

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under United States administration.



COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

for the Protection, Management,
Development and Use
of the

APPALACHIAN NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL

Approved Russell E. Dickerson
Director, National Park Service

AUG 7 1981

Date

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AUG 10 1981

Date

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September 1981

The Appalachian Trail is a way, continuous from Katahdin in Maine to Springer Mountain in Georgia, for travel on foot through the wild, scenic, wooded, pastoral, and culturally significant lands of the Appalachian Mountains. It is a means of sojourning among these lands, such that the visitors may experience them by their own unaided efforts.

In practice, the Trail is usually a simple footpath, purposeful in direction and concept, favoring the heights of land, and located for minimum reliance on construction for protecting the resource. The body of the Trail is provided by the lands it traverses, and its soul is in the living stewardship of the volunteers and workers of the Appalachian Trail community.

- Definition of the Appalachian Trail,
from "Appalachian Trail Management
Principles" (ATC)

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Introduction and Purpose of Plan

The comprehensive plan which follows describes a special recreational resource: the Appalachian Trail. The Trail's unique history and traditions require a management approach quite different from that in National Parks; the plan's content and format reflect this difference.

The plan was called for initially in the March, 1978, amendments to the National Trails System Act. Its two-year deadline was subsequently extended by Public Law 95-625 to September 30, 1981.

The primary purpose of the plan is to provide Congress information it needs to meet its oversight responsibility for the Appalachian Trail. To some extent, therefore, the plan is a report on the progress achieved to date in the administration of the Trail. In addition, the plan provides an opportunity to organize the accumulated policy directions, guidelines and understanding about administration of the Trail for the benefit of the private, state and federal partners in the Trail project.

The plan is intended to provide a framework for development and management of the Trail and its immediate environs. Detailed guidance for managers is provided by other documents. Cooperative agreements among various partners define relationships at the national, state and local levels. Local plans and agreements between individual trail clubs and public agencies provide direction and establish responsibility for development and management of individual trail sections. Agency manuals and handbooks and the ATC's manual, Trail Design, Construction, and Maintenance provide policy and technical direction for management of the trail, related facilities and adjacent lands.

Preparation of the plan has already served an important purpose by involving a great many individuals and organizations in the development of the concepts under which the Trail is administered. This process of definition and involvement will continue, leading to further improvements in understanding and implementation in the years ahead.

DEFINITIONS

Definitions of a few key terms at the outset will help make the plan more comprehensible.

Appalachian Trail Community - A broad term including all those with an interest in or relationship to the Appalachian Trail: hikers, volunteers, landowners, federal and state agency personnel, local officials, and citizens of the towns through which the Trail passes.

Corridor - The zone of land, outside existing boundaries of forests, parks, and gamelands, in which recently acquired federal and state interests provide permanent protection for the Trail.

Culture, cultural - Archeological and historical resources.

Forest Service - The U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, which administers the National Forests.

Local Management Plan - The plan for management of a section of Trail, prepared by that section's maintaining trail club in cooperation with the government partner for that section.

Manager - One who designs, constructs, maintains the Trail and its related facilities, and oversees Trail-related lands. The volunteers and employees of Trail organizations and employees of public agencies share the management of the Appalachian Trail.

Trailway - A general term describing the environment of the Trail, a "zone of concern" in which consideration of the effects of land uses on the Trail experience is important. This zone of concern may include private lands adjacent to the corridor and lands in multiple-use management by government agencies, on which consideration of the Trail is sought on a cooperative basis.

I. Resource to be Protected

The Physical Resource

Extending over a distance of some 2100 miles, the Appalachian Trail is a meandering footpath through mostly forested country from Maine to Georgia.* Its route generally extends along the crest of the Appalachian Mountains, but descends to cross pastoral valleys and the great rivers of the eastern United States: Penobscot, Kennebec, Androscoggin, Connecticut, Housatonic, Hudson, Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Potomac, James, New, Holston, Watauga, Nolichucky, French Broad, Big Pigeon, Little Tennessee and the Nantahala.

The Appalachian Trail was proposed by forester Benton MacKaye in 1921 as a footway linking the scenic high ridges of the eastern seaboard. Beginning at the summit of Katahdin** in Maine, the Trail wends its way through the remote, lake-dotted forests of Maine, traverses the White Mountains of New Hampshire with its Presidential Range, and crosses the Connecticut River into Vermont where it joins the Long Trail and follows the southern Green Mountains. Through the Berkshires, Taconics, and Housatonic Highlands of Massachusetts and Connecticut, the Hudson Highlands of New York and the northern New Jersey Highlands, the Trail follows a succession of ridges interspersed with valleys and small towns.

Near High Point, New Jersey, the Trail climbs onto the Kittatinny Mountain ridge and, west of the Delaware River, continues on Blue Mountain through most of Pennsylvania. It then follows South Mountain through the historic areas of southern Pennsylvania and Maryland to reach the Potomac River at Harpers Ferry.

The Trail proceeds through West Virginia and Virginia on the Blue Ridge south to Roanoke. It then picks its way through the complex mountain system of the southern Appalachians, first in southern Virginia (where Mount Rogers is featured) and then in Tennessee and North Carolina, where Holston Mountain, the Iron Mountains, Roan Mountain, the Unaka Mountains, the Bald Mountains, the Great Smokies, the Cheoah Mountains, and the Nantahala Range are followed. High elevation grass "balds" grace the Trail with spectacular views. Once again following the Blue Ridge in Georgia, the Trail reaches its southern terminus at Springer Mountain.

In its 2100 miles, the Trail offers a diversity of topography and a variety of vegetation and animal life. Numerous sites of ecological and cultural significance are traversed. The Trail hiker is exposed to the entire splendid range of land forms, history, and uses of the land that are found along the Appalachian Mountains.

*Most through-hikers walk northward on the Trail; however, the long-standing tradition of the Trail is to list features north-to-south, and that convention will be followed in this plan.

**The term "Katahdin", rather than "Mt. Katahdin" is used because, literally translated, Katahdin means "Mightiest Mountain".

The Volunteer Resource

Along with the mountains, fields and forests, the volunteers of the Appalachian Trail clubs require recognition as the other significant resource of the Trail. The traditional role of the volunteer is described in Senate Report No. 95-636 (1978):

"The Appalachian Trail itself...predates the Federal legislation by several decades. Conceived over 50 years ago by Benton MacKaye, the Appalachian Trail was made a reality prior to World War II. Adequate trail maintenance during those years was due in large part to the efforts of volunteers. These private individuals and trail club members have devoted many thousands of hours of their free time to the Appalachian Trail at no cost to the government. They represent a 51-year tradition of cooperative efforts with local, state, and federal land managing agencies which has resulted in extensive savings to the taxpayer and the protection of the resource."

For over half a century the Appalachian Trail has been constructed, maintained and protected by members of the volunteer community, coordinated by the Appalachian Trail Conference. In some sections, state and federal land managing agencies have played major roles. The 31 maintaining Trail clubs* range from 26,000 to 44 members and this array of trail clubs, diverse in membership and size, represents a human resource which is fundamental to the preservation of the traditions and integrity of the Trail.

Tidewater A.T. Club

The most recent addition to the ranks of Trail maintaining clubs is the Tidewater A.T. Club, centered in Virginia Beach, Virginia. Assigned a 9.8-mile section of the Trail in 1973, the club now has over 300 members eager to work on the A.T., despite the 200-mile commute to their section. Other clubs are much closer to their Trail sections.



*The number sometimes given is 60; some of the 31 designated maintaining clubs are actually conferences or associations, and have delegated sub-sections of their Trail section to their member clubs, thus bringing the total to 60.

II. Management Philosophy

The following statements of principle and policy outline the underlying themes of the Appalachian Trail. They provide background for management of the Trail as a whole. More specific policies and practices based on these general guidelines are contained in management plans for sections of Trail, prepared by trail clubs and government agencies. These guidelines are consistent with the purposes of the Appalachian Trail as part of the National Trails System and with Section 7(h) of the National Trails System Act.

1. Management will be carried out through the Cooperative Management System as defined in the Comprehensive Plan.

- a) The management system will preserve and strengthen the role of the volunteer, in which rests the "soul" of the Appalachian Trail.

The "soul" of the Appalachian Trail is what has distinguished it over the years from all other trails. This soul results from the high level of participation by the people who live along it and provide for its care and maintenance. The Trail has been attended to by the many, without direct supervision, which makes it basically a grassroots undertaking. It reflects the personalities of thousands of persons who have devoted their energies to the Trail because they love it. Volunteers with little means help keep the Trail a simple footpath.

- b) Local partnerships between trail clubs and agencies will be the basic building blocks of the system.

- c) The stewardship of private landowners and the involvement of townspeople along the Trail is an important tradition and will be reflected in the system.

- d) Among cooperating partners, management decisions will be by mutual agreement, to the extent possible.

- e) Management will be decentralized to the extent possible.

2. The Appalachian Trail will be managed to favor those values which have been traditional as goals within the AT community.

- a) The Trail will lie lightly on the land, remaining a simple footpath.

- b) Diversity in appearance of the Trail and related facilities (like bridges, stiles, shelters, and signs) is welcome within established standards.

Techniques used by A.T. builders and maintainers to perfect the Trail on its various sections are as diverse as the topography, soils, vegetative cover, and use patterns of the sections themselves. Management guidelines are, therefore, generally given in terms of desired end results rather than specific directions. An essential management ingredient is the intuition and thoughtfulness of the maintainer. One Trail goal is a continuous, traversable trail preserving certain common characteristics throughout its length. Another is to leave open all the options for diversity as will allow the Trail to possess a continuity of charm and freshness.

- c) Management will reflect a sympathetic concern for the special needs of long-distance hikers, while basically maintaining the Trail for hikers of all distances.
 - d) Commercial endeavors designed to profit from visitor use are not an acceptable component in the Trail corridor.
 - e) Shelters are a tradition on the AT, but use of the Trail should not depend on them. No attempt is made to provide such amenities for every potential user, so each person must be prepared to do without them. Shelter density and design should be consistent with a sense of the natural.
 - f) Care must be exercised, as the Trail is relocated or reconstructed, that its primitive quality is not lost. What are seen as Trail improvements may sometimes be steps in a progressive loss in simplicity for the footpath.
3. Diversity in the character and use of Appalachian Trail lands will continue.
- a) Classified wilderness areas will be managed in accordance with the Wilderness Act.
 - b) Lands retaining a sense of the wild and primeval will be managed with special concern for these values.
 - c) Federal and state lands so designated will continue to be managed for multiple use. Plans for management of these areas will provide for the Trail and resources to be managed to complement each other in a way that will assure continued maximum benefits from the land.
 - d) The Forest Service "Direction Statement for the AT" of 1977 establishes policies and guidelines to ensure that management within National Forest areas contributes to a desirable Trail experience.
 - e) Open areas and vistas are a particularly pleasing element of the AT. Management activities needed to preserve these characteristics are encouraged, so long as they reflect sensitivity to other Trail values.
 - f) Supportive zoning, donation of conservation easements, or voluntary restraint on adjacent private lands will be sought where needed to preserve a desirable Trail environment.
4. Basic maintenance, construction, and marking will be in accord with standards as defined in the Appalachian Trail Conference manual, "Trail Design, Construction, and Maintenance."
5. Hikers along the Appalachian Trail must be responsible for their own safety and comfort.

Trail design, construction, and maintenance should reflect a concern for safety without detracting from the opportunity for hikers to experience the wild and scenic lands by their own unaided efforts, and without sacrificing aspects of the Trail which may challenge their skill and stamina. Attempts to provide protection for the unprepared lead to a progressive diminution of the experience available to others.

6. Managers will foster an unregimented atmosphere and otherwise encourage self-reliance and respect for Trail values by users.

- a) The AT is a means, often the best means, of venturing into and enjoying the Appalachian Mountains domain.
- b) Hiker regulations will be kept as unrestrictive as possible, and should be developed only to the extent they are proven necessary to protect the physical trail, its environment, and the interests of adjacent landowners.*
- c) Managers' communications to hikers will be primarily through guidebooks and other literature distributed off the Trail, and secondarily through signs on the Trail.

7. Incompatible activities will be controlled by educational efforts and, failing this, by enforcement of laws and Trail regulations.

- a) Appropriate state, federal, and local agencies will see that the purposes of laws and regulations are not neglected within their jurisdictions. Where problems develop, noncoercive solutions -- design, education, volunteer ridgerunners or caretakers -- are preferred. Enforcement of regulations should not detract, if possible, from the hiking experience and be exercised only in a way that complements and reinforces educational approaches. Where the footpath is within the Appalachian Trail corridor purchased by the National Park Service, or is outside the boundaries of existing public areas, the Trail clubs and their agency partners will work with local law enforcement officials to assure their understanding of law enforcement needs and of the primary emphasis on education.
- b) Management actions will discourage activities that would degrade the Trail's natural and cultural resources or social values, such as use by groups or organizations involved in promotion, sponsorship, or participation in spectator events or competitive activities, or by groups which by their size or commercial interest generate use which is inconsistent with the concept of a simple footpath.

8. Special Issues.

- a) Motorized vehicles are specifically prohibited from the footpath by the National Trails System Act, except in emergencies or where specific crossings for landowners have been arranged. Management plans and actions, using educational efforts or trail design modifications and working with ORV user groups, will aim for the elimination of illegal motorized vehicle use.

*In certain high-use areas along the Trail, the need for regulation has been demonstrated, and the managing partner will give these areas special attention.

b) Horseback use also may result in damage to the Trail and may have an adverse effect on hikers' enjoyment. Riding is limited to those sections of the Trail which have traditionally accommodated horse use. On other sections, managers should work with equestrian groups to seek alternative trails for horses.

c) Hunting near the Trail is legal in many jurisdictions. Safety for hikers during the hunting season can best be pursued through education of hikers to wear orange; and of hunters to avoid shooting near or across the Trail.

9. The Trail will be continuous in its marking and be open to all to walk upon it.

III. Cooperative Management System

History of AT Management

While the sixty-year history of the Appalachian Trail is, for the hiker, a story of varied landscapes, solitude, and challenge along a 2100-mile footpath, it is also a record of a unique series of relationships which have provided stewardship for the Trail. The layout, construction, and maintenance of the Trail has been a shared effort of volunteer organizations, private landowners, and public agencies.

Volunteers began the marking and cutting of the Appalachian Trail in Palisades Interstate Park in 1922. Existing sections of New York/New Jersey Trail Conference, Dartmouth Outing Club, and Appalachian Mountain Club hiking trails, as well as a portion of the Green Mountain Club's Long Trail, were incorporated into the Appalachian Trail in the 1920's. The Civilian Conservation Corps helped construct the Trail in Maine. Pennsylvania's State Game Commission and the Maryland State Forester participated in the establishment of the Trail in those states, and in the south, National Parks and National Forests shared with volunteers in developing the Trail within their boundaries. Along the length of the Trail, private landowners (both individual and corporate) gave passage to the Trail across their lands and, in some cases, joined in the management efforts.

In 1938 and 1939, Appalachian Trailway Agreements were signed between the Appalachian Trail Conference and each state, recognizing more formally the existence of the Trail and the Conference's role in maintaining it. A similar agreement between the Forest Service and the National Park Service was signed in 1938. These agreements were the basis for Trail management over the next 30 years. Following passage of the National Trails System Act in 1968, new agreements were signed between the Conference and the National Park Service, the Park and Forest Services, and in 1980, between the Conference and Forest Service.

The joint public and private involvement in the Trail's beginnings has persisted in the management of the footpath. The Appalachian Trail Conference, formed in 1925, has unified and coordinated the efforts of volunteers, and today, thirty-one member trail clubs have responsibility for sections of the Trail. Where the Trail lies on public lands (see box, following page), the responsible agencies have taken a major role in managing the Appalachian Trail.

Proposed Management Direction

Under the authority of the National Trails System Act (1968) and its amendments (1978), the Secretary of the Interior (represented by the National Park Service) has been given responsibility for administration of the entire Trail in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture (represented by the Forest Service.) The Secretary of the Interior may, however, delegate to states or private organizations or individuals the responsibility to operate, develop, or maintain portions of the Trail.

In its deliberations Congress also recognized that the active role of the volunteers in management, which has been one of the Trail's great assets, should continue (Senate Report No. 95-636). The National Park Service, Forest Service, and other federal and state agencies will maintain this primacy of the volunteer through a close working partnership with volunteer-based organizations.

Public Lands Along the Appalachian Trail

FEDERAL

National Forests

White Mountain	Cherokee
Green Mountain	Pisgah
George Washington	Nantahala
Jefferson	Chattahoochee

National Park System

Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area	Blue Ridge Parkway
C&O Canal National Historical Park	Great Smoky Mountains National Park
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park	Appalachian Trail Corridor
Shenandoah National Park	

Tennessee Valley Authority

Smithsonian Institution (Nat'l Zoological Park)

STATE

Maine

Baxter State Park	Mahoosuc Public Lands (Public Reserved Land)
Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Lands	Grafton Notch State Park
Bureau of Parks & Recreation Lands	Other parcels of Public Reserve Lands
Bigelow Preserve	

New Hampshire

Lead Mine State Forest	Franconia Notch State Forest
Mt. Washington State Park	Sentinel Mountain State Forest
Crawford Notch State Park	N.H. Home for the Elderly

Vermont

Les Newell Wildlife Management Area	Clarendon Gorge Fish & Game Land
Kent Pond Fish & Game Impoundment Area	Haggood State Forest
Gifford Woods State Park/Forest	Stanford Meadows Wildlife Management Area
Calvin Coolidge State Forest	

Massachusetts

Clarksburg State Forest	East Mountain State Forest
Mt. Greylock State Reservation	Mt. Everett State Reservation
October Mountain State Forest	Commonwealth-acquired A.T. Corridor Land
Beartown State Forest	

Connecticut

Mohawk State Forest/Park**	Housatonic Meadows State Park
Housatonic State Forest	Macedonia Brook State Park**

New York

Harlem Valley Psychiatric Center	Hudson Highlands State Park
Depot Hill State Forest	Bear Mountain-Harriman State Park
Clarence Fahnestock Memorial State Park	

New Jersey

A.S. Hewitt State Forest	Stokes State Forest
Wawayanda State Park	Worthington State Forest
High Point State Park	

Pennsylvania

State Game Lands 168,217,106,110,80,211,170	Pine Grove Furnace State Park
Delaware State Forest	Caledonia State Park
Weiser State Forest	Samuel Dixon Restoration Center
Swatara State Park	Commonwealth-acquired A.T. Corridor Land
Michaux State Forest	

Maryland

South Mountain Natural Environment Area	Washington Monument State Park
Greenbrier State Park	Gathland State Park

Virginia

Sky Meadows State Park	Grayson Highlands State Park
Thompson Wildlife Management Area	Commonwealth-acquired A.T. Corridor Land

Georgia

Vogel State Park	Walasiyi Inn at Neels Gap
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**The Trail will not cross these parks once Trail relocations are completed.

NOTE: Brief intersections of the Appalachian Trail with other lands in public or public/private ownership are too numerous to list here. For example, state Departments of Transportation own rights-of-way for their highways which the Trail crosses. Similarly, New York City owns the right-of-way of the Catskill Aqueduct, also crossed by the Appalachian Trail. The watersheds of many towns are crossed by the Appalachian Trail.

The Appalachian Trail Conference, representing the volunteer at a Trail-wide level, will retain the responsibility for assuring that the Appalachian Trail is satisfactorily operated and maintained and will serve in a back-up capacity to the trail clubs.

