

For the Anza Trail, NPS will support and assist cooperative efforts initiated by concerned citizens, county and state planning and zoning offices, local park districts, and others to preserve areas where the landscape closely resembles its probable appearance in 1775-76 as interpreted from the expedition diaries and other contemporary sources. Involvement by local governments and private interests will be vital to preserving such areas because NPS acquisition of land for this trail will be limited in accordance with the National Trails System Act, as amended.

Many portions of the historic route today pass through urban areas where there is little or no semblance of how the landscape looked during the Anza trek. In these areas, as possible, parallel recreational trails with scenic values that offer an experience similar to those of the expedition members or that offer overlooks of the historic route, will be identified for marking.

To protect these landscapes, individuals and organized groups could encourage local planning and zoning boards to create and enforce rural or agricultural zones to prevent inappropriate development. Some open space preservation tools available to local land use preservation groups include restricting the buildable density per acre, requiring development setbacks from street or river frontage, and limiting height, color, and reflective surfaces of buildings to blend with the existing surroundings. These techniques could be incorporated into local development guidelines and enforced through local planning and zoning boards. Citizens could monitor development proposals to ensure that the guidelines are followed and that no variances are granted.

Zoning ordinances could also help keep large contiguous areas open by requiring large lots (for example, 20 to 40 acre) in residential or agricultural areas or by requiring cluster housing approaches. Transfer of development rights is a method to encourage cluster housing. Farmland along the Anza Trail may meet the requirements for agricultural preservation zones established under state or county regulations to keep prime farmland in active agricultural production or grazing land in continued use.

Land preservation groups could also help conserve open agricultural areas and expansive scenic landscapes. In pursuing such goals, local land trusts or conservation organizations can seek guidance from national organizations such as the Land Trust Alliance and the Trust for Public Land. These national organizations can provide insight on the use, development, and maintenance of easements as well as information about organizing local land preservation groups.

National and local conservation groups frequently work closely with state and federal agencies to preserve undeveloped areas while maintaining such areas in private ownership. Both owners and communities could benefit from potential tax advantages available through collaborative efforts to preserve open space. The land remains on the local tax rolls, but it is taxed at the lower, undeveloped parcel rate. Thus, the owner would not be forced by rising taxable property values to sell to developers or to subdivide and develop land suitable for farming or ranching.

In the case of mineral activity, the states could help protect trail resources through the regulation of subsurface activities or through other compliance procedures. Fee-simple acquisition of property does not necessarily include subsurface interests, such as mineral rights, which can be retained by the previous owner. States should consider how the retention of subsurface interests might affect the character of trail resources.

Directional drilling and other techniques could be used to reach subsurface mineral resources inside the trail corridor without disturbing surface resources of historical significance; however, some resources could still be affected by extraction activities. The possible impacts of mining or drilling operations include intrusions on scenic and historic vistas as a result of access road or pipeline construction across trail segments, increases in ambient noise levels, subsidence, and degradation of air and water quality.

*Fee Simple ownership* — When all interests in a given tract of land are acquired, the property is owned in fee simple. This type of ownership is the most expensive, but it provides the greatest guarantee that resources would be continuously preserved and opportunities for visitor use allowed.

Fee simple purchase by the federal government of properties along the Anza Trail will be based on the willing consent of the landowner. Consideration of such purchases will be limited to those sites and trail rights-of-way that are not already protected, that are determined to be especially important for public interpretation or trail continuity, and that must be carefully managed to preserve resource integrity. Fee simple purchase might also be considered for historically significant sites or segments where the landowner does not want to participate in a cooperative agreement and the resources are deteriorating. In such cases, state and local agencies and nonprofit groups would be encouraged to acquire an appropriate interest. NPS acquisition will not necessarily mean that the NPS will directly manage a property. In the cooperative spirit of the National Trail System Act, as amended, the NPS will seek local sponsors, including governmental agencies or private groups, to manage the resources.

In addition to acquisition from a willing seller by purchase, the NPS has two other methods to acquire interest in land from consenting owners — a donation/bargain sale of land or an exchange.

**Donation/Bargain Sale:** With a donation or bargain sale, a full or partial interest (that is, an easement) in a tract of land is transferred at less than full market value. Such a transfer can result in beneficial publicity for the project, as well as tax deduction benefits for the donor or seller (owners should consult a qualified tax advisor for details). Because donations cost the recipient little or nothing, this technique is an economical means to acquire appropriate interests in trail resources.

**Exchange:** A mutually beneficial land exchange between two or more parties could be used to protect trail resources. The NPS has the authority under NTSA 7[f] to acquire not only a trail corridor, but the rest of the tract outside the area of proposed acquisition. The interests in the corridor, as well as the rest of the tract, can be acquired by exchanging suitable and available property that the NPS administers within the same state. Excess lands acquired by the NPS can be banked for future exchanges or disposed of through sale. Other federal agencies (such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Land Management) can also employ such a technique for

lands they administer.

**Indian Burials and Sacred Objects.** Because Anza used American Indian guides and generally followed established Indian trails, the historic and recreational routes are apt to be associated with Indian burial sites and sacred objects and areas. Memoranda of agreement with tribes, federal, state, and local agencies and cooperative agreements with landowners will specifically address matters pertaining to burials and sacred objects and sites as needed. In managing the trail, NPS will adhere to principles concerning burial sites and objects, as noted in federal guidelines (NPS-28, Technical Supplement 7; the 1988 NPS *Management Policies* 5:13; and PL 101-601, the Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990). Relevant state laws and guidelines will also apply in managing the trail. Any discovery of such resources will be followed by protective measures and a concerted effort to identify the cultural affiliation of the human remains.

**Research.** To meet its resource management objectives, the NPS will encourage further research to improve the knowledge, understanding, and appreciation of the trail and its related resources, as well as the overall commemoration of its national significance.

In keeping with this objective, as funding is available, the NPS will initiate a trail-long historic resource study which will include a survey of campsites. The survey would help determine, with available technology, the actual campsite locations based on Font's latitude readings.

The purpose of the trail-long resource study is threefold: 1) to develop a comprehensive listing and evaluation of all significant resources along the trail, including preparation of forms for the National Register of Historic Places, as required by the NPS *Cultural Resources Management Guideline* (NPS-28); 2) to present historically accurate information to visitors; and 3) to ensure that resources are correctly identified and properly managed.

The study will include ethnographic and archeological sections. American Indians along the entire route will be encouraged to record their own history and to identify landscapes, animals and plants, religious places, and other resources of significance to their lives as it relates to the trail. Hispanics and expedition descendants will be encouraged to do the same. The NPS could help complete forms for any traditional cultural properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

The historic resource study will identify additional historic sites and segments eligible for National Historic Landmark status or for listing on the national register. It will summarize archeological and historic sites listed on the national register or determined eligible or potentially eligible for listing.

