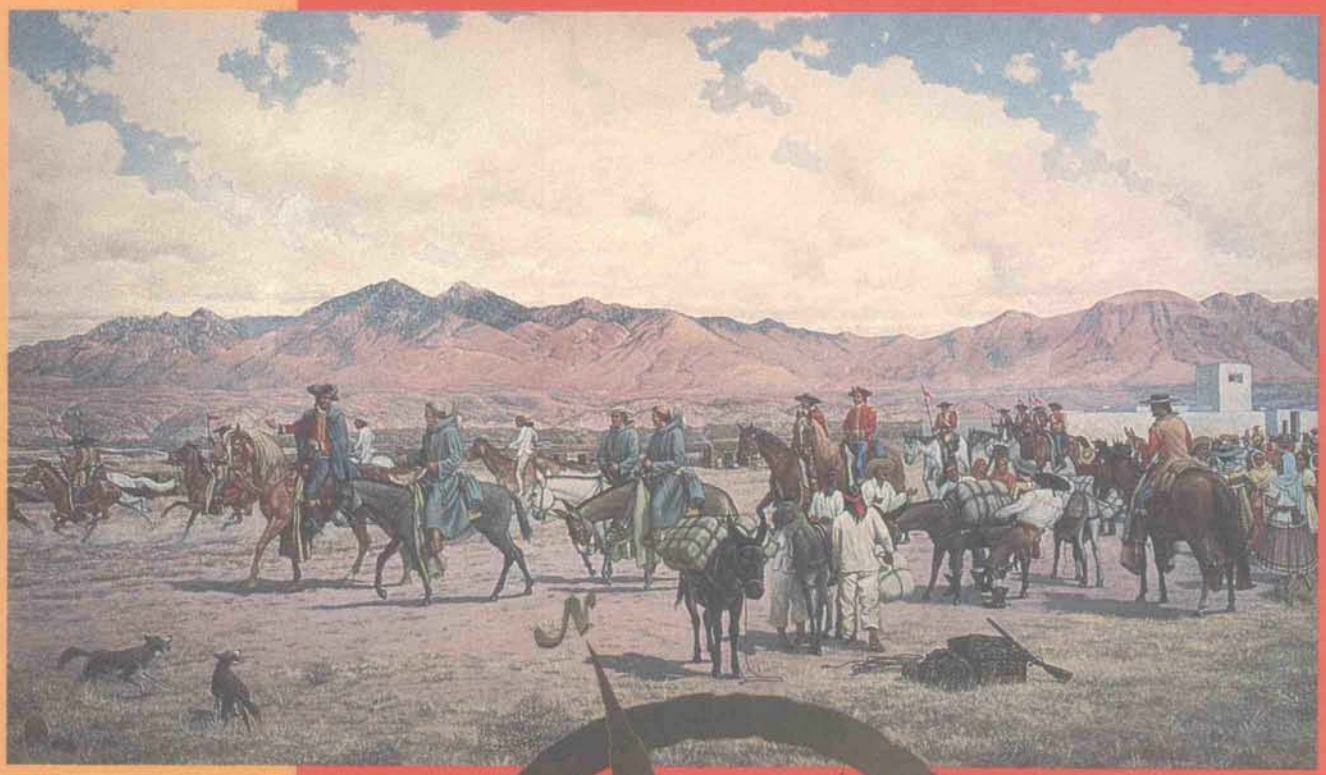
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Comprehensive Management and Use Plan
Final Environmental Impact Statement

Juan Bautista de Anza

National Historic Trail
Arizona • California



April 1996

Cover: The Anza expedition leaves Tubac Presidio, October 23, 1775. Reproduction of a painting by Cal Peters, courtesy of Tumacácori National Historical Park.

605/D-9

Comprehensive Management and Use Plan
Final Environmental Impact Statement



Juan Bautista de Anza

National Historic Trail Arizona • California

U.S. Department of the Interior • National Park Service
Pacific West Field Area

Comprehensive Management Plan
and
Final Environmental Impact Statement

Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail
Arizona and California

This *Comprehensive Management and Use Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS)* presents a proposal and four alternatives for the management, use, and development of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. The proposal (alternative D), which is the National Park Service's comprehensive management and use plan for the trail, calls for marking the historic route, identifies an auto route, and envisions a continuous multiuse recreational retracement trail. The National Park Service (NPS) will take an active role in administrative oversight of the trail by helping protect a trail right-of-way and historic, cultural, and natural resources associated with the trail. The NPS will certify eligible sites and segments and provide leadership of state, regional, and local governments, private landowners, organizations, corporations, and individuals to create a continuous and unified trail. The NPS will form partnerships with nonprofit groups supporting the Anza Trail. Interpretive programs and a system of wayside exhibits will enhance visitor opportunities along the route. A planned promotional and tourism program will increase visitor awareness of American Indian and Spanish colonial cultures and history related to the Anza expeditions to *Alta* (Upper) *California*.

The other alternatives include No Action (alternative AA), Single Theme (alternative A), Multitheme (alternative B), and Broad Outreach (alternative C). Alternative AA represents what would happen if there were no national trail. Alternative A would limit trail recognition and resource protection to federal lands and state parks and focus interpretation on only the 1775-76 Anza trek. Trail uses would be limited to those of the original expedition. Management would emphasize volunteers, and the National Park Service would play a minor administrative role. Alternative B is similar to the proposal but would not include the promotional aspects. Alternative C is similar to the proposal, but would broaden the interpretive themes to the overlay of history along the trail route from prehistory to the present and would include points of interest associated with the trail corridor.

The environmental consequences of the proposed action and alternatives were addressed in the draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) and are presented with modifications in this FEIS. The public review period for the DEIS ended March 1, 1995. Responses to public and agency comment on the DEIS are included in the FEIS. This programmatic FEIS considers impacts to cultural resources, natural resources, and the socioeconomic environment. No significant adverse impacts are anticipated. The no action period for this document will end 30 days after the Environmental Protection Agency has published a Notice of Availability in the *Federal Register*. For further information contact

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Summary

The Comprehensive Management and Use Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail responds to congressional designation of the trail and the requirements of the National Trail System Act, as amended. This document identifies issues and concerns and evaluates alternative strategies to address them. The results of agency and public responses to the draft plan and draft environmental impact statement are included in the FEIS.

Substantive changes to the draft plan and draft environmental impact statement reflected in the final plan and FEIS are the following:

a no action alternative is considered

the history and significance section is moved forward to provide context for the plan, changing page numbering substantially

the trail marker is revised and a new marker proposed to identify recreational trail segments which link with the historic trail

appendix J provides guidelines rather than a request form for site and segment certification and amplifies compliance

federal agency plans which may affect the trail are described more fully

the affected environment section includes information on grasslands in California

the environmental consequences section addresses impacts to landownership and adds a cumulative impacts section

Issues

Key issues identified during scoping for the plan are summarized in the following questions:

Certifiable routes and uses. Should the historic route be commemorated with an auto route, a multiuse trail, or a combination of routes?

Resource protection. How can natural and cultural resources and a possible trail right-of-way be protected when the National Park Service manages almost none of the 1200–mile trail route?

Visitor experience. What kinds of users can be accommodated? What should be interpreted and where?

Management and cooperation. What should be the extent and type of marking for the Anza Trail? What should be the relative roles of the National Park Service (NPS), other federal agencies, tribal governments, state and local agencies, volunteers, private organizations, and individuals?

Facility development. To what extent should support facilities be developed including trails, trail heads, campsites, and visitor contact facilities?

Alternative Plans

Five alternative plans are considered.

Alternative AA: No Action. There would be no unified effort to commemorate the Anza expeditions or to develop a connected trail system along the route. Individual efforts such as existing trail marking in Anza–Borrego State Desert Park in California and along the Santa Cruz River in Arizona would continue. Additional marking provided at key areas during the bicentennial reenactment would remain. Activities initiated in response to the planning process would likely continue, but would be reduced in effort with no systematic support.

Alternative A: Single Theme. Trail commemoration would be limited to sites and segments within federal lands or state parks; interpretation would be limited to the 1775-76 trek; trail uses would be limited to the modes of the 1775-76 expedition (riding horseback and walking); volunteers would manage and promote the trail. The NPS would play a minor administrative oversight role; facility development would not be encouraged.

Alternative B: Multitheme. The historic route would be marked as a continuous auto route and multiuse recreational trail (parallel trails may be marked for different uses, such as biking, equestrian, and hiking); a special marker would indicate deviations from the historic route required to complete a continuous recreational retracement trail; interpretation would include the two Anza expeditions, expedition members and descendants, the American Indian tribes who allowed them passage, and the natural environment they encountered; the NPS would play an active role with other governmental and land managing agencies, nonprofit support groups, and volunteers to implement the management plan; facilities to support auto touring and day and overnight use on the recreational route would be encouraged.

Alternative C: Broad Outreach. The route would be marked similar to B; interpretation would add to the themes of B the layering of history along the trail corridor from prehistory to the present day; NPS and volunteers would play roles similar to B, but both would work closely with the media and local, regional, and state tourist bureaus to promote awareness of the trail; facility development would occur as in B, and visitor contact facilities would be identified.

Alternative D: The Proposal. This alternative combines the promotional aspects of alternative C with alternative B. Route marking, interpretation, and promotion would emphasize the themes of alternative B and would not include the concept of the layering of history unrelated to the Anza expeditions as described in alternative C.

Environmental Consequences

This final environmental impact statement (FEIS) is programmatic and addresses the management of the Anza Trail. It considers impacts to cultural resources related to the history and significance of the trail, historic resources, historic and cultural landscapes, and ethnography; impacts to natural resources related to threatened and endangered species; and socioeconomic impacts in terms of land ownership and use and visitor use. More detailed environmental analysis for specific trail projects is expected to follow in tiered environmental documents as appropriate.

Cultural Resources. Under alternative AA, spotty recognition of the Anza expeditions would continue and opportunities to disseminate the history and significance of the Anza Trail would be lost. Under alternative A, some new opportunities would occur, but little would change in awareness of the Anza expeditions. Alternatives B and D offer an effective approach to telling the history and significance of the trail without diluting the message with subsequent unrelated trail uses and development, as alternative C could do.

Alternative AA would create no additional visitor impacts to resources and would protect no additional sites. Opportunities to protect additional sites would be lost. Alternative A would provide little potential for additional visitor impacts to historic and cultural sites, but would also protect few sites and segments. Alternatives B and D would provide the opportunity to identify and protect historic and interpretive

sites associated with the Anza Trail and to educate the public about their significance. By promoting tourism, alternative D would attract more visitors and educate more people to the significance of the resources, but it could adversely impact resources through increased use. Visitor impacts would be mitigated through site-specific planning and design. The broad approach of alternative C could spread protection of resources too thinly to be effective.

Alternative AA would have no positive influence on visual character. Alternative A would have little beneficial effect. The proposal and alternatives B and C may have some positive effect on protecting the visual character of landscapes through which Anza passed.

Alternative AA would most likely have no beneficial effect on public awareness, and this aspect of American history would continue to be ignored or misunderstood. Alternative A would have little beneficial effect on public awareness of the Anza expedition experience. Alternatives B and D would have a beneficial effect on public awareness of American Indian cultures, the Spanish colonial period, the mixed ethnicity of the expedition members, and the role of women and children. Alternative C could also have a beneficial effect on public awareness, but would lack focus.

Natural Resources. Impacts to threatened and endangered species would be mitigated as part of planning and implementing the trail for all alternatives except Alternative AA. Under alternative AA, NEPA and other federal laws would not apply to individual actions taken to commemorate the Anza expeditions unless some other federal action or funding were involved. Significant net adverse impacts are not anticipated for Alternatives A, B, C, and D because of required NEPA compliance for local projects which are implemented as part of the Anza Trail.

Socio-Economic Environment. Alternative AA would have no effect on land use. Alternative A would have no foreseeable impact on land use. Alternatives B, C, and D would affect land use to some degree. Land ownership would not be affected adversely in any alternative.

Alternative AA would have no effect on visitor use. Alternative A would encourage visits to selected sites. Alternatives B and D would increase opportunities to experience the trail in a variety of ways. Alternative C could have a beneficial effect, but may diminish attraction to the trail due to lack of focus on the Anza expeditions.

Alternatives Comparison Table. The following Alternatives Comparison table compares the five alternatives in terms of planning issues and environmental consequences.

COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES

PLANNING ISSUE	ALTERNATIVE D: The Proposal	ALTERNATIVE AA: No Action	ALTERNATIVE A: Single Theme	ALTERNATIVE B: Multitheme	ALTERNATIVE C: Broad Outreach
CERTIFIABLE ROUTES AND USES	High potential and federal segments and sites open to the public, and multiuse contiguous recreational trails on or parallel to the historic route. Auto and bicycle routes on or near the historic route which link certified sites. Guide book tours, including rail.	No sites or trail segments recognized as part of a national trail system.	Only high potential or federal trail sites and segments directly associated with the 1775-76 expedition, open to the public, and already federally designated or protected by federal, state, or local laws or private parties or designated as NHL or NR.	Similar to proposal, but without guidebook tours.	Similar to the proposal, plus a scenic auto/bus tour route includes points of interest based on interpretation of prehistory to the present day within or adjacent to the historic corridor.
RESOURCE PROTECTION	Protection measures applied as feasible to resources along certified segments or sites associated with the expedition, its members, or American Indians within corridor. Resource protection measures extended to recreational trails providing linkages to the historic route. Partnerships encouraged with local, state, and private owners to protect NHL or NR sites. Environmental and Section 106 compliance required.	No resource protection provided as part of a national trail system. Protection of individual sites would be expected to continue as achieved presently.	Limited to federal components and already protected high potential route segments, landscapes, and sites which the 1775-76 expedition saw or visited. Partnerships encouraged with local, state, and private owners to protect NHL or NR sites. Environmental and Section 106 compliance required.	Same as proposal.	Similar to proposal, plus protection measures extended as feasible to certified points of interest within the historic Anza trail corridor.

PLANNING ISSUE	ALTERNATIVE D: The Proposal	ALTERNATIVE AA: No Action	ALTERNATIVE A: Single Theme	ALTERNATIVE B: Multitheme	ALTERNATIVE C: Broad Outreach
VISITOR EXPERIENCE Use	Recreational trail experience of historic segments plus linking trails which offer a similar landscape or views of the historic route. Access to trail sites, route segments, and interpretation through a marked auto route and guide book tours linking historic sites and segments. Experience of Anza trek through reenactments, celebrations, guided tours, organized or individual trail rides (horseback riding, hiking, or biking as appropriate), and similar activities.	No trail system would be recognized or trail experience encouraged. Visitors may encounter segments of the Anza route on visits to other facilities such as Anza-Borrego Desert State Park in California and Tubac Presidio State Historical Park in Arizona. Existing reenactments might continue.	Experience of core segments using modes of transportation available to Anza and his colonists, horseback and walking, recognizing existing uses permitted by land managers.	Similar to the proposal, but without tours.	Similar to proposal , but bus, auto, biking, and equestrian tours link a range of historic sites within the Anza corridor.
Interpretation	Themes include Spanish colonial history to 1821 related to the expedition, its members, and descendants, American Indian history and culture, natural resources, the historic landscape and environment. Sites include relevant American Indian and Spanish colonial sites, trail waysides, memorials, museums and other existing interpretive sites within the trail corridor. Media include a broad range. Visitor contact facilities identified within each county or region. NPS would monitor accuracy of interpretation and historic representation.	Interpretation may occur at those sites which already recognize the Anza expeditions. There would be no attempt to create consistency in the interpretive message or extend it to other sites.	Themes limited to the historic 1775-76 trek. Sites limited only to those related to 1775-76. Media limited to a single NPS brochure. Local site bulletins and wayside exhibits at key sites and segments may be provided by land managers or other organizations or groups. NPS would monitor accuracy of interpretation and historic representation.	Similar to the proposal, but without designated visitor contact facilities and emphasis on personal services.	Themes emphasize the layering of history and include more broadly the Spanish colonial role in the development of the western U.S. as well as subsequent settlement to the present-day scene. Sites include historic elements and "points of interest" within the Anza trail corridor, especially those related generally to Spanish colonial history. Media same as the proposal. NPS would monitor accuracy of interpretation and historic representation.

PLANNING ISSUE	ALTERNATIVE D: The Proposal	ALTERNATIVE AA: No Action	ALTERNATIVE A: Single Theme	ALTERNATIVE B: Multitheme	ALTERNATIVE C: Broad Outreach
MANAGEMENT & COOPERATION					
Marking	Coordinate with land managers and owners to mark historic route segments and sites and to clearly mark linking recreation routes to indicate any deviation from historic route. Coordinate with American Indian representatives to note tribal territories or trail names.	No consistent marking.	Coordinate with federal managers and managers of certified segments to mark the historic route.	Same as the proposal.	Similar to proposal, plus certified points of interest would be marked as part of the trail.
Management: NPS Role	Certifies eligible sites and segments. Actively works to create a continuous and unified trail. Seeks partnerships with federal, state, local agency and private landowners. Offers technical assistance, limited financial assistance to partners. Provides staff for close coordination and to support a broadly representative advisory council. Monitors resource protection. Trademarks trail logo and approves use on a variety of informational and theme-related materials and products. Supports activities of a marketing task force.	No role.	Certifies high potential sites and segments. Encourages partnerships with private, local, and state owner/managers of federally designated historic properties. Coordinates with other federal agencies, state-level agencies, and cooperating organization. Offers limited technical assistance. Provides management as collateral duty for oversight. Staffs a small advisory council.	Similar to the proposal, but without marketing task force.	Similar to the proposal, and certifies points of interest and provides enough staff time to coordinate a broadly based approach to interpretation.

PLANNING ISSUE	ALTERNATIVE D: The Proposal	ALTERNATIVE AA: No Action	ALTERNATIVE A: Single Theme	ALTERNATIVE B: Multitheme	ALTERNATIVE C: Broad Outreach
Management: Partner Roles [Tribal governments or representatives; Federal land managers; city, county, state, regional agencies; non-profit organizations; supporting associations.]	Partner with proactive NPS to develop, manage, and maintain the trail and associated sites. Work closely with tourist bureaus and others to promote and support the trail. Sponsor events, celebrations, and other activities wish educate the public and encourage support for the trail.	Trail recognition, if any, carried out by local agencies, non-profits, and others interested in recognizing the Anza Trail.	Responsible for implementation, historical and environmental compliance for future trail development, management and maintenance.	Similar to the proposal, but without coordination with tourist bureaus and others.	Same as the proposal.
FACILITY DEVELOPMENT	Access of all populations, regardless of physical ability, to trail sites and segments encouraged, as feasible. Development of trails as required to link local and regional trails to create a continuous recreation trail within the historic corridor encouraged. Development of trail amenities to expedite both long-distance travel and day use encouraged. Existing trail-related visitor contact facilities identified.	No development of facilities as part of a national trail plan.	Access of all populations regardless of physical ability to high potential and federal sites and segments encouraged, as feasible.	Same as proposal without visitor contact facilities.	Same as the proposal.
ESTIMATED COSTS (NPS share)	$288,000	$00	$64,000	$180,000	$350,000

COMPARISON OF THE IMPACTS FROM THE ALTERNATIVES

IMPACT TOPIC	ALTERNATIVE D: THE PROPOSAL	ALTERNATIVE AA	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C
CULTURAL RESOURCES	Enhanced potential for visitor understanding of the significance of the Anza Trail through interpretive exhibits and publications. Potential long-term protection of significant resources within the trail corridor, including the trail right-of-way through certification, cooperative agreements, or other means. Recognition and enhanced ability to preserve the historic trail corridor through marking. Possible long-term deterioration of historic or archeological sites and segments as a result of public use, especially if vehicles are permitted. Potential to provide some degree of protection to visual quality within the historic corridor. Opportunity for understanding the history and ethnography of American Indians along the route as well as the Spanish colonial period.	Anza expeditions would continue to be ignored and misunderstood. No impact to sites and segments due to a unified trail plan. No historic or prehistoric sites protected as part of a unified trail. Probable deterioration or loss of significant historic and archeological sites or trail segments which are not already protected through neglect, vandalism, inappropriate uses, or inadvertent destruction. No protection of visual quality. No additional opportunities to interpret the Spanish colonial period or the American Indians along the route.	Few opportunities to convey the history and significance of the Anza trail. Any additional impacts due to trail recognition to the sites and segments would be mitigated Possible deterioration or loss of significant historic and archeological sites or trail segments which are not already protected through neglect, vandalism, inappropriate uses, or inadvertent destruction. Some opportunity to protect visual character of high potential sites and segments only. Limited opportunities to tell the stories of Spanish colonial and American Indian cultures.	Same as the proposal.	Similar to B and the proposal but there is potential to lose the significance of the Anza story within the larger story of the trail corridor to the present day.

IMPACT TOPIC	ALTERNATIVE D: THE PROPOSAL	ALTERNATIVE AA	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C
NATURAL RESOURCES (T&E Species)	As trail development occurs, exact locations of T&E species and other affected natural resources will be identified and adverse impacts mitigated by relocating or redesigning developed sites. Potential through multi-agency coordination to approach areas of the trail corridor as greenways and wildlife corridors. Potential for temporary displacement or disturbance of T&E species at developed sites along the trail route.	NEPA would not apply and no additional protection to T&E species would result.	No anticipated added effect.	Same as the proposal.	Same as the proposal.
SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT					
Land Use	Generally, current land uses continue. Increased land use controls may be enacted by local governments to protect significant resources or the trail corridor.	No impact on current or future land uses.	No impact on current land uses.	Same as proposal.	Same as proposal.
Land Ownership	Impacts on landownership minimal since lands can only be acquired from a willing seller. Some possibility that trespassing may be diminished through public education programs and by having a defined trail. Recognizes the stewardship and civic mindedness of cooperating landowners without compromising property rights.	No impact to landownership.	Private land is generally not included. Some potential for trespassing on private lands by trail enthusiasts wanting to follow the entire historic route.	Same as proposal.	Same as proposal.

IMPACT TOPIC	ALTERNATIVE D: THE PROPOSAL	ALTERNATIVE AA	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C
Visitor Use	Marking of the historic and recreational trail route, designation of an auto route and scenic auto tour route, and development of recreational opportunities along the trail corridor would enhance visitor use.	No visitor use to the Anza Trail, as such. Visits to individual sites and trail segments would most likely continue.	Recreational opportunity for trail enthusiasts limited to existing trail segments. Visitor use relatively unchanged.	Same as the proposal.	Similar to B and the proposal, but trail experience extended through an auto tour including points of general historic interest.
UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS	Few, if any, impacts from placement of markers and wayside exhibits, the chief physical activity along trails. Additional visitors to existing trails could add impacts to soil compaction and erosion. Limited construction may affect vegetation and wildlife in the short–term.	No effects.	Same as proposal, but limited to high potential sites and segments.	Same as proposal.	Same as proposal.
SHORT–TERM USES AND LONG–TERM PRODUCTIVITY	No effect.	No effect.	No effect.	No effect.	No effect.
IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES	Any improvement proposed could be removed and the land restored over time. Only the labor and funds to complete and remove the facilities would represent an irretrievable commitment of resources.	None.	Same as proposal.	Same as proposal.	Same as proposal.
CUMULATIVE IMPACTS	Some increase in use of local and regional trails marked as the Anza Trail. Provides culturally significant trail which links rural and urban areas, connects people, and gives impetus to local projects.	None.	Few impacts anticipated with limited trail recognition.	Same as proposal.	Same as proposal.

Table of Contents

Summary iii
Comparison of Alternatives vi
Comparison of Impacts x

Table of Contents xii

Purpose and Need for the Plan 1

Introduction 1
Planning Issues 4
Management Objectives 5
Alternatives and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) 7

History and Significance 9
The Historic Setting 9
The Need for and Overland Route 9
The Exploratory Expedition 11
The Colonizing Expedition 12
Significance of the Anza Expeditions 14

The Proposal and Alternatives 17
Introduction 17
The Proposal: Alternative D 18
Vision 18
Mission 18
The Historic Route 18
Trail as Corridor 19
High Potential Sites and Route Segments 20
Resource Protection 24
Visitor Experience 28
Management and Partnerships 36
Facility Development 42
Costs 43
Funding 43
Action Items 43
No Action: Alternative AA 44
Single Theme: Alternative A 45
Multitheme: Alternative B 47
Broad Outreach: Alternative C 48

The Affected Environment 49
Introduction 49
Cultural Environment 49
Natural Environment 54
Socioeconomic Environment 58

Environmental Consequences 63

Introduction 63
Cultural Resources 63
Natural Resources 68
Socioeconomic Environment 68
Unavoidable Adverse Environmental Effects 70
Short Term Uses and Long Term Productivity 71
Commitment of Resources 72
Cumulative Impacts 73

Consultation and Coordination 69

Scoping 73
List of Agencies and Organizations Consulted during the Planning Process 74
List of Preparers 75
Alternatives Reviewers 77
Comments and Responses on Draft CMP/EIS 78
Letters from Indian Tribes and Related Groups 80
Letters from Federal Agencies 84
Letters from State Agencies 123
Letters from Local Jurisdictions 130
Letters from Private Organizations 162
Letters from Individuals 209

Glossary 229

Bibliography 233

Appendices 235

Appendix A: The National Trails System Act A-1
Appendix B: High Potential Historic and Interpretive Sites Along the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail B-1
Appendix C: Alternatives by County C-1
Appendix D: Trail-long Themes and Subthemes D-1
Appendix E: State Liability Statutes E-1
Appendix F: Recommended Signs F-1
Appendix G: Sample Memorandum of Understanding between the U.S. Dept. of the Interior and the State of ___ Concerning the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail G-1
Appendix H: Sample Cooperative Agreement H-1
Appendix I: Provisions for Cooperative Management I-1
Appendix J: Site/Segment Certification Guide J-1
Appendix K: Comparison of Annual NPS Management Costs K-1
Appendix L: Summary of Alternatives as Presented to the Task Forces for Review L-1
Appendix M: Endangered Species Consultation M-1
Appendix N: Service-wide Memorandum of Understanding for Cooperative Management and Administration of National Historic Trails N-1

List of Tables

Table 1: Route Miles by State/Country 19
Table 2: Federal Trail Components 21
Table 3: Nonfederal High Potential Historic Trail Segments 23
Table 4: Trail-long Interpretive Topics and Themes 30
Table 5: Interpretive Regions and Sample Themes 31
Table 6: Highways on the Historic Route 35
Table 7: Location and Ownership of Historic Sites 49
Table 8: Population Growth by County 59
Table 9: Towns and Cities Along the Anza Trail 60
Table 10: Race/Ethnicity of the Population of Arizona Counties Along the Anza Trail 61
Table 12: Race/Ethnicity of the Population of California Along the Anza Trail 62

List of Maps

National Trails System 3
Anza Expedition 1775-76 10
Historic Route after page 20
Auto Route after page 34
Tribal Territories 52

Arizona

Santa Cruz County C-2
Pima County C-4
Pinal County C-6
Maricopa County C-8
Yuma County C-10

California

Imperial County C-12
San Diego County C-14
Riverside County C-16
Los Angeles County C-20
Ventura County C-26
Santa Barbara County C-28
San Luis Obispo County C-32
Monterey County C-36
San Benito County C-38
Santa Clara County C-40
San Mateo County C-44
San Francisco County C-46
Alameda County C-48
Contra Costa County C-52

Purpose and Need for the Plan

Introduction

The Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail commemorates the route taken by Anza in 1775-76 when he led a group of colonists from what is now Horcasitas, Sonora, Mexico to found a presidio and mission for New Spain at San Francisco Bay. In addition, Anza explored the east side of San Francisco Bay before returning to Monterey and eventually to Mexico.

Public interest in the trail was stimulated during the 1975-76 bicentennial when the Anza trek was reenacted following the journals of the expedition to the day and the hour for the entire 1200–mile route. This reenactment was organized by the bicentennial committees of each state and Mexico, and the committees within each county. George Cardinet, Director of Heritage Trails Fund (HTF), organized the equestrian part of the trek.

Legal and Administrative Direction

After the reenactment, HTF initiated the idea of the national historic trail, encouraged Congress to include the trail in the 1978 amendment to the National Trails System Act, and continued to work for a national trail study, which Congress requested in Public Law 98-11 (March 1983).

As defined in the National Trails System Act (NTSA), as amended [see appendix A], national historic trails are "extended trails which follow as closely as possible and practicable the original trails or routes of travel of national historical significance." Such trails have as their purpose "the identification and protection of the historic route and its historic remnants and artifacts for public use and enjoyment." (NTSA, SEC. 3(a)[3]) Each historic trail may accomplish this purpose in different ways.

The Western Region of the National Park Service (NPS), with support from HTF, completed the feasibility study of the Anza Trail route in 1986. This study determined that the Juan Bautista de Anza Trail met the following criteria of the National Trails System Act:

1. It was established by historic use and is historically significant as a result of that use.

2. It is nationally significant with respect to American history.

3. It has significant potential for historical interest based on historic interpretation and appreciation.

With continued support from HTF and a broader public, Congress made the trail a component of the National Trails System in August, 1990 (Public Law 101-365. See appendix A.) The official trail, from Nogales, Arizona to San Francisco, California, and including the loop on the east side of San Francisco Bay, is approximately 1200-miles long. The Public Law includes the recommendations of the feasibility study which defines the concept of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail as follows:

"The [legislated action] is the designation of the Anza trail as a National Historic Trail, and the creation of a volunteer organization on a trail-wide basis to assist in the establishment and operation of the trail.