Management for a resource as diverse as the Appalachian Trail involves many actions:

- o designing, constructing, and maintaining a footpath and associated facilities
- o monitoring newly-acquired corridor lands to assure their proper management
- o providing information and facilities for hikers
- o providing information for adjacent landowners
- o responding to fire, trespass, and emergency situations
- o planning for the future

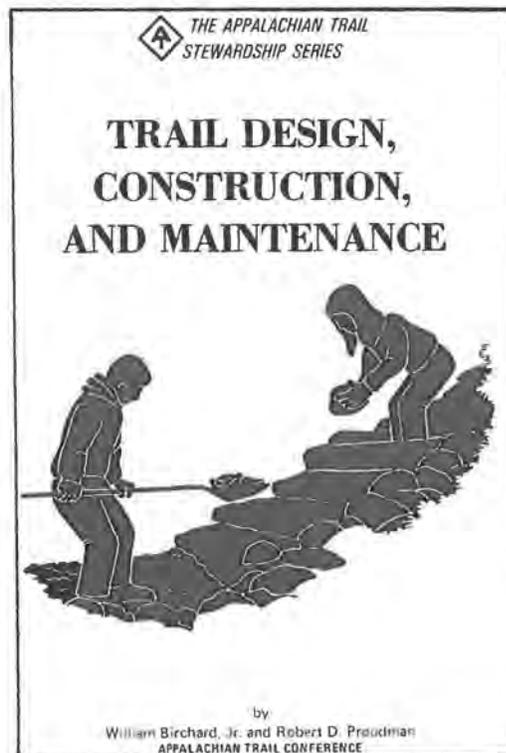
The National Park Service recognizes the strength of the public/private effort to meet these management challenges. It also recognizes that consolidation of the existing volunteer/agency relationship into one system could endanger the traditional spirit of cooperation. The Cooperative Management System for the AT which has emerged extends the partnership concept while seeking to protect the tradition of flexibility.

Trail Design, Construction, and
Maintenance

This manual of trail stewardship, published by the Appalachian Trail Conference in 1981, contains standards for the maintenance, design, and construction of the Appalachian Trail and its side trails. It provides, through diagrams and illustrations as well as text, a guide and specific working direction for builders and maintainers of the Trail. It is an expansion of an earlier ATC publication, and contains the following chapter headings:

1. TRAIL CLEARING
2. TRAIL MARKING
3. TRAIL SIGNS
4. DESIGN OBJECTIVES FOR THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL
5. TRAIL DESIGN FOR RECREATION
6. TRAIL DESIGN FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
7. TRAIL BUILDING; CONSTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION
8. FOOT BRIDGES AND STILES
9. TRAIL TOOLS

ATC will publish additional stewardship information which discusses monitoring of corridor lands, coordination of management, control of visitor use, and facility development.



The Local Partnership: A Decentralized Approach

The basic building block of the Cooperative Management System is the relationship between the individual trail club and the designated government agency (see Appendix I). The sum total of these partnerships covers the entire Trail. The cooperative effort emphasized at the local level allows the decentralization of decision-making and responsiveness to local problems and needs. While arrangements between the partners may vary on different sections of Trail, the goal of cooperative management is to preserve and strengthen the existing volunteer-centered system through agreement on division of responsibilities between volunteer organization and agency. Thus, in one area a club may simply blaze and do light clearing along the Trail, with the government partner providing the balance of management; on another section a club may be responsible for major Trail relocation and rehabilitation, construction and maintenance of shelters, emergency search and rescue, and information and education activities. Several clubs presently perform their own management-related research. Clubs are encouraged to take on as much responsibility as they can.

The Local Partnership

Tennessee Eastman Hiking Club and the Cherokee National Forest share responsibility for 122 miles of the A.T. in the state of Tennessee. They meet twice a year to outline work which needs to be accomplished, and more frequently on an informal basis.

On other sections of Trail, state agencies, local and county governments, private land trusts, and individual landowners may contribute to stewardship of the Trail.



While responsibility for overall Trail administration lies with the National Park Service, land-managing agencies retain their authority on lands under

their jurisdiction. For these situations, the goal is to assure the existence of a cooperative working arrangement between partners. Under the authority granted in the National Trails System Act, the National Park Service (with the Forest Service and the Conference) will ensure that adequate management procedures are being followed, but will defer to club/agency initiatives to the greatest extent possible.

Participants in Cooperative Management System, by State, as of July 1, 1981*

<u>STATE</u>	<u>TRAIL CLUB</u>	<u>GOVERNMENT AGENCY PARTNER</u>
MAINE	Maine Appalachian Trail Club Appalachian Mountain Club	Baxter State Park ME Dept of Conservation ME Dept of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Appalachian Mountain Club Dartmouth Outing Club	NH Dept of Resources & Economic Development White Mountain National Forest
VERMONT	Dartmouth Outing Club Green Mountain Club	VT Agency of Environmental Conservation Green Mountain National Forest
MASSACHUSETTS	AMC, Berkshire Chapter	MA Dept of Environmental Management
CONNECTICUT	AMC, Connecticut Chapter	CT Dept of Environmental Protection
NEW YORK	NY/NJ Trail Conference	NY State Office of Parks & Recreation NY Dept of Environmental Conservation
NEW JERSEY	NY/NJ Trail Conference	NJ Dept of Environmental Protection Delaware Water Gap Nat'l Recreation Area
PENNSYLVANIA	Springfield Trail Club Batona Hiking Club AMC, Delaware Valley Chapter Philadelphia Trail Club Blue Mountain Eagle Climbing Club Allentown Hiking Club Brandywine Valley Outing Club Susquehanna Appalachian Trail Club York Hiking Club Mountain Club of Maryland Potomac Appalachian Trail Club	PA Game Commission PA Dept of Environmental Resources Hawk Mountain Sanctuary (private) Borough of Hamburg
MARYLAND	Potomac Appalachian Trail Club	MD Dept of Natural Resources C&O Canal National Historical Park
VIRGINIA/ WEST VIRGINIA	Potomac Appalachian Trail Club Old Dominion AT Club Tidewater Appalachian Trail Club Natural Bridge AT Club Roanoke Appalachian Trail Club Kanawha Trail Club Virginia Tech Outing Club Piedmont Appalachian Trail Hikers Mt. Rogers Appalachian Trail Club Tennessee Eastman Hiking Club	Harpers Ferry National Historical Park VA Dept of Conservation & Econ Dev Shenandoah National Park George Washington National Forest Blue Ridge Parkway Jefferson National Forest
TENNESSEE/ NORTH CAROLINA	Tennessee Eastman Hiking Club Carolina Mountain Club Smoky Mountains Hiking Club Nantahala Hiking Club	Cherokee National Forest Tennessee Valley Authority National Forests of North Carolina (Pisgah, Nantahala) Great Smoky Mountains National Park
GEORGIA	Georgia Appalachian Trail Club	Chattahoochee National Forest

*List shows only which organizations are involved. An appendix lists mileages and an accurate pairing of Trail partners.

Other Management Partners

Supporting the local managing partners are a series of broader relationships between agencies and volunteers. The Appalachian Trail Conference, representing all the volunteer clubs, has agreements with the National Park Service and the Forest Service. The National Park Service has additional agreements with land-holding agencies -- the Forest Service, the state agencies and other Trail land-managing agencies such as the Smithsonian Institution.

ATC and ATPO

People are frequently confused as to the difference between the Appalachian Trail Conference and the Appalachian Trail Project Office. Both are located in Harpers Ferry.

The Conference, with over 15,000 individual members, is a private, nonprofit confederation of the 31 maintaining Trail clubs and their affiliates (with a combined membership of 60,000). It assigns Trail sections to clubs, acts as a central clearinghouse for Trail-wide information, publishes guidebooks, provides technical assistance to clubs, and allows the Trail clubs to speak with a united voice on issues affecting the Trail. There is a paid central office and field staff. The Conference is governed by a Board of Managers.

The A.T. Project Office is a part of the National Park Service. Headed by a Project Manager, it has the responsibility to see that the requirements of the National Trails System Act for the protection and management of the Trail are fulfilled. In practice, the Conference and Park Service work in close partnership with the Forest Service in coordinating the federal and state protection programs and in supporting local management planning efforts.



The traditional A.T. sign



The sign for the A.T. as part of the National Trails System

States like West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Georgia which have limited land management responsibilities along the Trail are also valuable partners in the system, contributing technical assistance, public information and education programs, and support in efforts to preserve open lands adjacent to the Trail. Private landowners, participating through Trail clubs or individually, are active partners in Trail management. The Appalachian National Scenic Trail Advisory Council (ANSTAC) provides a forum for the discussion of Trail-wide issues among the various partners.

ANSTAC

An advisory council for the Appalachian Trail is called for under Section 5(d) of the National Trails System Act. The Appalachian National Scenic Trail Advisory Council (ANSTAC), given a life of ten years (1978-1988) by the Act, may have up to 35 members appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, each serving a two-year term. The Advisory Council meets at least annually. As required by the Act, it is composed of representatives of the four federal agencies with the Trail on their lands (Interior, Agriculture, Smithsonian Institution, Tennessee Valley Authority), the 14 Appalachian Trail states, the Appalachian Trail Conference, and other interested private organizations, including landowners and users. The Advisory Council serves as a forum for the principal partners in the administration of the Trail and thus plays an important role in recommending policy directions for the Trail project.

IV. Operation of the Cooperative Management System

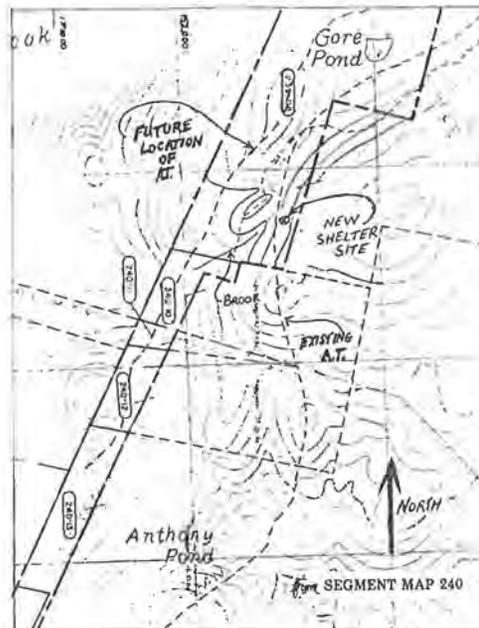
The Cooperative Management System for the Appalachian Trail, simple enough on paper, becomes far more complex when one looks at the day-to-day decisions and planning needed to manage the 2100-mile Trail. Assuring some degree of coordination among the volunteers of the 31 trail clubs, the land managing agencies along the Trail, and other agencies, communities, and user groups presents a formidable challenge. The National Park Service, the Appalachian Trail Conference and the Forest Service, working together, function as a clearinghouse for Trail-wide issues and information, while supporting and encouraging the planning and management actions occurring at the local level through which the Cooperative Management System functions.

Local Management Planning

Crucial to the planning for the Appalachian Trail, and reflecting the decentralized partnership system for its management, are the planning efforts occurring at the local and regional levels. Each trail club, with the participation of its agency partner and, where appropriate, the local community, is preparing a Local Management Plan, which documents and may expand the club's traditional management of the Trail. This Plan describes the management tasks, assesses each partner's contribution to management, assigns responsibilities and provides a standard procedure to identify site-specific actions needed and the process to be followed. Inclusion of representatives of the entire Trail community in management planning, which is occurring in some areas, enhances the overall management effort. Landowners with a particular interest in the Trail have made and will continue to make a major contribution to both the planning and actual operation of the Trail. By developing an informed and concerned constituency surrounding the Trail, the prospect for long-term preservation of Trail values and lands is strengthened.

Local Management Planning

Each of the 31 Trail maintaining clubs is preparing a written plan describing its role in the management of the A.T. A general approach for location of camping, water, parking, and access points is outlined, and specific actions are laid out. The local planning process includes public agencies and private groups in many areas. A sample Local Management Plan is included as an appendix.



Map used for locating a shelter site

An alternative approach for addressing local management issues is used by some clubs and the Forest Service. These partners, after defining management needs, assign responsibilities to one or the other partner in the form of an Agreement for Sponsored Voluntary Services. Building on this division of work assignments between club and forest administrator, a club may develop its own Local Management Plan encompassing broader management issues.

Within each topic in the following outline, the planners should define management principles which apply, discuss the past and present situations, consider alternative approaches, and then propose actions. Local Management Planning should not be seen as an end, but as an ongoing process of discussion and consultation between partners.

Local Management Plan - General Outline

PURPOSE OF PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. Overview of Trail Section Maintained by Club
 - 1. General route description
 - 2. Facilities
 - 3. Significant scenic, natural, cultural, and historic resources
 - 4. Land ownership (USFS, NPS, State, Private)
- B. The Maintaining Club
 - 1. Goals and history
 - 2. Organization and membership
 - 3. Activities
- C. Working Relationships and Agreements with Other Groups
 - 1. Government (USFS, NPS, State, Local)
 - 2. Other maintaining groups

II. MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

- A. The Physical Trail
 - 1. Marking
 - 2. Clearing
 - 3. Treadway
 - 4. Overnight use facilities
 - 5. Water sources
 - 6. Relocations
 - 7. Side Trails
 - 8. Others (bridges, registers, trailheads, parking, etc.)
- B. Relationships
 - 1. Other maintaining organizations
 - 2. ATC
 - 3. Government partners (USFS, NPS, State, Local)
 - 4. Abutting landowners
- C. Resource Protection
 - 1. Fire prevention and suppression
 - 2. Law enforcement
 - 3. Search and rescue
 - 4. Information and education
 - 5. Corridor monitoring
 - 6. Consideration of environmental impacts
- D. Other Uses
 - 1. Trail users
 - a. compatible
 - b. incompatible

III REVIEW AND REVISION OF PLAN

IV. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

V. MAPS

Other Planning Efforts

A number of state and national parks and forests along the Trail are engaged in preparing management plans for their areas, including the Appalachian Trail. National Park units are preparing General Management Plans, and National Forests are preparing Forest Plans. Active participation of Trail volunteers and the Appalachian Trail Conference in these agency efforts will assure consistency between these plans and the Local Management Plans.

The Forest Service is also preparing Regional Plans. Recognition of the Appalachian Trail will occur through participation of the Project Office and ATC and Trail clubs in the Forest Service regional planning process for the Eastern and Southern Regions.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE • FOREST SERVICE



NATIONAL FORESTS IN NORTH CAROLINA

NEWS

JULY 1980

OBJECTIVE: To inform the public of activities on the National Forests in North Carolina and provide them with an opportunity to have a voice in management actions that affect them or their environment.

SUPERVISOR ANNOUNCES MAJOR FOREST ISSUES

The Mission:
We have announced the first phase of our planning process. The objective of this process is to identify issues, concerns, and opportunities. We are planning to conduct a series of public hearings in the next few months. These hearings will be held in the major National Forests in North Carolina. The purpose of these hearings is to identify issues, concerns, and opportunities. We are planning to conduct a series of public hearings in the next few months. These hearings will be held in the major National Forests in North Carolina. The purpose of these hearings is to identify issues, concerns, and opportunities.

Public Involvement:
The planning process will be a continuous one. We will be holding a series of public hearings in the next few months. These hearings will be held in the major National Forests in North Carolina. The purpose of these hearings is to identify issues, concerns, and opportunities. We are planning to conduct a series of public hearings in the next few months. These hearings will be held in the major National Forests in North Carolina. The purpose of these hearings is to identify issues, concerns, and opportunities.



Douglas A. Olson
FOREST SUPERVISOR

Trails Built for Handicapped
The National Forest Service is planning to build a series of trails for handicapped people. These trails will be built in the major National Forests in North Carolina. The purpose of these trails is to provide handicapped people with an opportunity to enjoy the outdoors.

NENC VISITOR INFORMATION

Forest Service Planning

Each National Forest is preparing a Forest Plan as required by the Forest Management Act. The North Carolina National Forests have circulated a newsletter-format questionnaire to help identify issues, concerns, and opportunities. Both Regional and National Forest Service Plans are being developed by interdisciplinary teams to assure adequate consideration of all resource values, including the A.T. Public involvement is provided for at several stages in the planning.

Coordination and Review of Planning

Planning for the Appalachian Trail at the local level is being coordinated by the Appalachian Trail Conference. Conference field staff are working with individual clubs to assure that each local plan covers the topics essential to adequate management for that section, that it is consistent with the basic goals for the Trail (expressed in the Management Philosophy section of this plan), and that it has been developed in consultation with the agency partner. The ATC's Trail Design, Construction, and Maintenance manual, as well as the Comprehensive Plan, helps set the basic standards for Trail management. The ATC Board of Managers and staff, the National Park Service, and the Forest Service on National Forests, will take an active role in reviewing each local plan.

Cooperative Agreements

The relationships among the partners in the Cooperative Management System, described in the local plans, are formalized through a series of Cooperative Agreements. These agreements are being established on two levels:

- o A state-level agreement defines the relationships among the principal partners for that state -- the trail clubs and cooperating agencies plus the Appalachian Trail Conference and the National Park Service. Because of special circumstances, this agreement may be confined to a portion of a state.
- o On a second level, supporting the section-by-section agreements, are broader agreements for mutual consultation and cooperation on the entire Trail. For example, the broad agreement between the Conference and the Forest Service, while not specifying management responsibility for any section of Trail, helps place each individual club/National Forest interaction in a context of partnership and provides general guidance for the form of their local agreement.

The emphasis in both levels of agreements is on simplicity, by establishing a process of regular consultation and cooperation, rather than on prescriptions for every situation.



New Jersey Cooperative Agreement

In New Jersey, an agreement will recognize formally the existing commitment of the New York/New Jersey Trail Conference, the Appalachian Trail Conference, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, and the National Park Service to work together cooperatively in the operation, development, and maintenance of the Appalachian Trail in that state.

The agreement will describe the roles of the four partners; recognize the legislation, existing plans, and agreements on which the agreement is built; and commit all partners to mutual consultation on Trail issues. Simple in form, the agreement provides a basis for local discussion and cooperation in the future management of the Trail.

Issue Identification and Resolution

The process for issue identification and resolution emphasizes consultative approaches over line authority and local solutions above central direction. Inevitably, in a project of the scale of the Appalachian Trail, with the diversity of the resource and the numbers of managers involved, differences in approach to problems develop. An issue as simple as whether to build a bridge or simply ford a stream could cause disagreement between two managing partners.

In some cases, legal requirements under which an agency operates will dictate a course of action. In others, decisions by mutual agreement will be sought.

All steps to identify and resolve issues should be initiated at the most local management level. Only those issues which cannot be resolved or issues that appear to have wide-ranging consequences will be filtered to higher levels. Even here, issue resolution will generally assume the form of recommendations back to local partners.

Litter on the Trail - Two Solutions

Litter, particularly at trailheads, is a Trail-wide issue. However, each local club is expected to deal with the problem on its section of Trail.

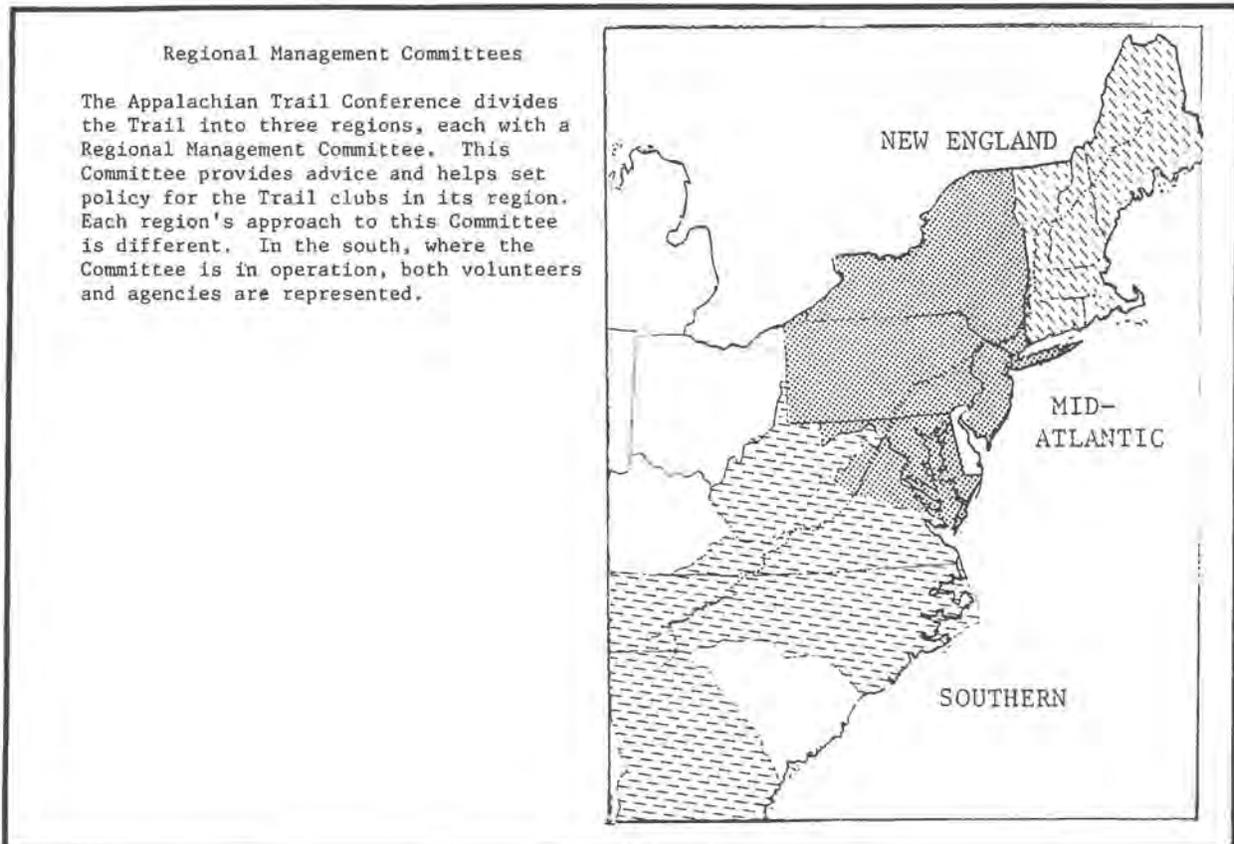
The Batona Hiking Club of Philadelphia recognized a litter problem at the trailhead at Wind Gap. The Club's Trail Supervisor contacted the Borough of Wind Gap and got an agreement for the Borough to install and service a trash container.