The study may be completed in manageable segments such as within county boundaries, but the NPS or its consultants will prepare a comprehensive approach for data collection to ensure consistency and comparability among segments. The NPS will synthesize information for the entire trail.

The NPS will strongly encourage state and local governments, universities, and other qualified institutions and individuals to initiate studies to gather data using NPS resources and technical assistance. The NPS will provide limited funds for these

endeavors and will aid in obtaining outside financial support.

Research topics may include, but not be limited to, the following:

**Social/Cultural Aspects** — The ethnic, racial, religious, and cultural backgrounds of the expedition members may be examined and biographical literature may be expanded. Analysis of and linkages between personnel and practices at the presidios of Sonora, the Pimería Alta, and Baja California would contribute to an understanding of the members of the expedition and their descendants. Art, architecture, literature, clothing, customs, mores, attitudes, patterns of landownership, trade, economic networks, water rights, wealth, and politics may be explored in the context of the meeting of the American Indian and the New World Spanish cultures and the effects they had on each other.

**American Indians** — Descriptions of the Indians encountered by the Anza expedition in correlative literatures, the relationships between tribes or other political or social units, their trade patterns and the way they relate to the Anza route may be explored. Other Indian trails and the ways that they related to the expedition route may be identified as possible.

**Uses of the Anza Trail** — Prior and subsequent uses of the trail during the Spanish period could be a research topic.

### **Visitor Experience**

Management objectives for visitor experience emphasize promotion of public understanding, appreciation, and enjoyment of the Anza Trail and outdoor recreation through 1) offering experiences of the colonists in settings similar to those of 1775-76 either on or parallel to the historic route; 2) providing highly accurate and engaging interpretation at certified locations; and 3) linking historic sites and segments with a recreation trail and an auto route. In addition, interpretation will provide the information necessary for appropriate, safe, and minimum impact use of the trail and encourage public support for preserving trail resources.

To develop the interpretive program, the NPS will cooperate with federal, state, and local entities, and with American Indian tribes and their representatives. As possible and appropriate, interpretive programs will include Spanish, local Indian dialects, and other languages. Appropriate interpretive facilities will be certified by the NPS. (See "Complementary Interpretive Facilities", p.33.) The extent of NPS assistance will be determined in future planning.

Visitor programs and facilities will support a range of recreational and educational opportunities, including as appropriate, hiking, horseback riding, bicycling, visiting trail sites and related features, driving along an auto route, reading interpretive brochures and publications, and visiting associated museums and educational facilities along the route.

**Interpretive Framework.** Recognition of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail provides the opportunity to explore and educate people to the rich history of the development of the areas we now call Arizona and California. The history of the trek consists of a number of interrelated stories. Interpretive topics and themes provide a framework for telling these stories in an integrated and systematic way for public

understanding. The interpretive framework includes trail-long as well as regional topics. This framework will apply regardless of the organization, agency, group, or individual responsible for the management of a particular site or segment.

*Trail Theme* — The overall interpretive theme is that the Anza expedition ensured the influence of Spanish colonial settlement on the development of Arizona and California, on the history and culture of the native peoples the expedition encountered, and the natural resources and environment of the historic trail landscape. This main theme will be developed through trail-long topics, subthemes, and subtopics. These are presented in Table 4 on page 30.

*Regional Themes* — Six geographic areas along the trail provide regional themes: Santa Cruz River, Gila River and the Colorado Crossing, California Desert and Mountain Pass, San Gabriel to Monterey, Monterey to San Francisco, and the East Bay. Themes for these regions are best interpreted at sites within them. Sample regional themes are presented in Table 5 on page 31.

Until the NPS can prepare an interpretive prospectus for trail-long interpretation, this framework will guide interpretation for the trail. Appendix D contains the interpretive framework developed for all preliminary alternatives during the planning process.

**Interpretive Prospectus.** The NPS will prepare an interpretive prospectus to guide development of interpretive media along the entire route. Potential media are described below. The prospectus will address appropriate development for individual sites, provide a context for appreciating sites as a part of the whole, and address how to provide information, programs, and services on a variety of levels to reflect the diverse needs and abilities of visitors.

**NPS Interpretive Media.** The following elements comprise the basic media for interpretation along the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail:

*Wayside Exhibits* — The NPS will develop an interpretive wayside exhibit system for use at appropriate points along the trail. Standardized exhibit design will reflect the flavor of the Anza Trail and help reinforce the public's perception of an integrated trail system. The trail name and trail marker will be included on all official exhibits. The NPS will coordinate closely with land managers to develop a consistent system which will harmonize with local signs and interpretation. As a pilot project, the NPS will work with BLM in the Phoenix and Yuma Districts in Arizona to develop a format for integrating signage and interpretation for the Anza Trail and Butterfield Overland Mail Route.

*Publications* — The basic publication will be a NPS-produced trail brochure with a map of the trail route and significant sites along it. It will give an overview of the trail story and provide basic visitor use information. Site bulletins using the NPS unigrid format will be produced for federal components and certified sites throughout the length of the trail. In addition, a trail guidebook will be produced to briefly describe the Anza expeditions and the events leading up to them. It will show the trail route in more detail, provide detailed information about historic sites and events associated with the trail, and contain a user's guide to points of interest, activities, and resources. These publications will be developed by the NPS with assistance from support groups and cooperating associations. The publications will be available at all interpretive facilities along the trail, and directly from the NPS and various land managing agencies.

The NPS will encourage development of commercial publications and provide assistance where possible. Such publications could include an auto tour travel guide, a hiker's guide, a bicyclist's guide, and an equestrian guide. The NPS will also encourage audiocassette tape, compact disk (CD), and videotape histories and guides. A home page on the internet will be established.

*Audiovisual Media* — The NPS will develop an audiovisual production as an overall orientation to the significance of the trail. This production will consist of a slide show and a video. It may be shown at museums, interpretive facilities, and meetings, and used by local volunteers to present informational programs to local groups and schools. Radio broadcasts using repeat messages could be used to provide local trail information. Interactive computer systems could be used at museums and interpretive sites as well as along recreational trails to provide site and map information.