"Because only a small portion of the 1200–mile historic route crosses Federal lands available for trail uses, the role of the Federal government in the development and management of trail features would be quite limited. The primary Federal role would be that of trail-wide coordination. Specific features of this coordinating role would include the completion of a comprehensive plan, provision of trail-wide informational materials, staffing and logistical support for an advisory council, provision of standardized trail markers for installation by others along the non-Federal portions of the historic route, and provision of technical assistance in the development of interpretive materials in non-Federal areas.

"The [legislated] project concept would include a significant role for a volunteer organization which would have the responsibility for raising funds for various trail related projects, mobilizing volunteer workers as needed, maintaining liaison with local governments, assisting the designated lead agency in various coordination and information functions, and creating and publishing informational materials supplementary to government materials. The National Park Service, the Federal agency responsible for overall coordination of the project, would be authorized to assist the volunteer organization in accomplishing its function through the provision, as available, of office space, office and field equipment, mailing and telephone service, and technical assistance in the preparation of interpretive materials.

"Implementation of project features, i.e. trail development and the installation of route markers and interpretive displays, on Federal lands would be the responsibility of the Federal agencies, although it is expected that material assistance would be provided by volunteer organizations. On non-Federal lands, constituting the vast majority of the route, the responsibility for project features would rest with state and local governments, assisted to a significant degree by the volunteer organization." *[Juan Bautista de Anza National Trail Study,* August 1986, p. 4]

Purpose of the Plan

The NTSA requires that a comprehensive plan be prepared for the management and use of each trail. The plan should include the following items:

specific objectives and practices to be observed in managing the trail including

- identification of significant natural, historic, and cultural resources to be preserved
- details of anticipated cooperative agreements with federal, state, and local organizations and private interests
- an identified carrying capacity for the trail and a plan for its implementation
- procedures for marking the trail with signs.
- protection measures for any high-potential historic sites or route segments (for definitions, refer to the NTSA, section 12 in appendix A)
- general and site-specific development plans, including anticipated costs

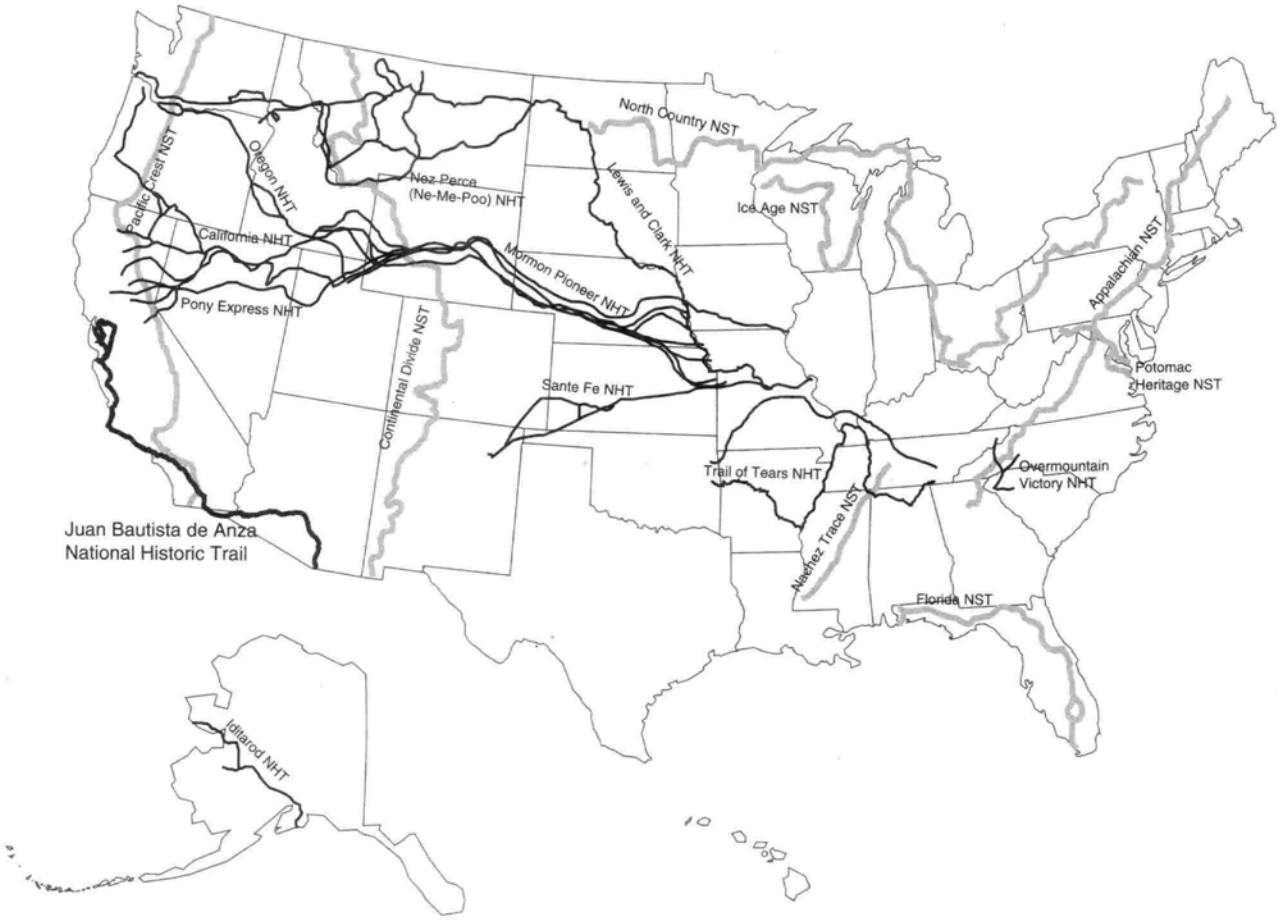
In addition to these legislated requirements, this Comprehensive Management and Use Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) addresses the following:

- alternatives to foster public knowledge of the trail and help visitors understand the importance of sites along the trail
- provisions for appropriate public use, including opportunities to retrace the trail
- certification procedures for nonfederal trail sites, segments, or interpretive programs
- marketing and tourism opportunities
- responsibilities for resource preservation, interpretation, visitor use, development, operations, and maintenance of trail sites and markers
- the related environmental impacts of the alternatives

National Trail System Map

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service - Bureau of Land Management

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service



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JuanBautistaDeAnza NationalHistoricTrail

Other National Historic Trail (NHT)

National Scenic Trail (NST)

Need for the Plan

This plan helps meet management objectives for the trail by providing a blueprint for establishing and operating the trail. It defines roles and responsibilities for the agencies, organizations, and local interests that will help to create the visitor experience through establishing and marking the trail alignment and interpreting and preserving significant resources associated with the trail.

Planning Issues

Issues identified through public discussion and agency consultation are certifiable routes and uses, resource protection, visitor experience, management and cooperation, and facility development. These issues are discussed below.

Certifiable Routes and Uses

Much of the historic Anza route has either become a roadway or is closely paralleled by roads. This fact makes an auto route feasible, but has implications for off-road alignments. Issues concerning route alignments are the following:

> Should the auto route follow freeways or more scenic side roads?
>
> Should only high potential segments, as defined by the National Trails System Act (NTSA), be marked for recreation and interpretation or should parallel routes, removed from the historic route, be marked in order to accomplish a continuous trail?
>
> Should the national historic trail consist of a series of parallel trails for different users — auto, bicycle, hiking, equestrian, and rail?

Resource Protection

The National Park Service manages virtually none of the land along the 1200–mile route, although park sites anchor each end of the trail. These anchors are Tumacácori National Historical Park just north of Nogales, Arizona, and Golden Gate National Recreation Area, the Presidio of San Francisco, California.

How can the resources which should be protected as part of the trail be identified and protection measures defined for nonfederal lands?

> How can a continuous trail right–of–way be protected?

The Anza route passes through sensitive historical, cultural, and natural resource areas. The NTSA requires the provision of public access to historic sites and trail segments as part of the certification process. It requires, as well, the protection of sites from changes that will diminish the historic integrity of the trail.

> How can these significant natural and cultural resources be protected from degradation and yet be made available for public education and enjoyment?

Visitor Experience

Use. National historic trails combine recreation and historic interpretation. Typically, the historic features along the route are linked by trail and roadway marking and by maps and guides so that people can follow the trail from end to end or receive information when they happen to cross the alignment. For the Anza Trail, a range of users — hikers, bicyclists, equestrians, 4-wheel drivers, and tourists — have expressed interest in a continuous trail from Nogales to San Francisco.

> To what extent should and can these uses be accommodated?

Interpretation. The Anza trail corridor has a long history. Anza was led by American Indians and followed their trails. In turn, other groups such as the Army of the West, the Mormon Battalion, southern immigrants, and Butterfield Overland Mail used portions of the same route. In parts of California, the Anza route followed what later became "El Camino Real."

> What should be the breadth of interpretive subjects and themes? Should they be limited to the expedition itself, or should they encompass such topics as the natural environment, American Indian cultures, and broader Spanish colonial efforts in the settlement of western America?

The public and task forces suggested a range of appropriate interpretive sites from those strictly related to the history of the expedition to those related to prehistory or the broader scope of Spanish colonial history.

What sites can appropriately offer interpretation of the trail? Should they be limited to those on the National Register of Historic Places or state historic sites immediately on the historic route? Should they be expanded to include relevant American Indian and Spanish colonial sites within or adjacent to the trail corridor?

What media are appropriate to present the selected themes and stories along the route?

What should be the extent of multilingual interpretation?

Management and Cooperation

Generally, national trails are established, marked, and managed through the cooperative efforts of federal, state, and local governments, private landowners, and cooperating groups. The National Park Service provides administrative oversight and uses a certification process, limited financial assistance, and other incentives to achieve the trails' purposes. The responsibilities for managing the trail are in the hands of state and local governments, private landowners, and organizations, except for those parts of the trail that are federally owned and managed.

Marking

What should be the extent and type of marking of the Anza route?

What should be the design and use of the official trail logo?

How should the auto route be marked?

How should the historic route be marked when it is a trail or path?

How can parallel trails be marked to distinguish them from the historic track?

How should American Indian trails used by Anza be marked?

How should existing recreational trails which are currently open to motorized uses inconsistent with the NTSA be marked along the historic route ?

Management

What should be the extent of the role and responsibilities of the National Park Service?

What should be the criteria for certification of sites, segments, and interpretive programs?

To what extent should management of the trail promote tourism?

What should be the relationship between the NPS and cooperating trail organizations?

How can a volunteer program be established to foster the trail?

Facility Development

To what extent should support facilities be developed including trails, trail heads, campsites, and visitor contact facilities? What are the sources of funding for development?

Management Objectives

The goals of NPS trail administration are to protect a trail right–of–way, to protect cultural and scenic resources along the trail, to foster public appreciation and understanding of the trail, to encourage facilities for resource protection and public information and use, and to promote cooperative management of trail resources and programs.

To provide a common management framework, the objectives described below were derived from other national trail management plans. These objectives have been modified through public review to describe desired aims for the Anza Trail. The proposal and alternatives address the means by which these aims will be achieved.

Resource Protection

Protect certified trail segments and historic sites from overuse, inappropriate use, and vandalism.

Identify and protect ethnographic resources (those cultural and natural resources of ongoing significance to contemporary peoples, especially American Indians and Hispanics).

Encourage uses of adjacent lands that complement the protection and interpretation of trail resources.

Encourage research to improve knowledge, understanding, and appreciation of the trail and related resources, and their significance in history.

Comply with the National Environmental Policy Act, the Endangered Species Act, the Historic Preservation Act, and other environmental , cultural, and historic preservation laws.

Visitor Use and Experience

Ensure safe and informative experiences for all visitors and trail users.

Ensure that interpretive activities and services, including publications, are based on accurate historical, archeological, ethnographic, and environmental examination and documentation.

Incorporate the mixed ethnic character of the Anza trek members into interpretive activities and programs; promote interpretation for each site in appropriate languages other than English, especially Spanish and local Indian dialects, as possible.

Promote coordinated interpretation along the trail by developing a consistent thematic framework.

Provide visitors and trail users opportunities to see and appreciate historic trail segments and related sites; improve access to trail sites where appropriate and feasible.

Provide, as feasible, access to people of all abilities to facilities and programs.

Ensure public understanding of the roles of the various managing entities.

Foster respect for the rights of landowners.

Development

Select the appropriate right–of–way for a multiuse trail.

Mark the trail route and auto route with standardized and recognizable markers.

Provide at least the minimum facilities necessary to allow for the enjoyment and protection of resources and the trail.

Encourage a unified design theme for signs, exhibits, and public use facilities.

NPS Management

Coordinate efforts at all levels to fulfill the purposes of the trail, to the fullest extent, as defined in the National Trails System Act, as amended.

Define roles and responsibilities and develop effective partnerships between federal, state, and local agencies, other land managers, private landowners, and organizations and individuals supporting the trail.

Consult with the trail's advisory council on matters related to trail management.

Promote the management and development of the entire trail as one integrated system.

Certify trail segments and sites that meet the criteria described in this management plan consistent with the purposes of the National Trails System Act, as amended.

Use the official national historic trail symbol and logo to mark the trail and to indicate authorized interpretive facilities, information material, and fund–raising activities.

Prepare on a regular schedule a Statement for Management (SFM), or other standard NPS planning document, to update the inventory of the trail's condition and analyze its problems.

Alternatives and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Broad-reaching federal actions such as this plan for a 1200–mile trail require preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS) so that decision–makers are fully apprised of the impacts of the proposed action as well as of alternatives to the action. The National Park Service (NPS) prepared a draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) based on the identified issues and the legal and administrative directions for this project. The DEIS described a proposal and three alternatives and discussed their environmental impacts. The DEIS was distributed to the public in early December 1994. The public comment period closed on March 1, 1995.

The proposal, alternative D, as presented in the draft plan, constitutes the National Park Service's general management and use plan for the Anza Trail. The final plan includes letters of comment and NPS responses. Refinements to the proposal have been made in response to comments. The final environmental impact statement (FEIS) , a part of this document, includes added information and analysis in response to public and agency comments on the DEIS. No adverse impacts are anticipated.

This FEIS is programmatic. It addresses the management of the Anza Trail. NPS administration will focus on certifying sites and segments, marking and interpreting the historic Anza route, and supporting local efforts to identify and develop trails which could be marked as the Anza Trail. If local management entities construct new trails or facilities as part of implementing this plan, more detailed environmental analyses for specific trail projects are expected to follow in tiered environmental documents as required by state and local regulations as well as federal actions subject to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

History and Significance

The Historic Setting

The Anza expedition of 1775-76 took place because of a unique combination of political, economic, religious, and military circumstances. In 1773, when Anza was planning his trip, Spain claimed an immense territory including the western United States, Florida, and the Philippine Islands. What is Mexico today had been occupied by the Spanish for over 200 years, and they had established colonies in New Mexico nearly 175 years earlier. In what is Arizona today, Spanish influence extended as far north as the Gila and Colorado Rivers. Baja California was being settled.

As the mines of the Americas continued to send wealth to Spain, the riches of the Philippines took on great significance. Crews of the Manila galleons had long suffered from pirate attacks and scurvy, so ports along the western coast of the California from Cabo San Lucas to Monterey attained high priority. By the 1760s, Russian ships were reported as far south as Oregon, searching for seal and otter pelts. English and French freebooters threatened the slow–sailing Spanish trading vessels; and the crowns of both countries were supporting voyages of discovery, threatening Spain's hold on its empire.

In the meantime, other political factors changed the course of events in Spanish America. In 1767, Charles III of Spain, reacting to the growing power, wealth, and influence of the Society of Jesus throughout his empire, expelled the Jesuits from all his realms. He turned over missions under Jesuit control to other religious orders or to the secular Church. From their bases in *Baja* (Lower) California, the Franciscans were anxious to expand the mission frontier into *Alta* (Upper) California.

In 1768, José de Gálvez had been appointed to the post of Minister of the Indies with both the task and the desire to return the empire to the old days of wealth and glory. Both Gálvez and the Franciscans cast their eyes northward and began to lay plans for exploration and settlement from Baja California to the north.

The resulting Portolá expeditions of 1769 and 1771 produced the establishment of five missions and two presidios in Alta California: San Diego de Alcalá in 1769; San Carlos Borromeo del Carmelo in 1770, San Antonio de Padua in 1771, San Gabriel Arcángel in 1771, San Luís Obispo de Tolosa in 1772, and the presidios at San Diego and Monterey. During the 1769 expedition, a scouting party stumbled upon San Francisco Bay, which had eluded seaborne explorers for more than a century.

Only a small force of 61 soldiers and 11 Franciscan Friars manned these five missions and two presidios. These settlements were utterly dependent upon outside supplies for survival during their early years and were small, weak, and constantly threatened with starvation.

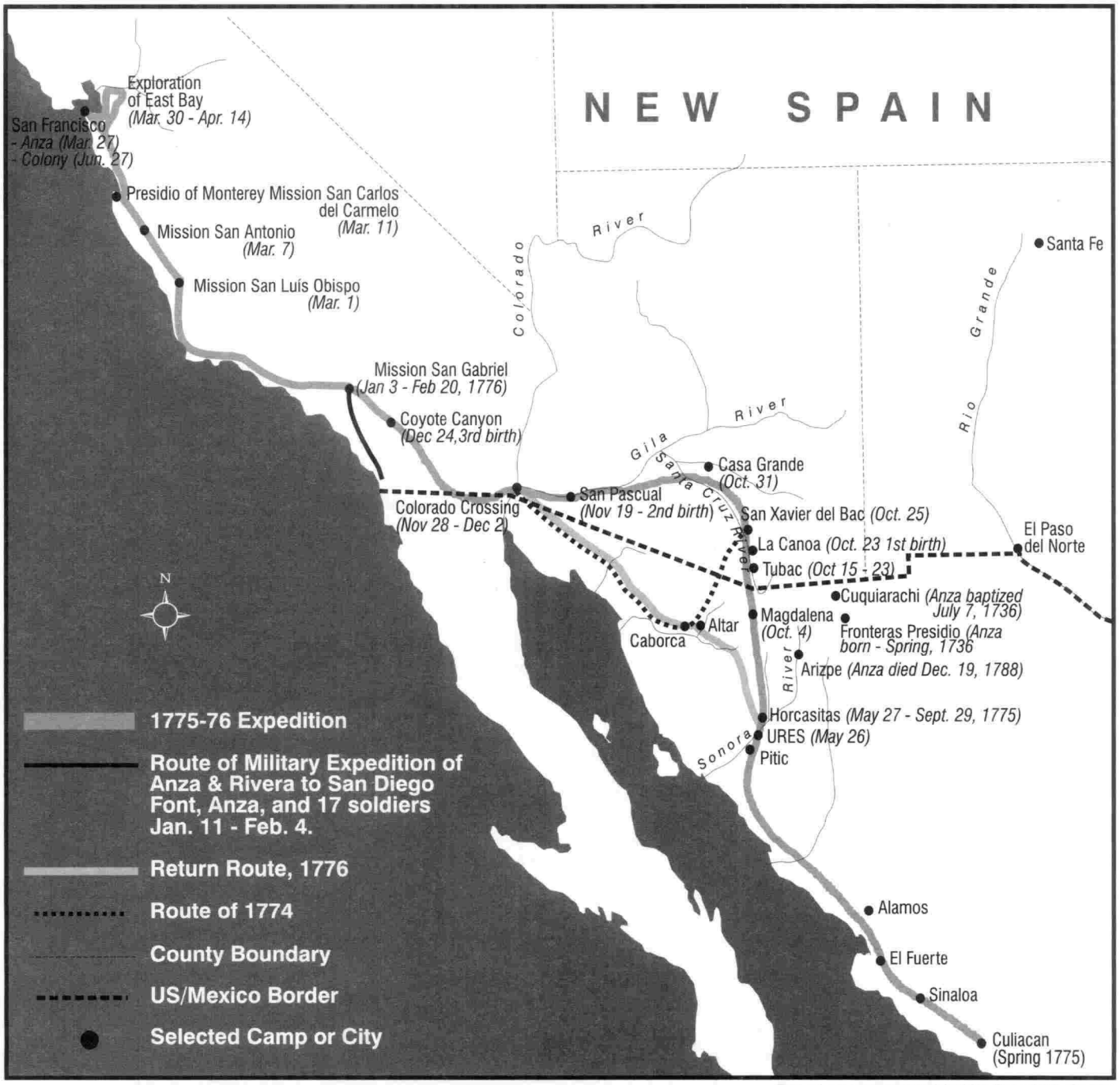
The Need for an Overland Route

Due to prevailing winds and currents along the California coast, provision of the struggling settlements by sea was hazardous. Supply ships attempting to beat their way northward from Baja California to Monterey often took five times as long to reach their destination as

Anza Expedition 1775-76

Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail

U. S. Department of the Interior National Park Service



MAP NOT TO SCALE

Based on a map provided by Donald T. Garate

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March 96| PGSO-AI

those sailing south. Often they were blown out to sea to disappear forever, or were driven to destruction along the rocky coastline. Overland travel from Baja California was also long and arduous, and the harsh land had little food to spare for export.

The feeble settlements and outposts necessary for the protection of the empire's integrity and for the Franciscans as they pursued the salvation of souls could only be strengthened and supplied if a dependable and safe overland route could be opened between Sonora and Alta California. Such a route could lure more settlers to California, and would allow food to reach the new settlements from the farms of northern Mexico.

The project of opening a land route had a history going back to Fray Kino at the end of the 17th century. The Spanish military and early missionaries braved the unknown in small steps, establishing routes later followed by adventurers like Fray Francisco Garcés who traveled to the Pimas on the Gila River, and once crossed the Colorado River to approach the foot of the San Gabriel Mountains. In the 1730s Juan Bautista de Anza, Senior, urged opening a land route from Sonora to the Pacific.

The final impetus to exploration came in 1769 when Captain Juan Bautista de Anza, the son, commander of the small Presidio of Tubac, learned through the local Pimas that a tribe to the west of the Yumas reported white men on the west coast. This timely report of the Portolá expeditions suggested that a convenient overland route was feasible. He was convinced that he could find a way across the deserts and mountains dividing Sonora and Alta California.

The Exploratory Expedition

When Antonio María Bucareli y Ursúa became Viceroy, he sustained efforts to secure Alta California for Spain. In 1773, he granted Anza's petition to lead an overland expedition to California, influenced by the support of Costansó, the engineer with the Portolá expedition, and of Father Serra, in Mexico City at the time.

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... in virtue of the exploration of the port of San Francisco made by Captain Don Pedro Fages in company with Father Fray Juan Crespí in the year 1772, in the month of March, and of the report which was given of it, accompanied by a map in which they delineated a great river which they said they had found and called the Río de San Francisco an order came from Madrid to the effect that that port should be occupied and settled immediately.

from Font's Complete Diary in *Anza's California Expeditions*, Vol. IV, p. 225

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On January 8, 1774, Anza left Tubac with a small band of twenty soldiers, a dozen servants, and a herd of 200 cattle and pack animals. Father Garcés accompanied the expedition to lend spiritual guidance and desert experience, and to seek out friendly Indian villages he had visited on previous travels. An additional guide was Sebastián Tarabal, a Baja California Indian and a runaway from Mission San Gabriel, who appeared at Tubac just before the expedition started.

The expedition went by way of Caborca in the Altar Valley to replace horses which had been stolen in an Apache raid at Tubac. This route put Anza on the classic short road to the Colorado, later known as "El Camino del Diablo," passable by small units which could rely on sparse water holes and rock tanks for water. This route was commonly used by patrols from Altar. It was not a suitable route for a large colonizing expedition because of the lack of forage and water. For this reason, on his return, Anza explored the Gila drainage to

ascertain feasibility of that route for a larger contingent of settlers.

The party reached the Yuma Indian villages at the junction of the Colorado and Gila Rivers without difficulty. Here Anza courted the favor of the Yuma chief, Salvador Palma, to help ensure future safe passage at this crucial point in the journey.

After several false starts and skirmishes with thirst and starvation, the expedition succeeded in finding a mountain pass leading toward coastal California. On March 22, 1774, Anza arrived at Mission San Gabriel. Since San Gabriel was already linked by known trails to the growing chain of missions between San Diego and Monterey, the overland route to California was now open for supply, emigration, and military use.

Now Spanish authorities could lay the last cornerstone for the grand scheme of protection and settlement of Alta California — the establishment of an outpost on the recently discovered port of San Francisco. This harbor could be defended against all enemies and could provide a perfect northern anchor for Spanish defenses.

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As a consequence of the first journey which the Lieutenant-colonel Don Juan Bautista de Anza made by way of the Colorado River to Monterey in the year 1774...it was decided in Mexico to make this second expedition and journey, the better to explore the country, and especially to conduct thirty families of married soldiers to the port of Monterey, in order by means of them to settle and hold the famous port of San Francisco.

from Font's Complete Diary in *Anza's California Expeditions*, Vol. IV, p.1

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The Colonizing Expedition, 1775-76

Anza was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel for his accomplishments. He quickly gained from Bucareli appropriate recruiting authority to command an expedition of settlers to San Francisco to establish a presidio and two missions. He selected as his second in command José Joaquin Moraga, second lieutenant of the company at the Royal Presidio of Fronteras. A veteran with eighteen years of service, his father had met death in the Indian frontier wars just as Anza's father had. Eventually, Lieutenant Moraga would lead the colonists to the actual founding of the Presidio of San Francisco in the name of Spain.

Anza began his recruitment in Culiacán and Sinaloa which, after 200 years of settlement, had a population which might be willing to risk a forbidding journey for opportunities in a new settlement. The settlers gathered at Horcasitas, Sonora, located about 175 miles south of today's international border. In Horcasitas, three recruits died of unknown causes. On September 29, 1775, 177 persons left for Tubac. Between Culiacán and Tubac, four births occurred.

After delays at Tubac due to Apache raids which depleted the stock, the expedition set out on October 23, 1775. As accounted for in the expedition diaries, there were 240 persons: Anza, three officers, eighteen veteran soldiers from the Presidios of Sonora and Tubac, twenty soldier recruits, 29 women — wives of the soldiers — four volunteer families, 128 children, twenty muleteers, three *vaqueros*, three servants, three Indian interpreters, 695 horses and mules, and 355 cattle. Recent translations of letters written by Anza during his journey from Culicán to Horcasitas have revealed that more *vaqueros* may have escorted the expedition than accounted for in the diaries. A more realistic number for all persons on the expedition may be over 300 (Garate, 1995).

Spiritual leadership and scientific reckoning were provided by Fray Pedro Font. Both Anza and Font kept detailed diaries of the entire

journey. Garcés set out with the expedition, as did Father Thomas Eixarch of Tumacácori. Garcés kept an expedition diary as far as the Colorado River where he and Eixarch remained.

The first night out, a woman died in childbirth. She was buried at Mission San Xavier del Bac. The baby survived to reach California. Amazingly enough, given the hardships yet to be endured, the expedition would record no more deaths. After Father Font conducted three marriages, the expedition left San Xavier del Bac on October 26. The colonists now left the last outpost of Spanish civilization in the Pimería Alta, and would not see another until they reached Mission San Gabriel in Alta California.

From San Xavier del Bac the expedition moved northward up the Santa Cruz River valley, past present–day Tucson. A rest near the Gila River enabled Anza and Father Font to visit the ancient Casa Grande ruins. The party then followed the Gila west to the Colorado River. Delays were numerous, due to sicknesses of both humans and animals, and a stop for one more birth.

The party finally reached the Colorado River, on November 28. With the assistance of the friendly Yuma Indians, led by Chief Palma, the crossing was completed without serious mishap.

On December 4, 1775, leaving Fathers Eixarch and Garcés behind to minister to the Yuma natives, the expedition followed the Colorado west. They were headed for known water at San Sebastián Marsh. Anza divided the expedition into four groups, three of colonists and one of livestock, each traveling a day apart to better secure water and forage. They encountered an unusually cold and snowy winter. By December 17, the entire party had reached the haven of San Sebastián.

Despite the cold weather, the colonists set forth again on December 18. Dry camps alternated with wet. At one dry camp, the thirst-plagued cattle, meant to provide future meat for California, stampeded. Nearly fifty were lost.

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In the morning we found eight beeves and one of the vaqueros' mules frozen to death, for since they came so thirsty, and gorged themselves with water, the bitter cold of the night killed them. At noon the sergeant (Grijalva) arrived with the second division of the people of the expedition and the second pack train. They came half dead with cold from the cruel weather....

From Font's Complete Diary in *Anza's California Expeditions*, Vol. IV, p. 133

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They entered Coyote Canyon. On Christmas eve night a baby was born, on Christmas they rested, and on December 26 the colonists reached the pass. Fifty miles from Mission San Gabriel, they finally entered fertile land. They reached the Santa Ana River on December 31, and Mission San Gabriel Arcángel on January 4, 1776. The expedition more than doubled the European population of Alta California.