The New York/New Jersey Trail Conference conducts a semi-annual "Litter Day" cleanup of its Trail sections.

The Conference (through its central and field staff) will serve as a clearing-house when clarification of existing policy is needed by local managers. If new direction or policy is called for, the local managers should seek guidance within their agency or club, which, in turn, may consult the ATC Regional Management Committee, the Conference Board of Managers, the NPS, or the Forest Service. Some issues may be referred to a new "partnership committee" which was created to advise the ATC Board of Managers. It includes representatives of the Conference, the Forest Service, the National Park Service, and state agencies.

Should an issue remain unresolved, a special task force of representatives chosen for their broad knowledge of the subject may be convened. For major issues involving the whole Trail, advice of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail Advisory Council may be requested.



Funding

Although most AT management will be performed through volunteer activity or normal agency operations, additional funding for certain projects will be necessary. Congressionally-authorized funds for the Appalachian Trail are specifically designated for land acquisition, administration, and planning. Only limited funds have been programmed for Trail management and none for development of facilities or Trail construction outside existing federal lands.

Clubs and their agency partners, therefore, need to seek agreement in their mutual planning on the need for, and potential sources of, funds. The Appalachian Trail Conference has, as a stated goal, the generation of such funds from private sources, and will assist clubs in exploring the options for funding and material donations. Several local volunteer organizations have already successfully initiated endowment funds or received grants for Trail management. In certain instances, such as major capital improvements, some public investment may be required as a supplement to private funding sources.



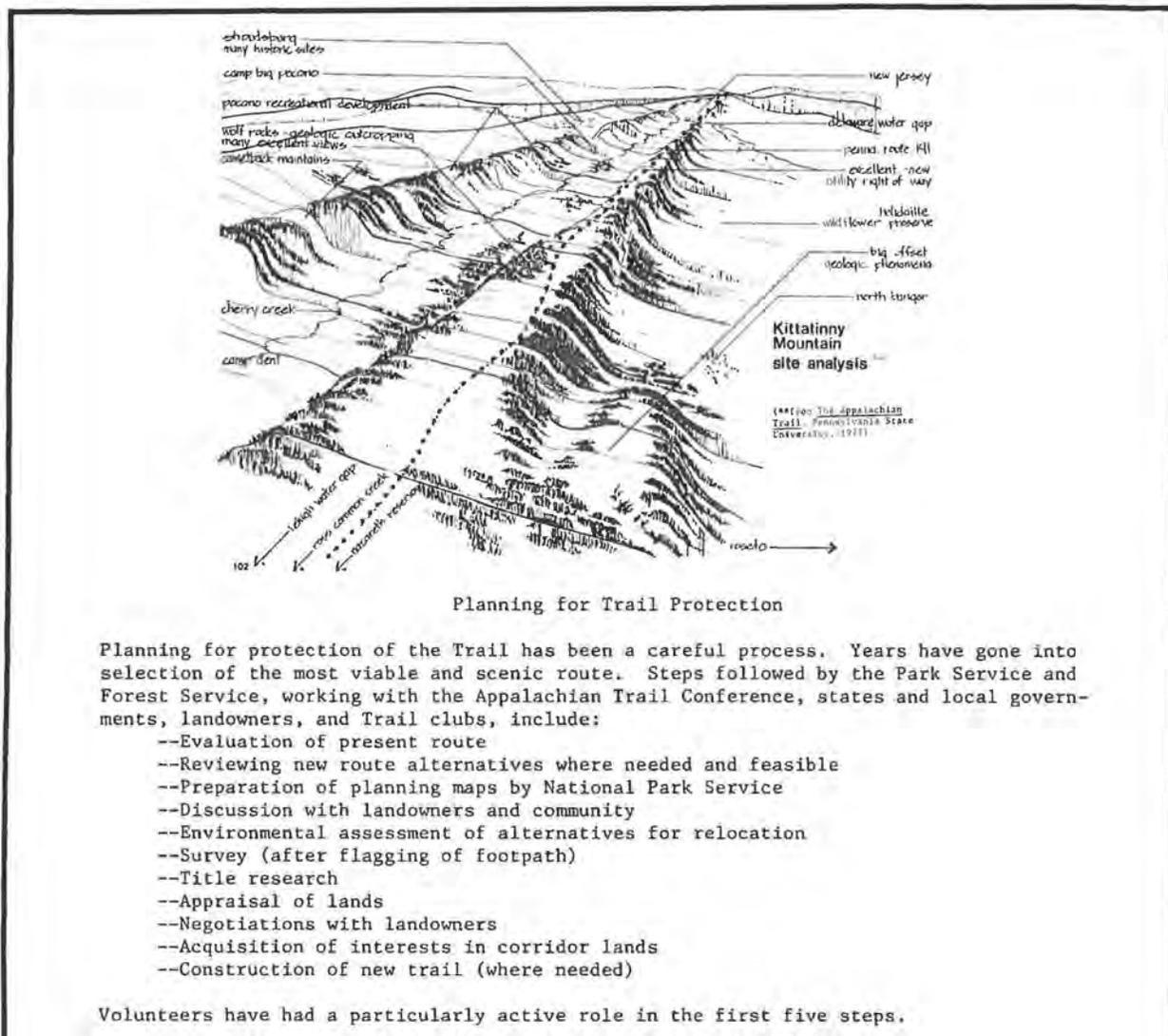
A.T. Management Fund

In Connecticut and Massachusetts, the Appalachian Mountain Club has established a Management Fund for the A.T. The Mt. Riga Corporation, a large landowner along the Trail, is one of a number of initial contributors to the fund. The income from the fund will be used solely for maintenance, capital improvements, and information and education programs. Such endowments are being established in other states as well.

V. Protection of Trailway

The current scope of the Appalachian Trail program is a direct result of the Congressional mandate in the National Trails System Act Amendments of 1978 which were designed to assure permanent protection and management for the Trail. Following the direction given in the Act, individual states, the Forest Service and the National Park Service have proceeded to acquire interests in lands where the Trail is inadequately protected or poorly located so that a continuous Trail in protected lands could be established.

Within state parks and forests and within the proclamation boundaries of national forests, whole tracts and rights-of-way have been acquired where needed to protect the Trail and to achieve the management objectives of the agencies concerned. The National Park Service has acquired a few large tracts to protect especially significant natural resources along the Trail that lie outside existing park and forest units. Between these large tracts and existing park and forest units, several states and the National Park Service have been acquiring sufficient interests to provide a right-of-way for the Trail and to limit adverse developments close to the Trail. The Forest Service has nearly completed acquisition of tracts within National Forest boundaries needed for protection of the Trail, while approximately 500 miles of the Trail remain to be protected outside National Forest boundaries. (See table in Appendix B.)



In National Park Service acquisitions, easements have been emphasized which leave structures, farmland and productive woodland near the Trail in private ownership. Where the National Park Service has acquired more land or interests in land than are necessary to meet Trail protection objectives, efforts will be made to exchange excess lands and interests for interests in land along inadequately protected Trail segments.

Wherever the Trail is inadequately protected, efforts will be made to extend protection with the assistance of state agencies and private conservation organizations and through exchange of surplus government lands and interests in land. Cooperation of landowners and local communities will be sought to avoid adverse developments along the Trail route. Additional interests in land needed for protection of the Trail will be purchased by state agencies, the Forest Service and the National Park Service to the extent appropriations are made available for this purpose.

The objectives are to assure that the Trail will be continuous, in a desirable location, and that it will be adequately buffered from incompatible developments, to the extent that objective is achievable. In some cases, short sections of the Trail will remain on roads or sidewalks where there is no feasible alternative. The Trail also will continue to go through a number of towns that have been a traditional part of the Appalachian Trail experience.

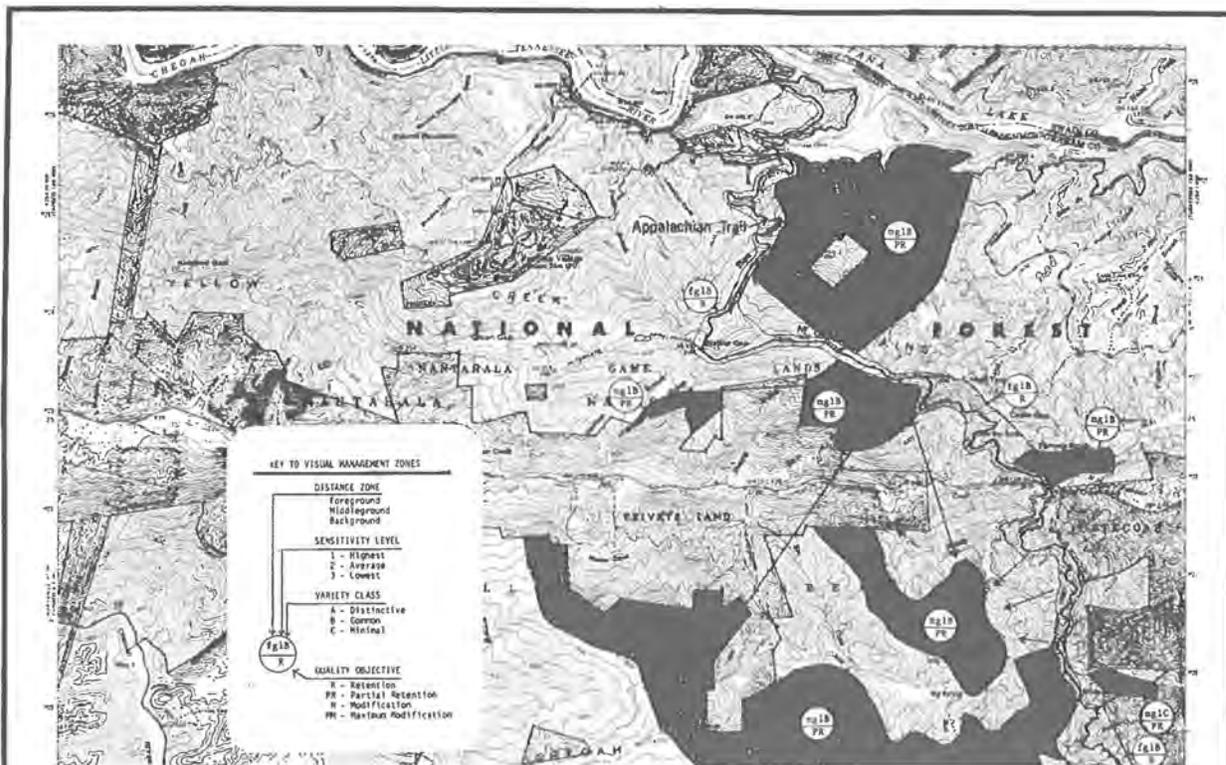
Relocation of the Trail

The Appalachian Trail, with the myriad natural and human forces at work on its 2100 miles, has changed location in minor and major ways over the years. A blowdown to be bypassed here, a scenic overlook to be included there, a second home development or increase in traffic on a country lane, have resulted in countless re-routings, large and small, for the Appalachian Trail. But throughout, the Trail has remained continuous and well-blazed.

Once the current phase of corridor protection and Trail relocation is complete, changes in the Trail route are expected to be far less frequent. Minor alterations in the location of the footpath, to protect the land or improve scenic quality, will continue to be at the discretion of the local managers, agency and volunteer. Major relocations will continue to be made only with the consultation of the National Park Service, the Conference, and Forest Service. Under the Relocation Procedures worked out in 1977, the desirability of a new location will be carefully assessed before any change is made. The procedure will also allow the National Park Service and Conference to maintain a reliable record of the exact location of the Trail.

Recognition of the Appalachian Trail

Within existing land agency jurisdictions -- parks, forests, gamelands, watersheds -- the Appalachian Trailway should be given recognition to insure it maintains its existing character. In some cases, an agency will specify a corridor of certain width on either side of the Trail where no detrimental management actions will occur. In others, a "zone of consultation" will provide for discussion of management actions by the land agency and volunteer clubs in areas adjacent to the Trail where these actions might have adverse impact on the hiking experience. The Forest Service's Visual Management System provides for such consultation.



Visual Management System

As required in the National Forest Management Act, the Forest Service evaluates all its lands for their visual quality. This evaluation is conducted through a mapping process which identifies the type of landscape, the degree of variety or scenic quality, and its sensitivity to public viewing. The process then recommends general management regimes for a given area, ranging from Preservation to Maximum Modification.

The A.T., as a National Scenic Trail, is given a maximum sensitivity rating. Depending upon other resource values, most areas in the Trail's foreground and middleground are then slated for "Preservation" (if in a Wilderness Area), "Retention", or "Partial Retention".

Volunteers from A.T. clubs have been encouraged to join Forest Service landscape architects in mapping the A.T. in their areas.

Monitoring the Corridor Lands

In areas of newly-acquired state or Park Service tracts, the monitoring of corridor lands will become a major new responsibility for the Trail clubs and their government partners. A volunteer monitoring program has already been initiated by several of the Trail clubs, using local landowners as well as club volunteers to watch over the corridor lands. Information on and maps of each tract acquired are given to the monitor, who then visits the property periodically to observe and report any problems. Cases of timber trespass or vandalism have been infrequent, and can usually be handled by a discussion between monitor and the adjacent landowner. Local police and fire jurisdictions, backed up by the agency partner, provide law enforcement or fire assistance when that becomes necessary.

Landowners who have sold easements for the Trail are encouraged to continue their stewardship of lands near the Trail, thus joining the monitoring effort.

A current problem for the volunteer corridor monitors is that the external boundaries of the Trail corridor are not surveyed or marked. The National Park

Service has initiated a pilot project for boundary marking on a section of Trail on the Virginia/West Virginia line, and plans to complete survey and marking of the corridor perimeter as significant sections of Trail lands are acquired.



Leases, Special Use Permits & Cooperative Agreements

The newly-acquired Trail corridor contains a significant number of sites--structures, agricultural and forest lands--where continuing use of these facilities and resources seems both desirable and compatible with the Trail. Some of these uses are included as reservations in easement terms. Local and volunteer managers will, through their corridor monitoring program, be familiar with these easement terms. Where no easement exists, local managers will evaluate each situation for its potential benefits and impacts on the Trail, and then recommend to the land-managing agency the use of a cooperative agreement, the issuance of a special use permit, establishment of a lease, or other appropriate arrangements within existing laws.

The Future Protection of Trailway Values

The isolated and scenic character of the Appalachian Trail will continue to be threatened in the future. Extending the length of the Eastern seaboard, within a half-day's drive of a third of the nation's populace, the presently wild or pastoral areas through which the Trail passes will be continuously under pressure for many kinds of development: recreational homes, ski areas, mining and industrial operations, communications facilities, highways, and energy projects. For example, impacts of major second-home developments on ridgetop land have been averted in more than a dozen cases through federal acquisition, and more such development proposals are probable near the Trail. Plans for energy-producing windmills in the high ridges of the Appalachians are likely in the near future.

It is not only the quality of the landscape and visible land uses which affect the Appalachian Trail experience, however. Noise pollution, degradation of air quality, and that intangible, the human community along the Trail, all affect the enjoyment of Trail users. Even where the Trail seems securely enveloped in National Parks, National Forests, and state park and forest land, activities on lands adjacent to or within these units may adversely affect the Trail.

No federal funding for land protection beyond the present acquisition program is expected. In the event that further protection is undertaken, it is the local and state governments and private citizens who are expected to provide the initiative outside federal boundaries. Local or state ordinances, easements, or conservation zones will be sought to protect open land and nonconflicting land uses, and funding from local sources may support these efforts.

Awareness of ongoing threats should arouse in the Appalachian Trail community a concern and a vigilance. At the same time, emphasis should be on integration with compatible land uses, rather than on an attempt to preclude them. Agricultural use which preserves pastoral scenery along the Trail is not only compatible but desirable, and cooperation with organizations dedicated to agricultural land preservation will be sought. Harvesting of timber in areas adjacent to the Trail, long a tradition, is considered a compatible use in general and an understood use in National Forests. Again, the emphasis for the Trail community will be on seeking careful consideration of the impacts of such management on the Trail experience, rather than on an attempt to prevent it. Where other projected land uses, including energy development projects, appear to conflict with Trail values, ways to reduce the impacts will be sought at the planning stage.

Land Trusts

The long-standing involvement of the Ottauquechee Regional Planning Commission and of the Ottauquechee Regional Land Trust in Vermont is bearing fruit with innovative approaches to protecting the Trail. Land Trust representatives are working with landowners affected by the protection program to help devise easements and similar restrictions on the use of land that are consistent with current agricultural and forestry uses and also with the protection of the Trail and the Trail environment. They accompany advice on planning with expertise on tax benefits, thereby encouraging donations that can reduce significantly the cost of acquiring interests needed to protect the Trail. Land Trust involvement ensures that local conservation objectives--preserving productive farm and timber land, open space preservation, orderly and compatible development--are combined with Trail protection objectives. With the help of these local experts, Trail protection in Vermont has become a locally-popular tool for preserving the desirable characteristics of the rural areas in which it is located.



SUITABILITY OF SOILS FOR RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT - LEE TRACT

An informal system linking the volunteer corridor monitors with local and regional groups -- town planning commissions, and private groups such as The Nature Conservancy -- to pursue conservation of open space will be established under the direction of the National Park Service and Conference. While the emphasis will be on local solutions, the National Park Service, together with the Appalachian Trail Conference and Forest Service, will monitor the trends Trail-wide and facilitate local solutions, with the advice and cooperation of ANSTAC, where needed.

It is clear that long-term protection of the Appalachian Trail rests not so much with acquiring tracts of wild land as with the relationships which are established with national forests and parks, state and local agencies, and the people who own land or reside along the Trail. The Trail values to be perpetuated include more than a narrow footpath, and the scheme for protecting these values must thus be broader than simple ownership of land. Trail clubs, the Appalachian Trail Conference, the Forest Service and the Project Office share equally in the responsibility for creating a climate of concern for the Trail, and for finding the convergence of interests between Trail users and adjacent communities (protection of watersheds being one example). Only through the continued and growing recognition of the Appalachian Trail as a valued resource, with actions and policies backing that recognition, will Trail values be perpetuated.

VI. Use of the Appalachian Trailway

Type of Use

The Appalachian Trail provides a premier long-distance hiking opportunity which gives the Trail its unique character. However, most visitors are short-term hikers; only about 100 "end-to-enders" hike the entire length of the Trail each year. The pattern of heavy short-term use -- day hikes and backpack trips measured in days rather than months -- dictates careful balancing of the needs of the less experienced hiker with those of the long-distance hiker.