**TABLE 4: TRAIL-LONG INTERPRETIVE TOPICS AND THEMES**

1. Pre-1775	3. Effect of the Trail	5. Land Management
<p><b>The Spanish had a long history in Mexico and the Western U.S.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 1774 exploratory trip</li> <li>• Sebastian Tarabal</li> <li>• Jesuits</li> <li>• Franciscans/Serra</li> <li>• Mission/presidiosystem</li> </ul> <p>Economy Politics Social organization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Galvéz/Bucareli</li> <li>• Culiacán,Sinaloa,</li> </ul> <p>Sonora</p>	<p><b>The establishment of an overland route from Sonora to San Francisco, even though short-lived helped ensure the success of Spanish settlements in Alta California.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moraga/founding of presidio and mission in San Francisco</li> <li>• Expedition members who stayed at San Gabriel and Monterey</li> <li>• Increase in livestock</li> <li>• Continuing relations with Palma and the Yumas</li> <li>• Pueblos of San Jose and Los Angeles</li> <li>• Mission Santa Clara</li> </ul>	<p><b>Cultures manage land differently.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The historic natural and visual landscape</li> <li>• American Indian</li> </ul> <p>-Socio-political organization and territory -Spirituality and the land -Sacred sites -Farming -Fishing/hunting -Gathering -Trading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spanish</li> </ul> <p>-Land ownership system -Religion and land use -Use of Indian labor -Impact on Indian populations -Commercial production</p>

de

Asís

- Spanish plan for

missions and presidios

- Spanish colonial

settlement/land grants

-Trading

-Farming

-Livestock raising

- Federal and state land

managing agencies and

their philosophies

## 2. 1775-76 Trek

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**Anza organized, provisioned, and led a group of at least 240 people to start two missions and a presidio at San Francisco Bay.**

- Anza's biography
- Anza/Font relationship
- Font's illness
- Colonists/ethnicity
- Culiacán to Tubac
- Provisions
- Order of the march
- Adversities/challenges:
- Campsite selection
- Dependence upon

American Indian trails and guidance:

Pima (Tohono O'odham)

Gila River

Yuma/Palma (Quechan)

Cahuilla

Gabrielino/Tongva

Quemaya/Kumeyaay

Chumash

Salinan

Esselen

Costanoan /Ohlone

- Mission destinations
- San Gabriel to San

Diego

- Return from Monterey

## 4. Natural Elements

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**Survival depended on knowledge of natural forces and the environment.**

- Trail follows water
- Transition through physiographic regions (Basin & Range Pacific Border)
- Weather and climate
- Vegetation
- Physical features
- Landmarks
- Need for water, food, firewood, and pasture
- American Indian

knowledge provided guidance

## 6. Relationship to Today

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**American Indian and Spanish colonial influences are seen in contemporary culture.**

- American Indian & Spanish influences on each other
- Architecture
- Archeological sites
- Place names
- Use of expedition journals
- Evolution of trail uses
- Multiethnic society
- Anza and popular culture
- Reenactments

**TABLE 5: INTERPRETIVE REGIONS AND SAMPLE THEMES**

**Santa Cruz River**

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The Santa Cruz River provided a familiar pathway for the expedition.

At La Canoa they suffered their one loss of life after leaving Horcasitas.

Spanish exploration of the river and the Pimería Alta began with Kino in 1691.

Anza and Font took a side-trip to the ruins which are Casa Grande today, where Font recorded the Pima tribal elder's history of the site.

**California Desert**

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The need to find dependable water directed their travel.

They divided into groups traveling a day apart to better survive.

The colonists survived one of the coldest winters recorded.

They celebrated a Christmas Eve birth.

The mountain pass led them to land similar to Spain.

**Monterey to San Francisco**

---

Anza fell ill at Monterey for many days.

Anza argued with Rivera over siting a mission and presidio at San Francisco Bay.

A group of twenty reconnoitered the Bay area.

They selected sites for the presidio and mission.

Rivera prevented Anza from taking the colonists to San Francisco Bay.

Moraga later led the colonists to the bay.

**Gila River/ Colorado Crossing**

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Pima farming villages and Yumas (Quechan) provided food and safe passage to ensure continuation of the journey.

The expedition crossed the Gila many times as the scouts searched for forage for the herds of animals.

They experienced one birth along with miscarriages and illness.

With help of the Yumas,

**San Gabriel to Monterey**

---

The colonists spent six weeks at Mission San Gabriel while Anza and Font traveled to San Diego to help quell a rebellion of the native peoples.

A soldier from Monterey, two servants, and two muleteers deserted from San Gabriel Mission with 30 saddle animals. Moraga was assigned to capture them.

The expedition followed

**The East Bay**

---

The group encountered land no Spaniard had seen.

The expedition explored the east bay of San Francisco to determine the extent of the bay and to see if they could reach the Sierra Nevada.

Anza and Font could not agree on whether the Carquinez Strait was a lake or a river.

they met the challenge of crossing the Colorado River.

Anza knew the importance of the Colorado crossing and left two priests there to start a mission to ensure the friendliness of the Yuma Indians.

The Yumas closed the Colorado crossing to Spanish use in 1781.

The environment has changed since Anza's time. [For example, Las Lagunas, a series of lakes with rare species of beaver, fish, and water fowl, were affected by a dam at Painted Rocks.]

an established Spanish route.

Anza became the godfather of a Chumash child at Mission San Luis Obispo.

The missions were using Indian labor when Anza arrived.

Moraga rejoined the group at Mission San Antonio.

*Outreach Activities* — Outreach activities will consist of programs given at local schools and civic organizations by qualified historians or others with accurate knowledge of the Anza Trail interpretive themes, goals, and objectives. These activities will supplement programs at interpretive facilities and trail sites. Off-site educational programs will be focused on schools and people along the trail corridor, especially those whose heritage has somehow been influenced by the history of the Anza Trail. The NPS and its partners will develop and sponsor special educational programs for presentation at schools and other institutions along the trail.

*Media Kits* — The NPS and its trail partners will prepare media kits with basic information about the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail such as newsletters and brochures and specific information about an event. The kits will be available to volunteers along the route to help them develop public awareness of the history and significance of the trail.

**Visitor Programs at NPS Units.** NPS units will be encouraged to include Anza's trek in their interpretation program. The units on or near the route are Tumacácori National Historical Park, Casa Grande Ruins National Monument, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, Channel Islands National Park, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and John Muir National Historic Site. These parks might include orientation programs similar at each site (video, film, exhibit, etc.) and programs that place each particular region, locality, and site in a more precise context. Programs will be designed to promote firsthand experiences by motivating visitors to see important trail sites or to travel a segment of the trail.