Cultivated fields, cattle, sheep, and hogs thrived at Mission San Gabriel, which had been relocated since Anza's first trip and was still composed of crude buildings. The colonists' spirits revived with food, water, and rest. Their stay at San Gabriel became much longer than expected when Anza agreed to help Fernando Rivera y Moncada, *Comandante* of California, suppress hostilities between Spanish and Kumeyaay peoples in San Diego.

He also hoped to find there additional supplies for the journey to Monterey, since the colonists were straining the resources of San Gabriel. He encountered delays in subduing the Kumeyaay forces and in gathering supplies at San Diego. Further delays occurred at

San Gabriel when several soldiers deserted. Finally, on February 21, 1776, the expedition set forth toward Monterey, leaving Lieutenant Moraga behind to chase the deserters. The colonists followed known trails to Mission San Luís Obispo and Mission San Antonio. Here they were rejoined by Moraga who had captured the deserters and returned them to Mission San Gabriel.

On March 10, they reached Monterey after a journey of 130 days and nearly 2000 miles from Horcasitas. The Monterey Presidio, then six years old, consisted of a chapel, a barracks, some small houses, and a stockade. Father Serra had moved the mission to the Carmel Valley, a short distance away, where the land was more suitable for farming.

The colonists waited in Monterey, while Anza set out on March 23 to explore the port of San Francisco and to pick a site for settlement. With him were Father Font, Lieutenant Moraga, eight soldiers, muleteers, and local guides, twenty persons in all. They selected a site for the presidio on the headlands above the bay and for a mission near an arroyo they named Arroyo de los Dolores, after the day of its discovery, "Friday of Sorrows" [Good Friday].

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The port of San Francisco...is a marvel of nature, and might well be called the harbor of harbors... Indeed, although in my travels I saw very good sites and beautiful country, I saw none which pleased me so much as this. And I think that if it could be well settled like Europe there would not be anything more beautiful in all the world....

from Font's Complete Diary in *Anza's California Expeditions*, Vol. IV, pp. 333 and 341

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Following orders to explore the extent of the "river" of San Francisco, the party moved southward around the end of the bay, traversing the low foothills on the east side of the bay to the Carquinez Strait, traveling east toward the Sierra Nevada, and then south to return to Monterey on April 8.

The colonists were destined to wait for several more months before seeing the port of San Francisco. Rivera y Moncada had made his own exploration of the bay area in 1774 and had decided that it was not suitable for settlement. Despite Anza's enthusiastic report of his reconnoitering expedition, sent to Rivera at San Diego, the colonists were not given permission to leave Monterey.

Tired of waiting, Anza set off on the return trip to Mexico on April 14. The major part of his task was completed. With him went Father Font, the ten soldiers from Tubac, some servants, and one couple who had decided not to stay in Alta California. The party reached Horcasitas on June 1, after an absence of eight months.

After considerable delays, *Comandante* Rivera finally relented, and the colonists left Monterey for their new home on June 17, 1776, under the command of Lieutenant Moraga. On June 27 they reached the site of Mission San Francisco de Asís (Mission Dolores) and began the gradual task of building the mission, the presidio, and their new homes.

Significance of the Anza Expeditions

Anza's vision for an overland route to Alta California was an integral part of Spanish foreign and colonial policy in the New World, whose goal was to contain England, France, and Russia and extend Spain's hold upon her territories.

Anza displayed remarkable leadership to bring at least 240 people safely over a little-known route in a hostile environment.

Anza made contact with the many native peoples along the way and noted locations of water, forage, and fuel which made possible a

route of settlement between Sonora and Alta California. Although the route was largely abandoned by the Spanish after an uprising of the Yuma Indians in 1781, it had allowed the passage of enough cattle, settlers, and soldiers to ensure the survival of the existing settlements and to begin the *pueblos* of San José and Los Angeles. The Gila River section of the trail would be the basis for the Mormon Battalion route, the Butterfield Overland Mail route, and the "southern route" many Americans followed to settle in California.

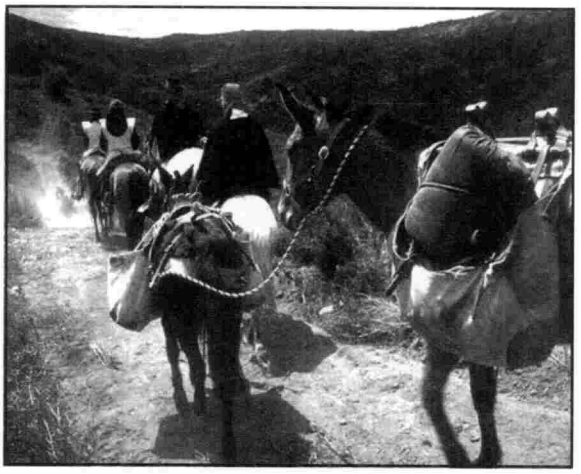
The soldiers and families that Anza escorted brought their language, customs, traditions, and general expressions of Hispanic culture as it existed in the New World. These early settlers of California, were a mixed group of European, Native American, and African heritage. They had a significant impact on the cultures of the indigenous peoples they encountered and on the development of California.

The diaries of the two expeditions provide a record of the American Indian cultures and of the landscapes encountered by Anza. Read carefully, they reveal some details of the culture and daily lives of these peoples. The diaries have been translated into English and annotated by Herbert Bolton as a five-volume work, *Anza's California Expeditions,* Berkeley, 1930.

The quality of the achievement was so inspiring that equestrians and others in contemporary times have been moved to reenact it, notably in 1975-76 with the Bicentennial reenactment organized by the two state and nineteen county Bicentennial committees.



Santa Barbara, California, 1976.



The backcountry of Santa Clara County, 1976.



Tumacácori to Tubac, 1992.

The Proposal and Alternatives

Introduction

The National Park Service prepared an alternatives document responding to scoping with the public, the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO) of Arizona and California, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and other state, federal, and local agencies along the route. This document was reviewed by volunteer task forces representing each of the nineteen counties along the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

The preliminary document presented three alternatives for management and use of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. Proposed management alternatives considered the extent of retracement opportunities and trail marking, the breadth of interpretation, and the scope of NPS and volunteer responsibility. The volunteer task forces presented their comments and reached agreement on alternatives at a three-–day work shop for task force representatives hosted by Heritage Trails Fund in San Jose, California. Appendix C presents the alternatives by county. A table summarizing the alternatives as presented to the task forces is included as appendix L. Briefly, the alternatives presented were as follows:

Alternative A: Single Theme. Only sites and segments already open to the public within federal lands or state parks would be marked; interpretation would be limited to the 1775-76 trek; trail administration would emphasize volunteer management and the NPS would play a minor role.

Alternative B: Multitheme. The historic route would be marked as a continuous auto route and multiuse recreational trail; interpretation would include the two Anza expeditions, expedition members and descendants, the American Indian tribes who allowed them passage, and the natural environment they encountered; the NPS would play an active role with government and land managing agencies in coordination with volunteers and support organizations.

Alternative C: Broad Outreach. The route would be marked similar to B; interpretation would include the themes of B plus the layering of history, including that unrelated to the Anza Trail, occurring within the trail corridor from prehistory to the present day; the NPS and volunteers would play roles similar to B, but both would work closely with the media and local, regional, and state tourist bureaus to promote the trail.

The task forces selected alternative C as the preferred plan. This selection was approved by the Regional Director, Western Region, modified to use alternative B interpretive themes. He reasoned that the intent of alternative C to interpret the overlay of history from prehistory to the present day would detract from interpreting the accomplishments of Juan Bautista de Anza and the significance of the path of settlement he established. **Thus, alternative D, which represents a combination of aspects of alternatives C and B, is presented as the proposal.**

The NPS requested review of a preliminary draft of the management plan and EIS of the Washington office of the NPS, the SHPOs of Arizona and California, the Historic Preservation Advisory Council, and the nineteen task forces. Their comments and revisions were incorporated in the draft plan and DEIS which was distributed to the public in December 1995.

As part of its review of the draft plan, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requested that the final plan and EIS include a no action alternative. This alternative is presented in this final plan and FEIS as alternative AA.

In the discussion below, alternative D, the proposal, is presented first. Then, alternatives AA, A, B, and C are described. Only the key differences from the proposal are described for the other alternatives. The *Summary* of this plan presents a table comparing the alternatives.

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

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

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The Proposal: Alternative D

Vision

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

Mission

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

The Historic Route

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

After crossing the Colorado River near Yuma, the route drops south into Mexico to avoid a large expanse of sand dunes, and continues in that country for approximately 46 miles before reentering the U.S. southwest of El Centro. The route then continues north through the Yuha Desert, Borrego Valley, Coyote Canyon, Bautista Canyon, and the San Bernardino/ Riverside metropolitan areas before reaching the site of the San Gabriel Mission and the Los Angeles metropolitan area.

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

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

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

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

TABLE 1: ROUTE MILES BY STATE/COUNTRY

STATE/COUNTRY	MILES
Arizona	301
California	
Yuma to San Francisco	696
East Bay exploration	213
Total U.S. miles	**1210**
Sinaloa	166
Sonora	427
Baja California	46
Total Mexico miles	**639**

Trail as Corridor

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

which can be tied to the expedition journals. Also, in specific topographical areas, such as Coyote Canyon in Anza–Borrego Desert State Park, it is obvious just where the colonists walked.

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

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

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

High Potential Sites and Route Segments

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

Historic sites. Criteria for historic sites are those included in the definition of high potential sites in the NTSA Sec. 12 (1). They include historical significance, at least one direct tie to the Anza Trail, the presence of visible historic remains, scenic quality, and few intrusions. Historic sites certified for the Anza Trail automatically have the potential for interpretation and will be encouraged to offer it.

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

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

Historic Route

with historic and interpretive sites

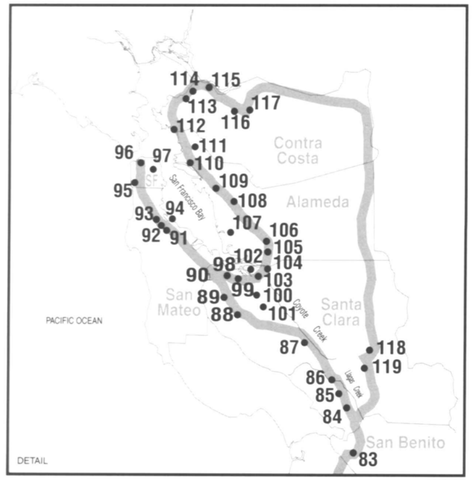
Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service



Historic Route Sites

1. Las Lagunas Camp #13
2. San Cayetano de Calabasas (H)
3. Tumacácori National Historical Park (H)
4. Presidio de San Ignacio de Tubac (H)
5. La Canoa Camp #15 Roadside Rest
6. Mission San Xavier del Bac, Camp #17 (H)
7. Santa Cruz River Linear Park, Tucson
8. San Agustín del Tucson Mission Site; Presidio San Agustín del Tucson Site
9. Camp #19 and Los Morteros Archeological Site
10. Picacho Peak State Park
11. El Aquituni Camp #21, Picacho Roadside Rest
12. Casa Grande Ruins National Monument (H)
13. Pima Villages, Sacaton Roadside Rest Area
14. Camps #27 & #28, Opas Villages
15. Painted Rocks
16. Camp #31, Sentinel Roadside Rest Area
17. Camp #34, Mohawk Roadside Rest Area
18. Camp #35, Antelope Hill (H)
19. Yuma Crossing National Historic Landmark (H)
20. Mission Purísima Concepción
21. Camp #42, Pilot Knob (H)
22. Camp #47, Wells of Santa Rosa (Yuha Well) (H), de Anza Monument Viewpoint
23. Camp #49, San Sebastian Marsh (H)
24. Los Puertecitos
25. San Felipe Creek
26. Camp #51, San Gregorio
27. Anza Borrego Desert State Park Headquarters
28. Camp #52, El Vado (H)
29. Camp #53, Santa Catarina (H)
30. Middle Willows (H)
31. Camp #54, Christmas Eve 1775 (H)
32. Turkey Track Grade
33. San Carlos Pass
34. Camp #56, Tripp Flats
35. Bautista Canyon Road (H)
36. Camp #58, Mystic Lake (H)
37. Bernasconi Pass
38. Camp #59, Santa Ana River
39. Whittier Narrows; City of Pico Rivera Bicentennial Park
40. Camp #62, Mission San Gabriel Arcángel (H)
41. El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historic Monument
42. Elysian Park
43. Camp #72, Puertezuelo (Griffith Park)
44. Sepulveda Basin Recreation Area
45. Los Encinos State Historic Park; Juan Bautista de Anza Park
46. Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area
47. Solstice Canyon Park
48. Camp #73, Agua Escondida (Malibu Creek State Park)
49. Oakbrook Park Chumash Indian Interpretive Center
50. Olivas Adobe
51. San Buenaventura State Beach; Channel Islands NP
52. Site of Village of Shisholop
53. Mission San Buenaventura
54. Emma Wood State Park
55. Hobson & Faria County Parks
56. Camp #75, La Rinconada (Rincon County Beach Park) (H)
57. Carpinteria State Beach
58. El Presidio de Santa Barbara State Historic Park (H)
59. Arroyo Burro Beach County Park
60. Camp #76, Villages of Mescalitan (Goleta Beach County Park)
61. El Capitan State Beach (H)
62. Refugio State Beach (H)
63. Gaviota State Beach (H)
64. Jalama Beach County Park (H)
65. La Purísima Mission State Historic Park (H)
66. Ocean Beach County Park (H)
67. Point Sal State Beach
68. Nipomo Dunes National Natural Landmark (H) Site of Northern Chumash (Obispeno) Village
69. Pismo Beach State Park
70. Camp #81, El Buchon (Price Canyon)
71. Camp #82, Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa (H) Dallidet Adobe, Cuesta Canyon County Park
72. Stage Coach Road
73. Santa Margarita Asistencia
74. Camp #83, Assumpción (Atascadero) Wranglerette Arena; Granary Trees
75. Camp #84, Primer Vado (Lake San Antonio Recreation Area)
76. Camp #85, Mission San Antonio de Padua (H)
77. San Lorenzo County Park
78. Mission Nuestra Señora de Soledad
79. Toro County Park
80. Presidio of Monterey (H); Royal Presidio Chapel (H)
81. Mission San Carlos Borromeodel Carmelo (H)
82. Camp #91, La Natividad
83. Mission San Juan Bautista; San Juan Canyon Historic District
84. Uvas Creek Park Preserve
85. Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park
86. Camp #92, Arroyo de Las Llagas
87. Bernal Adobe Site
88. Camp #93, San Joseph Cupertino
89. Rancho San Antonio County Park; McClellan Ranch Park
90. El Palo Alto; Greer House; Rafael Soto Home Site; Middlefield Crossing
91. Camp #94
92. Hospice or Mission of San Mateo
93. Camp #96, San Matheo
94. Coyote Point County Recreational Area; Burlingame Waterfront Park; San Mateo Bayside Park
95. Lake Merced and Harding Park
96. Mountain Lake; Golden Gate National Recreation Area/Presidio of San Francisco(H); Golden Gate Park
97. Mission San Francisco de Asís (Mission Dolores) (H)
98. Mountain View Shoreline Park
99. Sunnyvale Baylands Park
100. Mission Santa Clara de Asís
101. First Site of El Pueblo de San José Guadalupe
102. San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge (H)
103. Alviso Historic District
104. Jose Maria Alviso Adobe; Higuera Adobe
105. Rancho Higuera Historical Park
106. Mission San Jose, Stanford Averue Staging Area
107. Coyote Hills Regional Park
108. Camp #98, Arroyo de Harina (Hayward City Hall)
109. San Leandro Memorial Park
110. Mills College Overlook
111. California College of Arts & Crafts
112. Rancho San Pablo Marker
113. Camp #99, Rodeo
114. Vista del Rio, Noon Camp
115. Carquinez Regional Shoreline
116. John Muir National Historic Site; Vicente Martinez Adobe
117. Salvio Pacheco Adobe; Fernando Pacheco Adobe
118. Henry W. Coe State Park (H)
119. Camp #104, Coyote Creek





CALIFORNIA

ARIZONA

San Benito
Monterey
San Luis Obispo
Santa Barbara
Ventura
Los Angeles
Riverside
San Diego
Imperial
Yuma
Maricopa
Pinal
Pima
Santa Cruz

(H) Historic Site
Historic Route
County Boundary

0 40 80
20 60 100
SCALE IN MILES

0 40 80
20 60 100
SCALE IN KILOMETERS

N

605 | 80,067A
MARCH 1996 | PGSO-AI

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

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

TABLE 2: FEDERAL TRAIL COMPONENTS

FEDERAL AGENCY	APPROX. MILES
NPS	2
BLM	89
USFS	8
USFWS	4
DOD	
Navy (lease)	2
Air Force	31
Army	25
Total	**161**

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

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

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

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

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

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

California Desert District, El Centro Resource Area: Approximately 27 miles of the historic route are managed by this district, including the significant sites of Pilot Knob, Yuha Well, and San Sebastian Marsh/San Felipe Creek. The latter is managed as a sensitive natural and cultural area. The BLM plans to mark and interpret the Anza Trail, but to route it around

San Sebastian Marsh to protect its natural and cultural resources. In addition, a portion of the historic route in this district passes through an ACEC for the flat–tailed horned lizard. The area includes an interpretive overlook of the Anza route in the Yuha Basin.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fort Hunter Liggett: about 18 miles of the trail are within this facility which surrounds Mission San Antonio in Monterey County, California. About 15 of those miles are within a training range impact area. The mission and public roads are available to visitors.

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

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

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

Sites related to the Anza expeditions and designated as national historic landmarks (NHL) or national natural landmarks (NNL) by the secretary of the interior are, by definition, nationally significant and are eligible to be certified components of the Anza Trail. A few of these sites, such as San Felipe Creek NNL are on federal lands. Most often, these sites are

owned and managed privately or by local or state agencies or organizations. National landmarks are eligible for NPS technical assistance programs. They are also subject to periodic monitoring by the NPS for threats to their integrity.

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

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

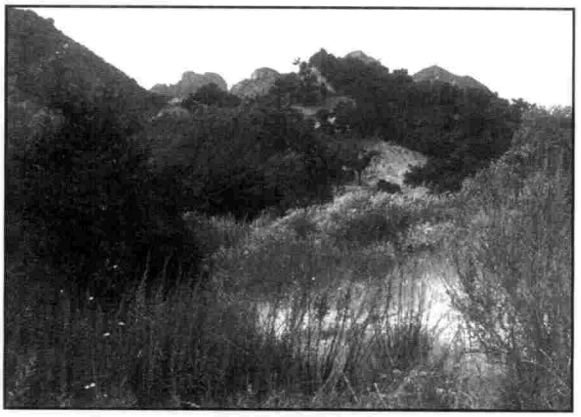
Nonfederal High Potential Historic Route Segments. These segments are off–road trails within the historic trail corridor. Trail segment certification criteria are 1) continuity of public access; 2) potential to interpret the trail's historical significance; 3) the potential to provide high-quality recreational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

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

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

TABLE 3: NONFEDERAL HIGH POTENTIAL HISTORIC TRAIL SEGMENTS

Location	Est. Miles	Owner/Manager
Tumacácori to Tubac	4.5	Private Public use
Santa Cruz River, Tucson	13	City/County Public use
Wellton-Mohawk Canal, Yuma	6	Water District/BOR Potential for public use
Ocotillo Wells State Vehicular Recreation Area	8	State Public use
Anza–Borrego Desert State Park	24	State Public use
Bautista Canyon Road	12	USFS/County Public use
Los Angeles River	25	Multiagency/ Limited public use
Santa Monica Mountains	9	Multiagency/ Limited public use
Coastal Trail Ventura to Vandenberg	75	State/local/private Limited public use
Stage Coach Road: north of San Luis Obispo	5	County Public use
Old Stage Road, San Benito County	3	County/State Public use
Henry Coe State Park	12	Public use
Total	**196.5**	



Malibu Creek State Park within the Santa Monica Mountains.

Resource Protection

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

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

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

NPS Assistance Programs — The NPS may help with technical assistance, funding assistance, and direct financial assistance. The NTSA prohibits federal funding of operating expenses at nonfederally owned trail sites and facilities.

The NPS may establish assistance programs for planning and design to stabilize, preserve, or restore, as appropriate, significant trail sections and associated resources for purposes of resource protection and interpretation. Through technical assistance programs, NPS can offer private landowners information and help with protection activities, including sound stewardship and resource protection practices.

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

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

Where applicable, NPS will encourage the preservation and protection of historic properties by owners who might be able to benefit through local tax incentives. The NPS may provide direct financial assistance if all other private, local, and state funding sources are exhausted. The NPS will encourage projects that combine funding from several sources, in accordance with the intent of the National Trails System Act to limit federal financial assistance and to provide incentives for cooperative partnerships.

Cooperative Agreements — A cooperative agreement is a clearly defined, written arrangement between two or more parties that allows some specific action to be taken while at the same time protecting landowner interests (for example, to allow access for re-

source protection and management, interpretation, or recreation; to allow the posting of markers or signs; or to allow others to manage activities or developments). Cooperative agreements allow lands to be kept on local tax rolls and the land title and rights to be retained by the owner. A cooperative agreement is not binding and can be terminated by either party at any time with proper notification.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

To protect these landscapes, individuals and organized groups could encourage local planning and zoning boards to create and enforce rural or agricultural zones to prevent inappro-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NPS acquisition will not necessarily mean that the NPS will directly manage a property. In the cooperative spirit of the National Trail System

Act, as amended, the NPS will seek local sponsors, including governmental agencies or private groups, to manage the resources.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

national register or determined eligible or potentially eligible for listing.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Visitor Experience

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

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

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

Interpretive Framework. Recognition of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail provides the opportunity to explore and educate people to the rich history of the development of the areas we now call Arizona and California. The history of the trek consists of a number of interrelated stories. Interpretive topics and themes provide a framework for telling these stories in an integrated and systematic way for public understanding. The interpretive framework includes trail–long as well as regional topics. This framework will apply regardless of the organization, agency, group, or individual responsible for the management of a particular site or segment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 4: TRAIL–LONG INTERPRETIVE TOPICS AND THEMES

1. Pre–1775

The Spanish had a long history in Mexico and the Western U.S.

- The 1774 exploratory trip
- Sebastian Tarabal
- Jesuits
- Franciscans/Serra
- Mission/presidio system
  Economy
  Politics
  Social organization
- Galvéz/Bucareli
- Culiacán, Sinaloa, Sonora

2. 1775–76 Trek

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

- Anza's biography
- Anza/Font relationship
- Font's illness
- Colonists/ethnicity
- Culiacán to Tubac
- Provisions
- Order of the march
- Adversities/challenges:
- Campsite selection.
- Dependence upon American Indian trails and guidance:
  Pima (Tohono O'odham)
  Gila River
  Yuma/Palma (Quechan)
  Cahuilla
  Gabrielino/Tongva
  Quemaya/Kumeyaay
  Chumash
  Salinan
  Esselen
  Costanoan/Ohlone
- Mission destinations
- San Gabriel to San Diego
- Return from Monterey

3. Effect of the Trail

The establishment of an overland route from Sonora to San Francisco, even though short–lived helped ensure the success of Spanish settlements in Alta California.

- Moraga/founding of presidio and mission in San Francisco
- Expedition members who stayed at San Gabriel and Monterey
- Increase in livestock
- Continuing relations with Palma and the Yumas
- Pueblos of San José and Los Angeles
- Mission Santa Clara de Asís
- Spanish plan for missions and presidios
- Spanish colonial settlement/land grants

4. Natural Elements

Survival depended on knowledge of natural forces and the environment.

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

5. Land Management

Cultures manage land differently.

- The historic natural and visual landscape
- American Indian
  –Socio-political organization and territory
  –Spirituality and the land
  –Sacred sites
  –Farming
  –Fishing/hunting
  –Gathering
  –Trading
- Spanish
  –Land ownership system
  –Religion and land use
  –Use of Indian labor
  –Impact on Indian populations
  –Commercial production
  –Trading
  –Farming
  –Livestock raising
- Federal and state land managing agencies and their philosophies

6. Relationship to Today

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

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

TABLE 5: INTERPRETIVE REGIONS AND SAMPLE THEMES

Santa Cruz River

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

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

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

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

Gila River/Colorado Crossing

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

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

They experienced one birth along with miscarriages and illness.

With help of the Yumas, they met the challenge of crossing the Colorado River.

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

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

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

California Desert

The need to find dependable water directed their travel.

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

The colonists survived one of the coldest winters recorded.

They celebrated a Christmas Eve birth.

The mountain pass led them to land similar to Spain.

San Gabriel to Monterey

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

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

The expedition followed an established Spanish route.

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

The missions were using Indian labor when Anza arrived.

Moraga rejoined the group at Mission San Antonio.

Monterey to San Francisco

Anza fell ill at Monterey for many days.

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

A group of twenty reconnoitered the Bay area.

They selected sites for the presidio and mission.

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

Moraga later led the colonists to the bay.

The East Bay

The group encountered land no Spaniard had seen.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area—A small portion of the historic route passes near Las Virgenes Road in the Calabasas area of Los Angeles County. Some areas of the park overlook the historic route which is Highway 101 today. Portions of the recreational route are encompassed within the park. The Satwiwa Native American Indian Culture Center and Rancho Sierra Vista, facilities within the park, could include interpretation of the Anza expedition. The visitor information center, located within the historic corridor, could serve as an orientation point for trail visitors.

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

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

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

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

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

- no impairment to the integrity of archeological or historic sites or the environment
- environmental and architectural compatibility with the resources being interpreted
- accurate interpretive information to visitors
- accessible to and usable by disabled people and meet or exceed federal standards and NPS compliance requirements
- open according to a regular schedule for at least 25 percent of the year
- clean, well–maintained, and orderly
- meet applicable local, state, and federal regulations for health and safety, equal employment opportunity, and environmental compliance
- operating staff that are familiar with the trail history and, as appropriate, personal interpretation techniques
- a defined system of financial accountability, if the facility sells special publications or other materials that are sponsored or provided by the NPS

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

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

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

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

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

Visitor Uses Along the Trail. Congress established the Juan Bautista de Anza National

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

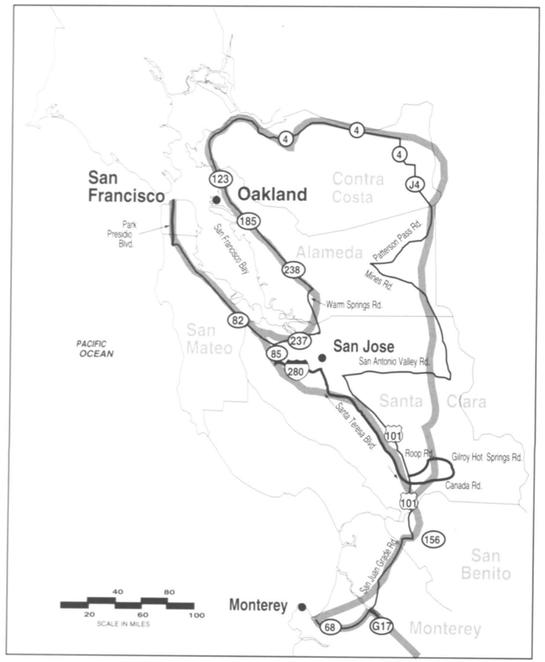
The fold out ***Auto Route Map*** shows the major roads which may be marked as the Anza Trail. Several task forces noted parallel roads which are more scenic, but difficult to map at the scale of the Auto Route Map and difficult to mark with signs as a clear, continuous route. These are described for each county in appendix C as an "Autotour (guide

Auto Route

Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service







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MARCH 96 | PGSO-AI

book)" to distinguish them from the auto route which will be marked with signs. Points of interest unrelated to the Anza Trail theme along the auto tour are not included in the proposal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 6: HIGHWAYS ON THE HISTORIC ROUTE

In Arizona

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

In California

State 78	Imperial County	32
Ramona	Valle Vista to Lake Perris	12
Expressway I-5	Los Angeles to Glendale	6
U.S. 101	Glendale to Encino	12
U.S. 101	Santa Monica Mtns. to Gaviota	110
State 1	Guadalupe to Pismo Beach	16
Price Canyon Rd. & State 227	Pismo Beach to San Luis Obispo	10
U.S. 101	San Luis Obispo to Paso Robles	28
County G14	Paso Robles to King City	58
U.S. 101	King City to Soledad	19
County G17	Soledad to Salinas	25
State 68	Salinas to Monterey	18
San Juan Grade Rd.	Salinas to San Juan Bautista	14
U.S. 101	San Juan Bautista to Gilroy	8
Highway 85	From Bernal Rd. to Cupertino	12
State 82	Palo Alto to San Francisco	33
State 237, I-880, Mission Blvd., County 185, San Pablo Ave., Carquinez Strait Drive	Mountain View to Port Costa	85
Total		**486**

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

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

Hiking and horseback riding may share the same trail.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Management and Partnerships

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

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

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

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

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

The NPS will encourage these support groups to have a broad range of membership from diverse cultural backgrounds such as historians, ethnographers, descendants of the expedition members, trail users of all kinds, landowners, and any others interested in the trail. These support groups are independent of the NPS, but will work cooperatively to help commemorate the national historic trail.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cooperative Agreement — A cooperative agreement, when it involves a federal agency, is defined as a legal instrument reflecting a relationship between the federal government and a state or local government or other recipient when the purpose is the transfer of funds, property, or services to accomplish a public purpose of support or stimulation authorized by a federal statute. Limited financial assistance, as allowed by the NTSA, could be made available by the NPS through its cooperative agreement process. Appendix H contains a sample cooperative agreement.