2000-Milers*	
From 1936 to 1969 only 50 people hiked the entire A.T.	
1970	10
1971	23
1972	35
1973	88
1974	71
1975	69
1976	92
1977	60
1978	77
1979	115
1980	118

*Figures include only those hikers who reported their accomplishment to the Appalachian Trail Conference. They reflect hikers who walked the Trail over a number of years as well as those who accomplished the feat in one season.

Amount of Use

Given the spectrum of use, a total figure for use of the Appalachian Trail is neither easy to come by nor would it be particularly helpful. On the low end we have the numbers of end-to-enders (above); on the high end, we have the national and state parks and forests where visitors can step from their cars to walk briefly on the Appalachian Trail as it crosses a road or parking area. In Great Smoky Mountains National Park (with 8 million recreation visitors in 1980), White Mountain National Forest (2.8 million), Shenandoah National Park (1.8 million), and Bear Mountain-Harriman State Parks (1.9 million in 1979), the Trail is easily accessible from an automobile, and figures from these areas of "those who walked on the Appalachian Trail" could give an inflated view of Trail use. Between these extremes we have hikers (undoubtedly numbering in the millions) whose walks on the Appalachian Trail range from a few hours to a few months.

A great majority of use occurs from late spring through October; however, use during other months is increasing everywhere along the Trail.

Use of the Trail

No figures are available for "number of hikers using the Appalachian Trail", except for very short segments. The number of access points, and 12-month use in some areas, makes counting of hikers difficult; the varieties of use (ranging from hikes of a few hundred yards to journeys of the entire 2000 miles) make a single figure for Trail use of dubious value.

Areas which have been identified by local managers as enjoying heavy use are indicated on this map.



With the improvement in Trail quality resulting from the current protection program, and the emerging pattern of closer-to-home vacations, future use will probably be heavier on some sections of the Trail. However, the recent trends for both backpacking and use of the national parks indicates that the dramatic increase in hiking and backpacking of the 1970's has tapered off.* Predictions for future use levels for the AT should take into account these opposing trends.

Access

Access to the Appalachian Trail has traditionally been unrestricted for hikers, and freedom of use will continue along most of the Trail. The only exceptions are in Great Smoky Mountains and Shenandoah National Parks, certain designated Wilderness Areas, and Baxter State Park, where requirements for an overnight camping permit (in order to preserve the resource) effectively limit daytime use. In these cases, special attention to the needs of through-hikers is given. Formal access to the Trail is provided through side trails and trailheads designated in local management plans; not all roadcrossings of the Trail are designated access points, and not all access side trails are on public land.

*1) Scardino, et. al., 1980. Forecasting Trends in Outdoor Recreation on a Multi-State Basis. Paper given at National Recreation Trends Symposium. 2) National Parks Statistical Abstract. 1979. 3) USDA-Forest Service. 1980. An Assessment of the Forest and Range Situation in the United States. (RPA)

Overnight Use

Public and private landowners along the way, as well as the volunteer Trail clubs, have a long history of accommodating the hikers of the Appalachian Trail. They have provided for at least a basic level of overnight use, water, access, and safety, as well as trail continuity and upkeep, to maintain a Trail experience that is diverse and challenging. The accommodation of Trail visitors will follow and build on this tradition; guidelines are laid out in the Overnight Use Principles approved by the Trail Advisory Council in 1977.

Hikers encounter diverse arrangements for overnight accommodation along the Appalachian Trail. Tent camping is most common, although local conditions frequently require Trail managers to place some restrictions on where tent camping may occur. A range of possibilities for tenting, from constructed platforms for tents in designated areas, to camping zones, to dispersed back-country camping all occur on one section or another of the Trail.

The AT's traditional system of open shelters, which the ATC plans to retain, provides for shelter from inclement weather and an opportunity for sociability which many hikers enjoy. The present system consists of 230 shelters along the Trail's 2100 miles, supplemented locally by enclosed huts, cabins and hostels (run by Trail clubs, churches, and other private groups.) Permits and fees are required in some jurisdictions.

Shelters

The 230 primitive shelters along the Appalachian Trail have various designs. Four common designs are shown below:



A solid, presawn and prefabricated construction was used in the Smith Shelter in Pennsylvania.



The Gentian Pond Shelter in New Hampshire was built with native logs and a shingled roof.



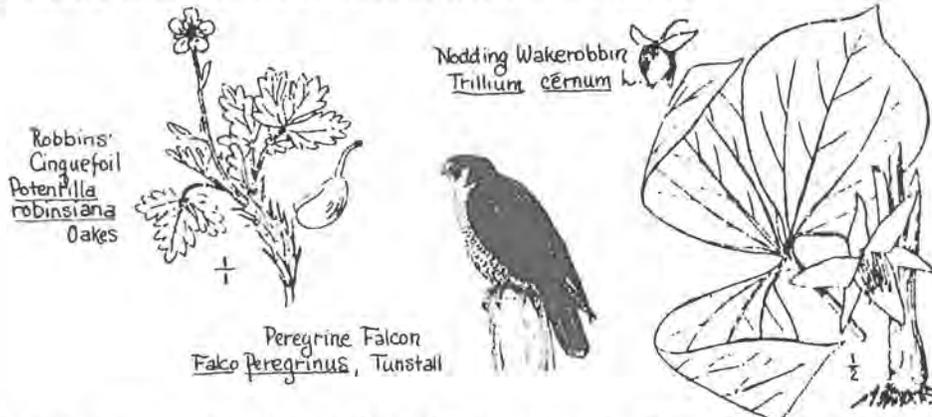
Open-front Adirondack shelter in Connecticut.



A stone shelter in the Smoky Mountains.

Threatened or Endangered Species along the A.T.

A number of rare, threatened, endangered or geographically limited species have been identified on or near the Appalachian Trail. These include:



Trail managers must take care that public interest in these rare species does not threaten their habitat.

Carrying Capacity

One approach to the problem of overuse lies in applying the concept of carrying capacity to the Appalachian Trail. One definition for carrying capacity is:

"The amount, kind, and distribution of use that can occur without leading to unacceptable impacts on either the physical/biological resource or the available experience." (Hendee, et.al., 1978.

Wilderness Management)

The concept, while difficult to apply for a trail of the length, physical diversity, and the variety of management objectives of the Appalachian Trail, provides a useful starting point for considering the problems of overuse.

The concept of carrying capacity is best kept divided into its two components. One is the physical and biological capacity of the area to sustain use. The other is the "social carrying capacity": the ability to sustain numbers of users without unacceptable degradation of the Trail experience (be that an expectation for solitude, or for socializing with others.) These two carrying capacities provide a conceptual framework for observing the Trail resource and planning for its management.

The volunteer and professional stewards of the Appalachian Trail must realize that Trail management -- both its objectives and practices -- significantly determine both the physical and social carrying capacities. For example, if preservation of the resource with only minimal erosion is the management objective, trail construction can be carried to a degree which allows this objective to be met, even with high use levels. The physical carrying capacity is thus not fixed, but can be increased almost indefinitely by trail hardening techniques.

Similarly, if the objective is to maximize hiker solitude, managers may find ways to limit visitor use so this objective is met. Through a management prescription, the Trail is developed and managed within the bounds of the combined social and physical/biological carrying capacity.

Local managers will have to consider several questions as they think through the issues of overuse and carrying capacity.

- o What are the qualities of the resource we are protecting and using?
- o What is the intensity of use on each Trail section?
- o Will we accommodate Trail design and management to expected use levels, (realizing that better trail encourages ever greater use) or will we specify a desired level and then develop a plan which controls visitor use to meet these goals?
- o To what level may deterioration go before it is unacceptable (recognizing that even one visitor can alter the environment)?
- o How will we measure changes in use or in the environment?
- o Is preservation of the resource, or provision of a certain experience for the visitors, our primary goal? (Good management usually involves balancing these two goals.)
- o What is a reasonable length of Trail to consider in answering these questions? 1 mile? 10 miles? 100 miles?
- o How can we both manage the Trail for specific objectives and maintain the traditional unregimented atmosphere?

Both volunteer and professional Trail managers will need to address these fundamental questions as they proceed with their local management plans.

Management Techniques to Meet Use Levels

Based on the above considerations, managers may meet their objectives by choosing from a number of management practices. Careful location, design, and initial construction is crucial to the preservation of the Trail. To protect the physical resource a wide range of trail construction and visitor control techniques is available which will help minimize deterioration of the Trail, campsites, and trailheads. For example, managers may design more challenging sections of trail to influence use, or close side trails in heavily used areas. The Appalachian Trail Conference plans to publish a stewardship series which will address these topics, and information in its guidebooks may help distribute use.

Educational materials and programs which inform Trail users can make these visitors active participants in preserving the resource. For example, signs or brochures encouraging hikers to stay on the footpath and not "cut" switchbacks will help maintain the quality of the footpath. Knowledge of the difficulty

of each section will help hikers unprepared for a rigorous experience to avoid difficult and perhaps dangerous situations. Where physical deterioration is a concern, diversion to alternative trail routes is a possibility; good maps, signing, trail construction, and scenic points are needed to make these options appealing. At the same time, the tradition of the minimum necessary signing will be followed.

In addition, access, while not controlled, may be discouraged at many road crossings, to insure hiker safety and reduce nuisance to local landowners as well as to limit use on certain sections. Managers may vary the amount of available parking depending on desired use levels.

Guidelines for the techniques to influence Trail use will be addressed in planned ATC publications. Local managers will decide what is appropriate for their sections. The Appalachian Trail Conference, National Park Service, and the Forest Service will participate in the planning to insure that objectives for management of the physical resource and the Trail experience are achieved.



The Ridgerunner Program in Connecticut

Volunteer and paid ridgerunners have been a key element for informing hikers and managing the Appalachian Trail in Connecticut. The ridgerunners spend the day hiking and talking with each party they meet, informing them about campsites, water sources, and rules for use of the Trail. They also answer questions and gather information on numbers and types of hikers, and on the condition of the Trail. Ridgerunners do not attempt to enforce rules, but they do report problems or significant violations to Trail managers.

In the summers of 1979 and 1980, the Connecticut Chapter of the Appalachian Mountain Club revamped its ridgerunner program. Two full-time paid ridgerunners worked with a volunteer contingent (numbering 70 in 1980) to patrol the Club's 56 miles of Trail. Hikers and landowners have expressed their approval for this low-key approach to management of Trail use, and the program is expected to continue, with volunteers out on weekends from April-June and September-November and paid ridgerunners filling in during the summer months (ridgerunners have noticed lower use of the Trail during mid-summer months).

Berkshire Chapter AMC and Potomac Appalachian Trail Club have had similar programs.

Data Collection

Thoughtful planning and design for the Trail depends on information on past use and reasonable prediction of future use. Some agencies and clubs collect data on numbers of users, patterns of use, number in party, and similar information; other managers rely on their on-ground observations of hikers and on the wear-and-tear on trail and campsites. In either case, there is a recognition that good planning rests on adequate knowledge.

Decisions to change a level or pattern of use should be made only with adequate data and compelling evidence of need to support that decision. Managers will have to exercise perpetual care that research results do not inadvertently lead to a progressive modification of the basic tenets of the Trail, such as unnecessary Trail upgrading and hardening.

The Appalachian Trail Conference, working with the Forest Service and National Park Service, will coordinate a system for developing Trail use information consistent with federal law and directives on collecting data. Both standardization of measures and skills and techniques for data collection will be encouraged. Over a period of years, this information will be aggregated and made available to managers.

Research

Relationships between Trail managers and researchers are encouraged so ongoing research reflects practical management concerns and makes use of the manager's expertise and manpower. Designing research projects as a joint effort between managers and researchers ensures that the results are directly useful and that the Trail management will increasingly be based on the state-of-the-art knowledge. A 1977 Symposium, co-sponsored by Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies and several federal agencies, addressed these issues and, in bringing together researchers and managers, helped chart future directions for research.*

Certain sections of the Trail already have well-developed research capabilities.

- o The Appalachian Mountain Club has its own research operation in the White Mountains, as well as a cooperative relationship with the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station of the Forest Service.
- o The Green Mountain Club, working with both the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station and the University of Vermont, has regularly participated in research projects which have been useful to on-ground managers.
- o The Potomac Appalachian Trail Club has produced several Trail-related studies.

*The published Symposium proceedings, Long Distance Trails: The Appalachian Trail as a Guide to Future Research and Management Needs, is available from Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies.

- o Shenandoah National Park has worked with West Virginia University and Pennsylvania State University, and holds an annual symposium on research.
- o The Upland Field Research Laboratory has been monitoring conditions and management alternatives in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park for several years.
- o The Forest Service, at its Experiment Stations across the country, has published numerous studies on backcountry recreation and management. The Northeastern Forest Experiment Station has conducted specific research on the AT.
- o The Appalachian Trail Conference now has a monthly column reviewing recent research in its publication, the Register.

The Conference, Forest Service, and National Park Service will help identify critical research needs and initiate studies of issues affecting the entire Trail.



Balds Symposium

The Appalachian Trail Conference in November, 1980, helped initiate and sponsor a Symposium focusing on the management of Southern Balds. These high-elevation open areas are of great ecological interest as well as scenic value and their management requires some difficult decisions. The 60 participants in the symposium represented land managers, researchers, and user groups. The volatile issue of manipulation of landscape for preservation of scenic qualities was discussed and alternative management strategies were reviewed. Under the leadership of the Southern Appalachian Research Resource Management Cooperative (SARRMC), a commitment to ongoing monitoring of Balds conditions and management was made.

VII. Development of Facilities

Need for Facilities

There are needs to protect the resource and to provide some rudimentary development along the Appalachian Trail for the use of hikers. Facilities which help limit impact on fragile sites or help concentrate use into areas which can then be managed more intensely contribute to preservation of the natural areas through which the Trail passes, as well as aid the hiker. Facilities associated with the Trail include:

- shelters (open)
- lodges, huts, cabins, camps (enclosed)
- campsites
- drinking water sources
- signs
- toilets
- trailheads (including parking areas)
- side trails
- bridges



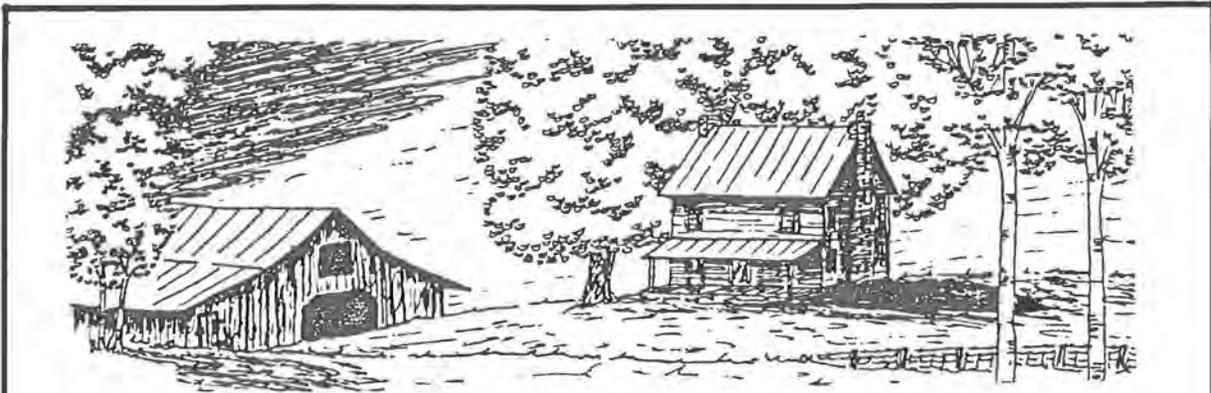
Bog Bridges

Where the Trail passes over wet areas, the potential for environmental damage (soil compaction, erosion, and siltation of water) may be matched by the hiker's discomfort with wet feet. Often a relocation is not feasible. Simple log bridges are frequently constructed in these areas.

Planning of Facilities

As local managers establish objectives for their trail sections and assess the need to provide for overnight use, water, and access, their plans reflect existing facilities and intentions to dismantle old or develop new ones. They are considering alternative solutions requiring different levels of development. Then, following guidelines contained in ATC's standards and the manual, Trail Design,

Construction, and Maintenance, they plan adequate location, construction, and maintenance of facilities. Working with the clubs, the ATC or government partner (depending on jurisdiction) assures that the planning of facilities is thoughtful and in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and local and state building and health codes and environmental protection laws. Clubs, and occasionally their government partners, are also responsible for securing funds for needed development and upgrading, with the volunteers supplying oversight and maintenance as well as construction. While adequacy of facilities is essential, uniformity is not. Different local conditions are expected to call for different solutions.



Structures

A number of structures have been coincidentally purchased during the Trail protection programs of the Forest Service and National Park Service. These buildings range from barns and sheds to full-size houses and cinderblock buildings. After consideration (in local management plans) of the Trail use and condition of the structure at each site, a recommendation will be made to the responsible agencies. Options include public use with an overseer, interim care by selected tenants, resale of structure, or removal through open-bid sales and salvage. Such a decision will be made within the requirements of existing laws. If the structure does not enhance management of the Trail or conflicts with Trail values in the area, it should be removed to avoid creating an unnecessary and potentially troublesome site. Planning for several of the structures has occurred; proposed uses include ridgerunner headquarters, hiker hostel, caretaker lodging, and tool storage space.

VIII. Maps

A map of the entire Trail accompanies this plan. In addition, in conjunction with the Trail protection program, the Land Acquisition Office is assembling an atlas of Trail "segment" maps, at 1:7200 scale, which will show exact location of the Trail and corridor boundaries. A master list of interests and encumbrances on all parcels comprising the Trail corridor will supplement the atlas.

Maps for Appalachian Trail Planning and Management

Comprehensive Plan Map (front)



Scale-1:2,000,000
1" = 31.5 miles (approx.)
Shows whole trail
Available from: ATPO, ATC

Comprehensive Plan Map (back)



Scale-1:600,000
1" = 9.5 miles (approx.)
Shows whole trail (in 1/3's)
Available from: ATPO, ATC

Guidebook Map



Scale (varies)
1:62,500 (1" = 1 mile)
Shows approx. 10-30 miles of trail or
1:250,000 (1" = 4 miles)
Shows approx. 120 miles of trail
Available from:
ATC, PATC, KTA

USFS or NPS Unit Map



Scale (varies)-1:100,000 1" = 1.6 miles (approx.)
1:62,500 (1" = 1 mile)
Shows approx. 50-100 miles of trail
Available from: USFS or NPS

USGS 1:100,000 (future)



Scale-1:100,000
1" = 1.6 miles (approx.)
Shows approx. 50 miles of trail
Available from:
No sections of trail are currently available at this scale; eventually, all will be from USGS*
*United States Geological Survey
Branch of Distribution
1200 S. Eads St
Arlington, VA 22202

USGS 7.5' Quad



Scale-1:24,000
1" = 2,000 ft.
Shows approx. 5-10 miles of trail
Available from bookstores or USGS*
Note: USGS has index maps for 7.5' quads along the AT; many other scales are also available.