As units of the national park system, each area will undergo its own development and funding process, and ongoing operational costs will be funded through the normal appropriated funding process for each unit. NPS trail administration can provide funds, as available, for site bulletins, wayside exhibits, and other interpretive information. Examples of interpretation opportunities are the following:

*Tumacácori National Historical Park*— Father Font stayed at the site of the original Jesuit mission here while Anza prepared the expedition for departure from Tubac Presidio. All of the trail-long themes could be interpreted at this site, as well as the regional role of the Santa Cruz River. Trail orientation is appropriate here, since it is close to the trail's beginning within the United States and a segment of the trail along the Santa Cruz from Tumacácori to Tubac is available for public use. Calabasas intends to include interpretation of the Anza expedition, and Guevavi to include background history of the trek. The park is currently working on a limited signal radio broadcast message regarding the trail. Park staff have initiated contact with Mexico regarding an international trail.

*Casa Grande Ruins National Monument*— Anza and Font took a six-mile side trip to visit these ruins which had been described by earlier explorers. They recorded the measurements of the ruins and the Bitter Man story of the Pima. The Spanish approach to record-keeping and their interest in former cultures could be interpreted here. The park offers a site bulletin presenting information on the expedition.

*Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area*—A small portion of the historic route passes near Las Virgenes Road in the Calabasas area of Los Angeles County. Some

areas of the park overlook the historic route which is Highway 101 today. Portions of the recreational route are encompassed within the park. The Satwiwa Native American Indian Culture Center and Rancho Sierra Vista, facilities within the park, could include interpretation of the Anza expedition. The visitor information center, located within the historic corridor, could serve as an orientation point for trail visitors.

*Channel Islands National Park*—The park visitor center is located within the historic corridor of the Anza Trail. The park provides interpretation of the Chumash culture which could include information on the Anza trek and its relationship with the native peoples in the area.

*Golden Gate National Recreation Area/Presidio of San Francisco*—This site was the goal of the expedition. Anza established a Spanish presence on San Francisco Bay. The park plans to incorporate the Anza expedition into its interpretive planning program. This park, too, provides an ideal place to orient visitors to the entire trail.

*John Muir National Historic Site*—This site is adjacent to the historic route in Contra Costa County, California, and includes the Martinez Adobe which could offer interpretation of the Anza trek through the Carquinez Strait area.

### ***Complementary Interpretive Facilities.***

Various agencies and groups, other than the NPS, will have appropriate facilities at which Anza Trail interpretation can be presented. The NPS trail administrator will coordinate the overall interpretation of the trail. Facilities that meet the criteria outlined below could be certified as official interpretive components of the trail and use the trail marker on signs and approved materials. The NPS will advise applicants on how to meet the criteria.

For certification, complementary interpretive facilities will meet the following criteria:

no impairment to the integrity of archeological or historic sites or the environment

environmental and architectural compatibility with the resources being interpreted

accurate interpretive information to visitors

accessible to and usable by disabled people and meet or exceed federal standards and NPS compliance requirements

open according to a regular schedule for at least 25 percent of the year

clean, well-maintained, and orderly

meet applicable local, state, and federal regulations for health and safety, equal employment opportunity, and environmental compliance

operating staff that are familiar with the trail history and, as appropriate, personal interpretation techniques

a defined system of financial accountability, if the facility sells special

publications or other materials that are sponsored or provided by the NPS

Once the certification criteria for these facilities have been met, the NPS may provide assistance in the categories described below. The NPS will provide assistance on interpretation, including technical assistance and media, but it will not construct or operate facilities.

*Category I, Federal (non-NPS) and State Interpretive and Educational Facilities*—These facilities include those constructed, operated, or substantially supported by state or federal agencies other than the NPS. The NPS can provide technical assistance for interpretive planning, design, or curation; allow its publications to be sold; or provide exhibits or other media appropriate for the site.

*Category II, Local and Regional Nonprofit Interpretive and Educational Facilities*—These facilities include those nonprofit facilities run by cities, counties, or regional entities. The NPS can provide technical assistance or, on a cost-share basis, a modular exhibit with a trail overview and local site information. If the site qualifies, NPS-sponsored publications or materials could be sold.

*Category III, Off-trail Corridor Facilities*—This category includes off-trail corridor interpretive and educational facilities that recognize and interpret the trail. The NPS can provide technical assistance and, if the site qualifies, allow its publications or materials to be sold there.

The extent to which media will be provided will depend on future NPS interpretive planning and consideration of the following factors: the site's historical significance to the trail; its outdoor interpretive/recreational values; its resource integrity; its location relative to similar state or federal facilities and programs; its ability to convey trail themes and to educate and reach the public; its proximity to trail resources; and its ability to contribute to interpretive balance between different sites.

**Visitor Uses Along the Trail.** Congress established the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail not only to commemorate the significance of Anza's colonizing expedition to San Francisco Bay, but also to provide outdoor recreational opportunities. People can gain a fuller appreciation of historic places and events and learn the stories of the Anza expeditions by visiting those places, traveling the trail, and seeing the historic resources firsthand. The NPS will encourage local managers to ensure that the degree of use is commensurate with the level of historic or natural integrity.

Visitors to the Anza Trail will have the opportunity to hike, bicycle, ride horseback, and tour by motor vehicle and rail.

*Recreational Retracement Route* — A recreational retracement route will be marked and interpreted. The trail will be achieved by linking, through a marking program, trails developed by federal, state, and local agencies, trail support groups, landowners, and others. The goal of the recreational trail is to provide a multiuse, nonmotorized, off-road, continuous trail from Nogales to San Francisco and around the east bay of San Francisco within the historic corridor. Federal components and high potential segments will be key elements of this route. These segments will be linked with trails which parallel the historic route to provide the potential for a continuous recreational and commemorative trail.

Linking segments: As necessary in urban areas or to protect fragile resources, trails which link high potential segments may be marked. Also, parallel trails may be marked to allow for different uses. Criteria for selection of these linking segments will be the character of the landscape, the quality of recreational experience, the potential to interpret the historical significance of the Anza Trail, and the provision of trail continuity.

If linking routes meet the criteria, they can be certified as recreational components of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. These routes will be clearly marked to indicate that they deviate from the historic route. (See appendix F for sample markers.) Examples of recreational trails, portions of which might be marked as the recreational route for the Anza Trail, are the Schabarum Trail in Los Angeles County, the Los Robles Trail in Ventura County, and the Bay Trail and the Bay Area Ridge Trail in the San Francisco Bay area.

Allowable uses on trails will vary with the land manager. Some trails may be open year-round, others only during limited periods to minimize resource damage. In some areas, one use (such as hiking) would be suitable, while in others areas multiple uses (such as hiking, biking, and horseback) may be accommodated. In urbanized areas, uses may be accommodated on parallel trails, for example, one for hiking and equestrians, and one for bicycles. The NPS will encourage development of user facilities such as trail access parking, picnic sites, camp sites, horse corrals, water, bicycle racks and storage and also encourage public transit to recreational trail staging areas and historic sites.