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

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

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

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

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

Certification is a negotiation process which seeks to

- Confirm that features are important to the trail
- Include nonfederal lands in a national historic trail
- officially recognize qualifying nonfederal sites and segments
- document the NPS and manager's commitment to resource protection and appropriate public use
- build a uniform and coherent visitor experience and resource protection program end–to–end along the trail

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Decertification, as determined by the NPS trail administrator, will result in the removal of a site or segment from trail information programs and the removal of official markers for that area.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Auto route—With the cooperation and assistance of road–managing agencies, auto route signs will be placed along federal, state, and county roads at appropriate road junctions (consistent with the sign regulations of the managing highway department). Signs will indicate "Historic Route" or "Auto Route" as appropriate. (See Appendix F.) At locations where the trail crosses the auto route (except for interstate highways), signs with arrows pointing out the historic trail alignment could be posted, if conditions are deemed safe. Information signs to direct auto users to local sites or segments may also be used. The NPS is not authorized to provide these directional signs, but it can authorize the use of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail marker on them.

The NPS, through the secretary of the interior, is authorized to accept the donation of trail

markers manufactured to its standards and to accept funds for the manufacture of such signs. As a general rule, the NPS will help fund the initial auto route signs, but states will be encouraged to manufacture, install, maintain, and replace the auto route markers according to the specifications of their respective highway departments.

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

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

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

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

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

- oversee the content and quality of promotional material and information to ensure its educational and public awareness value
- coordinate NPS interpretive efforts with the promotional activities of the task force
- provide NPS assistance so that the task force would have accurate information for promotional efforts
- provide the task force with NPS trail brochures and informational materials
- provide for distribution of task force advertising literature at appropriate trail sites or other suitable locations
- inform task force members how to obtain NPS permission to use the official trail marker symbol for appropriate purposes

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

- help the NPS and, through it, other site-managing entities to encourage visitor respect for trail resources and for the rights of private landowners
- help promote respect for the experience of other trail users
- help control trail and site promotion to protect less developed or fragile resources from overuse and adverse impacts
- help protect and enhance visual quality along the trail
- help promote recreational trail linkages and access to the trail

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

The trail and the official trail marker will be marketed to encourage tourism and visitor use along the entire trail route. The official marker could be used with NPS approval on a variety of informational and theme–related materials and products in order to promote interest in and awareness of the trail. The NPS could authorize the use of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail marker for appropriate special events such as reenactments, organized rides, and commemorations if the events would help to advance the objectives of the trail in a substantial way and if there are no liability consequences.

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

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

Facility Development

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

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

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

The NPS will monitor development designs and environmental and other necessary compliance actions (for example, access for visitors and employees with disabilities) to ensure that they are compatible with the objectives of

the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. Proposed development will be reviewed by the NPS which will consult with the SHPO's and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to ensure the protection of cultural and natural resources. Trail–related developments that do not meet NPS standards or requirements may result in noncertification or loss of certification for the site or segments. (See "Site and Segment Certification," p. 38.)

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

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

Costs

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

Funding

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

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

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

Action Items

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

Auto Route Marking
Site and Segment Certification/Marking
Trail–long Resource Study
Interpretive Prospectus
Wayside Interpretation Development
Promotional and Marketing Plan
GIS Mapping
Trail Guide

No Action: Alternative AA

This alternative describes the no action alternative required by the Environmental Protection Agency after reviewing the draft plan and draft environmental impact statement.

Vision

None

High Potential Sites and Segments

Existing historic and interpretive sites may continue to exist, and others may be identified, but they would not be classified as high potential sites as part of the NTSA, as amended.

Resource Protection

Those resources which are currently protected under federal, state, local, or private means will likely be preserved. Other historic or cultural sites or trail segments may be preserved by these entities in the future, but they would not necessarily be recognized as part of the Anza Trail. No trail–long awareness of the resource values of the Anza Trail would be engendered.

Visitor Experience

There would be no unified effort to mark or otherwise interpret the Anza expeditions or to develop a connected trail system along the route. Marking of the expedition route would continue in several places such as in the California desert, along a segment of trail between Tubac Presidio State Historical Park and Tumacácori National Historical Park, and along the Santa Cruz River in Tucson. Markers placed during the Bicentennial reenactment or by groups such as Los Caballeros in Riverside County, California, would be encountered randomly by the public.

Public interest has been stimulated during the course of preparing this management plan, and visitors may be disappointed to find that the Anza Trail is not being commemorated. Activities of HTF/Amigos de Anza and the Anza Coalition of Arizona may continue to create interest in the history of the Anza expeditions, although these groups themselves may lose interest in the trail. The public would be able to participate in local celebrations such as the Anza Pageant in Calabasas, California, or Anza Days in Tubac, Arizona.

Management and Partnerships

There would be no overall coordination of the Anza Trail by the NPS. State and local agencies and private landowners who choose to recognize the trail would initiate solo efforts. It is possible that existing support groups, or other groups, would act as coordinators for activities along the route. The efforts of these groups, encouraged by the NPS during the management planning process, would most likely lose momentum without the impetus of national recognition and the administrative presence of the NPS.

Costs

No NPS costs would occur.

Funding

Since Congress has authorized the Anza Trail and provides annual funding for its administration, funding would continue to be available. In all likelihood funds not spent on the trail would become part of the general operating funds for the NPS.

Single Theme: Alternative A

This alternative describes the minimum actions necessary to meet the requirements of Public Law 101-365.

Vision

The visitor would have the opportunity to directly experience the landscape and physical challenges faced by the Anza expedition colonists in environments as similar as possible to those which the expedition members encountered. Federal components and certified sites and route segments would be linked with a brochure describing the route's historic significance.

High Potential Sites and Route Segments

Federal components and those designated as national historic landmarks (NHL) or listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NR) would be eligible for certification as part of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. Also eligible would be high potential state-protected sites. These elements would be linked with a NPS–produced brochure explaining the historical significance of the route and of the federal components and certified elements.

Any other nonfederal sites and segments proposed for certification would fully meet the three criteria for potential historic sites: (1) historical significance, (2) quality and integrity of the historic scene, and (3) relative freedom from intrusion. In addition, the proposed site or segment would have resource protection provided by state or local government and would have local managers in place. Sites or route segments meeting these criteria in the future would be eligible for certification.

Resource Protection

Resource protection measures would be limited to sites and segments already protected by federal, state, or local measures and to techniques already available to national parks, federal agencies, state parks, and sites designated NHL, NNL, or NR. Federal land--managing agencies would be encouraged to protect, interpret, and provide recreational uses along federal protection components.

Through its national historic landmark and national register programs, the NPS would assess, as requested and prioritized, the significance of sites important to the Anza Trail as it relates to American history, and would report annually to Congress about endangered national historic landmarks along the trail.

NPS resource preservation funds available for the Anza Trail would fund cooperative preservation efforts for federal components or certified sites and segments. Funds would be used to supplement existing data about the site and to stabilize or otherwise conduct physical activities to conserve resources.

Visitor Experience

Management objectives for visitor experience would emphasize (1) promotion of public understanding, appreciation, and enjoyment of the Anza Trail through offering experiences the colonists may have had in settings on the route similar to those of 1775–76, and (2) control or prevention of uses of the trail and related sites that impair resource integrity or public appreciation.

Visitor use. Visitor programs and facilities would be provided at federal components and certified sites and segments to the extent that they harmonize with existing programs of land managers and with the protection and preservation of significant cultural and natural resources. Recreational opportunities and visitor programs would generally be limited to modes of transportation available to Anza and his colonists — horseback and walking — except in those areas where existing federal or state management allow bicycles or motorized vehicles or do not allow equestrians. Emphasis would be on the visitor experiencing a similar landscape to that which the original colonists saw.

Interpretation. Interpretive information provided by the NPS would be limited to a brochure and would be offered only at NPS sites, federal components, and certified sites and route segments which the expedition saw or visited. Interpretive information would relate to the period of the 1775–76 trek. (See appendix D for the interpretive framework.) Site bulletins, wayside exhibits, or other media could be developed as feasible by site managers or cooperating associations.

Interpretive Programs at NPS Units. Interpretive programs could be developed at NPS units as described in the proposal.

Complementary Interpretive Facilities. The NPS could provide interpretive assistance to certified complementary facilities for Category 1, Federal (non-NPS) and state interpretive and educational facilities. These facilities include those constructed, operated, or substantially supported by state or federal agencies other than the NPS. NPS could provide technical assistance for interpretive planning, design, or curation; allow its publications to be sold; or provide exhibits or other media appropriate for the site.

Management and Partnerships

Marking. The official trail marker would indicate the historic route only within federal components and certified state segments of the trail and along public road ways which are directly on the historic route.

Where the trail crosses nonfederal lands, uniform markers would be provided to state agencies and land managers of certified segments in accordance with cooperative agreements. The signs would be erected and maintained by those entities. Where the trail has been previously marked along federal components or state segments by individuals or agencies, these entities would be encouraged to replace those signs with the NPS official marker for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

With the cooperation and assistance of road-managing agencies, roadside signs would be placed to identify those portions of the historic route which have become roads. Markers could be placed on existing road posts where appropriate.

NPS Role. The NPS would play a limited management role. The NPS would certify high potential components of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. It would actively coordinate only with federal, state, and local agencies which manage already protected route sites and segments. Other managers or owners who would like to have their sites or route segments certified as components of the national historic trail would be expected to initiate contact with the NPS. Oversight and review would rest with the NPS.

NPS trail management would be a collateral duty of a planner who is chiefly assigned to other planning projects. As a result, time to offer technical assistance and to staff the advisory council would be limited. To limit expenses, the advisory council size would consist of the minimum number required to fulfill NTSA requirements (sec. 5[d]), and it would meet annually.

Cooperative Management. Chief partners would be federal, state, and local land managers and the major nonprofit support groups for the trail. Other partnerships would be developed as necessary as other land managers request certification. These partners would assume responsibility for implementation, environmental and historic preservation compliance for future trail development, management and maintenance. Any newsletters or other general communications with trail interests would be produced by the partners.

Facility Development

Facility development would be limited to supporting existing public access to federal components and certified sites and segments, and as feasible, improving access to those sites for all populations regardless of physical ability. Public access for all, as feasible, would be advocated for sites or segments added to the route over time.

Costs

The estimated annual operating cost to the NPS for Alternative A would be $64,000, based on 1994 dollars. This amount would provide for Pacific Great Basin System Support Office (PGBSO) administrative staff salary and benefits for a quarter–time person, office supplies, and very limited travel; advisory council staff support and meetings; operational costs such as trail markers and brochure production. Possibly, partial support could be provided for park field staff at related NPS units, who might assist the PGBSO with routine administrative matters. Appendix K contains cost comparisons for all alternatives.

Funding

Administrative funds would be provided by the base operating budget for the NPS. Funding for park unit support would be requested through the NPS operations budget.

Any other funds for administration, trails development and preservation, and financial assistance would come from state and local governments, private organizations, and individuals.

Multitheme: Alternative B

Vision

The visitor would have the opportunity to directly experience the landscape and challenges faced by the Anza expedition as well as to understand the expedition, its members, the American Indians who allowed them passage, and the natural environment they encountered through following an auto route and a continuous multiuse recreational trail within or near the historic corridor. The Anza Trail would link people from Nogales to San Francisco by joining hundreds of local trail segments to create a continuous and recognizable trail system. This alternative would give life to information and events broader than the trek itself which would be interpreted at many points along the route, even in places where the historic scene may no longer be apparent.

High Potential Sites and Segments

Same as the proposal.

Resource Protection

Same as the proposal.

Visitor Experience

The interpretive framework and approaches for alternative B are the same as the proposal.

Management and Partnerships

The NPS would coordinate, facilitate, and monitor management and use of the trail. Other public agencies and private interests would help mark the trail route, secure necessary lands and interests, provide for the preservation of the trail's resources, and ensure the upkeep and accessibility of sites and segments for public educational and recreational benefits. Direct federal funding would be limited to those portions of the trail within existing federal area boundaries.

The NPS would assist support groups but would not take a role in marketing the trail.

Facility Development

Facility development would be similar to the proposal, but NPS would not assist with facilities related to marketing the trail.

Costs

The estimated annual operating cost to the NPS for Alternative B would be $180,000, based on 1994 dollars. This amount would provide for superintendent/administrator salary and benefits, office supplies, and travel; advisory council staff support and meetings; routine technical assistance; operational costs such as trail markers, brochure production, publications, and interpretive media; cost share projects and association support; and compliance activities. Appendix K provides a cost comparison for all alternatives.

Funding

Similar to the proposal.

Broad Outreach: Alternative C

Vision

The visitor would have the opportunity to experience the conditions of the Anza trek itself and its broader historical context and to understand the connections of uses, users, and landscapes within the Anza Trail corridor over time and to the present day. The story of the trail route would emphasize not only its commemorative nature but also its historic use and its evolution from an Indian path, to a Spanish road, to the path of emigration for fortune-seekers and others, to military road, to paved highway or railway. A variety of historic sites broadly related to Spanish colonial period within and adjacent to the corridor would be selected to tell the larger story of land use and settlement.

High Potential Sites and Route Segments

Historic sites and route segments would be identified similar to the proposal. The auto route would be expanded in scope to include points of historic or cultural interest within the trail corridor broadly associated with Spanish colonial history and American Indian history or those which explain changes in land use over time. Selected sites would be certified as "points of interest" and included in literature and maps of the Anza Trail.

Criteria for certification of points of interest would be as follows:

the site is within the trail corridor or requires only a short deviation from the auto route.

the site is at a minimum on a local register of historic or cultural significance.

the site is appropriate to interpret one of the identified trail themes.

Potential points of interest have been identified by the county task forces and are listed in appendix C. The listing is not complete, nor does it indicate the eligibility of the site for certification. It does give an indication of the kinds of sites the task forces found important to include within interpretation of the trail corridor.

Resource Protection

Resource protection would occur similar to the proposal except that NPS interest would be extended, as feasible, to points of historical or cultural interest which are certified as components of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

Visitor Experience

Objectives for and approaches to visitor experience are the same as those for the proposal.

Management and Partnerships

Management and partnerships would be similar to the proposal with the exception that the logo would be used to mark certified points of historical or cultural interest.

Costs

The estimated costs to the for Alternative C would be $350,000, based on 1994 dollars. Costs would be similar to the proposal, but increased to provide technical assistance and promotion of the expanded route which would include points of interest.

Funding

Funding sources would be similar to the proposal.

The Affected Environment

Introduction

This Comprehensive Management and Use Plan and FEIS for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail is programmatic. It addresses the general concept and management philosophy for the trail. More specific analysis of individual trail segments is expected to follow in tiered environmental documents. Most preservation and environmental issues for this 1200-mile trail, such as soils, vegetation, and wildlife, will be addressed at the site specific level and cannot be meaningfully addressed in this document.

The environmental issues determined relevent to this plan are historic and cultural resources along the route, ethnography, natural resources relating to threatened and endangered species, and socioeconomic factors including land ownership, land use, and visitor use. These issues were selected for analysis because this federal action has potential to affect them directly, and they have been issues or concerns with the public during the planning process.

Cultural Environment

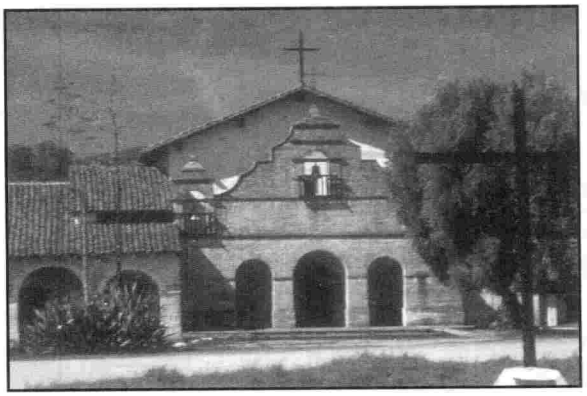
Cultural Resources

Historic Sites. Little historic fabric remains from 1775–76. Even the missions which Anza visited have changed, for they were temporary structures at the time of his visits. Missions and presidios related to the Anza trek as they exist today are identified as historic resources for this trail. A total of 35 historic sites, eight in Arizona and 27 in California, have been identified as significant to the trail. These sites include missions, presidios, landmarks, river crossings, campsites, water sources, and beaches. The majority are national register sites or national historic landmarks, and all have a direct connection with the 1775–76 trek.

Table 7 shows that 12 of these sites are on federal land, 11 on state land, five on local public agency land, and seven on private land. The private sites are all missions or chapels. The local agency sites are county beaches along the Santa Barbara Channel. In addition, 102 interpretive sites, 13 in Arizona and 89 in California, have been identified. These sites have high potential to offer interpretation of the history of the Anza trek, the American Indian territories he traveled through, and related Spanish colonial history. These historic and interpretive sites are listed and briefly described in appendix B.

TABLE 7: LOCATION AND OWNERSHIP OF HISTORIC SITES

Ownership	AZ	CA	Total
Federal			
BLM	2	3	5
BOR	1		1
NPS	2	2	4
USFS		2	2
State	2	9	11
Local Agency		5	5
Private	1	6	7
Total	**8**	**27**	**35**



Mission San Antonio de Padua, a national register site, recognizes the Anza expedition visit of 1776 with an entry sign.

Cultural and Archeological Sites. Over half of the historic route has become paved roadways. Other parts of the route are affected by railroad and urban developments. Some areas are protected due to land use patterns or ownership. Archeological evidence of the American Indian cultures Anza encountered or of the Spanish colonial period may remain along most of the route in Arizona, particularly between Tucson and Yuma. Such evidence may still remain in the deserts of California, the California coast from Gaviota to Guadalupe, Fort Hunter Liggett and Camp Roberts in Monterey County , and at other sites along the route. In addition, archeological remains of the mission structures and others from the 1775–76 period may exist.

Some archeological sites have been identified on federal lands along the route. In Arizona, the BLM has identified many fragile resources within its 3,620 acre Gila River Cultural Area, an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) established to protect prehistoric and historic remains of human use spanning nearly 8,000 years. The Anza route cuts through this ACEC. In California, an expedition campsite is located within the 6,320 acre San Sebastian Marsh/San Felipe Creek ACEC, managed by BLM for its cultural and wildlife values. Recent investigations at Golden Gate National Recreation Area confirm that archeological remains of the Spanish–era Presidio of San Francisco exist. Other state and federal agencies have identified sites in Anza–Borrego Desert State Park, Vandenberg Air Force Base, Camp Roberts, Fort Hunter Liggett, and Fort Ord. Other sites have been identified on land managed by state or local, agencies or on private land along the route as a result of surveys required for development or for other reasons. Well–protected sites which are accessible to the public are included as historic or interpretive sites for the Anza Trail and are described in appendix B.

Landscapes. Because the Anza expeditions took place early in the Spanish colonization of the Gila River area and of *Alta California*, there is an absence of built historic fabric. This absence is offset by the integrity of the trail route's natural landscape which remains intact in parts of Arizona and California.

In most cases, the historic landscape has changed since 1775, either from the effects of natural plant growth and succession, from grazing and farming, from urbanization, or from changing transportation systems. In spite of these changes, landscape features corresponding to the expedition journals can be found in nearly every county. These features include mountain peaks in Arizona; the "fairly large cave with a partition" in San Benito County; the "strips and pieces of very white gravel" in San Antonio Valley of Santa Clara County; the "narrow and very deep canyon of the Arroyo del Coyote" of Santa Clara County (quotes from Bolton's translation of Font's diary); and larger landscapes such the desert washes in California, the views of the Channel Islands from the mainland, views of the entrance of San Francisco Bay, views to San Francisco Bay from the foothills of Alameda County, and the rivers, low hills, and valleys described in specific ways along the entire route.

Some of the landscape areas within the historic corridor have been inventoried or analyzed for their significance. A portion of the Anza route passes through the North Maricopa Wilderness in the Lower Gila Resource Area of the Phoenix District of the BLM in Arizona. The management plan for the area proposes conversion of a 5.6 mile jeep trail to a primitive hiking and equestrian trail within the wilderness. This trail might be marked as the Anza Trail as well as the Butterfield Overland Mail Route. Three landscape areas within the Anza Trail corridor are on the National Register of

Historic Places. These are Sears Point Archeological District in Yuma County, Yuha Basin Discontiguous District in Imperial County, and the Fages–De Anza Trail–Southern Emigrant Road in San Diego County. In addition, San Felipe Creek in Imperial County and Nipomo Dunes in San Luis Obispo County are recognized as a National Natural Landmarks.

Ethnography

Arizona and California Indians. For the entire 1200 miles of his expedition in what is the United States today, Anza traveled through American Indian lands. The map on the following page illustrates the tribal territories through which the expedition traveled. These territories represent an abstraction since the native tribes did not consider themselves to be a single people. Most of these territorial names represent Spanish names. For instance, the name "Gabrielino" was given to the group served by the Mission San Gabriel; the name "Costanoan" is taken from the Spanish word *costeño*, or "coast dweller." Today, the Gabrielino groups call themselves "Tongva." In the San Francisco Bay area, two Costanoan tribes exist that refer to themselves as the Ohlone and the Muwekma-Ohlone (Russell Skowronek, Letter #49 , page 210). San Juan Bautista area Costanoans are the Amah–Mutsun, and the Monterey area Costanoans are the Costanoan/Ohlone– Esselen Nation. As a further refinement, the latter group is comprised of intermarried lineages of five or six Monterey area tribes (Alan Leventhal, San Jose State, personal conversation, 8/1/94),

Anza and his colonists visited village sites and passed through the lands of smaller groups. In Arizona today, they passed through the lands of peoples the Spanish called the Pimas, Gileños, Opas, Cocomaricopas, and the Yumas. Along the Santa Barbara Channel, the expedition diaries mention nineteen villages. In the San Francisco Bay area, Anza passed through at least ten separate tribal territories (Milliken, 1991), all of which are represented on the map as the Costanoan/Ohlone territory.

The location of villages and the use of the land grew out of economic activities that followed the natural availability and distribution of food and raw materials. Similarly, religious beliefs related to the particular characteristics of the natural environment. Generally, the societies of these peoples emphasized a spiritual relationship with the natural environment, but the relationship was not passive. Their economies were based on management of the environments in which they lived and on distribution through exchange systems among their own villages, towns, or rancherias or with distant groups.

■

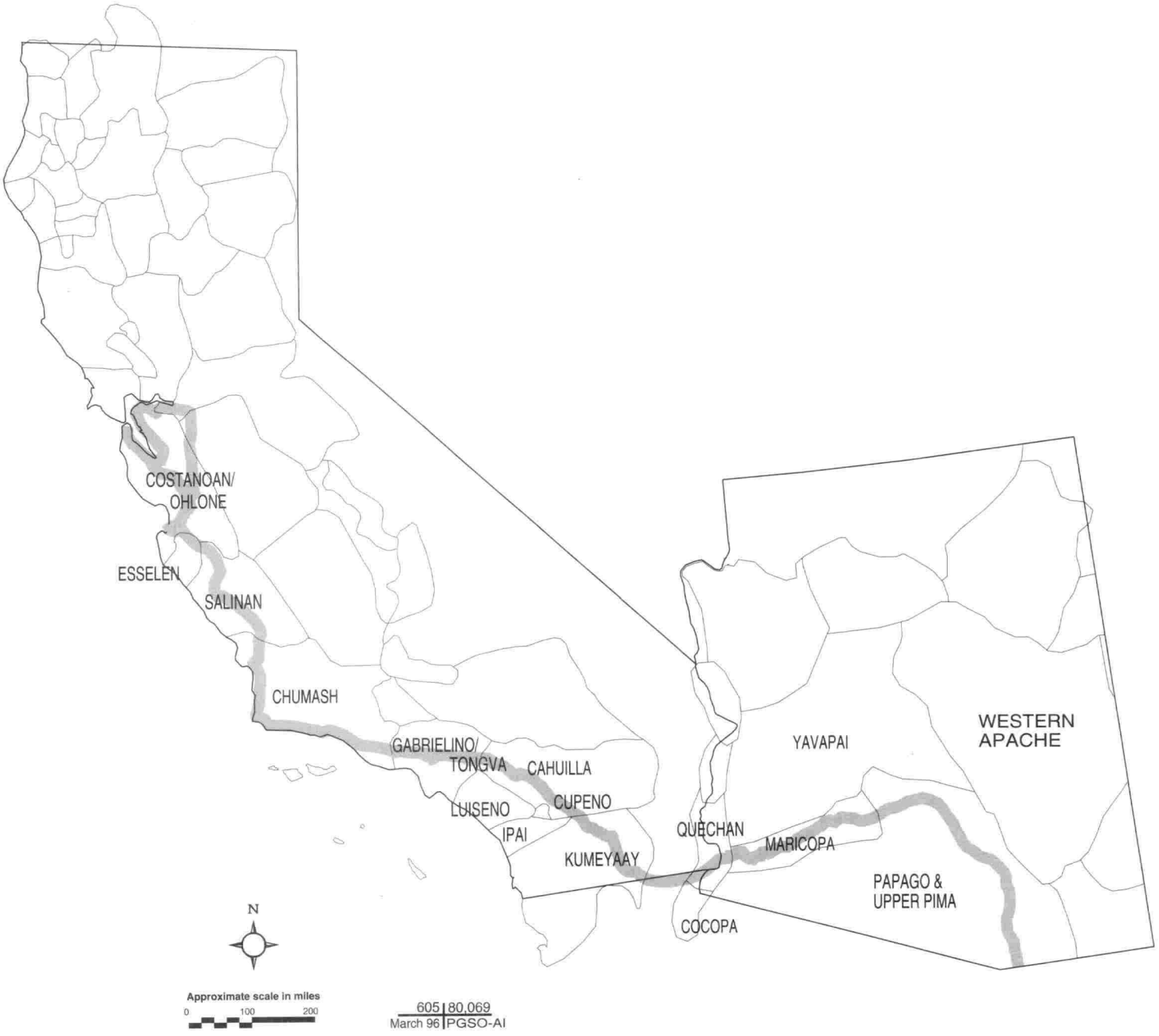
In my former diary I noted the vast fields which were cultivated in these pueblos of the Pimas. At present they are not planted as they ought to be because the river is so short of water...the Indians tell me the drought will last only till the middle of this month (November), when they will commence their planting.

from Anza's Diary in *Bolton, Anza's California Expeditions*, Vol. III, p. 19

■

The native peoples along the Santa Cruz River in Arizona "were settled in villages and engaged in an agricultural way of life. They also continued to supplement their diet by gathering wild food materials. They had learned to blend the resources of the native desert together with the products of irrigated farming to the extent that they could trade in food and other products with other indigenous peoples and could also supply the Spanish. By the time the Spanish arrived in the area, there was already a long heritage of human settlement, travel along well–explored routes, and enough interaction between various groups that they could provide translators for the Spanish." (Pima County Task Force Report, Aug. 1993)

Tribal Territories
Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail
U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service



This map is a diagrammatic guide rather than an authoritative depiction of tribal ranges. Sharp boundaries have been drawn and no territory is unassigned. Tribal units are sometimes arbitrarily defined, subdivisions are not mapped, no joint or disputed occupations are shown, and different kinds of land use are not distinguished. Since the map depicts the situation at the earliest periods for which evidence is available, the ranges mapped for different tribes often refer to quite different periods, and there may be intervening movements, extinctions, and changes in range. Not shown are groups that came into separate political existence later than the map period for their areas.

Source: *Handbook of North American Indians,* William Sturtevant, General Editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC 1978 Vol. 8, 1979 Vol. 9.

Revised with information from John P. Harrington, 1921-1939 offered by Lorraine Escobar, Costanoan/Ohlone-Esselen Tribal Councilwoman, and Alan Leventhal, San Jose State University.