ATPO Segment Map



Scale-1:7,200
1" = 600 ft
Shows approx. 2-3 miles of trail
Available from: ATPO

Small Scale

Maps at Actual Scale

Large Scale



The Appalachian Trail

Comprehensive Plan Map (front)



Information Displayed:
Trail route
state boundaries
major drainages
major cities
public lands along Trail (state and federal)
Trail towns

Uses of Map:
provides regional context for Appalachian Trail (relation to population centers, transportation, geographic features)

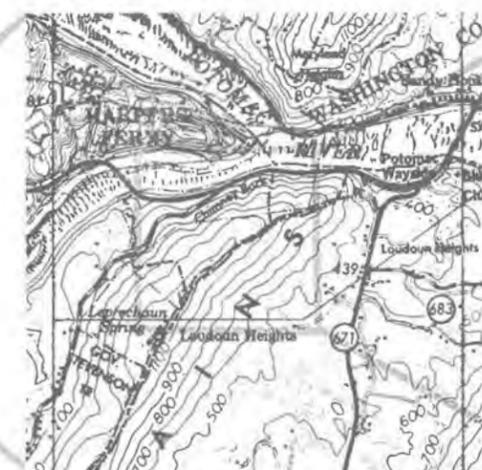
Comprehensive Plan Map (back)



Information Displayed:
Trail route
state boundaries
major drainages
major cities
major highway access
public lands along Trail (state & federal)
Trail club sections
county boundaries
Trail towns
government partner sections
scenic highlights

Uses of Map:
displays information from Comprehensive Plan
allows planning, or following progress of, a through-hike
gives ATC and ATPO a base map for administration of Trail

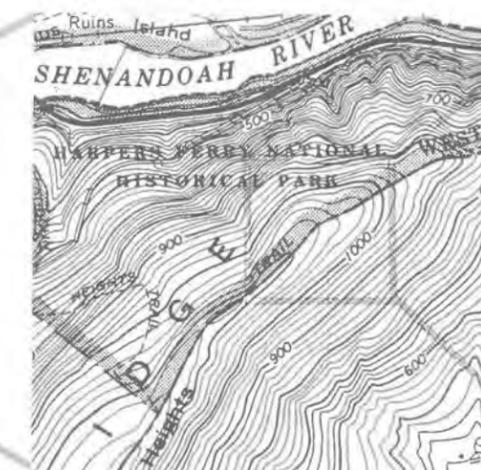
Guidebook Map



Information Displayed:
Trail route
state and county boundaries
townships
location of shelters, designated camping and water sources
access—major highways and secondary roads
trailhead location
sidetrails
physical relief

Uses of Map:
for hikers, planning and during their hikes

USGS 7.5' Quad



Information Displayed:
Trail route
all roads
location of structures
water courses and drainages
physical relief
sidetrails
county and township lines
(may be used to show Trail corridor boundaries; location of camping, shelter, water, parking, trailheads, sanitary facilities; sensitive environmental areas)

Uses of Map:
for local managers, to plan and manage the Appalachian Trail

ATPO Segment Map



Information Displayed:
same as 7.5' quad, only enlarged
land ownership boundaries
exact corridor boundaries
easements
special use permit areas

Uses of Map:
for Trail corridor monitors

IX. List of Management Topics, with References

The list below contains those issues and concerns of Trail managers which have been identified to date. Not all of them are covered in the Comprehensive Plan. The references suggest where the topic is discussed more fully, or, in some cases, where further discussion and setting of policy direction will be centered.

MANAGEMENT TOPICS	REFERENCE SOURCES	MANUAL: TRAIL DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN	A.T. CONFERENCE	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	FOREST SERVICE	LOCAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
Abutters/Adjacent owners					X		X
Access - for public use - for special uses	58 - 59		29 27		X		X
Accidents, reporting of				X	X	X	X
Acquisition of land for Trail			22,23,26		X	X	
Appalachian Trail - history of - philosophy of - map of			3, 4 5 - 8	X			X
Appalachian Trail Conference	4,11,17,41,47		14				X
Appalachian Trail Project Office			14				X
Balds Management	10,11,18,51		36	X		X	X
Blazing of Trail and sidetrails	11 - 17						
Boundary marking of Trail corridor				X	X		X
Bridges	112 - 123					X	X
Caretakers, of shelters and campsites							X
Carrying capacity			32			X	X
Clean-up operations	6						X
Clearing of vistas and overlooks	10					X	X
Clubs, Trail - organization				X			X
Concessions			6, 7				
Conflicting uses			7			X	X
Conservation of Trailway lands			22-27	X			
Construction of Trail	78 - 103		5, 6, 18			X	X
Cooperative Management/Agreements			12, 18				X
Corridor - definition of, in National Forests and Parks - monitoring			1 24		X	X	X
Data base			35	X			X
Description of the resource			3, 4	X			X
Design of Trail				X			X
Easements			23		X	X	
Education - on the Trail			7, 11			X	X
Emergency services - search and rescue - fire - law enforcement			7			X	X
Endangered species			32		X	X	X
Environmental compliance - with NEPA - with state laws			EA 38		X	X	X

MANAGEMENT TOPICS	REFERENCE SOURCES	MANUAL: TRAIL DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, & MAINTENANCE	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN	A.T. CONFERENCE	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	FOREST SERVICE	LOCAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
Erosion control		12, 63 - 77				X	X
Exchange of land, authority for					X	X	
Facilities - overnight - sanitary - access		57	37 38 29			X	X
Fences							X
Fire - as a problem - prevention - control - use of (as related to vegetation management)		24				X	X
Forest Service - role of - planning			9, 14 17	X	X	X	X
Funding - for management - for facility development			21 21	X		X	X
Grazing of livestock			26			X	X
Guidebooks				X			
Harvesting - of agricultural crops - of timber			26 26		X	X	X
Herbicides					X	X	X
Historical and Archeological Resources			EA	X	X	X	X
Horses - horseback riding - as beasts of burden			8			X	X
Hostels			38	X			X
Hunting in the corridor			8				X
Interpretation - of the resource				X		X	X
Land Management			11,14,15			X	X
Land use changes - monitoring of			25-27			X	X
Landowner relations			5, 9, 15				X
Law enforcement			7			X	X
Leases - of corridor lands					X	X	
Liability - of abutting landowners - of NPS - of government agency - of hikers - of hiking clubs				X	X	X	
Litter		42,43,55	19				X
Maintenance - of Trail			12			X	X
Manpower - accepting public manpower				X		X	X

REFERENCE SOURCES	MANUAL: TRAIL DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, & MAINTENANCE	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN	A. T. CONFERENCE	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	FOREST SERVICE	LOCAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
Maps - for monitoring - for hikers - Trail-wide	45,46,51,115	38,39	X	X	X	X
Marking the footpath	11 - 19	8			X	X
Monitoring - the Trail corridor - changes in adjacent land uses		24				X
Municipal watersheds		27		X	X	X
National Park Service - role of		14		X	X	X
NEPA - compliance with		EA 38		X	X	X
ORV (off-road vehicles)	9,25,42-43,118	7			X	X
Overnight use and facilities	2,57,61,62	30, 37			X	X
Overuse - of Trail - of campsites - determination of		31 31 31			X	X
Parking	54 - 57	37				X
Pesticides				X	X	X
Pets			X			
Philosophy of Appalachian Trail	V	5 - 8	X			X
Public Relations			X		X	X
Regulations	II	7		X	X	X
Rehabilitation/Reconstruction			X		X	X
Relations - between managing partners - landowner - volunteer		12, 14 14, 15	X			X
Relocations - design of - procedure for	43-45,57,60,61	23	X	X	X	X
Research		35	X		X	X
Road Crossings						X
Safety	14,23,25,59,60	6	X			X
Sanitation					X	X
Side Trails	72-76,80-86,105				X	X
Signs and signing	20 - 39				X	X
Soils - evaluation	65,67-69				X	
Special use permits				X	X	X
Structures in corridor		38	X		X	X
Supplemental protection of Trailway lands		25-27	X			X
Tennessee Valley Authority		13				

MANAGEMENT TOPICS	REFERENCE SOURCES	MANUAL: TRAIL DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, & MAINTENANCE	COMPREHENSIVE PLAN	A. T. CONFERENCE	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	FOREST SERVICE	LOCAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
Timber - harvesting in corridor - theft			26			X	X
Tools		128 - 160					X
Trailhead - management - parking		54 - 57				X	X
Transportation - public access to Trail			31				X
Trash collection							X
Trespass							X
Use - types of - measuring - overuse			28 28 31			X	X
Utility line crossings					X		
Vandalism							X
Vegetation management					X	X	X
Visitor - use - role of			28 28			X	X
Volunteers - role of - recruitment of - training of			4, 5, 12	X			X
Water quality and supply (hikers)		22, 52		X		X	X
Wilderness - Act - management of Trail in				X	X	X	X

LIST OF SUPPLEMENTAL DOCUMENTS**

- Trail Design, Construction, and Maintenance (Stewardship Manual)
- Local Management Plans (as completed)
- Cooperative Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding (as completed)
- Appalachian Trail Land Acquisition Plan (spring 1980)
- Relocation Procedures (1977)
- Public information brochure on AT history and program (condensed Comprehensive Plan) (as completed)
- Atlas of maps (as completed)
- Overnight Use Principles (1977)
- Forest Service Direction Statement (1977)

**Available from: Appalachian Trail Conference
Box 236
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425

Appendix A

A-1

NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM ACT
as amended
(through P.L. 95-625, Nov. 10, 1978)

An Act

82 STAT. 919

To establish a national trails system, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "National Trails System Act".

STATEMENT OF POLICY

SEC. 2. (a) In order to provide for the ever-increasing outdoor recreation needs of an expanding population and in order to promote the preservation of, public access to, travel within, and enjoyment and appreciation of the open-air, outdoor areas and historic resources of the Nation, trails should be established (i) primarily, near the urban areas of the Nation, and (ii) secondarily, within scenic areas and along historic travel routes of the Nation, which are often more remotely located.

(b) the purpose of this Act is to provide the means for attaining these objectives by instituting a national system of recreation, scenic and historic trails, by designating the Appalachian Trail and the Pacific Crest Trail as the initial components of that system, and by prescribing the methods by which, and standards according to which, additional components may be added to the system.

Purpose of Act

NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM

SEC. 3. The national system of trails shall be composed of—

(a) National recreation trails, established as provided in section 4 of this Act, which will provide a variety of outdoor recreation uses in or reasonably accessible to urban areas.

(b) National scenic trails, established as provided in section 5 of this Act, which will be extended trails so located as to provide for maximum outdoor recreation potential and for the conservation and enjoyment of the nationally significant scenic, historic, natural, or cultural qualities of the areas through which such trails may pass.

Criteria for trail

(c) National historic trails, established as provided in section 5 of this Act, which will be extended trails which follow as closely as possible and practicable the original trails or routes of travel of national historical significance. Designation of such trails or routes shall be continuous, but the established or developed trail, and the acquisition thereof, need not be continuous onsite. National historic trails shall have as their purpose the identification and protection of the historic route and its historic remnants and artifacts for public use and enjoyment. Only those selected land and water based components of an historic trail which are on federally owned lands and which meet the national historic trail criteria established in this Act, are established as initial Federal protection components of a national historic trail. The appropriate Secretary may subsequently certify other lands as protected segments of an historic trail upon application from State or local governmental agencies or private interests involved if such segments meet the national historic trail criteria established in this Act and such criteria supplementary thereto as the appropriate Secretary may prescribe, and are administered by such agencies or interests without expense to the United States.

(d) Connecting or side trails, established as provided in section 6 of this Act, which will provide additional points of public access to national recreation, national scenic or national historic trails or which will provide connections between such trails.

The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with appropriate governmental agencies and public and private organizations, shall establish a uniform marker for the national trails system.

NATIONAL RECREATION TRAILS

SEC. 4. (a) The Secretary of the Interior, or the Secretary of Agriculture where lands administered by him are involved, may establish and designate national recreation trails, with the consent of the Federal agency, State, or political subdivision having jurisdiction over the lands involved, upon finding that—

- (i) such trails are reasonably accessible to urban areas, and, or
- (ii) such trails meet the criteria established in this Act and such supplementary criteria as he may prescribe.

(b) As provided in this section, trails within park, forest, and other recreation areas administered by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture or in other federally administered areas may be established and designated as "National Recreation Trails" by the appropriate Secretary and, when no Federal land acquisition is involved—

- (i) trails in or reasonably accessible to urban areas may be designated as "National Recreation Trails" by the Secretary of the Interior with the consent of the States, their political subdivisions, or other appropriate administering agencies, and

- (ii) trails within park, forest, and other recreation areas owned or administered by States may be designated as "National Recreation Trails" by the Secretary of the Interior with the consent of the State.

NATIONAL SCENIC AND NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAILS

Sec. 5. (a) National scenic and national historic trails shall be authorized and designated only by Act of Congress. There are hereby established the following National Scenic and National Historic Trails:

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

ANST designated

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

(3) The Oregon National Historic Trail, a route of approximately two thousand miles extending from near Independence, Missouri, to the vicinity of Portland, Oregon, following a route as depicted on maps identified as "Primary Route of the Oregon Trail 1841-1848", in the Department of the Interior's Oregon Trail study report dated April 1977, and which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the National Park Service. The trail shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(4) The Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail, a route of approximately one thousand three hundred miles extending from Nauvoo, Illinois, to Salt Lake City, Utah, following the primary historical route of the Mormon Trail as generally depicted on a map, identified as, "Mormon Trail Vicinity Map, figure 2" in the Department of the Interior Mormon Trail study report dated March 1977, and which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. The trail shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(5) The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, a trail of approximately thirty-one hundred miles, extending from the Montana-Canada border to the New Mexico-Mexico border, following the approximate route depicted on the map, identified as "Proposed Continental Divide National Scenic Trail" in the Department of the Interior Continental Divide Trail study report dated March 1977 and which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Washington, D.C. The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 7(c), the use of motorized vehicles on roads which will be designated segments of the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail shall be permitted in accordance with regulations prescribed by the appropriate Secretary.

(6) The Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, a trail of approximately three thousand seven hundred miles, extending from Wood River, Illinois, to the mouth of the Columbia River in Oregon, following the outbound and inbound routes of the Lewis and Clark Expedition depicted on maps identified as, "Vicinity Map, Lewis and Clark Trail" study report dated April 1977. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. The trail shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(7) The Iditarod National Historic Trail, a route of approximately two thousand miles extending from Seward, Alaska, to Nome, Alaska, following the routes as depicted on maps identified as "Seward-Nome Trail" in the Department of the Interior's study report entitled "The Iditarod Trail (Seward-Nome Route) and other Alaskan Gold Rush Trails" dated September 1977. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director, National Park Service, Washington, D.C. The trail shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior, through the agency most likely to administer such trail, and the Secretary of Agriculture where lands administered by him are involved, shall make such additional studies as are herein or may hereafter be authorized by the Congress for the purpose of determining the feasibility and desirability of designating other trails as national scenic or national historic trails. Such studies shall be made in consultation with the heads of other Federal agencies administering lands through which such additional proposed trails would pass and in cooperation with interested interstate, State, and local governmental agencies, public and private organizations, and landowners and land users concerned. The studies listed in subsection (c) of this section shall be completed and submitted to the Congress, with recommendations as to the suitability of trail designation, not later than three complete fiscal years from the date of enactment of their addition to this subsection, or from the date of enactment of this sentence, whichever is later. Such studies, when submitted, shall be printed as a House or Senate document, and shall include, but not be limited to:

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

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

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

of national historic trails the report shall include the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior's National Park System Advisory Board as to the national historic significance based on the criteria developed under the Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666; U.S.C. 461);

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

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

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

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

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

(9) the relative uses of the lands involved, including: the number of anticipated visitor-days for the entire length of, as well as for segments of, such trail; the number of months which such trail, or segments thereof, will be open for recreation purposes; the economic and social benefits which might accrue from alternate land uses; and the estimated man-years of civilian employment and expenditures expected for the purposes of maintenance, supervision, and regulation of such trail;

(10) the anticipated impact of public outdoor recreation use on the preservation of a proposed national historic trail and its related historic and archeological features and settings, including the measures proposed to ensure evaluation and preservation of the values that contribute to their national historic significance; and

(11) to qualify for designation as a national historic trail, a trail must meet all three of the following criteria:

(A) It must be a trail or route established by historic use and must be historically significant as a result of that use. The route need not currently exist as a discernible trail to qualify, but its location must be sufficiently known to permit evaluation of public recreation and historical interest potential. A designated trail should generally accurately follow the historic route, but may deviate somewhat on occasion of necessity to avoid difficult routing through subsequent development, or to provide some route variation offering a more pleasurable recreational experience. Such deviations shall be so noted on site. Trail segments no longer possible to travel by trail due to subsequent development as motorized transportation routes may be designated and marked onsite as segments which link to the historic trail.

(B) It must be of national significance with respect to any of several broad facets of American history, such as trade and commerce, migration and settlement, or military campaigns. To qualify as nationally significant, historic use of the trail must have had a far-reaching effect on broad patterns of American culture. Trails significant in the history of native Americans may be included.

(C) It must have significant potential for public recreational use or historical interest based on historic interpretation and appreciation. The potential for such use is generally greater along roadless segments developed as historic trails, and at historic sites associated with the trail. The presence of recreation potential not related to historic appreciation is not sufficient justification for designation under this category.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(12) Gold Rush Trails in Alaska.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*(20) Overmountain Victory Trail, extending from the vicinity of Elizabethton, Tennessee, to Kings Mountain National Military Park, South Carolina.

(d) The Secretary charged with the administration of each respective trail shall, within one year of the date of the addition of any national scenic or national historic trail to the System, and within sixty days of the enactment of this sentence for the Appalachian and Pacific Crest National Scenic Trails, establish an advisory council for each such trail, each of which councils shall expire ten years from the date of its establishment. The appropriate Secretary shall consult with such council from time to time with respect to matters relating to the trail, including the selection of rights-of-way, standards for the erection and maintenance of markers along the trail, and the administration of the trail. The members of each advisory council, which shall not exceed thirty-five in number, shall serve for a term of two years and without compensation as such, but the Secretary may pay, upon vouchers signed by the chairman of the council, the expenses reasonably incurred by the council and its members in carrying out their responsibilities under this section. Members of each council shall be appointed by the appropriate Secretary as follows:

Advisory Council

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

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

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

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

Membership

*This should have been designated as paragraph (23) of section 5(c).

(e) Within two complete fiscal years of the date of enactment of legislation designating a national scenic trail, except for the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, as part of the system, and within two complete fiscal years of the date of enactment of this subsection for the Pacific Crest and Appalachian Trails, the responsible Secretary shall, after full consultation with affected Federal land managing agencies, the Governors of the affected States, the relevant advisory council established pursuant to section 5(d), and the Appalachian Trail Conference in the case of the Appalachian Trail, submit to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, a comprehensive plan for the acquisition, management, development, and use of the trail, including but not limited to, the following items:

*Comprehensive
Plan*

(1) specific objectives and practices to be observed in the management of the trail, including the identification of all significant natural, historical, and cultural resources to be preserved (along with high potential historic sites and high potential route segments in the case of national historic trails), details of anticipated cooperative agreements to be consummated with other entities, and an identified carrying capacity of the trail and a plan for its implementation;

(2) an acquisition or protection plan, by fiscal year, for all lands to be acquired by fee title or lesser interest, along with detailed explanation of anticipated necessary cooperative agreements for any lands not to be acquired; and

(3) general and site-specific development plans including anticipated costs.

(f) Within two complete fiscal years of the date of enactment of legislation designating a national historic trail or the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail as part of the system, the responsible Secretary shall, after full consultation with affected Federal land managing agencies, the Governors of the affected States, and the relevant Advisory Council established pursuant to section 5(d) of this Act, submit to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, a comprehensive plan for the management, and use of the trail, including but not limited to, the following items:

(1) specific objectives and practices to be observed in the management of the trail, including the identification of all significant natural, historical, and cultural resources to be preserved, details of any anticipated cooperative agreements to be consummated with State and local government agencies or private interests, and for national scenic or national recreational trails an identified carrying capacity of the trail and a plan for its implementation; and

(2) the process to be followed by the appropriate Secretary to implement the marking requirements established in section 7(c) of this Act.

CONNECTING AND SIDE TRAILS

SEC. 6. Connecting or side trails within park, forest, and other recreation areas administered by the Secretary of the Interior or Secretary of Agriculture may be established, designated, and marked as components of a national recreation, national scenic or national historic trail. When no Federal land acquisition is involved, connecting or side trails may be located across lands administered by interstate, State, or local governmental agencies with their consent: *Provided*, That such trails provide additional points of public access to national recreation, national scenic or national historic trails.

Connecting and Side Trails

ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 7. (a) Pursuant to section 5(a), the appropriate Secretary shall select the rights-of-way for national scenic and national historic trails and shall publish notice thereof in the Federal Register, together with appropriate maps and descriptions: *Provided*, That in selecting the rights-of-way full consideration shall be given to minimizing the adverse effects upon the adjacent landowner or user and his operation. Development and management of each segment of the National Trails System shall be designed to harmonize with and complement any established multiple-use plans for that specific area in order to insure continued maximum benefits from the land. The location and width of such rights-of-way across Federal lands under the jurisdiction of another Federal agency shall be by agreement between the head of that agency and the appropriate Secretary. In selecting rights-of-way for trail purposes, the Secretary shall obtain the advice and assistance of the States, local governments, private organizations, and landowners and land users concerned.