County volunteer task forces, working with the NPS and local agencies, identified potential appropriate retracement routes within their counties during the planning process. These trails are described briefly in Appendix C and shown conceptually in the *Map Supplement* book.

The NPS will encourage cooperative agreements with state and local governments, American Indian tribes, private groups, and landowners to continue with already initiated planning to help establish, mark, maintain, and manage these trails as a continuous and recognizable system.

*Auto Route* — An auto route will be designated and marked along existing roads. The NPS will encourage appropriate visitor use facilities. These might include interpretive facilities, wayside exhibits, signs or markers, highway pulloffs, comfort stations, and parking areas.

The ***Auto Route Map*** shows the major roads which may be marked as the Anza Trail. Several task forces noted parallel roads which are more scenic, but difficult to map at the scale of the Auto Route Map and difficult to mark with signs as a clear, continuous route. These are described for each county in appendix C as an "Autotour (guide book)" to distinguish them from the auto route which will be marked with signs. Points of interest unrelated to the Anza Trail theme along the auto tour are not included in the proposal.

# Auto Route



The auto route is designed to allow reasonably simple and direct travel either on or parallel to the Anza expedition route from Nogales to San Francisco. The purpose of the route is to heighten public awareness of the trail and to stimulate interest in visiting actual trail sites, segments, and interpretive facilities off the auto tour route.

All roads selected for the auto route accommodate two-wheel-drive motor vehicles and are open year-round. Wherever possible, less-traveled roads have been selected rather than freeways, unless the freeway is the actual historic route.

As Table 6 shows, approximately 700 highway miles, or over half of this auto route, are on the historic route as its location is known today.

In some cases, the auto route may deviate significantly from the historic route in order to achieve continuity. In these instances, users will rely on a guidebook and directional signs to important sites or segments that can be reached by way of intersecting local roads. The designated auto tour route will be marked with an identifying symbol using the official trail marker, with the approval and cooperation of state and local road-managing agencies.

The NPS will encourage each state tourism department, the Automobile Association of America (AAA), and others to publicize and show the historic trail and the auto tour route on official state highway maps, auto club maps, and regional tourism maps.

*Bicycle Route* — The bicycle route shares the same purposes as the auto route. As possible, the NPS and county agencies and task forces will identify a continuous route linking existing and proposed local bike routes. Class I, separated bike paths, will be preferred, but Class II, bicycle lane, and Class III, marked road with lane shared with automobiles, are acceptable if safety issues are addressed. The bicycle route will be promoted through the tourism departments of the two states, and the NPS will encourage their identification on bicycle touring maps.

*Rail Tour* — The Coast Starlight and Sunset Limited routes generally follow the Anza Trail from Riverside, California, to San Francisco. From Gaviota around Point Conception through Vandenberg Air Force Base, the railroad provides visual access to the historic landscape that is otherwise not accessible today. Amtrak will include information on the Anza Trail in their relevant promotional literature. The NPS will continue to coordinate with Amtrak to develop an interpretive program.

**TABLE 6: HIGHWAYS ON THE HISTORIC ROUTE**

**In Arizona**

<b>HIGHWAY</b>	<b>SEGMENT</b>	<b>EST. MILES</b>
I-19	Nogales to Tucson	63
I-10	Tucson to Picacho	44
Highway 238	Maricopa to Gila Bend	42
Old Highway 80	Painted Rocks to Yuma	103
<b>Total</b>		<b>252</b>

**In California**

State 78	Imperial County	32
Ramona	Valle Vista to Lake Perris	12
Expressway I-5	Los Angeles to Glendale	6
U.S. 101	Glendale to Encino	12
U.S. 101	Santa Monica Mtns. to Gaviota	110
State 1	Guadalupe to Pismo Beach	16
Price Canyon Road & State 227	Pismo Beach to San Luis Obispo	10
U.S. 101	San Luis Obispo to Paso Robles	28
County G14	Paso Robles to King City	58
U.S. 101	King City to Soledad	19
County G17	Soledad to Salinas	25
State 68	Salinas to Monterey	18
San Juan Grade Road	Salinas to San Juan Bautista	14
U.S. 101	San Juan Bautista to Gilroy	8
Highway 85	From Bernal Rd. to Cupertino	12
State 82	Palo Alto to San Francisco	33
State 237, I-880, Mission Blvd., County 185, San Pablo Ave., Carquinez Strait	Mountain View to Port Costa	85

Drive	
<b>Total</b>	<b>486</b>

**Compatible Use Guidelines.** Within this plan, it is not possible to specifically identify where certain uses would be allowed. Such a determination requires further site-specific planning, as well as contacts with interested landowners and other managing entities. The NPS will use general guidelines to help determine which recreational uses may be appropriate.

These guidelines will apply to trails on public as well as private lands. The NPS and other land managers will prepare information to alert visitors to their responsibilities for properly using public and private lands and to clarify trail etiquette.

Hiking and horseback riding may share the same trail.

Automobile tour routes should not usually be allowed within sight of visitors on hiking or equestrian trails. The exceptions are trailheads and trail portions which intentionally overlook the historic route which is now a highway such as the 101 freeway through the Santa Monica Mountains in Los Angeles and Ventura Counties.

Automobiles and bicycles may sometimes share the same route, depending on safety. (Bicycles are prohibited from interstate highways.)

Wagons are not a historical use on the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail and should not be encouraged in reenactments and ceremonies.

Motorized vehicles are generally not acceptable on off-road segments of national historic trails. However, policies of the land managers will prevail if motorized vehicles have been allowed over time.

**Liability.** Recreational liability on private lands is addressed in state legislation to protect landowners from liability due to the use of their land by the public for camping, hiking, sight-seeing, or any other recreational activity. These provisions usually apply only when public use of private land is without charge or other consideration. The liability statutes of the states of Arizona and California are included in appendix E. The Volunteers in the Parks Act of 1969 provides a means for the federal government to protect from liability claims cooperating landowners and others who volunteer to help with trail management, use, and resource protection. Any private property damage that is caused by trail users would not be compensated by the federal government.

Low cost general liability and related insurance coverage can be obtained by trail support groups through some land trust organizations. For instance, the Land Trust Alliance has adopted a program and provides coverage for about 300 land conservation organizations. The NPS would not pay for this coverage.

**Trail Carrying Capacity.** Due to the length of the trail and the variety of places, activities, and resource sensitivities, any carrying capacity limits that might be needed will vary from site to site. A trail carrying capacity cannot be determined at this time. Use of trails as a result of this plan will be monitored, as feasible, by the NPS and local land managers. The possible effects of any significant changes in visitation patterns will be measured against the management plan and local managers objectives for resource protection and visitor experience at specific sites and segments. Through the certification process, the NPS will encourage mitigations as needed to prevent any adverse impacts on cultural or natural resources, or the quality of visitor experience. Visitor use trends may be monitored initially at NPS parks and, in cooperation with land managers, at highly sensitive natural resource areas such as Anza-Borrego Desert State Park.