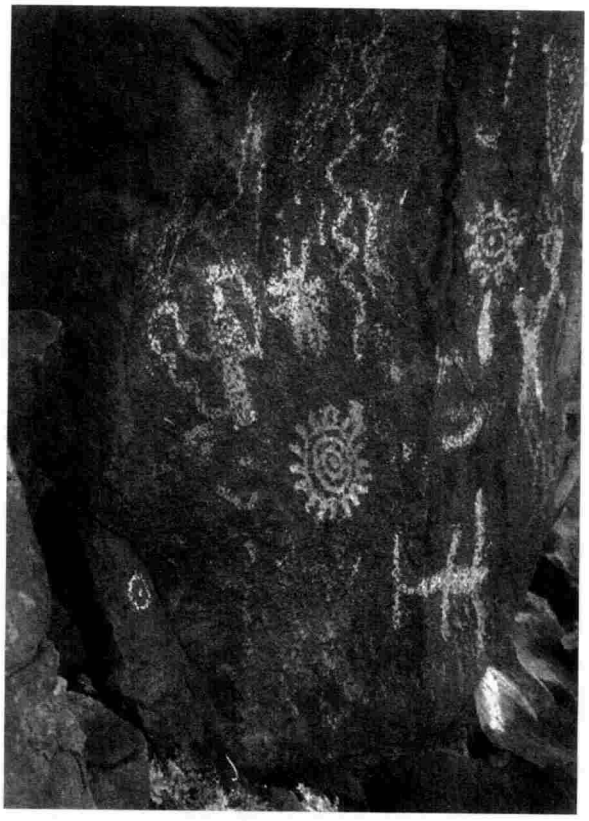
Likewise, the Pimas on the middle Gila River, in confederation with the Maricopas, a Yuman group, had established a farming economy. Later they supplied wheat to support Spanish settlements, such as the presidio at Tucson. Through their trade with groups in Mexico, the Pimas were raising wheat before Kino arrived in the late 17th century (Dobyns, personal conversation, 4/6/93). The Yuman peoples were also agriculturalists.

In contrast, the Chumash economy along the Santa Barbara Channel was based on ocean resources such as fish, shell fish, and sea mammals and on land animals, acorns, grass seeds, and root crops. The mainland Chumash traded with the island Chumash for shell beads, stone tools, and other goods. The Gabrielino had seacoast villages based on marine economies and inland villages based on hunting and gathering. "Far from being passive hunters and gatherers, the Indians of California managed the landscape on a grand scale. By burning the land regularly, by the coppicing of basketry plants, by regulating the fishing and hunting resources, Indians altered the California landscape profoundly." (Margolin, editor's note) There is abundant documentation of American Indian associations with the land prepared by native and nonnative scholars.

The natural and cultural resources along the route continue to have significance to contemporary groups of traditional users. Some tribes along the route have a land base today. The trail passes through the Tohono O'odham districts of San Xavier and San Lucy, the Gila River Indian Reservation (Akimel O'odham), and the Cahuilla Indian Reservation in California. In addition, the Quechan have a landbase at the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation and the Chumash in Santa Ynez. Most mission–influenced Indians of California, from San Gabriel to San Francisco, do not have a common landbase, but have a strong interest in recognizing their heritage, telling the story of their survival, and acknowledging their culture.

Many sites and landscapes along the Anza Trail may have significance to contemporary descendants of the peoples the expedition encountered. For instance, mission lands are important to native peoples. However, sites important to American Indians may not be recognized by the dominant culture. Most have a belief system which involves a responsibility for stewardship of ancestral sites and safeguarding the peace of the ancestral dead. As development has occurred within their traditional land areas, cemetery and village sites are unearthed which they want to protect.

The Anza trail passes through very sensitive sites, such as Pilot Knob in Imperial County, which is sacred to the Quechan, and Sears Point Archeological Area and Antelope Hill in Yuma County, which are important to the Quechan and other groups. Several publicly known sites are included as interpretive sites in the Proposal: Satwiwa Native American Indian Culture Center; Oakbrook Park Chumash Interpretive Center, Bernal Adobe Site (contains a Muwekma–Ohlone burial ground), Chitactac–Adams Heritage County Park (commemorates an Amah-Mutsun Ohlone village), and Coyote Hills Regional Park which interprets the Muwekma-Ohlone and Ohlone culture. As the Anza Trail is implemented, other sites which are important to traditional users may be identified.



Petroglyphs along the trail in Arizona.

New World Spanish. The members of the Anza expedition, and the presidios, missions, and pueblos they helped develop, represent Spanish culture as it existed in the New World. This culture included military decorum, rules, and rewards, architecture, religion, livestock tending, record keeping, and all the other matters of carrying on a Spanish life in frontier posts. Expedition members formed the basis for the first *pueblo* in *Alta California* at San José and, with the Mexican forces which replaced Spanish rule, Yerba Buena, the village destined to become San Francisco.

Ethnically, the expedition members reflected Sonora and Sinaloa, the two areas from which most of the recruits had come. Of the 198 settlers who stayed in Alta California, 39 were adult male. The 1782 garrison lists of the San Francisco and San Diego presidios, identify six of these adult males as *mulato* (half Spanish and half African parentage), eleven *as mestizo* (mixed European and American Indian), and ten as *español* (persons of Spanish parentage, probably born in North America). These settlers represented a new racial and cultural group resulting from colonization of the New World.

The history of the Anza expeditions and the sites associated with them represent a vital portion of the Hispanic heritage of Arizona and California. The descendants of the expedition members, many of whom continue to live along the trail route, provide a direct link to the past. Landscape, place, and street names, architectural traditions, land use patterns, and other influences are still evident through much of the 1200–mile trail route.

Natural Environment

Background

Physiography. The historic route passes through both the Basin and Range and the Pacific Border Physiographic Provinces. The Basin and Range Province, which covers the location of the historic route in Arizona and a small portion of the route in southern California, consists generally of numerous north-south trending mountain ranges interspersed with alluvial fan basins of various widths. Faulting and uplift are responsible in large part for the formation of the province's mountains and for the overall appearance of the terrain.

The route passes through two sections of the Basin and Range Province, the Sonoran Desert and the Salton Trough. The Sonoran Desert section consists of widely separated short ranges in desert plains, while the Salton Trough includes desert alluvial slopes and the Gulf of California's delta plain.

The route through the Pacific Border Province passes through the California Coast and Los Angeles Ranges sections. The Los Angeles Ranges are characterized by narrow ranges and broad fault blocks, and alluviated lowlands. The California Coast Ranges, encompassing roughly the route from San Luis Obispo north to the Bay area, are characterized by parallel ranges and valleys on folded, faulted, and metamorphosed strata.

Climate. The climate of the expedition route affected the timing of the trek (starting in October to avoid the desert heat), the route itself (following available water, forage, and fuel), and the well–being of the colonists. It will also influence visitor use.

The climate in the Sonoran Desert is hot and dry. Summer temperatures are extremely high, largely precluding midday active recreation, but winters are mild and ideal for all types of outdoor recreation. Although rainfall is universally low in the this desert, the timing of the precipitation differs significantly between eastern and western sections.

In the Sonoran Desert in eastern Arizona, most of the rainfall occurs in the summer months due to storms originating in the Sea of Cortez. Rain also occurs in the winter due to general Pacific storms. As a result of its dual rainy season, this desert in eastern Arizona exhibits a range of plant and related animal life not found elsewhere in the Sonoran Desert. Western portions of the Sonoran Desert receive most of their precipitation in the months of December, January, and February.

The climate in the coastal California portion of the route is buffered by the influence of the Pacific Ocean and hence winters are for the most part frost–free and summers are mild. The climate makes outdoor recreation a year–around possibility. The major part of the region's rainfall comes in the winter and early spring, ranging from as low as eight inches in more inland locations to as much as 25 inches in some coastal locations.

Vegetation and Wildlife

Basin and Range. Vegetation in the Sonoran Desert is quite varied, but a common thread through the desert is the creosote bush. Found in most areas mixed with other shrubs and trees, the creosote bush does form pure stands in some areas. Other shrubs commonly found in the Sonoran Desert are burrobrush, brittlebush, and crucifixion thorn.

An unusual feature of this desert, contrasting particularly with the shrub–dominated deserts to the north, is the large variety of tree species. Among others are to be found the smoke tree, the desert willow, the paloverde, the ironwood, the elephant tree, and the honey and screw-bean mesquite. Found in the better-watered drainages are willows, cottonwoods, and salt cedars. The latter is an introduced species, not present when Anza passed through the area, and is not a desirable part of local ecosystems. A few locations in the mountains surrounding the Salton Sea contain groves of the native California palm.



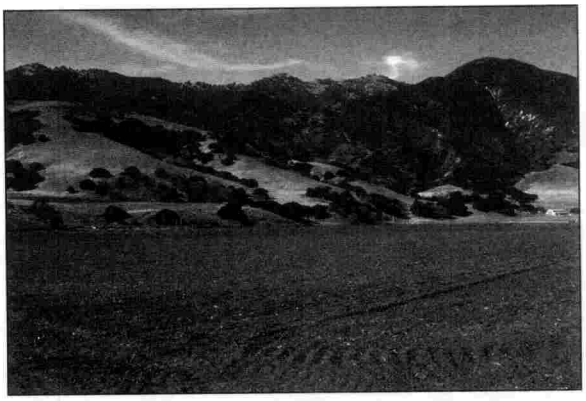
Ocotillo and creosote bush along the trail in Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, typical vegetation of the Basin and Range Province.

Although cacti are found throughout the Sonoran Desert, it is in the upland areas of Arizona, on the better watered and better drained slopes, that the cacti provide their most magnificent displays. The saguaro, rare west of the Colorado River, dominates the scene with its massive (up to 50 feet high) upright form. A wide variety of smaller cacti, including the cholla, the buckthorn, the beavertail, and the prickly pear, add to the ornamental garden atmosphere of the area. Ocotillos, yuccas, agaves, and a wide variety of flowering ephemeral plants complete the unique floral display of the region.

Although not always apparent to the casual visitor, the fauna of the Sonoran Desert is varied. Bird life exhibits a wide variety of both migratory and resident species. A common species of interest to many visitors is the roadrunner. Rodents dominate the assortment of mammals with a variety of rats, mice, and ground squirrels. Larger species include coyote, kit fox, gray fox, bobcat, mule deer, desert bighorn sheep, and the endangered Sonoran pronghorn, now limited to a few animals in extreme southwest Arizona. A species unique to the Arizona portion of the Sonoran Desert is the piglike javelina.

Among the wide assortment of amphibians and reptiles are found the now threatened desert tortoise and, confined to Arizona, the poisonous Gila Monster. The notable snakes of the region include several varieties of rattlesnake, the sidewinder, and the coral snake, which is limited to Arizona.

Pacific Border . Vegetation in the portions of the Pacific Border province traversed by the trail route is a mixture of chaparral, grassland, oak woodland, and riparian associations. Most of these native plant communities have been modified through grazing, soil cultivation, and urban development. Nonnative trees such as eucalyptus have been introduced and perennial native grasses (plants that have live roots year round) have been almost entirely supplanted by introduced annuals (plants which grow from seed each year). In the more natural sections of the trail route, native plant associations still persist.



Typical oak grassland and agricultural landscape in California. Photo taken in the Salinas Valley looking toward the Santa Lucia Range. The Anza expedition followed the Salinas River at the base of the foothills.

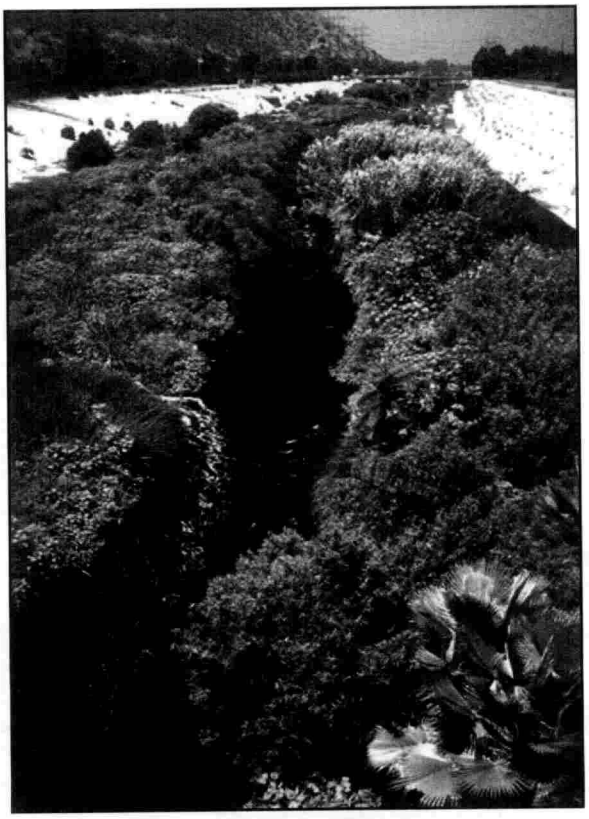
These plant communities establish themselves in relationship to water availability, slope aspect, and elevation. Along streams at lower elevations is found the riparian (waterside) association including willow, alder, poplar, and sycamore. A typically dense understory of mixed vegetation provides valuable wildlife habitat. On drier, upper slopes, the oak woodland association is found. Species include blue oak, white oak, interior live oak, and coast live oak. Depending upon the canopy cover, brush or grass may be the understory. Acorns provide food for wildlife, and the plant association offers a variety of wildlife niches. Wildfire has been a continual influence on the oak woodland. On the highest slopes, on the driest southwest aspects, occurs the chaparral association. Major species include toyon, scrub oak, coyote brush, chamise, sage, buckwheat, manzanita, ceanothus, monkey flowers, and poison oak. This vegetation type is also prone to high fire frequency (O'Keefe, 1993).

Much of oak woodland and chaparral vegetation types have been converted to ranch or dryland agriculture or cleared for home sites. The native understory bunch grasses such as deer grass, purple needlegrass, California oatgrass, and nodding stipa have been replaced by mostly Mediterranean imports such as softchess, red brome, Italian ryegrass, foxtail, and annual bluegrass (Weitkamp, 1993).

Plant and animal species composition in the urbanized portions of the Anza route have been significantly altered from natural conditions. In the more natural areas, common wildlife species in the oak woodland and chaparral associations include bear, deer, cougar, coyotes, possum, raccoons, and foxes. In addition, there is a variety of herps, including frogs and snakes, large birds such as turkey vultures, owls, and hawks, and smaller birds such as quail and redwing.

Floodplains and Wetlands

Since the Anza Trail generally follows major river corridors, it is frequently within floodplains or former floodplains and skirts wetlands or former wetlands. Within Arizona, most of the trail is aligned along the Santa Cruz or Gila Rivers. Historically, these rivers flowed alternately above and under ground and spread out in large floodplains rather than having



Vegetation grows in the soft bottom of the Los Angeles River channel along the Anza Trail route in the Griffith Park area.

defined channels. Land use and management from the Spanish period to the present — livestock, agriculture, and associated ground water pumping, flood control and water storage for residential and urban uses — have affected these rivers by creating defined channels and often reducing flows. In the case of the Santa Cruz River, pumping had stopped river flow by the middle twentieth century. In the 1970s, flow was restored to the lower Santa Cruz through discharge from the Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant in Rio Rico.

In California, the historic route follows several river corridors including San Felipe Creek and Wash, San Jacinto River, Los Angeles River, San Antonio River, Salinas River, and Coyote Creek in Santa Clara County. In addition, it crosses numerous streams and several larger rivers, including the Colorado, Santa Ana, San Gabriel, Rio Hondo, Santa Clara, Santa Ynez, Santa Maria, Guadalupe, and Pajaro. These rivers, too, have been affected by changes in land use and management.

San Felipe Wash is generally natural and protected within state parks or federal areas. The headwaters of Coyote Creek are within Henry W. Coe State Park, but it flows mostly through several local jurisdictions and private lands. The San Jacinto River outlet has been changed, affecting Mystic Lake, a large wetland which Anza named *Laguna de Bucareli.* The Los Angeles River is largely channelized, although some naturalized areas exist. The San Antonio River and Nacimiento have been dammed to create San Antonio Reservoir. The Salinas River remains free-flowing alternately above and below ground, spreading out seasonally in large flood plains rather than having a defined channel. It is affected by agricultural and ranching uses along its banks.

Many more wetlands existed at the time of the expedition than today. Generally, wetland areas have been drained and put to agricultural or urban uses. The following three wetlands have achieved some measure of protection along the historic route: San Sebastian Marsh at the confluence of Carrizo Wash and San Felipe Creek, a National Natural Landmark administered by the Bureau of Land Management; Mystic Lake, which is adjacent to the San Jacinto Wildlife Area administered by the California Fish and Game Department and a high priority acquisition area for that department; and San Francisco Bay, portions of which are protected by private landowners and local, regional, state, and federal agencies.

Threatened and Endangered Species

Threatened (T) or endangered (E) animal and plant species may exist almost anywhere along the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail and definitely do occur within some of the more historically significant sections of the trail. For instance, the flat–tailed horned lizard (T) habitat exists along the Anza route in Imperial County. The California peninsular bighorn sheep (T) and least Bell's vireo (E) are known to exist within the desert portion of the trail in San Diego County. Other species of state concern in that area are southwest willow flycatcher (E) and Gander's cryptantha. (San Diego County task force, 1993) The trail runs through Stephens' kangaroo rat habitat in Riverside County. (Riverside County task force, 1993) The California brown pelican (E), American peregrine falcon (E), southern bald eagle (E), California least tern (E) as well as several candidate species exist along the trail route in Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties from Gaviota through the Nipomo Dunes area. (Interface, 1990; San Luis Obispo County task force, 1993) The Camp Roberts area in San Luis Obispo and Monterey Counties contains habitat for the San Joaquin kit fox (E) and candidate species pale–yellow layia, Nuttall's scrub oak, black–flowered figwort, and San Ynez false lupine (Letter #13 , from Camp Roberts, page 120).

T & E species that may occur within the trail corridor are listed in Appendix M. Within Arizona, seven federal endangered species, one proposed federal endangered species, two Candidate Category 1, and 22 Candidate Category 2 species may occur within the trail corridor. In addition, the state has identified three endangered, four threatened, and five candidate species. Threatened and endan-

gered plant communities that have been identified by the state and that may occur along the trail include cottonwood/willow and mesquite bosques.

In California, 30 federal endangered species and seven federal proposed endangered species, four threatened, 33 Candidate Category 1, and 74 Candidate Category 2 species may occur within the trail corridor. Rare plant communities are native grassland, wildflower field, central coast cottonwood–sycamore riparian forest, central coast live oak riparian forest, and central coast arroyo willow riparian association (San Luis Obispo County Task Force Report, May 1993).

Socioeconomic Environment

Land Ownership and Use

In Arizona, most of the historic route traverses lands that are privately owned, either in individual ownerships or, in the case of the American Indian reservations, in collective trust for the tribes. The route does traverse some sections of state lands and some areas of federal lands under administration of the Bureau of Land Management.

The predominant land uses along the route in Arizona include livestock grazing, transportation facilities, irrigated agriculture, and the range of residential, commercial, and industrial uses associated with urban concentrations. Urban areas along the route include Nogales, Tucson, and Yuma.

Land use along the route in California is much the same as in Arizona. Lands are for the most part privately owned, and the range of land uses includes grazing, irrigated agriculture, various urban uses, and transportation facilities.

Public lands traversed by the historic trail alignment in California include the Golden Gate National Recreation Area managed by the NPS, lands managed by the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management, several units of the California state park system, and several military installations as described below.

Only a small portion of National Forest land, Bautista Canyon through the San Bernardino National Forest, is traversed by the route. A larger segment of the route passes through Bureau of Land Management lands located between the international border and the Salton Sea.

Several miles of the historic route pass through Anza–Borrego Desert State Park, on the northeastern edge of San Diego County, and through Henry W. Coe State Park, located southeast of San Francisco Bay in Santa Clara County. In addition, the route passes through smaller units of the state park system, including Perris Lake State Recreation Area, Ocotillo Wells State Vehicular Recreation Area, and several beach parks along the Santa Barbara channel.

The route crosses various federal military reservations in California. These include March Air Force Base, located in Riverside, Vandenberg Air Force Base, located on the coast of northern Santa Barbara County, Fort Hunter Liggett, located inland in the central coast region, and Camp Roberts, located inland in the central coast region. Camp Roberts is owned by the Department of the Army and leased to the California Army National Guard. The historic route also crosses the El Centro Naval Gunnery Range located in Imperial County on land leased from the Bureau of Land Management.



Grazing land along San Juan Grade Road in San Benito County, the historic Anza route.

Visitor Use

Population figures in the vicinity of the trail provide an indication of the potential for visitor use along the trail. The Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail traverses some of the most rural, unpopulated areas of the United States and some of the most urbanized. All areas have grown within the last ten years. Riverside and San Bernardino Counties are among the fastest growing counties within the United States. The San Francisco Bay Area saw the least growth, with the City and County of San Francisco growing only seven percent. Table 8 illustrates the population growth changes in the 1980 to 1990 decade.

Even though the populations of Maricopa, San Diego, and Imperial Counties are significant, the trail alignment within these counties is almost entirely within unpopulated areas. However, within San Diego and Imperial Counties the areas the trail traverses attract significant numbers of recreational users from the nearby urban areas. Adding the populations of the counties, the trail corridor is within a few hours drive of approximately 23.7 million people.

TABLE 8: POPULATION GROWTH BY COUNTY

	1990 Population	Percent Change 1980 - 1990
ARIZONA		
MARICOPA	2,122,101	41%
PIMA	666,880	25%
PINAL	116,379	28%
SANTA CRUZ	29,676	45%
YUMA	106,895	40%
CALIFORNIA		
ALAMEDA	1,279,182	16%
CONTRA COSTA	803,732	23%
IMPERIAL	109,303	19%
LOS ANGELES	8,863,164	19%
MONTEREY	355,660	23%
RIVERSIDE	1,170,413	77%
SAN BENITO	36,697	47%
SAN BERNARDINO	1,418,380	59%
SAN DIEGO	2,498,016	34%
SAN FRANCISCO	723,959	07%
SAN LUIS OBISPO	217,162	40%
SAN MATEO	649,623	11%
SANTA BARBARA	369,608	24%
SANTA CLARA	1,497,577	16%
VENTURA	669,016	26%
TOTAL POPULATION	**23,703,423**	

Sources:
1990 Census of Population and Housing Units, California, *Bureau of the Census, US Dept. of Commerce, 1993.*
1990 Population Change in Arizona: 1980–1990, *Arizona Department of Economic Security, Population Statistics Unit, 1991.*

The trail corridor passes through over one hundred cities and towns. These are listed alphabetically by county in Table 9. Because of urban development along much of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail, it passes near to the homes and could be part of the daily lives of a large number of people.

TABLE 9: TOWNS AND CITIES ALONG THE ANZA TRAIL (listed alphabetically within each county)

ARIZONA

Maricopa County

Gila Bend

Pima County

Green Valley
Marana
Town of Suhuarita
Tucson

Pinal County

Casa Grande
Florence
Sacaton

Santa Cruz County

Nogales
Tubac

Yuma County

Yuma

CALIFORNIA

Alameda County

Albany
Berkeley
Fremont
Hayward
Newark
Oakland
San Leandro
San Lorenzo

Contra Costa County

Antioch
Bethany
Brentwood
Concord
Crockett
El Cerrito
Knightsen
Martinez
Oakley
Richmond
Rodeo
San Pablo

Imperial County

Calexio
El Centro

Los Angeles County

Agoura Hills
Alhambra
Burbank
Calabasas
City of Industry
Covina
Glendale
Hidden Hills
La Puente
La Verne
Los Angeles
Montebello
Pasadena
Pomona
Rosemead
San Dimas
San Gabriel
San Marino
South El Monte
South Pasadena
Walnut
West Covina

Monterey County

Jolon
King City
Monterey
Salinas
Soledad

Riverside County

Anza
Hemet
Moreno Valley
San Jacinto
Riverside

San Benito County

Hollister
San Juan Bautista

San Bernardino

bypass urban areas

San Diego County

Borrego Springs

San Francisco

San Francisco

San Luis Obispo

Arroyo Grande
Atascadero
City of Grover Beach
Paso Robles
Pismo Beach
San Luis Obispo

San Mateo County

Atherton
Menlo Park
Portola Valley
Redwood City
Sharon Heights
West Menlo Park
Woodside

Santa Barbara

Carpinteria
Goleta
Guadalupe
Lompoc
Santa Barbara

Santa Clara County

Cupertino
Gilroy
Los Altos
Los Altos Hills
Los Gatos
Milpitas
Morgan Hill
Mountain View
Palo Alto
San Jose
Santa Clara
Saratoga
Sunnyvale

Ventura County

Camarillo
Newbury Park
Oxnard
Thousand Oaks
Ventura

The racial/ethnic composition of the counties along the way is mixed, with large populations of Hispanics as compared to the general population of the United States. This fact reflects the history of the two states, of which the Anza expedition is a part, as well as the proximity of Mexico and Latin America. The county in Arizona with the highest Hispanic population is Santa Cruz and in California is Imperial. Over three–quarters of the population of Santa Cruz County is Hispanic, and over two–thirds of Imperial County. However, substantial populations of Hispanics reside in all of the counties along the route. In total, 609,431 Hispanics live in the Arizona counties and 5,863,493 live in the California counties. This compares to 2,225,214 white non–Hispanics and 96,599 African Americans in Arizona counties and to 15,856,481 white non–Hispanics and 1,764,608 African Americans in the California counties.

Although in percentage of the population the American Indian numbers appear to be small, in fact, the concentration of American Indians within these two states is large as compared with the United States as a whole. The counties in Arizona have a total American Indian population of 59,884, and those in California of 96,607. By comparison, the total American Indian population in California is 236,000, more than any other state except Oklahoma. Two–thirds of California's American Indian population represent descendants from indigenous peoples of what is now California; the other one–third is from different parts of the United States. (Based on 1990 Census Department of Finance Table 3)

Table 10 illustrates the racial/ethnic makeup by county for Arizona and Table 11 for California.

TABLE 10: RACE/ETHNICITY OF THE POPULATION OF ARIZONA COUNTIES ALONG THE ANZA TRAIL

ARIZONA	Total	Hispanic	White (non-Hispanic)	Black	American Indian	Asian/Pacific Is.	Other
Maricopa	2,122,101	345,498	1,637,076	70,843	32,270	33,996	2,418
		16%	77%	3%	1.5%	1.5%	<1%
Pima	666,880	163,262	454,919	19,455	17,005	11,228	1,011
		24%	68%	3%	2.5%	1.5%	<1%
Pinal	116,379	34,062	68,900	3,469	9,402	439	107
		29%	59%	3%	8%	<1%	<1%
Santa Cruz	29,676	23,221	6,168	56	29	131	71
		78%	21%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Yuma	106,895	43,388	58,151	2,776	1,178	1,188	214
		40.5%	54%	3%	1%	1%	<1%

Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing Units, Arizona, *Bureau of the Census, US Dept. of Commerce, 1993*

TABLE 11: RACE/ETHNICITY OF THE POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA COUNTIES ALONG THE ANZA TRAIL

ARIZONA	Total	Hispanic	White (non-Hispanic)	Black	American Indian	Asian/Pacific Is.	Other
Alameda	1,279,182	181,805	680,017	222,873	6,763	184,813	2,911
		14%	53%	17.5%	<1%	14.5%	<1%
Contra Costa	803,732	91,282	5,601,146	72,799	4,441	73,810	1,254
		11%	70%	9%	<1%	9%	<1%
Imperial	109,303	71,935	31,742	2 ,272	1,563	1,632	159
		66%	29%	2%	1.5%	1.5%	<1
Los Angeles	8,863,164	3,351,242	3,618,850	934,776	29,159	907,810	21,327
		38%	41%	10.5%	<1%	10%	<1%
Monterey	355,660	119,570	186,166	21,506	2,124	25,365	929
		34%	52%	6%	<1%	7%	<1%
Riverside	1,170,413	307,514	754,140	59,966	8,393	38,349	2,051
		26%	65%	5%	<1%	3%	<1%
San Benito	36,697	16,800	18,793	167	210	653	74
		46%	51%	<1%	<1%	2%	<1%
San Bernardino	1,418,380	378,582	862,113	109,162	10,018	55,387	3,118
		27%	61%	8%	<1%	4%	<1%
San Diego	2,498,016	510,781	1,633,281	149,898	15,050	185,144	3,862
		20.5%	65.5%	6%	<1%	7.5%	<1%
San Francisco	723,959	100,717	337,118	76,343	2,635	205,686	1,460
		14%	46.5%	10.5%	<1%	28.5%	<1%
San Luis Obispo	217,162	28,923	176,246	4,325	1,652	5,774	242
		13%	81%	2%	<1%	3%	<1%
San Mateo	649,623	114,627	392,131	34,000	2,349	105,559	957
		17.5%	60.5%	5%	<1%	16%	<1%
Santa Barbara	369,608	98,199	244,309	9,379	2,126	15,050	545
		26.5%	66%	2.5%	<1%	4%	<1%
Santa Clara	1,497,577	314,564	869,874	52,583	6,694	251,496	2,366
		21%	58%	3.5%	<1%	17%	<1%
Ventura	669,016	176,952	440,555	14,559	3,430	32,665	855
		26.5%	66%	2%	<1%	5%	<1%

Source: 1990 Census of Population and Housing Units, California, Bureau of the Census, US Dept. of Commerce, 1993

Environmental Consequences

Introduction

As part of a programmatic environmental impact statement, this chapter analyzes classes of impacts along the entire Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. The proposal sets out a plan which will be implemented through the individual actions of numerous agencies, jurisdictions, organizations, and individuals. Site-specific environmental review as required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act, and state and local regulations will be completed as necessary as new trail segments are developed or existing ones changed as a part of implementation of this plan.