Rights-of-way

(b) After publication of notice in the Federal Register, together with appropriate maps and descriptions, the Secretary charged with the administration of a national scenic or national historic trail may relocate segments of a national scenic or national historic trail right-of-way, with the concurrence of the head of the Federal agency having jurisdiction over the lands involved, upon a determination that: (i) such a relocation is necessary to preserve the purposes for which the trail was established, or (ii) the relocation is necessary to promote a sound land management program in accordance with established multiple-use principles: *Provided*, That a substantial relocation of the rights-of-way for such trail shall be by Act of Congress.

Relocations

(c) National scenic or national historic trails may contain campsites, shelters, and related-public-use facilities. Other uses along the trail, which will not substantially interfere with the nature and purposes of the trail, may be permitted by the Secretary charged with the administration of the trail. Reasonable efforts shall be made to provide sufficient access opportunities to such trails and, to the extent practicable, efforts shall be made to avoid activities incompatible with the purposes for which such trails were established. The use of motorized vehicles by the general public along any national scenic trail shall be prohibited and nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorizing the use of motorized vehicles within the natural and historical areas of the national park system, the national wildlife refuge system, the national wilderness preservation system where they are presently prohibited or on other Federal lands where trails are designated as being closed to such use by the appropriate Secretary: *Provided*, That the Secretary charged with the administration of such trail shall establish regulations which shall authorize the use of motorized vehicles when, in his judgment, such vehicles are necessary to meet emergencies or to enable adjacent landowners or land users to have reasonable access to their lands or timber rights: *Provided further*, That private lands included in the national recreation, national scenic, or national historic trails by cooperative agreement of a landowner shall not preclude such owner from using motorized vehicles on or across such trails or adjacent lands from time to time in accordance with regulations to be established by the appropriate Secretary.

Use and Access

Motorized Vehicles

Where a national historic trail follows existing public roads, developed rights-of-way or waterways, and similar features of man's nonhistorically related development, approximating the original location of a historic route, such segments may be marked to facilitate retracement of the historic route, and where a national historic trail parallels an existing public road, such road may be marked to commemorate the historic route.

*Other uses along the historic trails and the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, which will not substantially interfere with the nature and purposes of the trail, and which, at the time of designation, are allowed by administrative regulations, including the use of motorized vehicles, shall be permitted by the Secretary charged with the administration of the trail.

The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with appropriate governmental agencies and public and private organizations, shall establish a uniform marker, including thereon an appropriate and distinctive symbol for each national recreation, national scenic, and national historic trail. Where the trails cross lands administered by Federal agencies such markers shall be erected at appropriate points along the trails and maintained by the Federal agency administering the trail in accordance with standards established by the appropriate Secretary and where the trails cross non-Federal lands, in accordance with written cooperative agreements, the appropriate Secretary shall provide such uniform markers to cooperating agencies and shall require such agencies to erect and maintain them in accordance with the standards established.

Uniform markers

(d) Within the exterior boundaries of areas under their administration that are included in the right-of-way selected for a national recreation, national scenic, or national historic trail, the heads of Federal agencies may use lands for trail purposes and may acquire lands or interests in lands by written cooperative agreement, donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds or exchange.

Trail protection

(e) Where the lands included in a national scenic, or national historic trail right-of-way are outside of the exterior boundaries of federally administered areas, the Secretary charged with the administration of such trail shall encourage the States or local governments involved (1) to enter into written cooperative agreements with landowners, private organizations, and individuals to provide the necessary trail right-of-way, or (2) to acquire such lands or interests therein to be utilized as segments of the national scenic or national historic trail: *Provided*, That if the State or local governments fail to enter into such written cooperative agreements or to acquire such lands or interests therein after notice of the selection of the right-of-way is published, the appropriate Secretary may (i) enter into such agreements with landowners, States, local governments, private organizations, and individuals for the use of lands for trail purposes, or (ii) acquire private lands or interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds or exchange in accordance with the provisions of subsection (g) of this section. The lands involved in such rights-of-way should be acquired in fee, if other methods of public control are not sufficient to assure their use for the purpose for which they are acquired: *Provided*, That if the Secretary charged with the administration of such trail permanently relocates the right-of-way and disposes of all title or interest in the land, the original owner, or his heirs or assigns, shall be offered, by notice given at the former owner's last known address, the right of first refusal at the fair market price.

Protection outside federal boundaries

*This sentence, while not designated as an amendment to section 7(c), was apparently intended to be added to this section.

(f) The Secretary of the Interior, in the exercise of his exchange authority, may accept title to any non-Federal property within the right-of-way and in exchange therefor he may convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction which is located in the State wherein such property is located and which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal, or if they are not approximately equal the values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require. The Secretary of Agriculture, in the exercise of his exchange authority, may utilize authorities and procedures available to him in connection with exchanges of national forest lands.

Exchange
Authority

(g) The appropriate Secretary may utilize condemnation proceedings without the consent of the owner to acquire private lands or interests therein pursuant to this section only in cases where, in his judgment, all reasonable efforts to acquire such lands or interests therein by negotiation have failed, and in such cases he shall acquire only such title as, in his judgment, is reasonably necessary to provide passage across such lands: *Provided*, That condemnation proceedings may not be utilized to acquire fee title or lesser interests to more than an average of one hundred and twenty-five acres per mile.

Condemnation

Money appropriated for Federal purposes from the land and water conservation fund shall, without prejudice to appropriations from other sources, be available to Federal departments for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands for the purposes of this Act.

For national historic trails, direct Federal acquisition for trail purposes shall be limited to those areas indicated by the study report or by the comprehensive plan as high potential route segments or high potential historic sites.

*No land or site located along a designated national historic trail or along the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail shall be subject to the provisions of section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act (49 U.S.C. 1653(f)) unless such land or site is deemed to be of historical significance under appropriate historical site criteria such as those for the National Register of Historic Places.

(h) The Secretary charged with the administration of a national recreation, national scenic, or national historic trail shall provide for the development and maintenance of such trails within federally administered areas and shall cooperate with and encourage the States to operate, develop, and maintain portions of such trails which are located outside the boundaries of federally administered areas. When deemed to be in the public interest, such Secretary may enter written cooperative agreements with the States or their political subdivisions, landowners, private organizations, or individuals to operate, develop, and maintain any portion of a national scenic or national historic trail either within or outside a federally administered area.

Development
and Maintenance

Cooperative
Agreements

Whenever the Secretary of the Interior makes any conveyance of land under any of the public land laws, he may reserve a right-of-way for trails to the extent he deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

* This sentence, while not designated as an amendment to section 7(g), was apparently intended to be added to this section.

(i) The appropriate Secretary, with the concurrence of the heads of any other Federal agencies administering lands through which a national recreation, national scenic, or national historic trail passes, and after consultation with the States, local governments, and organizations concerned, may issue regulations, which may be revised from time to time, governing the use, protection, management, development, and administration of trails of the national trails system. In order to maintain good conduct on and along the trails located within federally administered areas and to provide for the proper government and protection of such trails, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe and publish such uniform regulations as they deem necessary and any person who violates such regulations shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Regulations

STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA TRAILS

SEC. 8. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is directed to encourage States to consider, in their comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plans and proposals for financial assistance for State and local projects submitted pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, needs and opportunities for establishing park, forest, and other recreation and historic trails on lands owned or administered by States, and recreation and historic trails on lands in or near urban areas. The Secretary is also directed to encourage States to consider, in their comprehensive statewide historic preservation plans and proposals for financial assistance for State, local, and private projects submitted pursuant to the Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), as amended, needs and opportunities for establishing historic trails. He is further directed, in accordance with the authority contained in the Act of May 28, 1963 (77 Stat. 49), to encourage States, political subdivisions, and private interests, including nonprofit organizations, to establish such trails.

(b) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development is directed, in administering the program of comprehensive urban planning and assistance under section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, to encourage the planning of recreation trails in connection with the recreation and transportation planning for metropolitan and other urban areas. He is further directed, in administering the urban open-space program under title VII of the Housing Act of 1961, to encourage such recreation trails.

(c) The Secretary of Agriculture is directed, in accordance with authority vested in him, to encourage States and local agencies and private interests to establish such trails.

(d) Such trails may be designated and suitably marked as parts of the nationwide system of trails by the States, their political subdivisions, or other appropriate administering agencies with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND OTHER PROPERTIES

SEC. 9. (a) The Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as the case may be, may grant easements and rights-of-way upon, over, under, across, or along any component of the national trails system in accordance with the laws applicable to the national park system and the national forest system, respectively: *Provided*, That any conditions contained in such easements and rights-of-way shall be related to the policy and purposes of this Act.

(b) The Department of Defense, the Department of Transportation, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Power Commission, and other Federal agencies having jurisdiction or control over or information concerning the use, abandonment, or disposition of roadways, utility rights-of-way, or other properties which may be suitable for the purpose of improving or expanding the national trails system shall cooperate with the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture in order to assure, to the extent practicable, that any such properties having values suitable for trail purposes may be made available for such use.

Cooperation of Federal agencies

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 10. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands not more than \$5,000,000 for the Appalachian National Scenic Trail and not more than \$500,000 for the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail. From the appropriations authorized for fiscal year 1979 and succeeding fiscal years pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (78 Stat. 897), as amended, not more than the following amounts may be expended for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands authorized to be acquired pursuant to the provisions of this Act:

- (a) The Appalachian National Scenic Trail, not to exceed \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 1979, \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 1980, and \$30,000,000 for fiscal year 1981, except that the difference between the foregoing amounts and the actual appropriations in any one fiscal year shall be available for appropriation in subsequent fiscal years. It is the express intent of the Congress that the Secretary should substantially complete the land acquisition program necessary to insure the protection of the Trail within three complete fiscal years following the date of enactment of this sentence. Until the entire acquisition program is completed, he shall transmit in writing at the close of each fiscal year the following information to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives:
 - (A) the amount of land acquired during the fiscal year and the amount expended therefor;
 - (B) the estimated amount of land remaining to be acquired; and
 - (C) the amount of land planned for acquisition in the ensuing fiscal year and the estimated cost thereof.

Appropriations

Congressional Interest

Annual report

(b) For the purposes of Public Law 95-42 (91 Stat. 211), the lands and interests therein acquired pursuant to this section shall be deemed to qualify for funding under the provisions of section 1, clause 2, of said Act.

Payment-in-lieu-of-taxes

(c) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to implement the provisions of this Act relating to the trails designated by paragraphs 5(a) (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7): *Provided*, That no such funds are authorized to be appropriated prior to October 1, 1979: *And provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act or any other provisions of law, no funds may be expended for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands for the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, the Oregon National Historic Trail, the Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail, the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, and the Iditarod National Historic Trail.

Appendix B

APPALACHIAN TRAIL STATUS OF PLANNING

DATE: 7/2/81

	Unprotected as of March 1978	No Design	Preliminary Corridor Design Approved	Final Corridor Released for Survey	Final Corridor Released for Acquisition			Acquired or Protected			Survey Progress		
					NPS	Other	Total	NPS	Other	Total	Trail Released for Survey	Survey Contracted	Survey Completed
MAINE	254.6	--	12.6	--	11.8	185.9	197.7	---	44.3	44.3	227.5	227.5	227.5
NEW HAMPSHIRE	48.7	--	4.9	1.0	18.5	1.1	19.6	18.9	4.3	23.2	47.3	47.3	47.3
VERMONT	58.1	--	11.2	20.7	14.6	4.6	19.2	5.3	1.7	7.0	33.5	33.5	27.0
MASSACHUSETTS	45.2	--	--	--	5.2	20.1	25.3	11.0	8.8	19.8	55.0	55.0	55.0
CONNECTICUT	32.1	--	4.6	15.0	4.5	---	4.5	8.0	---	8.0	56.9	56.9	56.9
NEW YORK	65.6	--	1.9	5.0	17.1	3.5	20.6	34.9	3.2	38.1	54.0	54.0	54.0
NEW JERSEY	23.8	--	--	--	--	9.8	9.8	---	14.0	14.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
PENNSYLVANIA	115.7	19.3	6.0	25.0	33.9	10.2	44.1	12.4	8.9	21.3	129.0	129.0	116.0
MARYLAND	19.2	--	--	--	--	10.7	10.7	---	8.5	8.5	---	---	---
VIRGINIA	94.9	--	7.2	13.4	25.7	9.4	35.1	32.6	6.6	39.2	82.0	78.5	72.0
VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA	19.1	--	--	.6	2.2	2.0	4.2	14.1	.2	14.3	16.3	16.3	16.3
NORTH CAROLINA/ TENNESSEE	39.5	--	--	--	--	21.2	21.2	---	18.3	18.3	---	---	---
GEORGIA	.3	--	--	--	--	.3	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL	816.7	19.3	48.4	80.7	133.5	278.8	412.3	137.2	118.8	256.0	725.5	722.0	696.0

APPALACHIAN TRAIL PROTECTION PROGRESS

DATE : 7/2/81

	TOTAL MILES	PROTECTION RESPONSIBILITY														
		STATE					NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					U. S. FOREST SERVICE				
		PROTECTED BEFORE 1969	PROTECTED 1969 THRU FEB. OF 1978	PROTECTED MAR. 1978 TO PRESENT	TRAIL TO REMAIN ON ROADS	TO BE PROTECTED	PROTECTED BEFORE 1969	PROTECTED 1969 THRU FEB. OF 1978	PROTECTED MAR. 1978 TO PRESENT	TRAIL TO REMAIN ON ROADS	TO BE PROTECTED	PROTECTED BEFORE 1969	PROTECTED 1969 THRU FEB. OF 1978	PROTECTED MAR. 1978 TO PRESENT	TRAIL TO REMAIN ON ROADS	TO BE PROTECTED
MAINE	276.1	13.4	8.1	44.3	--	198.5	--	--	--	--	11.8	--	--	--	--	--
NEW HAMPSHIRE	138.7	8.8	--	--	--	.5	--	--	18.9	1.0	23.4	76.4	4.8	4.3	--	.6
VERMONT	125.9	3.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.3	--	46.5	34.0	30.8	1.7	--	4.6
MASSACHUSETTS	72.6	27.5	--	8.8	8.4	11.7	--	--	11.0	--	5.2	--	--	--	--	--
CONNECTICUT	40.6	8.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.0	--	24.1	--	--	--	--	--
NEW YORK	92.7	27.1	--	3.2	--	3.5	--	--	34.9	2.7	21.3	--	--	--	--	--
NEW JERSEY	66.6	18.2	--	14.0	--	9.8	24.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
PENNSYLVANIA	218.0	90.3	9.0	8.9	2.9	7.3	3.0	--	12.4	1.9	82.3	--	--	--	--	--
MARYLAND	40.9	8.6	11.6	8.5	2.1	8.6	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
VIRGINIA	524.3	6.6	10.7	1.7	1.3	4.1	111.9	2.9	32.6	.1	46.2	235.3	62.0	4.9	--	4.0
VIRGINIA/ WEST VIRGINIA	19.7	.6	--	.2	--	2.0	--	--	14.1	--	2.8	--	--	--	--	--
NORTH CAROLINA/ TENNESSEE	362.0	--	--	--	--	--	68.7	--	--	--	--	195.8	58.0	18.3	--	21.2
GEORGIA	78.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	77.4	.4	--	--	.3
TOTAL	2056.2	212.6	39.4	89.6	14.7	246.0	209.7	2.9	137.2	5.7	263.6	618.9	156.0	29.2	--	30.7

Appendix C

INVENTORY OF NATURAL, HISTORIC, AND CULTURAL RESOURCES THAT LIE WITHIN THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL CORRIDOR

Introduction

In its 2,100 miles the Appalachian Trail passes near a multitude of prehistoric, historic and archeologically significant areas which are as much a part of the Trail's richness and diversity as are its scenic features. The quality of the trail experience depends on the preservation of this varied environment, both natural and cultural.

Land ownership along the Trail includes numerous Federal, State, and local jurisdictions, as well as private lands and lands acquired by the National Park Service specifically for an Appalachian Trail protective corridor (see list, page 10 of this plan). Within each jurisdiction, the responsible land managing agency, working with the local trail club, will take all steps necessary to insure that the natural, historic, and cultural resources are preserved. The National Park Service will see that resources lying within its A.T. corridor are identified and protected.

Following are three lists. The first contains those sites located along the Appalachian Trail which are listed in the National Register of Historic Places or are National Historic Landmarks. These sites (which have been identified through the Park Service's environmental assessment process for trail relocations, as well as through consultation with State Historic Preservation Officers and other land managing agencies along the trail) require protection under Federal law.

In all cases where it is appropriate to do, the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation will be consulted, as is required and explained under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council's Regulations (36 CFR, Part 800).

The second and third lists contain historic, archeological, and natural areas recognized as significant along the Trail and deserving of protection. Because of the remoteness of much of the Trail's terrain, most sections have not had full archeological surveys. Where sites located in the National Park Service's acquired-corridor are identified and documented as potentially significant, the National Park Service, in consultation with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Officer, will seek a determination of their eligibility for listing in the National Register. Other Federal agencies are responsible for taking the same initiatives on their lands, as required under Executive Order 11593. Environmental assessments prepared as sections of the trail are relocated may reveal new sites, which will be added to our records.

It is hoped that readers will contribute freely with corrections and additions to these lists.

I National Register Sites and National Historic Landmarks

Sites in the Appalachian Trail corridor or near the Trail which are listed on or have been determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places - Partial Listing

STATE	FEATURE	TOWN(SHIP)	COUNTY	EST. DIST. FRM TRAIL	DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE	LANDOWNER	REFERENCES
ME	Carry Pond Hospital Site (part of Arnold Trail Hist. District)	T2 R3	Somerset	on Trail	1775; encampment for Arnold's march to Quebec	Private	Robert L. Bradley ME Historic Preserv. Commission 55 Capitol St. Augusta, ME 04333
NH	None known						
VT	None known						
MA	None known						
CT	Cornwall Bridge RR Station	Cornwall	Litchfield	1000'	1870	Private	CT Historical Comm. 59 S. Prospect St. Hartford, CT 06106
	Bulls Bridge	Kent	"	500'	19th cent., 1 of only 3 such bridges in state	Municipal	
	Falls Village Dist.	Canaan	"	2000'	Historic district	Private	
NY	Oblong Friends Mtg House	Pawling	Dutchess	2 miles	1764 meeting house	Private	NY State Parks & Rec Agency Bldg. 1 Empire State Plaza Albany, NY 12238
	John Kane House	"	"	1/2 mile	Historic dwelling	Private	
	Old Albany Post Rd.	Philipstown	Putnam	on Trail	Historic thoroughfare	State Highway	
	Ft. Montgomery Site	Montgomery	Orange	1/2 mile	National Historic Landmark	State	
	E.H. Harriman Arden	Harriman	"	1 1/2 mile	National Historic Landmark	Private	
NJ	Old Mine Rd. Hist. District		Sussex/Warren	on Trail	Important to develop. Upper Delaware Valley	Private & Fed*	Green Acres 1301 Parkside Ave. Trenton, NJ 08638
	Rosencrans Ferry Barge	Dimicks Ferry	Warren	3 mi.	Last known existing DE River ferry craft	State	
	Walpack Center Historic District	Walpack Center	Sussex	7000'	19th cent. rural service center NR:	Private & Fed*	
	Pahaquarry Copper	Dimicks Ferry	Warren	6000'	1635-1907 copper mine	Federal*	
	Rutan Cabin	Culvers Gap	Sussex	3000'	ca. 1700-1 of few known log buildings	Private	*National Park Service (Delaware Water Gap NRA)

C-2 STATE	FEATURE	TOWN(SHIP)	COUNTY	EST. DIST. FRM TRAIL	DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE	LANDOWNER	REFERENCES
PA	Pine Grove Furnace	Gardners	Cumberland	On Trail	Iron plantation	State	PA Hist. & Museum Commission Box 1026 Harrisburg, PA 17120
	Peter Allen/John Ayres House	Middle Paxton	Dauphin	2600'	Early tavern	Private	
	Ross Common Manor	Wind Gap	Monroe	2200'	Unusual Georgian style; early tavern	Private	
MD	Washington Monument Magnolia Plantation/ Boteler Farm/ Holder Farm	Boonsboro Knoxville	Washington "	on Trail 6000'	National Historic Landmark Historic farm	State Private	MD Historical Trust Shaw House 21 State Circle Annapolis, MD 21401
VA	Swannanoa		Augusta & Nelson	1000'	Excell. example of villa	Private	VA Hist. Landmarks Commission Rm. 1106, 9th Street State Office Richmond, VA 23219
NC	Incomplete						
TN	None known						
GA	Walisiyi Inn at Neels Gap	N/A	Union	on Trail	1930's CCC camp	State	GA Dept. of Natural Resources Hist. Preserv. Sect. 270 Washington St SW Atlanta, GA 30334

This inventory includes sites along the Appalachian Trail of particular scenic or natural history significance. The information was gathered from a great many sources along the Trail, and some of the information (county location, distance from Trail, etc.) is incomplete. Also, certain states and federal lands have not yet reported on their significant areas.