### **Management and Partnerships**

The NPS Pacific West Field Area will have administrative responsibility for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

**NPS Role.** The NPS will be an active coordinator for administrative oversight taking a pro-active role in promoting and supporting the trail corridor. Not only will the NPS certify eligible sites and segments, it will actively work with government and land managing agencies, landowners, and organizations to create a continuous and unified trail.

A long distance trails superintendent position to administer the Anza Trail will be co-located with the NPS Pacific West Regional Office in San Francisco, California. As funds allow, a trail interpretive planner/historian position will be established to aid in consistent trail-long interpretation. This individual should be fluent in English and Spanish. NPS superintendents and staff at Tumacácori National Historical Park, Casa Grande Ruins National Monument, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, Channel Islands National Park, Golden Gate National Recreation Area/the Presidio of San Francisco, and John Muir National Historic Site may be provided limited funding as field liaisons to assist the superintendent in administering the trail. In addition, they may assist in local outreach programs, and they will monitor trail segment status, as feasible, for their areas (for example, ownership changes, intrusions, site access changes).

The NPS will offer technical assistance and limited financial assistance to state and local agencies and private groups who are working to accomplish the objectives of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. As feasible, the NPS will monitor resource protection efforts.

The NPS will encourage with limited funds and technical assistance nonprofit support groups. They will act as advocates to educate visitors about the trail and its story; protect resources along the route; monitor trail development; solicit funds for technical assistance, publications, and research from other federal agencies, state and local governments and private partners; and undertake a variety of other activities which support the objectives of the trail.

The NPS will encourage these support groups to have a broad range of membership from diverse cultural backgrounds such as historians, ethnographers, descendants of the expedition members, trail users of all kinds, landowners, and any others interested in

the trail. These support groups are independent of the NPS, but will work cooperatively to help commemorate the national historic trail.

The NPS will provide maps to aid local managers recognize, mark, and otherwise implement the trail and to help provide trail information for users. Maps developed on a Geographic Information System (GIS) or other analytical format could aid the NPS, local managers and landowners, and others to evaluate development proposals within the trail corridor for their effects on the trail viewshed and other resources. Mapping could be accomplished through an agreement with a university or another agency.

The NPS will offer to work with state park and transportation agencies and local agencies to define standardized features (such as signage and interpretive displays) and develop model programs and minimum standards (such as bike lane/trail width) to be considered for adoption by the local agencies.

The NPS will encourage the secretary of the interior to appoint a Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail Advisory Council comprised of persons with a variety of interests in the trail including each type of trail user. The Council will meet once or twice a year for its legislated ten-year life. The long distance trails superintendent or designee will act as staff to this advisory council, and the NPS will support its travel and out-of-pocket expenses.

**County-based Planning.** The Anza Trail will be planned and managed as one entire system and offers the opportunity to look beyond political jurisdictions to manage the trail on the basis of natural and cultural regions. However, the basic planning unit will be the county. From the 1975-76 reenactment through the feasibility study and the current management plan effort, planning for the trail has been based within the 19 counties through which the trail travels. Most land use decisions and primary trail development and maintenance will occur at the county level, always with reference to the entire trail. The NPS will coordinate closely with county trail coordinators and agencies and with county and regional representatives of support groups to encourage multiagency, multicounty planning. As possible, the NPS will institute an awards and recognition program for county-level activities supporting the Anza Trail.

**Cooperative Management System.** The NTSA encourages federal, state, and local involvement in development and management activities for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail that occur outside established federal areas. To achieve the objectives of this plan, the NPS will develop memoranda of understanding, cooperative agreements, or interagency agreements, as needed and appropriate, with other public agencies and private entities. These tools are governed by provisions of the *Federal Assistance and Interagency Agreements Guideline* (NPS-20).

*Memorandum of Understanding* — A memorandum of understanding (MOU) is a mutual understanding between the NPS and a state or local government or other party that is set forth in a written document to which both parties are participants. A MOU does not obligate funds. It is comparable to nonfederal cooperative agreements that may be negotiated between other parties. Appendix F contains a sample MOU.

*Cooperative Agreement* — A cooperative agreement, when it involves a federal agency, is defined as a legal instrument reflecting a relationship between the federal government and a state or local government or other recipient when the purpose is the transfer of

funds, property, or services to accomplish a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by a federal statute. Limited financial assistance, as allowed by the NTSA, could be made available by the NPS through its cooperative agreement process. Appendix G contains a sample cooperative agreement.

*Interagency Agreement* — An interagency agreement is an agreement between the NPS and another federal agency to provide supplies or services or to provide for cooperative relationships between parties. The U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Department of Defense, among others, would be appropriate parties for interagency agreements. Appendix N provides a copy of an agreement between the U.S. Department of the Interior, BLM and NPS, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, regarding cooperative management and administration of National Historic Trails.

Agreements pertain to managing a particular site or helping realize specific objectives. Any appropriate and legal provision could be included in an agreement. Possible provisions for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail could include trail marking, development and management activities, support facilities, access and interpretation, right-of-way agreements with private landowners, technical assistance, and fundraising activities. Such agreements with public agencies and private interests will generally last for five years and will be reviewed as appropriate. Appendix H lists types of provisions that could be included in a cooperative agreement.

For those managing entities responsible for relatively small sites or short segments, the working relationships will be adequately established through the certification process for protected status. Appendix J provides a guide to certification. Each agreement will be specifically tailored to the site or segment and needs of the local manager.

**Site and Segment Certification.** Historic sites and trail segments on nonfederal lands that are owned or managed by state agencies, local governments, or private entities may be officially designated as part of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail if they are certified as protected segments by the secretary of the interior. [Trail components on federally owned lands that meet the historic trail criteria of the National Trails System Act are called federal protection components and do not require certification (NTSA, sec. 3[a][3]; see Appendix A).]

Certification helps ensure that sites or segments that are not federally controlled are managed to meet the basic preservation, interpretation, or recreation criteria of the NTSA (sec. 5[b][11]) and any other criteria that are prescribed. It assures the public that sites and segments are qualified and that protection, interpretation, and facilities meet the same standards of quality as expected in traditional NPS area.