This section is organized by the following impact topics: cultural, natural, socio-economic, unavoidable environmental effects, short–term uses and long–term productivity, commitments of resources, and cumulative impacts.

Cultural Resources

Cultural resources which may be affected are history and significance of the trail, historic and prehistoric sites, cultural landscapes, and ethnography.

History and Significance

Potential impact. Trail and site development and interpretation of the trail could contribute to an understanding of the history and significance of the trail.

Alternative D: The Proposal. The proposal offers the opportunity to educate the public to the history and significance of Anza's 1775–76 expedition along the entire 1200–mile route. Interpretation of the significance of the trek will include Spanish exploration of the route prior to Anza, the history and ethnography of American Indians encountered along the route by Anza, the landscapes that Anza encountered, and the settlers that Anza brought. Interpretation of uses of the route will be limited to the Spanish colonial period to focus trail information on the accomplishments of Juan Bautista de Anza and the colonists who accompanied him.

Visitor understanding of the significance of the Anza Trail will be enhanced through interpretive exhibits and publications, marking of the historic and recreational trail route, designation of an auto route, and development of recreational opportunities along the trail corridor. The National Park Service (NPS) will oversee interpretation of the trail to ensure the accuracy of information and the quality of presentation.

Alternative AA: No Action. The extent of trail marking and interpretation would remain limited to the few areas and sites which recognize the Anza expeditions today. The historic events would remain unknown to much of the public and to many of the residents even of those areas traversed by the expedition. In the absence of an organized effort, this aspect of

American history would most likely continue to be ignored and misunderstood.

Alternative A: Single Theme. New opportunities to educate the public would occur on federal segments and on high potential trail segments and at historic sites. Only the story of the 1775–76 expedition would be interpreted. Opportunities to broadly disseminate information on the history and significance of the trail would be lost.

Alternative B: Multitheme. Same as the proposal.

Alternative C: Broad Outreach. This alternative would broaden the interpretation of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail to include not only the themes of alternative B, but the overlay of history along the route from prehistory to the present day. Interpretation would include the Mexican and American periods and subsequent users of the trail corridor such as by the Mormon Battalion and the southern emigrants. In this case, the story of the Anza expeditions could be lost among the many other stories to be told along the route. Trail interpretation would lack focus.

Summary Under alternative AA, opportunities to offer interpretation of the Anza expeditions would be lost. Under alternative A, opportunity to convey the full history and significance of the Anza Trail would be limited, and the range of opportunities to disseminate the information would be lost. Alternatives B and D offer an effective approach to telling the full history and significance of the Anza expeditions without confusing the visitor with subsequent, unrelated trail uses and development as alternative C would do.

Historic and Prehistoric Sites and Trail Segments

Potential impact. Trail and site development and increased visitor use could adversely impact fragile archeological and historic resources along the route.

Alternative D: The Proposal. The proposal contributes to the preservation of the historic trail route through marking and certification of route segments. Most of the 35 historic sites identified along the 1200–mile route are already protected by federal, state, or local government ownership. The seven private mission sites are on the National Register of Historic Places (NR) or are National Historic Landmarks (NHL). Federal recognition through association with the Anza Trail may provide some protection for those sites not on the national register and may lead to register listing of eligible properties that are not yet documented or evaluated. Cooperative agreements and other means will be used to protect resources.

The interpretive sites identified along the route have varying ownership and degrees of protection. These sites and the historic sites would be evaluated in the proposed trail-long resource study (p. 27) which would identify significant resources, provide historically accurate information, and help secure proper management. The study would include preparation of forms for the National Register of Historic Places for worthy sites.

The trail–long resource study would include, as feasible, prehistoric and archeological sites and cultural landscapes. Identification of these sites and landscapes may lead to the adoption of protection measures. However, public knowledge of sensitive sites would only occur if their protection were ensured.

Increased public use of historic sites and route segments could contribute to their deterioration. Increased vehicular use on trail segments where management now permits that use would probably lead to deterioration of the trail surface and associated sites.

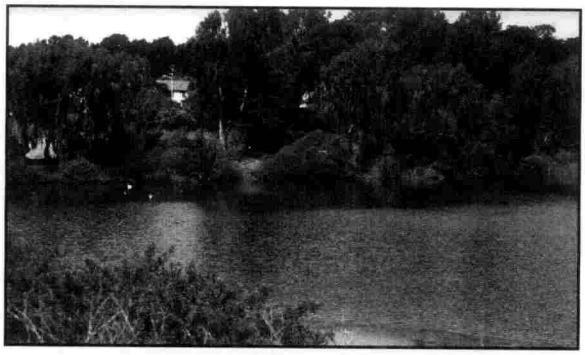
The proposal would mitigate these effects through a certification process which requires, where appropriate, compliance with Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act , environmentally sensitive planning and design, and education of the public to the fragility of resources. Actions resulting from the proposal will be designed to recognize the protections given to landscapes by other managers. For example, the primitive nature of the North Maricopa Wilderness, managed by the BLM,

will be maintained along or near its boundary and the Brittlebush trailhead.

Impacts of public use will also be addressed at the site–specific level through monitoring programs or other means so that each resource receives the proper protection and interpretation. The NPS certification program would help ensure that no site or trail segment experiences increased public use as a result of the Anza Trail plan until necessary cultural surveys are complete.

As funding allows, the NPS would work with agencies such as California State Parks in Anza–Borrego Desert State Park and Henry W. Coe State Park, with the Bureau of Land Management in Maricopa County, Arizona, or with managers of the Anza Trail between Tumacácori National Historic Park and Tubac Presidio State Historical Park in Arizona to develop programs to monitor increases in visitation as a result of Anza Trail promotion. A monitoring program in one of these existing areas could become a model for trail monitoring in other areas along the route.

Alternative AA: No Action. Protection of sites and trail segments now provided by other federal, state, or local agencies or by organizations or individuals would be expected to continue. No additional federal protection of sites and segments would be provided by this alternative. No additional visitors would be attracted to the trail or its resources as a result of promotion of the Anza Trail. No historic or prehistoric sites would be protected as a part of this plan. Sites, trail segments, and associated resources could be inadvertently damaged through lack of awareness, neglect, vandalism, or inappropriate uses.



Mountain Lake within Golden Gate National Recreation Area/Presidio of San Francisco.

Alternative A: Single Theme. This alternative includes marking and interpretation of thirty–five historic sites. Existing protection of these resources would continue, with some added federal protection provided to certified sites. The alternative does not include research on other sites with potential to be included on the National Register of Historic Places. With lack of promotion and public awareness of the trail, visitor impacts would remain similar to those which exist today. The minimal trail recognition provided in this alternative could contribute to the deterioration or loss of significant historic and archeological sites or trail segments through neglect, vandalism, inappropriate uses, or inadvertent destruction.

Alternative B: Multitheme. This alternative is similar to the proposal, but lacks the tourism and promotional aspect of the proposal. Fewer visitors may be attracted to the sites in this alternative. Therefore, visitor impacts on the resources may be less than the proposal, but the opportunity for education of the broad public to the significance of the resources could be lost.

Alternative C: Broad Outreach. This alternative includes not only the historic and interpretive sites along the historic route, but also points of more general historic interest within and adjacent to the trail corridor. It could offer some protection to more resources than the other alternatives, but it has the potential to divert financial and technical assistance to sites which are not directly connected to the Anza expeditions.

Summary. The proposal and alternative B provide the opportunity to identify and protect historic and interpretive sites associated with the Anza Trail and to educate the public about their significance. By promoting tourism, the proposal would attract more visitors and educate more people to the significance of the resources; however, increased visitor use could adversely impact resources. These potential impacts would be mitigated through

site–specific planning, design, monitoring, or other mitigation measures. Alternative AA would provide no additional protection to Anza expedition trails sites or segments. Alternative A would provide little potential for additional visitor impacts, but would provide protection of few sites and segments. The broad approach of alternative C could spread protection of resources too thinly to be effective.

Historic and Cultural Landscapes

Potential Impact. The trail may provide some degree of protection for the visual quality and cultural value of landscapes significant to the expedition by recognizing the historic value of the trail corridor.

Alternative D: The Proposal. To comply with the National Trails System Act, as amended, federal agencies whose lands encompass portions of the Anza Trail will protect the trail and its associated resources.

Trail recognition will add impetus to local efforts to protect open space for public use. Two examples of this effect have occurred in Cupertino, California, since congress authorized the Anza Trail in 1990. Local citizens worked to protect the Bernal adobe, homesite of one of the expedition members, and the knoll from which Anza and Father Font first viewed the bay of San Francisco. Community awareness of the national significance of these sites contributed to their protection from development which would have removed them from public use and destroyed much of their cultural value.

The trail will link local efforts into larger regional, multi–agency projects and bring the influence of history to bear on project implementation. An example of this effect is the multi–agency effort in Riverside County to acquire acreage around Mystic Lake as a multispecies habitat and wildlife corridor. An important factor in the successful funding request for this acquisition was its contribution to recreating and protecting the setting of the Anza expedition which will be commemorated as a national historic trail.

In addition, the trail–long resource study will address cultural landscapes along the route and may lead to their recognition and protection.

Alternative AA: No Action. This alternative would not contribute to protection of landscapes associated with the Anza Trail. Opportunities to protect historic and cultural landscapes would be lost

Alternative A: Single Theme. This alternative would recognize only those landscapes that are already protected and would not contribute to protection of other landscapes along the historic route.

Alternative B: Multitheme. The effects on historic and cultural landscapes for this alternative are similar to the proposal.

Alternative C: Broad Outreach. The effects on historic and cultural landscapes for this alternative are similar to the proposal.

Summary. The proposal and alternatives B and C may have some positive effect on protecting the visual character of historic and cultural landscapes through which Anza passed. Alternative AA would have no beneficial effect, and might have a negative effect. Alternative A would have little beneficial effect.

Ethnography

Potential Impact. Recognition of the Anza Trail may contribute to public knowledge of the Spanish colonial period and be a source of pride to the Hispanic communities along the route.

Alternative D: The Proposal. The proposal will provide opportunities to educate the public on the influences of Spanish colonial settlement on the development of Arizona and California. The proposal encourages descendants of the expedition and Hispanics to participate in trail activities and interpretation. Recognition of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail offers Hispanic peoples — long–term residents and new arrivals — a source of pride and a sense of community.

Alternative AA: No Action. This alternative would not add to the knowledge or awareness of the contributions of the Hispanic culture to the development of Arizona and California.

Alternative A: Single Theme. Interpretation of the Anza expedition and the Spanish colonial experience would be limited to the 1775–76 time period. Opportunities to discuss the broader implications of the Spanish colonial influence would be lost.

Alternative B: Multitheme. Similar to the proposal.

Alternative C: Broad Outreach. Similar to the proposal, but interpretation would include general history to the present day, broadening the scope of research beyond the means of technical and financial assistance to meet it.

Potential Impact. Development of a trail named for Juan Bautista de Anza may emphasize the Spanish heritage of California and Arizona without recognizing the American Indians, who had developed complex societies by the time of the expedition. Emphasis on the leadership of Anza, may detract from the contributions of the families, women, and children that he brought to California.

Alternative D: The Proposal. The proposal recognizes the importance of the American Indians who lived along the route and allowed the Anza expedition passage. The extent of the route offers the opportunity to explore the diversity of native cultures at the time and their interactions with each other and the Spanish. The proposed resource study includes ethnographic and archeological sections for Arizona and California Indian cultures.

The possibility of misrepresentation of the American Indian viewpoint may be mitigated by the requirement that their descendants will be encouraged to record their own history, identify resources significant to them, and participate in interpretation regarding their history and ethnography . The groups relative to particular sites will provide the perspective for interpretation. Tribal elders and cultural committees will be consulted as appropriate. The trail marker represents the importance of American Indians to the success of the expedition.

In addition, the proposal encourages research into the women and children of the expedition and their roles. The marker reflects the significance of women to the success of the trek.

Alternative AA: No Action. This alternative would not contribute to the knowledge of the American Indian cultures.

Alternative A: Single Theme. American Indian cultures would be interpreted at identified historic sites visited by the expedition. No emphasis would be placed on coordination with Indian tribes or representatives. Research into ethnography, archeology, or the role of women would not included. This alternative would add little to ethnographic knowledge. Opportunities for research would be lost.

Alternative B: Multitheme. Similar to the proposal.

Alternative C: Broad Outreach. Interpretation would include general history to the present day, broadening the scope of research beyond the means of technical and financial assistance to meet it.

Summary. The proposal and alternative B would have a beneficial affect on public awareness of Hispanic and American Indian cultures, the mixed ethnicity of the expedition members, and the role of women. Alternative C would also have a beneficial effect on public awareness, but would lack focus. Alternative A would have little beneficial effect. Alternative AA would have no beneficial effect.

Natural Resources

Threatened and Endangered Species (T&E)

Potential Impact. Trail and site development and visitor use could disturb or displace threatened and endangered species along the trail route.

Alternative D: The Proposal. In preparation of this plan, the NPS coordinated with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and state fish and game departments . In addition, several county task forces contacted these agencies as part of their research on behalf of the Anza Trail. The NPS and the task forces are committed to protection of T&E species habitat. Nonetheless, it is possible that trail enthusiasts could promote trail uses which would cause concern for these species.

As trail or site development occurs and site--specific surveys identify species which have been listed or proposed by the USFWS, the NPS and local trail planners would contact the USFWS to initiate consultation under section 7 of the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). Potential adverse impacts to listed and proposed species would be eliminated or reduced in compliance with the provisions of the Act. This action would be included in all alternatives except alternative AA.

Mitigation for adverse impacts might include relocating or redesigning developed sites and monitoring the effects of trail use. As necessary, trail use may be limited by season, number of users, reservation, or other means. For instance, the existing trail through Middle Willows in Anza–Borrego Desert State Park (included in all alternatives) is closed from June 16 to September 16 to protect the bighorn sheep during their breeding season. Marking this trail as part of the national historic trail would not change this management policy.

Development at specific sites may temporarily displace or disturb T&E species.

Through multi–jurisdictional management, the trail could contribute to development of wildlife corridors in urban areas such as the example in the Mystic Lake area in Riverside County, a multi–agency mitigation area for Stephen's kangaroo rat habitat.

Alternative AA.: No Action. No additional protection to what is now available for T&E species would result from this alternative.

Alternative A: Single Theme. Visitors would be attracted to a limited number of sites, most of which already protect T&E species. Potential effects on T&E species would mostly occur, if at all, along recreational segments of the trail. These segments are limited in this alternative.

Alternative B: Multitheme. This alternative iwould have similar effects on T&E as the proposal.

Alternative C: Broad Outreach. This alternative is similar to the proposal. Even though more sites are identified, the potential for disturbance is not greater because these sites are generally in already urbanized areas.

Summary. Impact to threatened and endangered species will be mitigated as part of planning and implementing the trail for all alternatives except alternative AA. Therefore, significant net adverse impacts are not anticipated.

Socioeconomic Environment

Land Use

Potential Impact. Land use could be affected by trail and site development or protection of sites and trail segments within the historic trail corridor.

Alternative D: The Proposal. The plan does not propose any changes to land use. Generally, present land use will continue; however, as land use changes through development or

subdivision, the plan encourages the use of cooperative agreements, easements, local land protection and regulatory processes, and fee acquisition to protect resources related to the Anza expeditions within the trail corridor. These regulatory processes could be used to require an easement for the trail or to protect the corridor, viewshed, or significant resources.

Alternative AA: No Action. Land use would not be affected by the Anza Trail.

Alternative A: Single Theme. No change from current uses would occur with this proposal.

Alternative B: Multitheme. This alternative would have the same effects as the proposal.

Alternative C: Broad Outreach. This alternative would have the same effects as the proposal.

Summary. The proposal and alternatives B and C will affect land use to some degree, but only when land use changes are proposed by the landowner or local agencies. No affect on land use would occur with alternatives AA or A.

Landownership

Potential Impact. Under all alternatives, there will be no impact to private landowners from acquisition because the law requires that land be acquired only from willing sellers. Nonetheless, some landowners have expressed concerns that they or adjacent landowners may be affected by actions of recreational trail users such as littering, vandalism, and theft and by management if trail rules are unenforced.

Alternative D: The Proposal. Under this alternative, landowners who choose to certify and mark an Anza Trail site or trail segment on their property have a range of options for allowing public use from unrestricted public access to docent–led tours or permits. The plan proposes to match visitor use with the sensitivity of the resource and the needs of the land owner or manager. Two examples of public use on national historic trails are presented below as a means of illustrating potential positive effects of landowner participation.

Since 1993, a private landowner has provided unrestricted public access to 4.5 miles of the Anza Trail along the Santa Cruz River in Arizona between Tumacácori National Historic Park and Tubac Presidio State Historical Park. The owner has found that defining and marking a trail, which is now used frequently by the general public, has deterred undesirable informal uses such as driving the in the dry riverbed, littering, and dumping. (Personal communications with Roy Ross and Gary Brasher, 1993-94) A local group of citizens formed the Anza Trail Coalition of Arizona to build, manage, and maintain the trail.

An example of restricted use exists on the Santa Fe National Historic Trail, administered by the NPS. A rancher allows the public to visit Autograph Rock, a historic site on his property, but arrangements are made beforehand through the local Chamber of Commerce. In addition, the owner closes the site during high fire danger and when his cows are calving.

These owners take pride in protecting significant historic resources and in sharing them for public benefit.

Although few studies on trails exist, one study on rail–trails (railroad rights–of–way that are converted to trail use) found that "landowners' fears of increased crime and other problems and decreased property values were not supported by this study." (Moore, p. IV-3) In addition, public education programs and the presence of a defined trail may reduce trespassing on private lands.

The proposal specifically states that landowner rights will be respected. The certification process allows landowners to exercise their stewardship and civic mindedness without compromising their property rights.

Alternative AA: No Action. Current situations will continue.

Alternative A: Single Theme. Private land would generally not be included as part of the Anza Trail in this alternative.

Alternative B: Multitheme. This alternative would have the same effects as the proposal.

Alternative C: Broad Outreach. This alternative would have effects similar to the proposal.

Summary. Land ownership will not be affected adversely by any alternative. The proposal and alternatives B and C would recognize the concerns of participating landowners in the certification agreement and would minimize adverse impacts through site–specific mitigation measures.

Visitor Use

Potential Impact. Marking and interpreting the trail will increase visitor use and user enjoyment.

Alternative D: The Proposal. Marking of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail, along with public education to raise awareness and appreciation, tours, promotion, events, and other activities, will increase visitor use along the trail. Now, only three segments of trail are associated with Anza's name: between Tubac Presidio State Historic Park and Tumacácori National Historical Park in Arizona, within Anza–Borrego Desert State Park in California, and the Delta-De Anza Trail in Contra Costa County, California, within the East Bay Park and Recreation District. Some public sites and facilities, especially in Riverside and Santa Clara Counties in California, use Anza's name. Since the trail was authorized, one park in Calabasas, California, has been named for Juan Bautista de Anza. Joining these segments and sites by marking hundreds of others along the 1200–mile route will make it possible for many of the 23.7 million people who live on or near the trail corridor to visit easily some portion of the trail and learn of its history and significance. Visitors will be offered a range of ways to experience the history of the trail.

Alternative AA: No Action. Visitors would not be offered an experience of the Anza Trail.
Alternative A: Single Theme. Visitor use would not change substantially from current use.

Alternative B: Multitheme. Visitor use would be similar to the proposal.

Alternative C: Broad Outreach. Having the most sites along the route, this alternative would appear to increase visitor use the most. However, the breadth of the message and the lack of focus could actually diminish attraction of visitors to the trail.

Summary. The proposal and alternative B will have a beneficial effect on visitor use.
Alternative C could have a beneficial effect, but it would be limited by being diffuse. Alternative A would have the least effect. Alternative AA would have no beneficial effect on visitor use.

Unavoidable Adverse Environmental Effects
(all alternatives)

The primary physical effect of the proposal and alternatives would be to provide for route markers on roads and existing or planned trails, and to provide interpretive exhibits in areas of public use. Little, if any, long–term impact on the environment is anticipated.

Those few trail projects or facility developments occurring as a result of this proposal would have minor short–term impacts on soils, vegetation, and wildlife. For example, the construction of kiosks, access roads, parking areas, and trails for hikers and horseback riders would result in the displacement and disturbance of soils in and around the construction sites. In the long–term, soils would be compacted by visitor use along hiking and equestrian trails, which could result in some erosion and increased runoff. The extent of soil impacts cannot be foreseen at this time.

Impacts to soils would be mitigated on a site–specific basis through planning, design, and use guidelines.

Vegetation would be subject to destruction and removal at construction sites, including kiosks, roads, trails, parking areas, and pulloffs. The edge of the trail would be clearly delineated to reduce impacts to vegetation along the trail. Construction activities would result in short-term disturbance of wildlife at or near construction sites. Visitor use along trail segments would result in the temporary displacement of species when people were present. The extent of impacts to vegetation and wildlife will be determined on a site–specific basis and appropriate mitigations, such as revegetation with native plants or rerouting the trail to reduce the effects on wildlife, will be put in place.

Visual quality would be affected in the short–term by construction activities and in the long–term by the introduction of trails and support facilities in areas where none of these exist.

Short Term Uses and Long Term Productivity

(all alternatives)

Since few, if any, changes in land use would result from this plan, it is anticipated that the proposal and alternatives would not have an effect on long–term productivity. Small portions of private lands may become public lands as a result of the recognition the trail would receive.

Commitment of Resources *(all alternatives)*

Implementation of the proposal or alternatives would result in few irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources. Trails and facilities which may be developed as a result of this plan would be reversible; that is, with some degree of effort, they could be removed and the land restored over time. The labor and funds employed to complete these facilities would represent an irreversible commitment of resources. No cultural resources would be destroyed and all but alternatives AA and A would contribute to their preservation to varying degrees.

Cumulative Impacts

(all alternatives)

This plan proposes to link local and regional trails through a marking program to commemorate a 1200–mile long expedition of settlement. Because the trail has national significance and, under the proposal, would promote interpretation and use, it can be expected that there would be some increase in use of these local and regional trails as a result of this plan. The degree of increase cannot be accurately foreseen at this time, but the proposal contains mitigations, including a certification program with monitoring provisions, which is intended to ameliorate any environmental damage from increased use of trail segments.

Generally, the cumulative impacts are expected to be socially and culturally beneficial. Alternative D, the Proposal, especially promotes the goals and objectives of a national system of trails outlined in *Trails for All Americans* (1990). When implemented, the proposal will provide a culturally significant trail that links rural and urban areas, connects people, and gives impetus to local projects. *Trails for All Americans* notes:

> *A community may think of the trails within its boundaries as a system but more often than not that is as far as the thinking goes. There is little understanding of how that local system connects to an adjoining locality's system and how they are part of a statewide network that is part of a nationwide network of trails.*

The proposal for the Anza Trail will connect local trails into a meaningful interpretive and recreational system with national significance.

Consultation and Coordination

Scoping

In developing this Draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan and Environmental Impact Statement, the National Park Service (NPS) sought the views of federal, state, and local agencies; various organizations, landowners, and individuals; and American Indian groups. In May, 1992, NPS initiated a quarterly newsletter, Noticias de Anza, to inform people of the trail and of the planning process. The mailing list contains about 2100 addresses.

Throughout the planning process, NPS administration was supported by Heritage Trails Fund (HTF), which organized volunteers to help with planning. HTF, a nonprofit organization formed in 1982, works for trails preservation across the nation. Executive Director George Cardinet introduced the idea of a national trail commemorating Juan Bautista de Anza after organizing equestrian participation in the 1775–76 bicentennial reenactment of the Anza trek. He and HTF members participated fully in preparation of the feasibility study, approved in 1986, and in securing the authorizing legislation, signed in 1990. HTF became the national sponsoring organization for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

From March through May of 1992, the NPS held a series of initial scoping meetings with county agency representatives in the nineteen counties in two states in which the trail is located. From May through September, 1992, the NPS conducted a second series of meetings to plan public scoping sessions within each of the counties. These meetings included people representing organized groups and interests as well as individuals and landowners.

The Notice of Intent was published in the Federal Register on June 3, 1992. From August through December, 1992, the NPS conducted 26 public meetings along the trail route. These were advertised through press releases and through direct mailings to lists provided by each county. In all, 130 people attended the planning meetings and approximately 500 attended the public meetings.

From interest surveys completed at the public meetings, HTF and NPS identified task force coordinators in each county. These coordinators formed task forces to complete the mapping of the historical route and recreational retracement routes, identify natural, historical, and cultural resources, and note potential interpretive sites. The task forces completed their work at the end of July, 1993.

The NPS then prepared a preliminary draft of three management alternatives, ranging from the most limited action consistent with the Public Law (alternative A) to the broadest action which was financially feasible (alternative C). Alternatives considered the extent of marking, the degree of interpretation, and the scope of NPS and volunteer involvement.

The NPS made the preliminary alternatives available to the task forces for review in mid–August 1993. HTF provided a detailed questionnaire for alternatives review which task force coordinators completed with their groups.

They reported their agreements and issues at a mid–October 1993 task force coordinators conference sponsored by HTF. At that conference, alternative C with minor modifications was agreed upon as the preferred vision and management plan. The Regional Director, Western Region of the National Park Service, concurred with the selection of alternative C but selected the interpretive themes of alternative B. This selection is presented as Alternative D, the proposal put forth in this plan.

List of Agencies and Organizations Consulted During the Planning Process

Federal Agencies

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Bureau of Land Management
Department of Defense
- Camp Hunter Liggett
- Fort Ord
- March Air force Base
- Vandenberg Air Force Base

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S. Forest Service

Indian Tribes

Amah–Mutsun Ohlone Tribal Band
Cahuilla Band of Indians
Costanoan/Ohlone–Esselen Nation
Gabrielino/Tongva Tribal Council
Gila River Indian Community
Muwekma–Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay
Quechan Indian Tribe
Salinan–Chumash Nation
Tohono O'odham Nation

State Agencies

Arizona Department of Transportation
Arizona Game and Fish Department
Arizona State Parks
Arizona State Historic Preservation Office
California Department of Parks and Recreation
California Department of Transportation
California Department of Fish and Game
California Office of Historic Preservation
California Recreational Trails Committee

Local and Regional Agencies

(partial list of representative types)

Arizona:

City of Nogales Department of Planning and Zoning
City of Casa Grande Planning Department
City of Tucson Department of Planning
City of Tucson Parks & Recreation Department
Maricopa County Parks & Recreation Department
Pima County Parks & Recreation Department
Pima County Department of Transportation & Flood Control District
Pinal County Planning & Development Service Department
Santa Cruz County Planning and Zoning
Yuma County Planning Department

California:

Alameda County Planning Department
City of Gilroy
City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks
City of Oakland
City of Salinas Recreation & Park Department
City of San Buenaventura Parks & Recreation Department
County of Santa Barbara Park Department
County of Santa Barbara Department of Public Works
County of Imperial Parks & Recreation Department
County of Imperial Planning Department
County of Riverside Transportation Department
County of Los Angeles Department of Parks & Recreation
County of Ventura General Services Agency
County of Santa Clara Public Service Agency
East Bay Municipal Utility District
East Bay Regional Park District
Livermore Area Recreation & Park District
Monterey County Parks

Riverside County Regional Park & Open Space District
San Benito County Planning Department
San Francisco Park & Recreation Department
San Luis Obispo Council of Governments
San Luis Obispo County Parks
San Mateo County Parks & Recreation Department
Ventura County Transportation Commission

Organizations (representative listing)
Anza Trail Coalition of Arizona
Bay Area Ridge Trail Council
Bay Trail Project
Conference of California Historical Societies
Equestrian Trails, Inc.
Heritage Trails Fund, Inc.
Imperial Valley Pioneers Historical Society
Moraga Historical Society
San Mateo Historical Association
Yuma Crossing Foundation, Inc.