The inventory is preliminary and work on it will continue.

II Natural Features of the Appalachian Trail

STATE	FEATURE	TOWN(SHIP)	COUNTY	EST. DIST. FRM TRAIL*	DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE	LANDOWNER	REFERENCES
ME	Katahdin	T3 R9	Piscataquis		Alpine vegetation	Baxter St. Park	Harry Tyler
	Little Niagara Waterfall	T3 R10	"	O/N T	Series of waterfalls	Baxter St. Park	State Planning Off 184 State Street
	Big Niagara Waterfalls	T3 R10	"	O/N T	4 sets of waterfalls	Baxter St. Park	Augusta, ME 04333
	Indian Pitch	T3 R10	"	O/N T	Small waterfall		
	Nesowadnehunk Falls	T2 R10	"	3000' W	Large waterfall	J. R. Goody	
	Rainbow Lake	T2 R11	"	O/N T	Lg, deep lake, good trout		
	Natural Spring, Rainbow Lake	T2 R11	"	O/N T	1 of 2 major natural springs on Trail		
	Pollywog Gorge	T1 R11	"	O/N T	Flume gorge 200'1, 200'd		
	Nesuntabunt Mtn Old growth forest	T1 R11	"	O/N T	Old growth forest 140-350 years old	Diamond Intl Corp	
	Nahmakanta Lake scenic overlook	T1 R11	"	O/N T	Exposed rock view of lake		
	Red Pine Stand	T-A R11	"		Even age stand of pine		
	Cooper Brook Falls	T-A R11	"	O/N T	45° cascade into pool		
	White Cap Mountain scenic view	T7 R10	"	2000' E	Exposed summit-excellent view		
	Gulf Hagas	T7 R10	"	O/N T	Large gorge-NNL #281	Robert D. Cope	
	The Hermitage	T7 R10	"	O/N T	Old growth w. pine NNL #243	The Nature Conserv.	
	East Chairback Pond	T7 R9	"	500' - R	Scenic elevation		
	West Chairback Pond	T7 R9	"	1300'	Scenic elevation		
	W Chairback Pond Falls	T7 R9	"	O/N T	High elev. waterfalls	Robert D. Cope	

* O/N T means feature is on or near the Trail.

R means the feature is on or near a planned relocation.

STATE	FEATURE	TOWN(SHIP)	COUNTY	EST. DIST. FRM TRAIL	DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE	LANDOWNER	REFERENCES
ME contd	Barren Slide	Elliotsville	Piscataquis	O/N T - R	Rock slide, talus slope		See prec. page
	Slugundy Falls & Gorge	"	"	O/N T - R	Series of cascades		
	Little Wilson Gorge	"	"	O/N T - R	½ mile gorge	Prentiss & Carlisle	
	Little Wilson Falls	"	"	O/N T - R	40' waterfall	ME Dept. Conservation	
	W Br Piscataquis River & Gorge	Blanchard	"	O/N T - R	Spectacular gorges		
	Esker	T3 R3 (Dead River)	Somerset	O/N T	75' esker		
	Bigelow Mountain	T3 R3	Franklin	O/N T	3 mi range, alpine veg. NNL #45	ME Dept. Conserv. Bureau Public Lands	
	Stratton Brook Esker	T4 R3	"	O/N T	75' esker	David Semonite	
	Sugarloaf Mountain Ravine	T4 R2 T4 R1	"	O/N T	Ravine & rock slide		
	Orbeton Stream Gorge	Redington	"	O/N T - R	Gorge & waterfall		
	Saddleback Mountain	Redington & Madrid	"	O/N T	Alpine veg.	Georgia Pacific Co.	
	Piazza Rock & Boulder Caves	Sandy River	"	O/N T	Rock projection, boulder cave		
	Withan Bog	Rangeley	"	1500' S	Boreal bog of sphagnum moss-blk spruce		
	Bemis Ridge	T D	"	O/N T	Views of Rangeley Lakes		
	Elephant Mountain	T D	"	O/N T	Old growth-red spruce	Boise Cascade	
	Old Blue Mountain	T D	"	O/N T	360° scenic view		
	Dunn Notch Waterfall	Andover North Surplus	Oxford	O/N T - R	Waterfall-3 drops; rare fern reported	Robert Hintze	
	Little Baldpate Mountain	Crafton	"	O/N T	Rock ledges, small caves, some alpine vegetation	ME Dept. Conservation	
	The Eyebrow	"	"	O/N T	Reported site Silverling		
	Speck Pond	"	"	O/N T	ME highest tarn, elev. 3670'		
	Mahoosuc Notch	Riley	"	O/N T	Scenic notch		
	Goose Eye Mtn	"	"	O/N T	Alpine veg., alpine bog	ME Dept. Conservation	
	Carlo Col	"	"	O/N T	1 of 4 true cols in N.E.		
	Horns Pond	T3 R3	Franklin	O/N T	Glacial tarn		
	Cranberry Pond	T3 R3	"	1000' W	Formed by glacial erosion		Caren Caljow Bureau Public Lands State House Sta. 22 Augusta, ME 04333
	Daicey Pond	T3 R10	Piscataquis	O/N T	Scenic view		Lester Kenway P.O. Box 214 Hollowell, ME 04347

STATE	FEATURE	TOWN(SHIP)	COUNTY	EST. DIST. FRM TRAIL	DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE	LANDOWNER	REFERENCES
ME contd	Sentinel Mtn	T3 R10	Piscataquis	7000'	Scenic view		See prec page
	Windy Pitch	T3 R10	"	0/N T	Waterfalls		
	Tumbledown Dick Stream	T1 R11	"	6500' S	Waterfalls		
	Lower Jo-Mary Lake	T1 R10	"	0/N T	Natural sand beach		
	Third Mountain	T7 R10	"	0/N T	Scenic view		
	Mt. View Pond	T-A R11	"	0/N T - R	Remote pond		
	Cloud Pond	Elliottsville	"	600'	Remote pond		
	Boarstone Mtn	"	"	15,500' E - R	Scenic	The Nature Cons.	
	Thompson Brook	"	"	0/N T - R	Slate ridges		
	Big Wilson Falls	"	"	0/N T	Waterfalls		
	Lake Hebron	Monson	"	1100' N	Slate quarries		
	Bald Mountain Pond	T2 R3	Somerset	0/N T	Remote pond		
	Bald Mountain	T2 R3	"	600'	Scenic view		
	Arnolds Trail	T2 R3	"	0/N T	March to Quebec; between E & W Carry Ponds		
	The Horns	T4 R3	"	1000' N	Glacial horns		
	Stratton Brk Pond	T4 R3	"	4200' E	View of Bigelow, S edge of pond		
	The Horns Pond	T4 R3	"	0/N T	High Mtn. Pond, "Cloud" forest		
	Crocker Mountain	T4 R2	Franklin	0/N T	1 of ME highest Mtns		
	Crocker Cirque	T4 R2	"	0/N T	Glacial cirque		
	Sugarloaf Mountain	T4 R2	"	2500'	2nd highest mountain in ME		
	Burnt Hill	T4 R2	"	10,200'	High, barren summit		
	Sugarloaf Cirque	T4 R2	"	0/N T	Glacial cirque		
	Caribou Pond	T4 R1	"	6000' W	Remote pond		
	Spaulding Mountain	T4 R1	"	0/N T	1 of ME highest Mtns		
	Mt Abraham	T4 R1	"	9200'	Excep. ridge, dominates		
	The Horn	Madrid	"	0/N T	Alpine zone		
	Eddy Pond	Sandy River	"	0/N T	Remote pond		
	Moose & Deer Pond	"	"	0/N T	Remote pond		
	Ethel Pond	"	"	0/N T	Remote pond		
	Sandy River Ponds	"	"	1500' W	Scenic ponds		
	South Pond	"	"	0/N T	Remote pond		
	Smalls Falls	T E	"	10,500' SE	Waterfall		
	Little Swift River Pond	T E	"	0/N T	Spring fed pond		
	Sabbath Day Pond	T D	"	0/N T	Remote pond		
	Round Pond	T D	"	2800' SW	Remote pond		
	Long Pond	T D	"	0/N T	Remote pond		
	Moxie Pond	T D	"	0/N T	Remote pond		

STATE	FEATURE	TOWN(SHIP)	COUNTY	EST. DIST. FRM TRAIL	DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE	LANDOWNER	REFERENCES	
ME contd	Mountain Falls	T D	Franklin		Highest falls in area		See prec. page	
	Black Brook Notch	Andover North Surplus	Oxford	O/N T	Scenic notch			
	Sawyer Notch	"	"	O/N T	Scenic notch			
	C Bluff	C Surplus	"	O/N T	Lg cliff, scenic notch			
	Frye Brook	Andover	"	8500' E - R	Waterfall			
	Step Fall	Newry	"	13,500 SE	Waterfall	The Nature Conserv.		
	Table Rock	Grafton	"	2000' S	Scenic view			
	Grafton Notch	"	"	O/N T	Dramatic scenic notch			
	Old Spec Mountain	"	"	1800' E	3rd highest ME mountain			
NH	Mt. Success	Success	Coos	O/N T	Poss. virgin, northern & transition hardwood	Brown Paper Co.	David Hartman Office of State Plan 2½ Beacon Street Concord, NH 03301	
	Pinkham Notch	Pinkham's Grant	"	O/N T	High mountain pass	U.S. Forest Service		
	Huntington Ravine	"	"	5200'	Ice climbing area	"		
	Mt. Washington	Sargents Purch.	"	O/N T	Highest peak N of the Carolinas, alpine garden	"		
	Tuckerman Ravine	"	"	4500' E	Glacial Cirque	"		
	Glen Ellis Falls	"	"	1000' W	Cascades & falls	"		
	Crystal Cascade	"	"	O/N T	Precip. stream & falls	"		
	Base Station	"	"	O/N T	Mtn potholes at head Ammonoosuc River	"		
	Great Gulf Wilderness Area	"	"	O/N T	Glacial valley	"		
	Kings Ravine	"	"	O/N T	Ravine w/ice cave form.	U/K		
	Presidential Range	Thompson and Meserves	"	O/N T	Extensive alpine region	U.S. Forest Service		
	Lakes of the Clouds	Sargents Purch.	"	O/N T	Highest alpine lakes E. of Rockies	"		
	Gulf of Slides	"	"	10,200' W	Glacial Cirque	"		
	The Flume	Lincoln	Grafton	3500' S	Large chasm	NH Division of Parks		
	The Basin	"	"	2000' NE	Bedrock eroded into basin	"		
	The Pool	"	"	2000' S	Lg pothole formed by erosion	"		
	Lost River Reserv.	Woodstock	"	O/N T	River gets lost in potholes and caves as it passes through gorge	Society Prot. NH Forests		
	Mt. Moosilauke	Benton	Grafton	O/N T	Alpine vegetation, Elev 4810'	Dartmouth College		
	Oliverian Notch	"	"	O/N T		U.S. Forest Service		Jim Jordan, Superv. White Mountain NF P.O. Box 638 Laconia, NH 03246
	Ore Hill	"	"	O/N T		U.S. Forest Service		

STATE	FEATURE	TOWN(SHIP)	COUNTY	EST. DIST. FRM TRAIL	DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE	LANDOWNER	REFERENCES
NH contd	Holts Ledge	Lyme	Grafton	O/N T	Habitat rare plants	Dartmouth College	
	Bottomless Pit	Hanover	"	O/N T	Undisturbed bog in late stages of succession	"	
	Varved Clays	"	"	O/N T	Layered glacial deposits	U/K	
	CT River Eskers	"	"	O/N T	Eskers from E bank of river	U/K	
	Pine Park	"	"	O/N T	100 year old pine forest		
VT	White River	Hartford	Windsor	O/N T	White water stretches		Preston Bristow
	Baldtop	Pomfret	"	O/N T	Excellent view, elev. 1626'		39 Central Street
	Baldtop	"	"	O/N T	Excellent view, elev. 1720'		Woodstock, VT 05091
	Dana Hill	"	"	O/N T - R	Excellent view, elev. 1530'		
	Baldtop	Bridgewater	"	O/N T - R	Excellent view, elev. 1500'		
	Lookout Ridge	"	"	O/N T	Hawk observation area	Private	
	Gifford Woods	Sherburne	Rutland	1000' N	Stand of hardwoods	State of VT	
	Bens Balcony	"	"	O/N T	Scenic overlook		
	Deer Leap Rock	"	"	O/N T	Outstanding overlook		
	Sherburne Pass	"	"	O/N T	Scenic mountain pass	U/K	
	Cave at Sherburne	"	"	500' W	Cave	Private	
	Pico Peak	"	"	2200' W	Major mtn peak, elev. 3957'	Private	
	Killington Peak	"	"	800' E	2nd highest mtn, elev. 4235'	Private, state	
	Parkers Gore	Mendon	"	O/N T	Wild backland		
	Shrewsbury Peak	Shrewsbury	"	5500' E	Scenic mountain	State	
	Clarendon Gorge	"	"	O/N T	Scenic gorge, suspens. bridge	U/K	
	Airport Lookout	"	"	O/N T	Scenic overlook		
	Spring Lake	"	"	800' E	Glacial cirque & moraine	Private	
	Lakota Lake	Barnard	Windsor	1800' E	Glacial features	Private	
	Chateauguay Area	Bridgewater	"	500'	Scenic backland	"	
	Pico Pond	Sherburne	"	2500' E	Glacially eroded basin		Stephen Sease
	Molybdenite Prospect	Shrewsbury	Windsor	6000' S	Manmade rock outcrops	Private	
	Wallingford Cliffs	Wallingford	Rutland	800'	Cliffs & talus w/ice beds	Federal	
	White Rock	"	"	800'	Conical peak w/permanent ice beds in rock crevases	Federal	
	Recreation Area	"	"				
	Wallingford Pond	"	"	6000' E	Remote pond	"	
	Big Branch Ravine	Mt. Taber	"	5800' W	Ravine thru Green Mountains	"	
	Lost Pond Bog	"	"	O/N T	Quaking sphagnum bog	"	
	Little Mud Pond	"	"	4500' E	Undevel pond used by waterfowl	"	
	Big Mud Pond	"	"	6500' E	Undevel pond used by waterfowl	"	
	Danby Marsh	"	"	8000' W	Fresh meadow & shallow-deep marsh used by waterfowl	Private & State	
	Long Hole	"	"	O/N T	Long narrow pond used by waterfowl	Federal	
Griffith Lake	Peru	Bennington	O/N T	Undevel pond used by waterfowl	"		
Mad Tom Notch	"	"	O/N T	Mountain notch	"		
Downer Glen	Manchester	"	O/N T	Deep cleft in mountain	Private & Federal		

STATE	FEATURE	TOWN(SHIP)	COUNTY	EST. DIST. FRM TRAIL	DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE	LANDOWNER	REFERENCES
VT contd	Bourn Pond	Sunderland	Bennington	O/N T	Scenic backwoods pond		
	East Mountain	Glastenbury	"	5500' W	Almost pure even-aged, prob. virgin stand red spruce	U/K	
	Red Spruce						
	Glastenbury Mountain Wilderness Area	Stratton	"	O/N T	Primitive area w/wetlands and ponds	Private & Federal	
	Bennington Road Cut	Woodford	"	3800' SE	Mineral collecting area	Private	
	Stamford & Woodford Plateau	Stamford	"	O/N T	Forested plateau w/many marshes & beaver ponds	Private & Federal	
	Bromley Mountain	Peru	"	O/N T	Aquifer recharge area	Priv., State, Fed.	
	Bear Meadows	Stratton	Windham	O/N T	Beaver wetlands	Private	
	Stratton Pond	"	"	O/N T	Scenic natural pond	"	
	Stratton Mountain	"	"	12500' E	Aquifer recharge area	"	
MA	Nothing reported . . .						
CT	Sages Ravine	Salisbury	Litchfield	O/N T	Mile long ravine w/cascades	Private	Joseph Hickey
	Lions Head	"	"	O/N T	Xeric mtn top w/pine & view	"	Dept. Environ. Prot.
	Bear Mountain	"	"	O/N T	Highest mountain in CT	"	State Off. Bldg.
	Bingham Bog & Pond	"	"	2500' W	Mature forest bog	"	Hartford, CT 06115
	Bald Peak	Salisbury	Litchfield	3500'	Exposed mountain summit	Private	
	Mt. Riga Iron Furnace	"	"	6000' W	Restored iron furnace	"	
	Rands View	"	"	O/N T	Outstanding vista	"	
	Mohawk Mountain	Cornwall	"	O/N T	Bog; Excellent view	State	
	Black Spruce Bog	"	"				
	Mohawk Mountain	"	"	5800'	Glacial striations and grooves in bedrock	"	
	Sharon Clay Beds	Sharon	"	3000' E - R	Kaolin deposits	"	
	Mt. Easter	"	"	O/N T	Excellent view		
	Miles Sanctuary	"	"	3000' W - R	Natural preserve	Audubon Society	
	Housatonic Gorge	Salisbury	"	O/N T	Bare rock of diverted river	Private	
	Barrack Mountain	Canaan	"	O/N T	Vista of Housatonic Valley	Private & State	
	Dean Ravine	"	"	O/N T	Hemlock ravine	"	
	Cathedral Pines	Cornwall	"	O/N T	Massive white pine forest	The Nature Conserv.	
	Coltsfoot Valley	"	"	O/N T	Pastoral valley		
	Baldwin Caves	"	"	O/N T	Talus caves & hemlock stand	Private	
	Dark Entry	"	"	O/N T	Hemlock/hardwood ravine	"	
	Pine Knob	Sharon	"	O/N T - R	Views		
	Breadloaf Mountain	"	"	O/N T	Views		
	St. Johns Ledges	Kent	"	O/N T	Rocky ledges above Housatonic	"	
	Calebs Peak	"	"	O/N T	View		
	Pond Mountain	"	"	1200' W	Diverse flora & fauna	Private	
Natural Area							
Cobble Mountain	"	"	O/N T	View of Catskills			