Certification is a negotiation process which seeks to

- Confirm that features are important to the trail

- Include nonfederal lands in a national historic trail

- officially recognize qualifying nonfederal sites and segments

- document the NPS and manager's commitment to resource protection and

appropriate public use

build a uniform and coherent visitor experience and resource protection program end-to-end along the trail

The following criteria will be used to certify sites and segments. These criteria are in addition to the criteria in the NTSA (sec. 5[b][11]).

*Qualifications* — Sites must meet the criteria for historic or interpretive sites described on page 20 of this plan, for route segments described on page 23, or for linking segments described on page 34.

*Legal and policy compliance* — Sites and segments that are proposed for development or modification must comply with applicable state, local, and federal laws relating to environmental compliance, historic preservation, public health and safety, equal employment opportunity, and accessibility for people with disabilities. Compliance-related actions must be completed prior to certification. The NPS or other qualified entities will provide the technical assistance necessary for compliance. (See the glossary for more information on compliance.)

*Public access* — Sites and segments must be reasonably available for public use before they can be certified. ("Reasonably available" includes areas that are restricted to day use or are available only through guided tours subject to the payment of a fee, or subject to other similar restrictions, as well as areas that are free and open to the public at all times.) The degree of public use should be commensurate with the resource value.

*Size* — Each site or segment must be large enough to protect significant resources and to offer opportunities for interpreting some aspect of the trail or retracing the trail route.

*Location* — Sites or segments should be close to the corridor identified for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

*Administration and management* — The managing public agency or private entity will ensure that the segment will be available for public use and identify how resources will be preserved and the trail right-of-way protected and made available for public use.

The NPS will coordinate with potential applicants to ensure that they fully understand the certification procedures and aid their application efforts. (Appendix I provides a guide to developing a certification agreement.) The NPS will require evidence that necessary environmental, historic preservation, and other compliance procedures have been satisfactorily completed. The NPS can provide technical assistance, as appropriate, to help with compliance. Management objectives for the site or segment will be established and management responsibilities defined. In the case of smaller additions to the trail system, the application would normally replace the need for detailed management planning and formal cooperative agreements.

Official certification will result in a particular site or segment being made known to the public through appropriate trail information programs. Certification will last for a specified time, such as five years, but can be renewed subject to satisfactory performance on the terms of agreement.

Decertification, as determined by the NPS trail administrator, will result in the removal of

a site or segment from trail information programs and the removal of official markers for that area.

**Recognition Other Than Certification.** The NPS will encourage landowners wanting historical recognition for their site, but not wishing to allow public use, to place the site on the National Register of Historic Places. This process would allow for national recognition of a site or segment, but not for the general public knowledge and use that could be expected if the site were certified as a component of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

**Marking the Trail.** The logo unique to the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail will be incorporated into the standard triangular shape of the national trails system marker. (Appendix E provides examples of use of the marker.) The marker will be a trademark of the NPS. Its use will be restricted to the NPS and others to whom the NPS grants permission for specific applications that help further the purposes of the trail. Sign specifications for use of the logo will be provided by the NPS.

To help commemorate the trail's national significance, official markers will be placed along the historic route on certified segments and sites or federal components managed through interagency agreements. The NPS will provide the markers, but local managers will install them. Markers will be placed on private property only with the consent of the landowner. Markers will help individuals who want to follow the trail by showing them the actual route. Furthermore, markers will help protect the trail landscape from inadvertent destruction or development.

Markers for the recreational trail will be placed on posts along the trail route. Where the trail crosses lands administered by federal agencies, markers will be erected and maintained by the managing agency, in accordance with standards established by the secretary of the interior. Where the trail crosses nonfederal lands, markers will be provided by the NPS to cooperating agencies or private interests, in accordance with cooperative agreements, to be erected and maintained by those entities.

Where the trail extends across cultivated or grazing lands or other developed areas, the posts will be located at the edges of these areas or in a way that would not interfere with established land uses. Temporary markers may be used to help establish a designated trail along a preferred alignment.

As appropriate and feasible, marking and interpretation will recognize the historic American Indian area through which each segment of trail passes. A symbol, a village name, a tribal name, a trail name, or other method of identification could be used. In partnership with the NPS and trail managing agency or entity, the American Indian tribe or group will develop the content of interpretive information presented about their history and culture.

A multiuse recreational retracement route, an auto route, and a bicycle route may be marked as follows:

*Recreational retracement trail* — The NPS will coordinate closely with city, county, regional, special district, and state agencies and trail planners, and with private landowners, to mark certified segments of the Anza Trail. Segments on the historic alignment will be marked with the official logo and marker. Segments removed from the historic route, but parallel to it or linking significant sites, will be marked to clearly indicate that they deviate from the historic route. These segments will be interpreted using the same themes as the historic route.

*Auto route* — With the cooperation and assistance of road-managing agencies, auto route signs will be placed along federal, state, and county roads at appropriate road junctions (consistent with the sign regulations of the managing highway department). Signs will indicate "Historic Route" or "Auto Route" as appropriate. (See Appendix E.) At locations where the trail crosses the auto route (except for interstate highways), signs with arrows pointing out the historic trail alignment could be posted, if conditions are deemed safe. Information signs to direct auto users to local sites or segments may also be used. The NPS is not authorized to provide these directional signs, but it can authorize the use of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail marker on them. The NPS, through the secretary of the interior, is authorized to accept the donation of trail markers manufactured to its standards and to accept funds for the manufacture of such signs. As a general rule, the NPS will help fund the initial auto route signs, but states will be encouraged to manufacture, install, maintain, and replace the auto route markers according to the specifications of their respective highway departments.

*Bicycle route* — The NPS will coordinate closely with city, county, and state transportation agencies to mark a bicycle route. Depending upon the setting and in order to reduce sign clutter, marking along roadways will be kept to a minimum. Generally, the official marker will be mounted on already existing bicycle route marking posts. Directions will be included on maps and tour guides.

**Promotion and Marketing.** Consistent with the purpose of the NTSA to provide for public enjoyment, appreciation, and commemoration of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail, the NPS will coordinate the development of a promotion and marketing plan. The plan will encourage the highest quality of information and promotion for public awareness of the trail and its associated resources, providing people living along the route and visitors contact with the roots of their cultural inheritance.

The NPS will define the relationship between its interpretation and public information responsibilities and the promotional activities that are beyond its authorities, but that are within the purview of state and local governments and business interests. A coordinated trail-long promotional or marketing strategy will provide the NPS with an opportunity to further trail purposes through mutually beneficial cooperative relationships.

The NPS will facilitate meetings of the state tourism departments and nonprofit trail support groups to form an interstate trail promotion task force. The task force will recognize the historic trail and its associated resources as a tourism draw and will work to promote appropriate attractions, activities, and events along the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail to local communities and domestic and foreign travelers. The auto, bicycle, rail, and multiuse recreational routes will be components of the trail promotion and marketing efforts. The state tourism offices may help local chambers of commerce, convention and visitor bureaus, and similar groups to coordinate their trail

promotion activities.