List of Preparers

National Park Service,
Pacific West Field Area
Pacific Great Basin System Support Office

Overall Statement Preparation:
Meredith Kaplan, Landscape Architect, Anza Trail Team Coordinator

Consultants:
Jim Huddlestun, Environmental Coordinator (draft EIS)
Roger Kelly, Archeologist
Ann Huston, Historian
Ray Murray, Leader, Planning and Partner ships Team
Dan Olson, Planner
Alan Schmierer, Environmental Coordinator (final EIS)

Computer Graphics and Design:
Gene Fleming, Design
David Quitevis, Computer Aided Maps
Anna Sayre, Map Supplement

Task Force Members
(by county; coordinators' names in bold)

Doni Hubbard, California State Coordinator

Richard Williams, Arizona State Coordinator

Alameda County
Geoffrey Carter
Ron Crane
Bonnie Davis
Christina Metcalfe
Alice Quinn
Marilyn Russell
Robert Trimingham

Contra Costa County
Mary Christopherson
Lewis Dennis Goodman
Warren Engstrom
Bryant King
Anita Pender
Aida Petersen
Maria Reiger

Imperial County
Martin Fitzurka
Ross Hansen
Erik Jacobson
Arnie Schoek
Joan Swain
Jay Von Werlohf
Evelyn & Charles Zinn

Los Angeles County
Elizabeth Blackwelder
Victoria Duarte Cordova
Cynthia D'Agosta
Lynne Dwyer–Hade
Juliana Gensley
Mitchel Gould
Steve Hardy
Ruth Kilday
Harry & Clarice Knapp
Melissa Lovelady
Garrie Marr
Nancy Mendez
Marie & Joe Northrup
Linda Palmer
Jill Swift
Kit Williams
Scott Wilson
Peggy Winkler

Monterey County
Robert Chapin
Winston Elstob
Helen Shropshire
Paul Trujillo

Pima County
Andrew Amann
Jim Ayres
Arlan Colton
Pam Dishongh
Glenn Dixon
Jan Gingold
James Greenwood
Felipe Jacome
Nancy Kelly
G. Donald Kucera
Linda Mayro
Jacquie McNulty
Matt Perri
Charles Polzer
Velma Shoemaker
Emily Vance

Riverside County
Joseph Beeler
Romeo & Geraldine Begin
Kathryn Biles
Phil Brigandi
David Feliz
Jeannie Gillen
Bill Havert
Bill Jennings
Beverly Childs McIntosh
Albert & Floretta Pico
Garth Portillo
Katherine Saubel
Sena Wijesinha
Janice & Mel Zinniker

San Benito County
Sunny Buschmann
Margaret Cheney
Barbara Coe
Peter Frusetta
Dick Hill
Ruth Kessler
Kevin Lutes
Nedra Martinez
Patrick & Sally Parker
Chris Perez
Ann Phillips
Dale Ritter
Fritz Roth
Ann Marie Sayers
San Benito County Historical Society
Martha Schauss
Phil Valdez
Laurie Venturini

San Diego County
Marilyn Dickson
Curt Itogawa
Kelley Jorgensen
Larry Riddle
Joe Stone

San Francisco City and County
Milo Schmidt

San Joaquin
Sheila Kendell

San Luis Obispo County
Meichelle Callarman
Kirk Carmichael
Bill Denneen
Barbara Dixon
Myra Douglass
Bob Gibson
Lindsay Hampton
Patty Hawes
Norma Hirsch
Cheryl Hoffman
Bob Hoover
Pete Jenny
Rush Kolemaine
Janet McFarland
Glorian Mitchell
Ted Monmonier
Patty Ochs
Tim O'Keefe
Lei Lynn Odom
Lynn Dee Oyler
Karen Riggs
Clay Singer
Bob Skinner
Bill Weitkamp

San Mateo County
Dale Ryman
Mitch Postel

Santa Barbara County
Jim Blakley
Connie Churchill

Virginia Johnson
Allan Naydol
Vivian Obern
Ruby Pico

Santa Clara County
Joe Adamo
Chere Bargar
Paul Bernal
Linda Cowles
Ruby Domino
Phyllis Drake
Ed Finney
Page Frechette
Gary Genestra
Jim & Barbara Gregory
Steven Haze
Bill Headley
Diane Hutchinson
Steve & Glen Knepper
Libby Lucas
Jean Millerd-Low
Michael Olavarri
Doug Reynaud
Kay Robinson
Russell Skowronek
Joan Throgmorton
Elaine Tischler
Phil Valdez
Sandy Voechting
Julie Wizorek

Santa Cruz County, AZ
Tim Hait
Richard Williams

Ventura County
Gina Smurthwaite

Yuma County
Jack Allen
Bill Bishop
Roger Blakesley
Carol Brooks
Milt Haderlie
Mike Hooper
Boma Johnson
John Kennedy
Jo Masterson
John Nussbaumer
Valerie Prehoda
Gwen Robinson
Marty Stansbury

Alternatives Reviewers

(Alphabetical by last name; characterizations provided by each individual in fall, 1993)

Joe Beeler, De Anza Caballeros, Riverside County Trails Committee,equestrian
Paul Bernal, expedition descendant
E.R. "Jim" Blakeley, Chairman, Santa Barbara County Riding and Hiking Trails Advisory Committee; member of 1976 reenactment
Phil Brigandi, Historian, Ramona Bowl Museum Curator
Meichelle Callarman, equestrian trail user
George Cardinet, Executive Director, Heritage Trails Fund; 1976 reenactment leader
Goeffrey Carter, west Alameda County task force coordinator
Mary Christopherson, east Contra Costa County task force coordinator
Vickie Duarte Cordova, genealogist
Ruby Domino, trails advocate; park volunteer; equestrian and hiker
Myra Douglass, San Luis Obispo County task force coordinator; trails advocate; equestrian
Phyllis Drake, trails advocate; park volunteer; equestrian, biker, hiker
Steve Elkinton, Long Distance Trails Program, National Park Service
Warren Engstrom, historian; hiking and trails advocate
Page Frechette, trails advocate; park volunteer; equestrian and hiker
Donald Garate, Interpretive Specialist, Tumacácori National Historic Park
Claude Garciacelay, Park Planner, County of Santa Barbara Park Department
Virginia Gardiner–Johnson, Environmental Specialist, Channel Coast District, California Department of Parks and Recreation
Juliana Gensley, Producer of Anza Pageant in Calabasas
Jeannie Gillen, Riverside County Park Advisory Commission & Trails Committee, Riverside County task force coordinator
Brother Dennis Goodman, SFC, historian
Lindsay Hampton, history and map enthusiast
Gayle Hartmann, archaeologist and *Kiva* editor
Joyce Havens, City of Tucson Planning Department
Steven Haze, Santa Clara County task force coordinator; trails advocate
Norma Hirsch, hiker and former equestrian

Hulet Hornbeck, Heritage Trails Fund Director, California State Recreational Trails Committee
Doni Hubbard, Heritage Trails Fund Coordinator for the Anza Trail
Diane Hutchinson, trails advocate; equestrian
Bill Jennings, Historian, Riverside County Historic Commission
Nancy Kelly, task force coordinator, Pima County
Ruth Taylor Kilday, Mountain Conservancy Foundation
Bryant King, historian; land expert; engineering
G. Donald Kucera, task force member, Pima County
Robert Linquist, Historian; Riverside County Historical Commission
Melissa Lovelady, equestrian trail user, participated in 1976 reenactment
Barbara Macri, City of Tucson Planning Department and hiker
Linda Mayro, Pima County Archaeologist
Nancy Mendez, Museum Curator at Will Rogers State Historic Park
Glorian Mitchell, hiker; history and nature enthusiast
Ray Murray, Chief, Division of Planning, Grants, and Environmental Quality, Western Regional Office
Dr. Arthur Najera, President, Santa Barbara Trails Council; member of 1976 reenactment; horseman
Joe Northrop, Historian of Los Angeles, Elysian Park; member of Los Pobladores 200
Karen Novak, Landscape Architect, Pima County Department of Transportation and Flood Control
Tim O'Keefe, Cal Poly Natural Resources Department
Vivian Obern, Santa Barbara County task force coordinator; 1976 reenactment leader
Linda Palmer, trails advocate, equestrian trail user
Anita Pender, history and hiking enthusiast
Aida Peterson, historian, hiker
Albert J. Pico, Los Californianos, Pico family descendant
Charles Polzer, historian and archivist
Valerie Prehoda, Yuma Crossing Foundation
Alice Quinn, east Alameda County task force coordinator
David Quinn, east Alameda County task force member
Maria Reiger, west Contra Costa County task force coordinator
Doug Reynaud, trails advocate; park volunteer; equestrian and hiker
Karen Riggs, Land Conservancy member; bicyclist
Dale Ryman, San Mateo County task force coordinator
Kay Schmidt–Robinson, Superintendent, Henry W. Coe State Park, Four Rivers District
W. Norman Sims, Heritage Trails Fund Director
Maggie Skinner, historian; community leader; hiker
Russell Skowronek, Historical Archeologist & Ethnohistorian, Santa Clara University Department of Anthropology and Sociology
Al Tapia, descendant of Bartolo Tapia's brother
Joan Throgmorton, Santa Clara County task force coordinator; trails advocate; park volunteer; equestrian and hiker
Phil Valdez, expedition descendant
Margarita Villa, descendant of Anza expedition; member of 1976 reenactment
Sena Wijesinha, Transportation Planner, Riverside County Transportation Department
Kit Williams, San Gabriel Historical Association
Richard Williams, Assistant Manager, Tubac Presidio State Historical Park and President of the Anza Trail Coalition of Arizona
Peggy Winkler, historic society member

Comment and Responses on the Draft Comprehensive Management Plan and EIS

The Notice of Availability of the *Draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan/EIS* was published in the *Federal Register* on December 30, 1994, and the comment period ended on March 1, 1995. During February 1995, the National Park Service (NPS) conducted public meetings in the following areas to receive comment on the draft plan and environmental impact statement: in Arizona, the cities of Phoenix (2), Tucson (2), Yuma (2); in California, the cities of Cupertino, San Luis Obispo (2), Santa Barbara (2), Agoura Hills (2), and Riverside (2). In all, 191 individuals signed the attendance sheets. Most attendees spoke in favor of the proposal, although several asked for clarifications or suggested corrections and amendments. No one expressed favor for any of the other alternatives. Several attendees expressed support for separate user routes, as appropriate, in urbanized areas.

In the Cupertino meeting, the Executive Director of Heritage Trails Fund spoke strongly in favor of Bolton's representation of the historic route in eastern Alameda County. The route alignment had been questioned by the Alameda County Anza Trail task force. The NPS will address this issue through a scholarly review of the expedition journals and the differing routes. In addition, at the Cupertino meeting, persons who had participated on the 1976 reenactment expressed concerns with the representation of Anza's uniform in the trail marker. The NPS has endeavored to make the uniform accurate, to the detail possible in a symbolic representation, using available scholarly research on the uniforms of the frontier of New Spain in the early 1770s period.

Most meeting attendees expressed their oral comments in letters which are included as part of this section. Of those not writing letters, the State of Arizona Parks Department, the Gilroy Parks Department, Moraga Historical Society, and the San Benito County Historical Heritage Advisory Committee asked that their support be recorded. The City of Atascadero Planning Department expressed interest in marking and maintaining a trail on city, water company, and private lands (including the Wranglerette property) along the Salinas River within city boundaries. The Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation noted that the Anza Trail will be labeled on the Los Angeles River Master Plan.

The NPS received 58 letters of comment on the *Draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan and Environmental Impact Statement.* Most of the letters suggested corrections of fact or additions which would make the plan more accurate. Two letters, one from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in Arizona and another from the Santa Susanna Mountain Park Association supported an alternative other than the proposal. Both supported broader interpretation of the trail history as proposed in alternative C. Since the Anza Trail is contiguous with the Butterfield Overland Mail Route in several places along the Gila River and since BLM plans to interpret the stage road as a "pathway through history," BLM expressed concerns that the Anza Trail proposal would limit its ability to interpret the stage route. Similarly, the Santa Susanna Mountain Park Association stated that the Anza Trail should interpret subsequent uses of the trail corridor. The Environmental Protection Agency requested examination of a no action alternative and an expanded discussion of threatened and endangered species, trail management, and land use.

These issues and others are addressed in the following responses to letters of comment. The letters are numbered consecutively and organized as follows: American Indian tribes and related groups, federal agencies, state agencies, local jurisdictions (regional, county, city), private organizations (corporations, nonprofits, etc.), and individuals. Task force coordinators' comments have been treated as preparers' editorial comments and have been incorporated into the plan as appropriate.

Letters from Indian Tribes and Related Groups

Letter #1 from Esselen Nation

ESSELEN NATION
P O. Box 464, Palo Alto, Ca. 94302
Office: (408) 924-1572

March 1, 1995

Regional Director
Attention: Meredith Kaplan, WR-RP
National Park Service, Western Region
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, Ca. 94107-1372

Dear Ms Kaplan,

Thank you for the copy of the draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan/Environmental Impact Statement and Map Supplement for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

1. The Esselen Nation sincerely appreciates the understanding of our concerns by the National Park Service with regards to the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. Our original response to the preliminary draft, dated July 29, 1994, cited the inaccuracy of the map defining tribal territories as they apply to the Esselen Nation We are pleased to see the revised map titled "Tribal Territories" on page 50 of the current draft. However, the footnote acknowledging this revision has two errors:

   1. Lorraine Escobar is a Tribal Councilwoman of the Esselen Nation not Salinan/Esselen.
   2. Alan Leventhal's name is misspelled as "Levanthal".

At this stage in the planning of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail, the concerns of the Esselen Nation are very similar to those voiced regarding the preliminary draft:

2. 1 That Native American issues continue to be kept in mind. Page 64 of the draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan/Environmental Impact Statement and Map Supplement for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail acknowledges that this goal could be difficult to achieve. Under the heading "Ethnography" the draft states, "Development of a trail named for Juan Bautista de Anza may emphasize the Spanish heritage of California and Arizona without recognizing the American Indians who were here at the time of the expedition or the contributions of others to the expedition". Page 47 states, "The soldiers and families that Anza escorted brought their language, customs, traditions, and general expressions of Hispanic culture as it existed in the New World. These influences had a significant impact on the cultures of the indigenous peoples he encountered and on the development of California. Page 51 states, "Many sites and landscapes along the Anza Trail may have significance to contemporary descendants of the peoples the expedition encountered". Proposed mitigation suggests that misrepresentation of the Indian viewpoint can be avoided by encouraging descendants to record their own history, identify significant resources and participate in the interpretation regarding their history and ethnography. We strongly encourage the implementation of this mitigation measure and believe that consultation with each tribe impacted along the Anza Trail will help to facilitate the "Vision" stated on page 10 to "better understand the Indian role in the expedition and the diversity of their cultures;".

Response to Letter #1 from Esselen Nation

1. These corrections have been made on the map.

2. The NPS intends to consult with each Indian tribe along the Anza Trail to ensure that the proposed mitigation is effective.

Letter #1 from Esselen Nation

3. 2. Fort Ord is scheduled for closure. The draft lists the Bureau of Land Management as the potential land managers after the Fort Ord closure. We have petitioned the Federal Government to enact our aboriginal claim on the Fort Ord Military Reservation to be held in trust as an Indian Reservation. If we are successful in the acquisition of this property we will have a number of concerns regarding the access, public use and maintenance of the Anza Trail through our Reservation.

4. 3. Our Tribe is the Esselen Nation or Ohlone/Costanoan Esselen Nation, but we are not referred to as "Esselen Nation of Monterey" as listed on page C-37 under Agency/Organization Coordination.

5. We are looking forward to a continuous relationship with the National Park Service with regards to the Juan Bautista de Anza Historic Trail.

Sincerely,

Ann N. Cominos

Ann N. Cominos
Tribal Administrator

cc: Loretta Escobar-Wyer
Chairwoman of the Esselen Nation

Larry Meyers, Executive Secretary
Native American Heritage Commission

Congressman Sam Farr
United States Congress

Bruce Babbit, Secretary,
Department of the Interior

3. The plan states that the NPS will coordinate with land managers or owners along the trail. The trail will be recognized and implemented only through an agreement with the landowner or manager.

4. This correction has been made in the text.

5. The NPS looks forward to working with the Esselen Nation regarding the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

Letter #2 from the BIA

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Natural Resources

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AGENCY
3600 LIME STREET, SUITE 722
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA 92501

MAR 0 1 1995

Stanley T. Albright, Regional Director
National Park Service, Western Region
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, Ca. 94107-1372

Attention: Meredith Kaplan, Anza Trail Coordinator

Dear Mr. Albright:

1. On behalf of the Cahuilla Band of Indians, the Bureau of Indian Affairs wishes to voice our opposition to the use of the Cahuilla Indian Reservation for a segment of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. While we recognize that the Draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan and Environmental Impact Statement does not indicate a potential recreational trail within the Historic Trail Corridor on the reservation, concerns by the Band are raised with the existing recreational trail and expedition campsite areas to the north and southeast of the reservation. The Bureau and Band does support the concept of the Trail. However, the specific use of tribal land is not endorsed by the majority of Cahuilla tribal members.

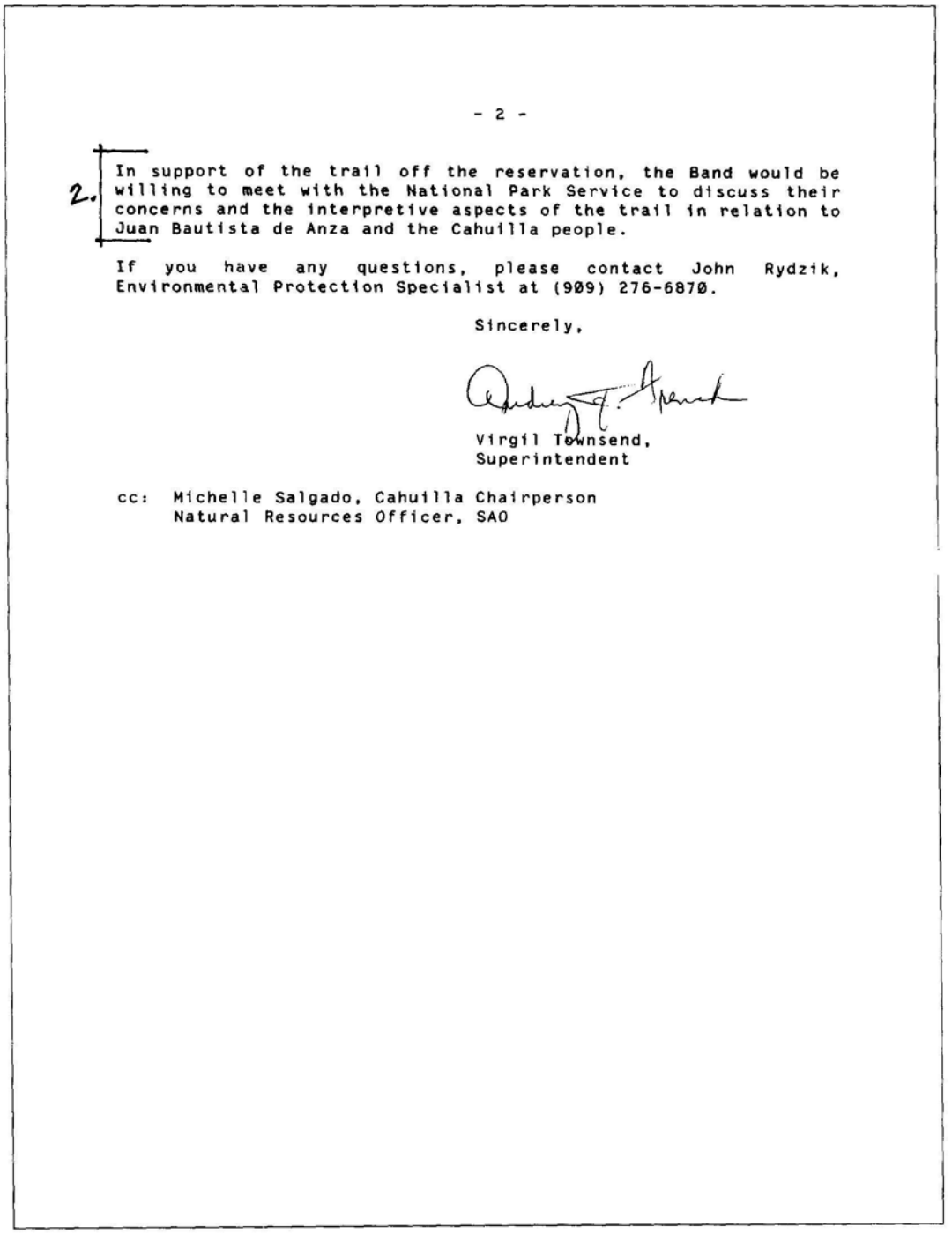
Due to the limited size of the Cahuilla Indian Reservation, the Band is concerned that a potential recreational trail would be disruptive. The Band has not fully developed a Comprehensive Land Use Plan and believes the intrusion of a potential recreational trail through tribal/assignment land would limit their future opportunities.

Additionally, the Band has experienced problems with non-tribal members trespassing on their reservation. Unfortunately, these encounters have influenced the Band to be very protective of their limited resources.

Response to Letter #2 from the BIA

1. While the map of the historic route shows it traversing the Cahuilla Indian Reservation, no recreation trail would be proposed within the Reservation without a specific agreement with the Cahuilla Band of Indians. Without such an agreement, recreational users wishing to travel between Anza campsites #55 (San Carlos Pass) and #56 (Tripp Flats) would have to use public rights–of–way such as road shoulders. Literature for recreational trail users will emphasize the need to respect private property.

Letter #2 from the BIA



- 2 -

2. In support of the trail off the reservation, the Band would be willing to meet with the National Park Service to discuss their concerns and the interpretive aspects of the trail in relation to Juan Bautista de Anza and the Cahuilla people.

If you have any questions, please contact John Rydzik, Environmental Protection Specialist at (909) 276-6870.

Sincerely,

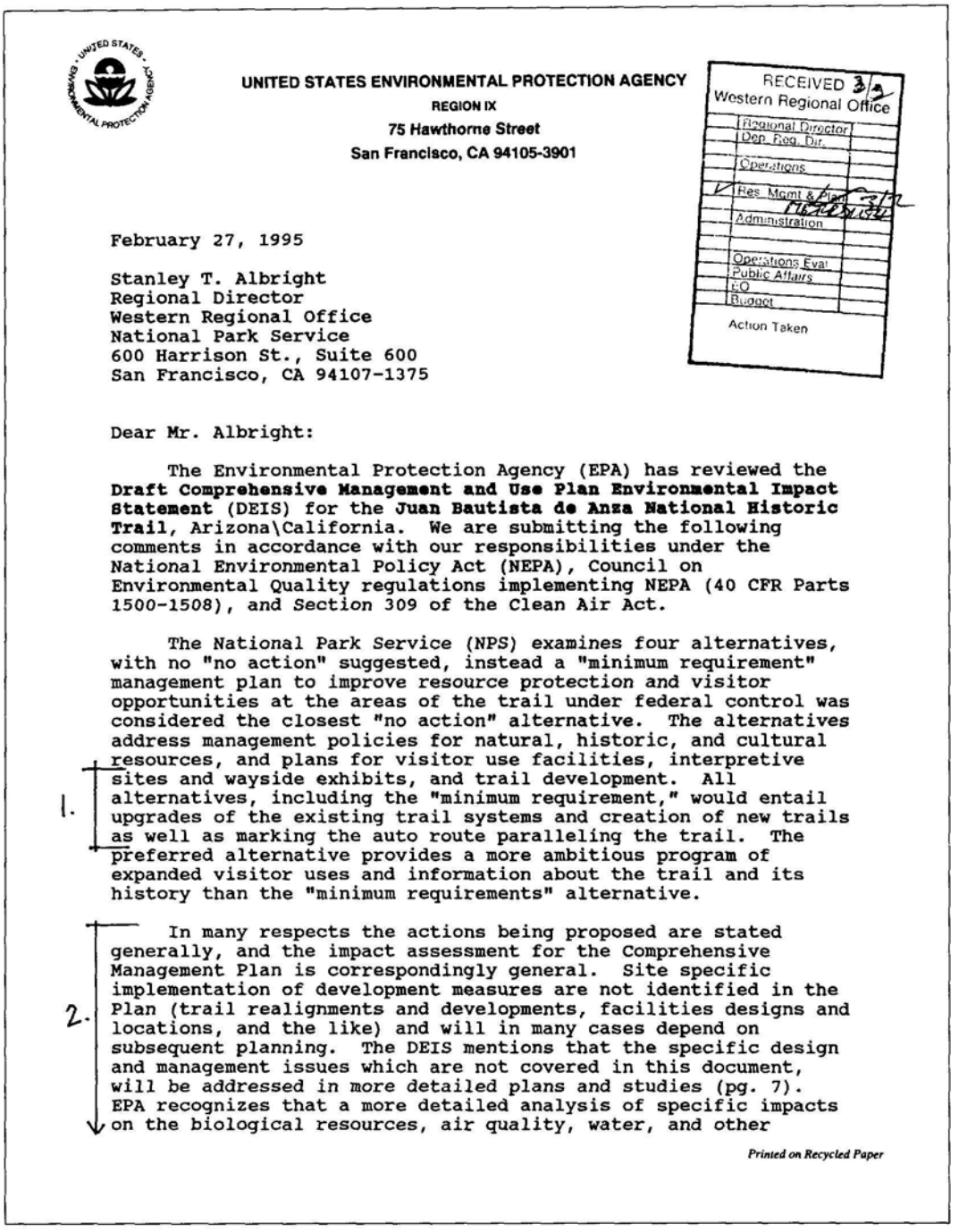
Virgil Townsend,
Superintendent

cc: Michelle Salgado, Cahuilla Chairperson
Natural Resources Officer, SAO

2. The NPS looks forward to discussing the Band's concerns and to working with the Band on interpretation of the Anza Trail and the Cahuilla people.

Letters from Federal Agencies

Letter #3 from the EPA



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION IX
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

RECEIVED 3/2
Western Regional Office
Regional Director
Dep. Reg. Dir.
Operations
Res. Mgmt & Plan
Administration
Operations Eval.
Public Affairs
EO
Budget
Action Taken

February 27, 1995

Stanley T. Albright
Regional Director
Western Regional Office
National Park Service
600 Harrison St., Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1375

Dear Mr. Albright:

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reviewed the **Draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan Environmental Impact Statement** (DEIS) for the **Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail**, Arizona\California. We are submitting the following comments in accordance with our responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508), and Section 309 of the Clean Air Act.

The National Park Service (NPS) examines four alternatives, with no "no action" suggested, instead a "minimum requirement" management plan to improve resource protection and visitor opportunities at the areas of the trail under federal control was considered the closest "no action" alternative. The alternatives address management policies for natural, historic, and cultural resources, and plans for visitor use facilities, interpretive sites and wayside exhibits, and trail development. All alternatives, including the "minimum requirement," would entail upgrades of the existing trail systems and creation of new trails as well as marking the auto route paralleling the trail. The preferred alternative provides a more ambitious program of expanded visitor uses and information about the trail and its history than the "minimum requirements" alternative.

1.

In many respects the actions being proposed are stated generally, and the impact assessment for the Comprehensive Management Plan is correspondingly general. Site specific implementation of development measures are not identified in the Plan (trail realignments and developments, facilities designs and locations, and the like) and will in many cases depend on subsequent planning. The DEIS mentions that the specific design and management issues which are not covered in this document, will be addressed in more detailed plans and studies (pg. 7). EPA recognizes that a more detailed analysis of specific impacts on the biological resources, air quality, water, and other

2.

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Response to Letter #3 from the EPA

1. We conclude that some of EPA's concerns expressed in the rest of the letter stem from a misunderstanding of the intent of the proposal regarding the recreational trail. The draft plan does not intend to suggest that any alternative, including the proposal, involve upgrades to existing trail systems. Specifically, the plan proposes to use markers to link existing or proposed trails, as near as possible and practical to the historic route, to create a continuous recreational trail. In nearly every case, marking of the recreational trail will occur over time on trails developed within local jurisdictions. Construction of new trails will occur as proposed on local trail plans and will not be constructed solely to implement the Anza Trail. Even if the vision for a 1200–mile recreational trail is achieved, federal ownership of the trail is projected to remain as it is today. However, we recognize that authorization of the national trail may stimulate completion of local

Letter #3 from the EPA

aspects of the environment would be possible on a project by project basis. But we feel that more information, guidelines and procedures, particularly regarding threatened and endangered species, trail management, and land use, should be discussed and placed in the Final EIS, so they may be utilized as a baseline reference for subsequent NEPA documents. Having this framework in the Final EIS will also help other planning agencies, counties and tribal councils understand the basis for later NEPA documents and will help identify what should be addressed in future cooperative agreements between agencies. In addition, 40 C.F.R. 1502.14(d) requires that a "no action" alternative be evaluated. We believe such an evaluation must be accomplished to establish a baseline against which the impacts of the alternatives are compared. We would be happy to discuss this further with you.

With the understanding that additional information and analysis will be provided in "tiered" project-specific documents (40 C.F.R. 1502.20) before implementing many of the measures proposed in the Comprehensive Management Plan, we have rated this DEIS EC-2 (Environmental Concerns--Insufficient Information; see attached rating sheet). Our detailed comments, which are attached, suggest expanding the discussion of several broad areas of concern, and we've also identified some topics for clarification in the Final EIS.

EPA commends the National Park Service for the ambitious undertaking of creating this 1,200 mile National Historic Trail. The historical and cultural aspects of the trail will benefit many segments of society as well as provide valuable historical information about the early colonial period in the south west and California.

We appreciate the opportunity to review your DEIS. Please send one copy of the Final EIS to this office when the document is officially submitted to EPA Headquarters. If you have any questions, please call me at 415-744-1584, or contact David J. Carlson at 415-744-1577.

Yours truly,

David Farrel, Acting Chief
Office of Federal Activities

Attachments (2)

#1642.anzadeis.cmt

plans and may, in some cases, encourage realignments of treadways and protection of historic resources which might not otherwise have occurred. The description of the proposed recreational trail has been modified to make these distinctions clear.