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STATE	FEATURE	TOWN(SHIP)	COUNTY	EST. DIST. FRM TRAIL	DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE	LANDOWNER	REFERENCES
CT contd	Thayer Brook Ravine	Kent	Litchfield	O/N T	Hemlock ravine w/brook		See prec. page
	Schaghticoke Indian Reservation	"	"	O/N T	Known rattlesnake habitat	State	
	Bulls Bridge Smith Property	"	"	O/N T - R	Narrow gorge; covered bridge Rare CT occurrence - black walnut trees	Private	
	Cat Rocks	Sherman	"	1500' E - R	Rocky, precipitous hillside		
NY	Schaghticoke Mtn	Dover	Dutchess	O/N T - R	Glacial evidence; known rattlesnake habitat; views		Ken Lutters Office Parks & Rec Taconic Region Staatsburg, NY 12580
	Pawling Nature Preserve	"	"	O/N T	Research site; rare plants	TNC	
	Nuclear Lake	Beekman	"	O/N T - R	Rare/endangered species	Federal	
	Hosner Mountain	E. Fishkill	"	O/N T - R	Geology/scenic		
	Denning Hill	Philipstown	Putnam	O/N T - R	Geology/scenic		
	Little Fort Hill	"	"	O/N T - R	Geology/scenic		
	White Rock	"	"	O/N T - R	Geology/scenic		
	Sugarloaf Hill	"	"	3200' - R	Geology/scenic		
	Canada Hill	"	"	O/N T - R	Geology/scenic		
	Anthony's Nose	Peekskill	Westchester	O/N T	Geology/scenic		Elizabeth Levers 16-D S Middletown Rd Pearl River NY 19065
	West Mountain	Pawling	Dutchess	O/N T	Excellent views E & N		
	Depot Hill	"	"	O/N T	Excellent views East		
	Stormville Mtn	E. Fishkill	Westchester	O/N T - R	Excellent views		
	Bear Mountain	Palisades Park	Orange	O/N T	Excellent view		
	Stockbridge Mtn	"	"	O/N T	Excellent view		
	Albany Turnpike	"	"	O/N T	Ex. view, w. of Turnpike		
	Lemon Squeezer	"	"	O/N T	Narrow passage		
	Mombasha High Point	Monroe	"	O/N T	180° view		
	Fitzgerald Falls	Warwick	"	O/N T	25' falls		
	Cat Rocks	"	"	O/N T	Good views		
Eastern Pinnacles	"	"	O/N T	Good views			
Bellvale Mtn ridge	Greenwood Lake	"	O/N T	Good views all way along			
Prospect Rock	"	"	O/N T	Highest point on Bellvale			
NJ	Wawayanda Swamp	Vernon	Sussex	O/N T	Glacial pond	State	Bob Johnson Greenacres Program 1301 Parkside Ave. Trenton, NJ 08638
	Wawayanda Hemlock Ravine	"	"	O/N T	Scenic hemlock stand	"	
	Dryden Kuser Natural Area	Montague	"	O/N T	Bog; white cedar	"	
	Tillman Ravine Natural Area	Sandyston	"	O/N T	Geologic forms; forest	"	
	Sunfish Pond	Pahaquarry	Warren	O/N T	Glacial pond; NNL		
	Dunnfield Creek Natural Area	"	"	O/N T	Northern drier & Northern mesic forest		

STATE	FEATURE	TOWN(SHIP)	COUNTY	EST. DIST. FRM TRAIL	DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE	LANDOWNER	REFERENCES
PA	Schellenberger Is.	Smithfield	Monroe	500'	Alluvial island	Federal	Paul Wiegman, Dir. Natural Areas Program West. PA Conservancy 316 Fourth Avenue Pittsburgh, PA 15222
	Mount Minsi	"	"	0/N T	Scenic view	"	
	Wolf Rocks	"	"	0/N T	Scenic view	"	
	Cherry Valley	Hamilton	"	6500'	Glacial striations; kames	Private	
	Bear Swamp	Upper Mt Bethel	Northampton	8000'	Good birding area	County	
	Big Offset	"	"	4000'	Scenic outcrop	Private	
	Little Offset	Kittatinny	Monroe	0/N T	Scenic outcrop	"	
	Stoney Gardens	Wind Gap	Northampton	0/N T	Boulder field	"	
	Wind Gap	"	"	0/N T	Mountain gap	"	
	Chestnut Ridge	Eldred	Monroe	9000' N	Quartz crystal locality	Private	
	Blue Mountain Range	"	"	0/N T	Scenic viewpoints	State	
	Lehigh Water Gap	Lehigh	"	0/N T	River thru ridge	"	
	Devils Pulpit	East Penn	Carbon	3000' N	Erosion remnant	"	
	Bake Oven Knob	"	"	0/N T	Rock outcrop; view	"	
	Bears Rock (The Cliffs)	West Penn	Schuylkill	0/N T	Rock outcrops; view	State	
	Dans Pulpit	East Brunswick	"	0/N T	Scenic outcrop	"	
	Hawk Mtn Sanctuary	"	"	8500' W	Hawk sanctuary, view	Private	
	River of Rocks	Albany	Berks	1200' W	Boulder field	"	
	The Pinnacle	"	"	0/N T	Scenic outcrop	"	
	Pulpit Rock	"	"	0/N T	Scenic outcrop	"	
	Schuylkill River Water Gap	Tilden	"	0/N T	Scenic gap	State	
	Auburn Lookout	Auburn	Schuylkill	0/N T	Scenic outcrop	State	
	Round Head	Bethel	Berks	0/N T	Geologic; scenic	"	
	The Kessel	"	"	0/N T	Geologic; scenic	"	
	Swatara Gap	Union	"	0/N T	Fossil site	"	
	St. Anthony Wilderness	Rush	Dauphin	0/N T	Scenic area; geologic	State	
	Enterline Bog	Wayne	"	2000' N	Bog shrub community	Private	
	Susquehanna Water Gap	Middle Paxton	"	0/N T	Geologic	"	
	Hawk Rock	Penn	Perry	0/N T	Overlook	"	
	White Rocks	Monroe	Cumberland	0/N T	Geologic; scenic	"	
	Pole Steeple	Cooke	"	1300' N	Flat topped cliffs	"	
	Mtn Creek Natural Area	"	"	0/N T	Forest	State	
	Sunset Rocks on Little Rocky Ridge	"	"	1000' S	Outstanding ridgeline	"	
	Sand Springs Bog	Menallen	Adams	5500' E	Lg sand spring, sphagnum	Private	
	Chinquapin Hill Natural Area	Greene	Franklin	1000' E	Mixed oak hardwood	State	
	Carbaugh Run Natural Area	Franklin	Adams	5000' E	Lowlands; oak forest	"	

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STATE	FEATURE	TOWN(SHIP)	COUNTY	EST. DIST. FRM TRAIL	DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE	LANDOWNER	REFERENCES
PA contd	Buzzard Park	Quincy	Franklin	O/N T	Lg outcrop, talus slopes	State	See prec. page
	Chimney Rocks	"	"	O/N T	High outcrop & cliffs	"	
	Monument Rock	"	"	O/N T	Scenic outcrop	"	
MD	High Rock	Smithsburg	Washington	O/N T	High rock outcrop		Ruth E. Blackburn
	Raven Rocks	"	"	O/N T	Scenic view		5028 Allan Road
	Buzzard Knob	"	"	O/N T	Scenic view		Bethesda, MD 20816
	Black Rock Cliffs	"	"	O/N T	Scenic view		
	Annapolis Rocks	"	"	O/N T	Scenic view		
	White Rocks	Boonsboro	"	O/N T	Scenic view		
	Weverton Cliffs	"	"	O/N T	Overlooks Potomac River		
VA	James River Face				Designated Wilderness	Jefferson NF	Charles Blankenship
	Wilderness Area						Recreation Staff Off
	Devils Marblyard				Outcrop of white quartz	"	Jefferson NF
	Apple Orchard Falls				Waterfall	"	210 Franklin Rd., SW
	Peaks of Otter				Scenic peaks	"	Roanoke, VA 24001
	Carvins Cove				Reservoir	"	
	Tinker Mtn.				Flat-topped mountain	"	
	McAfee Knob				Scenic view	"	
	Catawba Murder Hole				Limestone cave	"	
	Dragons Tooth				Lg chimney-like rock; view		
	Havens Wildlife				Game preserve	State	
	Management Area						
	Millers Cove				Limestone cave	Jefferson NF	
	Manns Bog				Mtn bog w/red spruce	"	
	Mountain Lake				Highest natural lake in VA	"	
	Mtn Lake Scenic				1500 acre scenic area	"	
	Area						
	Mtn Lake Wilderness				11,000 acres	"	
	Study Area						
	Cascades				60' waterfall	"	
	Wind Rock				Rock outcrop	Jefferson NF	
	Peters Mtn Wilderness						
	Study Area				4000 acres	"	
	Allen Fields				Clearing and overlook	"	
	New River				Reported to be oldest river	"	
					in world		
	Angels Rest				Rim of flat-topped Pearis Mtn	"	
	Mill Creek Wilderness				4000 acres	"	
	Study Area						
	Dismal Falls				Waterfall	"	
	Kimberling Creek				5700 acres	"	
	RARE II Area						

C-12				EST. DIST.				
STATE	FEATURE	TOWN(SHIP)	COUNTY	FRM TRAIL	DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE	LANDOWNER	REFERENCES	
Va contd	Burkes Garden				Circular (geologic) bowl	Jefferson NF	See prec. page	
	Beartown RARE II Area				6375 acres	"		
	Little Wilson RARE II Area				3500 acres	"		
	Rhododendron Gap & Wilburn Ridge Crest Zone				Scenic area; rock outcrops; meadows; rhododendron	"		
	Lewis Fork RARE II Area				Area of high mountain meadows, forests, wildlife	"		
	Mt. Rogers				5700 acres	"		
	Whitetop				Highest in VA, elev. 5729	"		
	Buzzard Rocks				2nd highest in VA	"		
	Lost Mountain				Outcrop; good views	"		
	Crabtree Falls				Fossil outcrop	"		
	Hog Camp Gap				Scenic area and trail	George Washington NF		
	Irish Creek				Views across open meadows	"		
	Rockfish Gap				10 acres virgin timber	"		
					O/N T	Geologic	"	
					O/N T		"	
					O/N Blue Ridge Parkway		"	
					mp 1.5	View of valley	"	
					mp 2.9	View, AT crossing	"	
					mp 5.8	View	"	
					mp 9.6	Access to AT, springs	"	
					mp 13.1	Access to AT, view	"	
					mp 13.7	AT access; gap	"	
					mp 71.0	AT access; gap	"	
					mp 74.7	Scenic view	"	
					mp 78.4	Scenic view; AT access	"	
					mp 86	Flat Top, elev. 4001'	"	
						Sharp Top, elev. 3875'	"	
				mp 90.9	Scenic	"		
				mp 95.3	AT crossing; view	"		
				mp 97.0	AT crossing; view	"		
				mp 97.7	AT access; gap	"		
				mp 99.6	Scenic view	"		
NC	Big Laurel Creek				Scenic gorge	Pisgah NF	Melinda Waldrep	
	French Broad River				Scenic, historic river	"	Trails Coordinator	
	Hot Springs				Warmwater springs	Private	USDA-Forest Service	
	Rich Mountain Lookout Tower				Scenic views	Pisgah NF	P.O. Box 2750	
	Nantahala Gorge				Scenic	Nantahala NF	Asheville, NC 28802	
	Marble Bluffs							

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STATE	FEATURE	TOWN(SHIP)	COUNTY	EST. DIST. FRM TRAIL	DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE	LANDOWNER	REFERENCES
NC contd	Blowing Springs			O/N T		Nantahala NF	See prec. page
	Nantahala Gorge			O/N T	Cave formations	"	
	Wayah Bald			O/N T	Azalea garden, view	"	
	Winespring Bald			O/N T	Scenic view	"	
	Standing Indian Basin			O/N T		"	
	Standing Indian Mtn			O/N T	Natural heath bald	"	
	John Wasilik Memorial Poplar				2nd largest poplar in U.S.	"	
	Mooney Falls				Waterfall	"	
	Big Laurel Falls				Waterfall	"	
	White Oak Bottoms Bog				Bog plants, bog turtle (rare)	"	
	Chunky Gal Mtn			O/N T	Scenic	"	
	Charlies Bunion			O/N T		Smoky Mtns NP	Merrill D. Beal
	Chimney Tops			O/N T	Rock outcrop	"	Superintendent
	Clingmans Dome			O/N T	Scenic	"	GSMNP
	Deer Park Mountain	Hot Springs		O/N T	Ravine	"	Gatlinburg, TN
	Cragg Gap			O/N T	Scenic view	"	37738
	Canebreak Ridge			O/N T	Scenic view	"	
	Lambs Knob				Scenic view	"	
	Garenflo Gap		Madison	O/N T	Rhododendron growth	Pisgah NF	
	Big Rock Spring		"	O/N T	Spring, wildflowers	"	
	Bluff Mountain		"	O/N T	Rock outcrops, elev. 4686	"	
	Catpen Gap		"	O/N T	Views	"	
	Kale Cap		"	O/N T	Cleared pasture, view	"	
	Max Patch		"	1700'	Bald peak, views	"	
	Sugarloaf Mountain		"	1500' W	Cone shaped mountain	"	
	Lick Rock		"	O/N T	Rock outcropping	"	
TN	Nothing reported . . .						
GA	Tray Mountain		Towns	O/N T	Botanically rich area	Chattahoochee NF	Robert A. Harper
	Raven Cliffs		White	O/N T	Scenic, waterfall nearby	"	Recreation Staff
	DeSoto Falls		Lumpkin		Waterfalls	"	USDA - FS
	Blood Mountain		"	O/N T	Famed vista	"	601 Broad Street Gainesville, GA 30501

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This inventory includes sites along the Appalachian Trail of particular Historic or cultural significance. The information was gathered from a great many sources along the Trail, and some of the information (county location, distance from Trail, etc.) is incomplete. Also, certain states and federal lands have not yet reported on their significant areas.

The inventory is preliminary and work on it will continue.

III Historic and Cultural Features of the Appalachian Trail

STATE	FEATURE	TOWN(SHIP)	COUNTY	EST. DIST. FRM TRAIL*	DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE	LANDOWNER	REFERENCES
ME	Lower Nesowadnehunk Lumber Camp	T2 R10			19th century; ME 659-1		Robert Bradley ME Historic Pres.Com
	Nesowadnehund Dam	T2 R10			ca. 1875; ME 659-2		55 Capitol St.
	Abol Falls Lumber Lumber Camp	T3 R10			N Abol Falls, 1910 on; ME 671-1		Augusta, ME 04333
	Grassy Pond Lumber Camp	T3 R10			S shore Grassy pond, ca. 1910 on; ME 671-2		
	Daicey Pond Lumber Camp	T3 R10			ca. 1900 on; ME 671-3		
	Toll Dam Lumber Camp	T3 R10			S Daicey Pd, ca. 1900; ME 671-4		
	Old Camp Number 3	T3 R10			Double Top Mtn Trail, ca. 1900 on; ME 671-5		
	White House Lumber Camp	T3 R10			Nesowadnehunk Tote Rd., ca. 1900 on; ME 671-6		
	Carry Pond Hospital Site	Carrying Place			Between E & Middle Carry Ponds, 1775; ME 528-1		
	Bodfish Intervale				Stone artifacts		
	Crawford Pond	T-A R11	Piscataquis		Remains logging dam, lower edge of pond		Lester Kenway P.O. Box 214
	Little Sandy Creek	Caratunk	Somerset		Old RR grade		Hallowell, ME 04347
	NH	Nothing reported.....					
VT	Norwich Village Historic Dist.	Norwich	Windsor	o/n T	#1411-2		Preston Bristow 39 Central St.
	West Hartford Cong. Church	West Hartford	"	o/n T	#1408-19		Woodstock, VT 05091
	Bunker Hill Cemetery	Pomfret	"	o/n T	Abandoned village 1st cemetery (late 1700)		
	Cleveland Barn	"	"	o/n T	#1413-13		
	Winslow Tavern Site	"	"	1500' N	1784		
	Louis Savenelli Barn	Woodstock	"	1500' SE	#1424-45		
				500' NW			

* O/N T means feature is on or near the Trail.

R means the feature is on or near a planned relocation.

STATE	FEATURE	TOWN (SHIP)	COUNTY	EST. DIST. FRM TRAIL	DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE	LANDOWNER	REFERENCES
VT contd	Perkins House	Bridgewater	Windsor	2000' S	#1405-6		(see prec. pg.)
	Lucas Lookout	Barnard	"	300' N	Orig. 40' wooden tower(1894)		
	Lakota Club Lodge	"	"	2500' N	#1403-20 (NO TRESPASS)		
	Notown	Stockbridge	"	1000' NW	Until 1884 was unclimed by any organized township		
	Baker Mill	Sherburne	Rutland	1500' N	#1121-16		
	Mountain Meadows Lodge	"	"	500' S	#1121-9		
	Long Trail Lodge	"	"	o/n T	1923-68;rebuilt		
	Killington House Site	"	"	o/n T	1880		
	Korzun Farm	Shrewsbury	"	2500' SE	#1122-21		
	Kinsman House	"	"	1500' NW	#1122-22		
	Crown Point Military Road	"	"	o/n T	Constr. 1759-60		
	Patch Hollow	Wallingford	"	o/n T	Town abandoned 1831		
MA	Blackington Hist. Dist.	Blackington	Berkshire		Potential Hist. Dist.		James N. Parrish Hist. Pres, Planner
	Jones, Fish, Bennett House or Tavern	Greylock	"		Below Jones Nose		Berkshire Co. Region Planning Comm. 10 Fenn St. Pittsfield, MA 01201
	Thunderhead Farm	Cheshire	"		ca. 1821; #31		
	Westkit-Cole House	"	"		ca. 1770; #30		
	N.W. Mason-Degan	"	"		#29		
	Smith	"	"		ca. 1800; #28		
	Talman-Whitmarsh House	"	"		ca. 1790; #27		
	L. Mason House	"	"		1815; #26		
	R.M. Cole House	"	"		ca. 1820; #25		
	Cheshire Cemetery	"	"				
	Tiffany Green	"	"		1797/1870; #10		
	Beechwood Rest Home	"	"		#3		
	Calvin Hall Tavern	"	"		1804; #7		
	Hall-Cole Store	"	"		Now Baptist parsonage, ca. 1808; #1		
	First Baptist Church	"	"		1849; #84		
	Old Baptist Parsonage	"	"		#79		
	J. Tanner House	"	"		ca. 1815; #78		
	Dr. Cole House	"	"		1815; #77		
	George Martin House	"	"		1885; #76		
	H.D. Reynolds Store	"	"		1844; #75		
	Cheshire Town Hall & Library	"	"		1898; #74		
	Henry Brown House	"	"		1843; #72		
	N. Harkness House	"	"		1843; #70		
	Mechanics Hall	"	"		ca. 1850; #67		
	P. Fairfield Blacksmith Shop	"	"		ca. 1840; #66		

STATE	FEATURE	TOWN(SHIP)	COUNTY	EST. DIST. FRM TRAIL	DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE	LANDOWNER	REFERENCES
MA contd	United Methodist Church	Cheshire	Berkshire		1848; #62		(see prec. pg.)
	Capt. Edmund Foster House	"	"		ca 1835; #60		
	Methodist Parsonage	"	"		1848-50; #61		
	A. Caper House	"	"		ca. 1820; #59		
	T.B. Jenks House	"	"		ca. 1820; #58		
	Abraham Collins House & Quarry	Tyringham	"		On Brace Rd.		
	Shaker Settlement	"	"		5 bldgs remain of 50		
	Tyringham Cobble	"	"				
	Beartown School	Monterey	"				
	Menessa Fairbanks House	"	"		ca. 1780; MHS #1		
	Pixley Tavern	Grt. Barrington	"		Three Mile Hill		
	Berkshire Soda Spring Hotel Site	Sheffield	"				
	Three Sisters Farm, Levi Boardman House	"	"		ca. 1816; SHC #73		
	Silas Kellogg House	"	"		ca. 1812; SHC #66		
	S.J. Bushnell House	"	"		ca. 1812; SHC #62		
	Bushnell School, No 1.	"	"		SHC #60		
	Bow Wow School	"	"				
	Pitcher School No 8	"	"		SHC #56		
	Quarry Hill Farm, Spring House	"	"		ca. 1827; SHC #68		
	Quarry Hill Farm	"	"		ca. 1827; SHC #67		
	Crippen-Phelps-Curtiss-Voseburg House	"	"		1828; SHC #111		
	Site of Last Battle of Shay's Rebellion	"	"		Monument		
	Bow Wow Cemetery	"	"		1766-1978; incorrectly shown as pet cem. on USGS Quad EHC #94		
	Karner-Lee House prior to 1796	Egremont	"				
	Stephen Karner House	"	"		ca. 1828; EHC #95		
	Robert Potts Farm	"	"		1819-1820; EHC #96		
	Westover-Bacon-Potts-Warner House	"	"		1744; EHC #97		
	Hollenbeck-Benjamin House	"	"		ca. 1775; EHC #119		
	Cornelius Bunce House	"	"		ca. 1840; EHC #118		
	Louis Parsons House	"	"		1816-1840; EHC #117		
	Forest May House	"	"		ca. 1889; EHC #116		