The NPS will negotiate an agreement with the promotion and marketing task force to address how the two might work together to their mutual benefit. Actions that could be undertaken by the NPS in partnership with other federal, state, and local agencies would include the following:

- oversee the content and quality of promotional material and information to ensure its educational and public awareness value

- coordinate NPS interpretive efforts with the promotional activities of the task force

- provide NPS assistance so that the task force would have accurate information for promotional efforts

- provide the task force with NPS trail brochures and informational materials

- provide for distribution of task force advertising literature at appropriate trail sites or other suitable locations

- inform task force members how to obtain NPS permission to use the official trail marker symbol for appropriate purposes

Actions that could be undertaken by the task force to assist the NPS would include the following:

- help the NPS and, through it, other site-managing entities to encourage visitor respect for trail resources and for the rights of private landowners

- help promote respect for the experience of other trail users

- help control trail and site promotion to protect less developed or fragile resources from overuse and adverse impacts

- help protect and enhance visual quality along the trail

- help promote recreational trail linkages and access to the trail

The task force will work to promote the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail as a single, integrated trail system. Within the overall system, the task force could also provide for a series of regional or county tour brochures that would provide visitors with more detailed information about activities and support services. Other possible publications are a bicyclists' guide and overlapping interpretive booklets which would appeal to different user groups. For instance, one guide might emphasize cultural history while another might emphasize natural history along the route.

The trail and the official trail marker will be marketed to encourage tourism and visitor use along the entire trail route. The official marker could be used with NPS approval on a variety of informational and theme-related materials and products in order to promote interest in and awareness of the trail. The NPS could authorize the use of the Juan

Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail marker for appropriate special events such as reenactments, organized rides, and commemorations if the events would help to advance the objectives of the trail in a substantial way and if there are no liability consequences.

Local promotion efforts could involve activities such as dedicating state or local historic register plaques; walking, bicycling, equestrian, or driving tours of state and local areas of interest; and special events centered on themes relating to the trail. The promotional task force or state tourism departments could prepare and distribute an annual special events calendar. The NPS will require all trail advocates to stress resource protection and conservation in their promotions.

The NPS trail administrator will encourage expansion of the "Passport to Your National Parks" stamp book program to include the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. A separate montage stamp series depicting several selected sites could be created to provide a complete illustration and to document that the user had visited key sites along the entire trail.

### **Facility Development**

The NPS will encourage the development of facilities which would increase public access to certified sites and segments. Appropriate visitor use facilities for the auto route include wayside exhibits, signs and markers, highway pulloffs, comfort stations, and trailhead parking areas. The level of local interest and support will help determine the extent and scope of support facilities. Facility development should not impact archeological, historical, or natural resources. Any development should be environmentally and archeologically compatible with trail resources.

The NPS will also encourage development of recreation trails as required to link local and regional trails to create a continuous recreation trail within the historic corridor. The NPS will encourage trail heads and staging areas for hikers and equestrians to expedite both long distance travel and day use. Supporting development for trail users could include wayside exhibits, signs and markers, campsites with pit toilets and fire grates, and stiles or gates so that hikers and equestrians can cross fence lines without letting out livestock. At trailheads and parking areas, orientation signs and trail maps will be needed, and other amenities could be required to meet additional demand. For equestrians, consideration will be given to location of water, troughs, corrals, road access to supply staging areas, and other required amenities.

Any development outside federally administered areas will be funded by state or local governments or private groups, although the NPS may provide seed money, cost sharing incentives, or technical assistance for planning, design, and legal and policy compliance. Interpretive media will also be provided where appropriate. The NPS will provide support and assistance in helping to obtain funding for development, including the solicitation of donations and grants.

The NPS will monitor development designs and environmental and other necessary compliance actions (for example, access for visitors and employees with disabilities) to ensure that they are compatible with the objectives of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. Proposed development will be reviewed by the NPS which will consult with the SHPOs and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to ensure the protection of cultural and natural resources. Trail-related developments that do not meet

NPS standards or requirements may result in noncertification or loss of certification for the site or segments. (See "Site and Segment Certification")

In addition, the NPS will work closely with county agencies, the interstate promotion task force, tourist bureaus, and support groups to develop criteria for requirements and optimal location of regional or county visitor contact areas. Once criteria are defined, the NPS and the interstate promotion task force will identify locations and facilities which help ensure trail continuity and the clarity of the trail message. These NPS-approved centralized information centers will act as focal points for the Anza Trail, providing written tour guides, maps, and information. These facilities will be located in existing visitor centers or tourist destination facilities. No new visitor centers will be built solely for the Anza Trail.

Administration of these trail facilities will be funded by state or local governments or private groups. The NPS could provide limited financial aid, cost-sharing incentives, or technical assistance for planning, design, and legal and policy compliance. If federal funds are involved, the NPS or other managing federal agencies will be responsible for NEPA and Section 106 compliance.

### Costs

The estimated annual operating cost to the NPS for the plan is \$288,000, based on 1994 dollars. This amount will provide for a NPS trail administrator; support staff including an interpretive specialist; travel to certify sites, to assist support groups along the route, and to coordinate with the marketing task force; advisory council staff support and meetings; technical assistance; operational costs such as trail markers, brochure production, newsletter, publications, and interpretive media; cost share projects and partner support; and special projects such as video production and mapping. No land acquisition or facility development costs are included.

### Funding

**Administration.** Funding for the annual operating costs will be provided by the base operating budget of the NPS. Park management funding will be requested through the NPS operations budget.

**Technical Assistance.** Funds for major technical assistance projects (large-scale planning, design, or preservation) beyond administrative staff capabilities would be requested from the NPS long distance trails program, the NPS Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program, planning funds, the cultural resource preservation program, or other sources.

**Development/preservation.** NPS resource preservation funds would be sought to fund cooperative preservation efforts for federal components or certified sites and segments. Funds would be used to supplement existing data about the site and to stabilize or otherwise conduct physical activities to conserve resources. Funds to develop recreational facilities on nonfederal lands will be sought from state or local governments or private groups or individuals, either directly or in partnerships. NPS-provided interpretive programs and media will be funded through the NPS long distance trails program or other available sources. Funds may be used for contracted services.

### Action Items

This plan has outlined several activities which will be approached as time and funding permit, as follows:

Auto Route Marking

Site and Segment Certification/Marking

Trail-long Resource Study

Interpretive Plan

Wayside Interpretation Development

Promotional and Marketing Plan

GIS Mapping

Trail Guide

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