2. Please see responses to specific items below.

3. The NPS evaluated a no action alternative in the 1986 feasibility study for the trail which was the basis upon which Congress authorized the trail as part of the National Trails System. Since the no action alternative had undergone public review and had been rejected by Congress, we reasoned that evaluation of a no action alternative in the management plan would be a "useless academic exercise" (Question 3, *Forty Most Asked Questions*); however, based on the scenario presented in the same part of *Forty Most Asked Questions*, EPA has concluded that a no action

Letter #3 from the EPA

EPA COMMENTS:
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, JUAN BAUTISTA de ANZA NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL
DRAFT COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT AND USE PLAN/EIS SEPTEMBER 1994

General comments:

NEPA

6. A programmatic-level EIS should provide a framework for more detailed plans and studies. In this instance, the Final EIS (FEIS) should discuss land protection, trail management, threatened and endangered species protection, and wetlands preservation in more detail. A number of important issues (nonfederal lands along the trail, adjacent land uses and wetlands, for example) are not covered in detail in the Comprehensive Management Plan. It is assumed that more detailed impact analysis will occur in future tiered documents. However,

7. the DEIS is vague about the measures that would be employed to mitigate any adverse impacts. The FEIS should provide a schedule

8. for future site specific projects and related NEPA documents related to the Historic Trail described herein.

9. We suggest that the FEIS discuss any foreseeable changes in existing individual county plans, which could either affect the management priorities identified in the DEIS or introduce significant new resource management issues. The FEIS should explain how the NPS will monitor these plans to ensure consistent management techniques for the length of the trail.

10. The DEIS does not discuss any potential effects such as land use decisions by private owners along the trail route, or other federal or state agencies resource plans, e.g. the outcome of the acquisition of the area around Mystic lake and the state plans for its use. The FEIS should identify spatially or temporally related projects and should address cumulative and indirect impacts, including all potential impacts that may be out of the control of the NPS (40 C.F.R. 1508.7 and 1508.8).

Trail Carrying capacity

11. The DEIS indicates that a Trail carrying capacity cannot be determined (pg. 28). While the carrying capacity for the entire length of the trail cannot be determined because there are areas that are not currently in any recreational use, information about existing uses and capacities should be available. We recommend such data be collected from the land managers in control of portions of the trail that currently have recreational uses and facilities. The data could then be used to project future impacts upon sensitive areas, such as Anza Borrego desert state

1

alternative is needed. Therefore, this alternative is included in the final plan and EIS.

4. Please see responses to specific items below.

5. Comment noted.

6. Please see responses to specific items below.

7. The USFWS prefers mitigation measures to be site specific and not generalized on the programmatic EIS level because often a project proponent will apply inappropriate measures to a particular site on the basis of general information (personal conversation with Judy Hohman, Ventura Field Office, February, 1995). However, in response to EPA's request, the FEIS does specify some possible mitigation measures for environmentally sensitive areas. In addition, "Appendix J: .Site/Segment Certification Guide" has

Letter #3 from the EPA

11. park and San Sebastian Marsh. Also we recommend that the NPS take a proactive role in helping land managers decide the appropriate uses for those portions of the trail which are currently non existent.

Land use plans

12. The DEIS does not identify conflicting land uses in any of the 19 counties or tribal lands that have portions of the trail passing through their control. EPA is concerned that the DEIS does not acknowledge that existing land use plans were considered in developing alternatives. While we feel that cooperative agreements will help meet the goals of preserving the trail's natural resources, we recommend that the FEIS identify and discuss the pertinent aspects of any land use plans currently in existence in the respective areas of the trail, and identify any areas of conflict.

13. The FEIS should note that agricultural lands could be impacted and therefore reference the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA). The Act states that federal actions should minimize the extent of conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses, and that federal actions should be compatible with other programs and policies to protect farmland. An area that the provisions of the FPPA should be considered is in Yuma county, Arizona.

14. EPA would like to commend the NPS for their thorough discussion of the possible land acquisition and resource protection techniques, ranging from NPS assistance programs to Fee simple ownership. We believe that information will help local planning agencies and trail sponsors to guide decisions regarding land acquisition in the trail management zones.

Threatened and endangered species

15. EPA would like to encourage the NPS's continued coordination with the Fish and Wildlife Service in identifying threatened and endangered species -in accord with the Endangered Species Act. We recommend that the FEIS discuss techniques for mitigating the trail's impacts on endangered species habitat. The DEIS, for example, discusses the trail closure in Anza Borrego for bighorn sheep breeding season (pg.65) as an existing mitigation technique. Other similar techniques should be discussed so that the individual land managers have a reference for future trail development projects.

specifically names compliance requirements.

8. See response #1 to this letter. The NPS provides administrative oversight for the Anza Trail. The specific federal actions proposed in the Management plan for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail include marking an auto and recreational route, certifying trail sites and segments, completing an inventory of cultural and natural resources, preparing an interpretive prospectus, initiating a GIS mapping project, and participating in a promotional and marketing plan. The plan encourages local jurisdictions and trail owners to consider developments which would support trail use, but the plan proposes no site specific development projects, and therefore, cannot provide a schedule.

9. See response #1 to this letter. The management plan encourages counties and cities through which the historic route passes to recognize the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail in

Letter #3 from the EPA

Working closely with Tribal Authorities

16. In keeping with Executive Order 12898, **Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-income Populations** (EO 12898), the FEIS should describe the measures taken by the NPS to fully analyze the environmental effects of the proposed Federal action on minority communities and low income populations. The intent and requirements of EO 12898 are clearly illustrated in the President's February 11, 1994, Memorandum for the Heads of all Departments and Agencies, attached. We recommend that the NPS work closely with the tribal councils or governments in the areas where the trail is on tribal lands, and that the NPS recognize and develop mitigation measures for environmental impacts identified by tribal councils and governments. The NPS should also ensure that the Tribal governments have access to all public information relating to the environmental planning of the Trail. EPA would like to commend the NPS for its recognition of the importance of sacred Indian burial sites and objects.

AIR RESOURCES

Conformity Pursuant to the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments

17. The DEIS lacks a conformity demonstration as required by Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act. The DEIS does not provide an assessment of impacts or information which would suggest that any of the alternatives meet the general conformity requirements of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA). Pursuant to the requirements of § 176(c) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7506(c), Federal Agencies are prohibited from engaging in or supporting in any way an action or activity that does not conform to an applicable State Implementation Plan (SIP). Conformity to an implementation plan means conformity to the plan's purpose of eliminating or reducing the severity and number of violations of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), and achieving expeditious attainment of those standards. EPA has promulgated regulations in the November 30, 1993 at Federal Register Vol. 58, 63214, implementing § 176(c). Among other things these regulations establish de minimis levels for actions requiring conformity determinations, exempt certain actions from conformity determinations, and create criteria and procedures that Federal Agencies must follow for actions to be required to have conformity determinations. The NPS should perform an analysis of

3

their general plans. The status of recognition of the trail is noted in Appendix C which discusses the trail by county. Monitoring will be addressed in the certification process. See discussion of certification on page 30 of the draft CMP\EIS and on page 38 the final plan and FEIS.

10. See response #1 to this letter. Plans of federal, state, and local agencies are discussed, as appropriate, in appendix C which describes the Anza Trail by county. Affects on landowners and land use are discussed in the "Environmental Consequences" section of the draft and final EIS.

11. Land managers of portions of the trail with current recreational uses have not been able to supply information on numbers of users. Anza–Borrego Desert State Park is currently evaluating user impacts, especially vehicle impacts, on sensitive habitats. When the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) document the state park will prepare as part of its Coyote Can-

Letter #3 from the EPA

17. the cumulative air quality impacts of Trail development and uses to establish whether or not trail development projects will trigger the de minimis levels listed in 40 CFR, Subpart W, §51.853, or whether the project will be exempt from a conformity determination. This is very important because the trail is passing through many non-attainment areas, where there are different de minimis levels for each area. This information should be provided in the FEIS.

WATER RESOURCES

18. The DEIS acknowledges that the trail will pass through several areas which are classified as floodplains and/or wetlands. However, the DEIS does not state the level of direct or indirect impacts to wetlands. There are three areas that the DEIS identifies as wetlands, San Sebastian marsh and Mystic lake, the latter being of great importance to the California Department of Fish and Game as a buffer for the San Jacinto Wildlife area and high priority acquisition for the Department. The third area identified as a wetland, on a much larger scale, is the San Francisco Bay, portions of which are protected by many different authorities. We recommend that the NPS discuss Executive Order 11990, which states that federal agencies limit potential damage to a wetland. The FEIS should also address the impacts that trail development may have on these wetlands areas in greater detail and make a preliminary determination that Section 404 of the Clean Water Act does or does not apply to this project. It would be prudent to work closely with the land mangers of those wetland areas and discuss the current management techniques that are used, incorporating appropriate techniques into the FEIS. If you have specific questions concerning wetlands, please contact Mr. Jeff Rosenbloom, Chief, Wetlands and Sediment Management section at (415) 744-1962.

19. EPA is concerned that there was no mention of Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management, in the DEIS. The Executive Order states that an agency must consider alternatives to avoid impacts and incompatible development in floodplains. If an agency determines that the only alternative compatible with this policy is siting in the floodplain, the agency is required to design or modify the action to minimize floodplain impacts in accordance with section 2(d) of the Order. We recommend that the NPS address this in the FEIS.

yon proposal is available, we may have more information. BLM plans to route the recreational trail away from San Sebastian Marsh because of its environmental sensitivity, an example of a mitigation measure to protect sensitive habitats. The NPS will take a proactive role through the certification process. (See discussion of certification on page 30 of the draft CMP\EIS and 38 of the final.)

12. See response #1 to this letter. The draft plan addresses issues identified during an extensive scoping process. Land use is addressed in the draft EIS. Agencies and communities along the route have been apprised of the proposal for the Anza Trail. Should specific land use issues arise, they will be addressed in the certification process.

13. In the draft CMP/EIS, farmland is specifically mentioned in a preservation context on page 17. The plan contains no proposal to convert farmland to other uses. On the contrary, the plan encour-

Response to Letter #3 from the EPA (cont.)

ages retaining farmland uses, including grazing, as enhancements to the Anza Trail experience since several American Indian tribes practiced farming during Anza's time and the Spanish introduced cattle-grazing as a land use along much of the Anza route. Should a farmer or rancher chose to participate in the Anza Trail, studies such as *The Impacts of Rail–Trails* suggest that trails are compatible with agricultural uses, including cattle-grazing.

14. Comment noted.

15. See response #7 to this letter.

16. In keeping with Executive Order 12898, and other executive branch directives, the CMP\EIS was developed with communications with tribal governments and communities along the Anza Trail route . (Please note List of Agencies and Organizations Consulted During the Planning Process," page 70 of draft). American Indian tribal governments may participate in the trail at their own discretion. Any trail segment or cultural resource area on tribal lands may be incorporated in the Anza Trail through the certification procedure which includes compliance with appropriate federal laws and executive orders. Interpretation of American Indian cultures, which may occur at cultural resource areas on other than tribal lands, will be developed from the perspectives of groups relative to those particular areas. Tribal elders, cultural committees, and other elements of tribal governments and communities will be directly consulted on planning and environmental issues.

17. The NPS has determined that an conformity analysis cannot be completed to the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail for these reasons:

- Although local jurisdictions are encouraged to complete trails on their plans which could be marked as the Anza Trail, the plan proposes no construction projects.

- Not knowing what projects may be proposed locally or what their extent might be, we cannot reasonably foresee what the emissions from any project might be.

Conformity will be addressed on a project basis through either the environmental review process for project approval or the certification process. We must again emphasize that the plan/FEIS does not constitute and should not be interpreted to constitute final specific impact analyses and clearances for any site–specific projects that may be undertaken to implement the plan locally.

18. See response #1 to this letter.

19. See response #1 to this letter. The local project proponent would work with the EPA and with permitting agencies to ensure compliance with Executive Orders 11988, Floodplain Management.

Letter #4 from the Bureau of Reclamation

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
Lower Colorado Regional Office
P.O. Box 61470
Boulder City, NV 89006-1470

IN REPLY REFER TO

LC-2217
ENV-3.00
XENV-6.00

MAR 8 1995

MEMORANDUM

To: Regional Director, Western Region, National Park Service,
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600, San Francisco CA 94107-1372
Attention: Ms. Meredith Kaplan

From: Thomas Shrader, Manager
Environmental Compliance Group

Subject: Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail

Thank you for inviting our comments on the draft comprehensive management and use plan/environmental impact statement for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail (Anza Trail). The document is well written and presents a well reasoned approach for the management and interpretation of this historically significant trail. Our specific comments are attached.

1. Reclamation's primary interest in the Anza Trail revolves around Antelope Hill, a prominent feature and Anza camp site located along the Gila River in Yuma County, Arizona. Reclamation has management responsibilities for major portions of Antelope Hill. However, it should be noted that Antelope Hill is not under the exclusive ownership of Reclamation or the Federal government. The Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District (WMIDD) owns 40 acres of land, encompassing the northwestern corner of the hill. This area is currently in use by WMIDD as a rock quarry. Portions of the southwestern corner of Antelope Hill are also in private ownership. Although the Bureau of Land Management does not administer any land at this location, their archeological staff maintains and shares a professional interest in the cultural resources. Because of this mix of land ownership, we recommend that any proposed interpretative development at Antelope Hill should be coordinated in partnership with the respective land owners.

2. It should be noted that other significant prehistoric and historic cultural resources are located on Antelope Hill. The hill contains prehistoric rock art, locations used for the quarrying and production of ground stone tools, and historic inscriptions. In addition, the hill itself is considered by Native Americans to be important to traditional cultural values. Because of the importance of this location to Native Americans, we also recommend that all proposed site development and interpretation should be undertaken in consultation with the interested tribes.

3. Finally, as you are aware, several years ago Reclamation prepared a plan for the development of interpretative trails and signs at Antelope Hill. To date, the plan has not been implemented because of concerns about public safety. It

Response to Letter #4 from the Bureau of Reclamation

1. The text has been changed on page C–10.

2. Consultation with American Indians on site interpretation is part of the proposed management plan. In addition, the text on page C–10 has been amended to mention this consultation specifically. We recognize that Antelope Hill has a variety of cultural resources, but the relevant resources to interpret for the Anza Trail are the American Indian and Spanish colonial.

3. The NPS is aware of this interpretive plan and will continue to coordinate with Reclamation as use of the quarry changes.

Letter #4 from the Bureau of Reclamation

3. is not in Reclamation's best interest to attract the public to an area containing an active quarry. Should the use of the quarry be discontinued at some future date, Reclamation may revisit this initiative.

4. We look forward to continuing to work with you on this project. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. John E. Peterson II, Regional Archeologist, at 702-293-8707.

Attachment

Thomas Thrasher

Comments
Bureau of Reclamation
Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail

5.	14/4	Bureau of Reclamation. Antelope Hill is managed by Reclamation. It should also be noted that Pilot Knob is jointly managed by Reclamation and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).
	48	Table 8. The table needs to be revised to reflect the above comment.
	51	Last paragraph. Need to indicate that Antelope Hill is also a sensitive location and is important to Native American cultural values.
	C-11	Federal Components. Need to indicate that Antelope Hill is managed by Reclamation. Also, portions of the Yuma Crossing National Landmark are owned by Reclamation and operated under a lease with the Arizona State Parks.

4. NPS looks forward to working with Reclamation.

5. The text has been changed to reflect these comments.

Letter from the Bureau of Land Management, Arizona State Office

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Arizona State Office
3707 N. 7th Street
P.O. Box 16563
Phoenix, Arizona 85011

IN REPLY REFER TO
8351 (931)

March 9, 1995

Mr. Stanley T. Albright
Regional Director
National Park Service, Western Region
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

Dear Mr. Albright:

Thank you for providing Arizona Bureau of Land Management (BLM) the opportunity to comment on the draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan/Environmental Impact Statement for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. In addition to the comments in this letter, I am enclosing comments provided by Yuma and Phoenix Districts, each having responsibilities for managing sites and route segments described in your plan.

As you will see from the comments enclosed, BLM is actively working on site management and historic route interpretation along portions of the Anza National Historic Trail. Similar to the National Park Service, we have considered several approaches to the interpretation of the portion of the Anza Trail which corresponds to the Butterfield Overland Stage Route. The fact that so many historical routes exist in the corridor between Gila Bend and Yuma is of particular interest to residents and visitors alike. The Arizona Department of Transportation is close to installing interpretive signs which provide details of the historical use of the route parallelling Interstate 8, with special emphasis on the Butterfield Overland Stage Route.

For these reasons, BLM Arizona recommends a modified alternative, which would expand interpretive themes for the trail segments (from Alternative C), but limit interpretation on specific sites to those directly associated with the Anza Expedition (from Alternative D).

1. We envision the National Park Service, in its role as trail administrator, to still be primarily concerned with the historic and interpretive details of the Anza expedition. As the Trail Office begins to work with other Federal, State and local trail managers, we feel the Park Service should bring their expertise regarding the Anza Expedition into existing and proposed management actions and interpretive efforts anywhere along the route. With this broader approach, the visitor can more fully understand the historical and contemporary importance of the historical route, including the Anza expedition.

Response to Letter #5 from the BLM, Arizona State Office

1. Alternative D, the proposal, is compatible with BLM's commitment to recognize the Butterfield Overland Mail Route and interpret the continuum of historical use along the trail. Even though the NPS proposes to administer the Anza Trail as an integrated trail system and to limit interpretation of the Anza Trail to the expedition, its members, and the American Indians it encountered, this decision should not limit other managing agencies in their interpretation of other significant uses of the corridor. The BLM remains the land manager for those segments of the Anza Trail within its stewardship. Several sites listed in BLM's *Draft Butterfield Overland Mail Route Interpretive Development Plan* are also associated with the Anza expedition. The NPS will seek to work closely with the BLM to ensure that trail interpretative exhibits and signs are coordinated for visitor understanding.

Letter from the Bureau of Land Management, Arizona State Office

1. We do not feel this "overlay" approach to interpreting trail segments needs to be extended to the "points of interest" not directly associated with the Anza Expedition. For example, while a Butterfield Stage Station site does not need to be "certified" and signed as a component of the Anza National Historic Trail System, projects at the site should bring the story of the Anza Expedition into the historical fabric with limited technical assistance of the Trail Office staff. In a like manner, National Trail brochures and interpretative work at "certified" sites should also mention, as a minor theme, that other important historical events occurred near the site. Instead of a snapshot, the visitor will be able to view a photo album of history at any particular encounter along the route.

In essence, we are recommending an alternative which may be a middle ground between the Proposed Alternative and the Recommended Alternative of the County Task Force Coordinators. It gives local areas the opportunity to weave other important themes into the National Trail, but allows the flexibility of the agencies, communities and National Park Service to decide whether the Anza Expedition is a major or minor theme for each project.

Please consider these general comments, as well as those in the enclosed documents from our field offices. Feel free to contact any of the following specialists for clarification or further discussion:

Terry O'Sullivan	Arizona State Office	(602) 650-0509
Cheryl Blanchard	Phoenix Resource Area	(602) 780-8090
Todd Suess	Yuma Resource Area	(602) 726-6300

Sincerely,

Lester K. Rosenkrance
State Director

Enclosures

Letter from the Bureau of Land Management, Arizona State Office

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR 8100 (050)
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
YUMA DISTRICT OFFICE

March 7, 1995

Memorandum

To: State Director (931)

From: District Manager, Yuma

Subject: Comments on the Comprehensive Management and Use Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

Below are the comments from the Yuma District on the Draft National Park Service Comprehensive Management and Use Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

General Comments.

Lands along the Juan Bautista de Anza corridor within the Yuma District are rich in cultural and historical significance. As a result, we feel it is appropriate to include alternatives that encompass these resources in a comprehensive manner. A modified version of Alternative D would best address this issue while remaining consistent with our management plan for the area. We briefly considered the broad outreach and all encompassing historical coverage of Alternative C. However, without a working knowledge of the entire route we were not sure that Alternative C would be a viable solution for management of all resources within the Juan Buatista de Anza corridor. 2.

Over the past two years Arizona Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has assembled an interdisciplinary team, and drafted an interpretive development plan for the Butterfield Overland Route as it crosses Arizona's BLM lands. This plan outlines interpretive development along the Butterfield Overland Route relating to the first travelers and inhabitants to present day. It takes a layered history approach. The theme for the interpretive development is: Traveling through History on the Butterfield Overland Route.

The draft Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail plan and the draft Butterfield Interpretive Development Plan apply to many sites that are the same. Implementing the Butterfield Plan began by contracting for an interpretive plan to develop general themes and goals for the BLM sites and specifically the Phoenix District sites; these themes and goals will be continued into the Yuma District. The sites which overlap, using numbers and names from the draft Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail Plan, are: number 17, Camp 35, Mohawk Rest Stop; number 18, Camp 35, Antelope Hill; number 19; and number 20. Names and camp numbers for 19 and 20 are not included on the historic route map. 3.

2. See response #1 to this letter.

3. We look forward to coordinating with BLM on interpretation of these sites. The map has been corrected to include names for sites 19 and 20. The final plan includes a note on page C–11 which emphasizes coordination with BLM in interpretation of sites which are associated with both the Butterfield Overland Mail Route and the Anza Trail.

Letter from the Bureau of Land Management, Arizona State Office

3. We propose the possibility of selecting portions of the Juan Bautista de Anza corridor that will address pertinent history occurring at the site not related to the Anza corridor. This would be more compatible with the actions planned for the Butterfield Overland Route.

4. We are concerned that implementation of this plan will result in long-term cumulative impacts in the form of budget dollar competition impacting higher priority government programs/projects. It is unlikely the proposed addition to the workforce will be as stated. Added coordination and collaboration results in many layers of government involvement--especially considering the scale of this plan.

Specific Comments

5. Page 12, adjacent map insert - Historic route sites 19 and 20 are missing from the list.

6. Page 13 - It is clearly stated what general management goals will be followed by the National Park Service; however, when BLM is mentioned, it is very vague. It may be helpful to coordinate with BLM and make this section more informative by stating any actions BLM has planned for these sites.

7. Page 48, first paragraph - The first word is incomplete.

Page 51, picture in second column - This is aligned incorrectly. It should be rotated to the right one-quarter turn.

Page B-3, last paragraph, Expedition Camp 34 - The last part of the sentence is missing.

Page B-4, second paragraph, Yuma Crossing National Historic landmark - This paragraph implies that Camps 39, 40, and 41 are at the museum. These camps cannot be seen at this location.

Mission Purisma Conception (site) - This site is far more important than the four lines of coverage in the plan would indicate. Also near this site is the Yuma Territorial Prison. This is an accurate location and current historic site with extremely high potential.

Page C-11, Federal Components, Camps 39, 40, and 41 - The text mentions that Indian Hill has changed names to Prison Hill. This is an inaccurate statement. Both Indian Hill and Prison Hill exist and are two separate sites.

for Judith I. Reed

1 Attachment
1 - Draft Butterfield Overland Mail Route
Interpretive Development Plan (37 pp.)

4. The plan anticipates partnership arrangements with other federal agencies to make the best use of staff and agency resources. The NPS will provide markers to BLM for installation. Cost share funds may be available for interpretation and trail development. NPS resource preservation funds could be used for resource studies. No sites or trail segments would be marked until NPS and the cooperating federal agency are certain that any resources are protected.

5. This correction has been made.

6. The NPS will work closely with the Yuma Resource Area to integrate plans for interpretation of the Anza Trail with those of the BLM to interpret the Butterfield Mail Route, especially at the Antelope Hill camp site.

7. These corrections have been made.

Letter from the Bureau of Land Management, Arizona State Office

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR 8100
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (026)
PHOENIX DISTRICT OFFICE
2015 West Deer Valley Road
Phoenix, Arizona 85027

February 21, 1995

Memorandum

To: State Director (931)

From: Lower Gila Resource Area Manager

Subject: Cultural Comments on the Draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

We have reviewed the "Draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail" that the National Park Service has distributed recently. A list of specific comments was prepared to address the major concerns of this plan by page number. General comments follow in narrative form.

Specific Comments

8. Page iv -- Alternative C: Broad Outreach. This alternative is more compatible with our plans for the historic corridor, with the exception of the extent and level of use of the media.

9. Page vii -- Under Alternative D, Management NPS Role. Please offer suggestions as to how NPS will monitor resource protection.

Page vii -- Please explain how a small advisory council is staffed.

10. Page ix -- Alternative D, Cultural Resources. Impacts to cultural resources should also read "Increased visitor use will increase vehicle use, thereby threatening archaeological and cultural sites.

11. Page 2 -- Please offer suggestions as to how protection measures for high potential sites and segments might be developed.

Page 4, Paragraphs 8-11 -- Resource protection questions are asked. Please address them with specific recommendations.

Page 6, Paragraph 3 -- This paragraph says to protect sites and segments, but offers no suggestions as to how this might be done. Please make suggestions.

12. Page 7, Paragraph 5 -- This paragraph says to complete a Statement for Management (SFM). Please clarify if the NPS is responsible for

8. See response #1 to this letter.

9. These pages contain summaries. The text of the plan provides details.

10. This comment has been added to the summary and to the "Environmental Consequences" section.

11. See response #9 to this letter.

12. The NPS would complete the SFM which would note, among other things, which parts of the trail need to be surveyed.

Letter from the Bureau of Land Management, Arizona State Office

12. this. Please also clarify if the trail needs to be surveyed to fulfill this SFM.

13. Page 8, last Paragraph -- Please specify how much marketing the NPS plans to do.

Page 12, Paragraph 6 -- Change the last sentence to read "Historic sites certified for the Anza Trail **may** also offer interpretation."

Page 13, Paragraph 7 -- Change 18 miles on BLM to 25 miles.

Page 13, Paragraph 8 -- Delete Maricopa County from Yuma District holdings.

Page 18, Paragraph 7 -- Memoranda of agreements should be including tribes also, even if it may be off-reservation.

Page 18, Paragraph 8 -- It should be noted also that state laws regarding discovery of burials will apply as well.

14. Page 19, first partial paragraph -- The reference to an NPS initiated resource study should be expanded. Please clarify if the NPS plans to be the clearinghouse for this information.

Page 25 -- Portions of the historic route on federal land are motorized and will probably stay that way due to the location of Wilderness Areas and current planned use for the public.

Page 26, Table 6 -- Route 238 Maricopa to Gila Bend is not listed in the table, but would be an excellent segment for the auto route.

Page 27, Paragraph 6 -- Wagons were used for subsequent and significant historic travel along the route and may be allowed on portions of the route that currently allow vehicle use.

15. Page 31, Paragraph 1 -- Please clarify who has the responsibility for compliance on private parcels.

16. Page 31, Paragraph 5 -- Please clarify our role as far as a management plan for the Anza Trail. (This might be rolled into the Butterfield Plan in LGRA.)

Page 31, Paragraph 6 -- Surely we would not have to submit our interpretive materials to the NPS for review and approval.

17. Page 32, Paragraph 7 -- When the NPS consults with the tribes to develop interpretive information about their history and culture, BLM should be part of the consultation.

Page 33, Paragraph 8 -- When promotion and marketing is being planned, BLM should be consulted.

18. Page 34, Paragraph 8 -- BLM would have NEPA and 106 responsibilities if development occurs on sites on public lands.

13. No reference was found to marketing in this paragraph.

14. These changes have been incorporated in the text.

15. The NPS will coordinate compliance with federal laws and regulation for this plan. Compliance requirements and the NPS role in meeting them will depend on the type of action, its relationship to the trail, and the project sponsor. See the Glossary under "Compliance."

16. The NPS is the overall administrator for the Anza Trail. BLM will remain the manager for sites and properties within its lands. The NPS will work in partnership with BLM to implement the Anza plan in coordination with other plans BLM has for specific sites and trail segments.

17 The NPS relationship with BLM is one of coordination not of approval. This relationship is emphasized in the final plan.

Letter from the Bureau of Land Management, Arizona State Office

19. Map on Page 42 -- In the legend, the dotted line appears to be state and international boundaries, please edit.

Page 48 and 49 -- There may some missing text between these pages.

Page 51, Photo caption -- Change pictograph to petroglyph.

20. Affected Environment section -- Wilderness is not addressed in this section at all. BLM has three wilderness areas in Arizona that either abut or are near the Anza Trail corridor. Please address the issue of wilderness in the plan.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) have not been addressed in this plan. The Gila River Cultural ACEC needs to be addressed specifically. Other types of Special Management Areas may exist that should be addressed as well.

Riparian areas have not been addressed in the plan. Please address them.

21. Page 62, paragraph 5 -- Impacts to fragile portions of the trail and archaeological sites should be added to this statement.

Page 66, paragraph 4, Alt.C -- Under this alternative, marketing and media attention would pull a significant increase in visitors regardless of interpretive strategy (layers of history or focus on Anza's accomplishment).

Page 66,paragraph 12 -- Some private lands may become public lands as a result of the public recognition that the trail would receive.

Page 67 -- Even under Alternative A, federal and state cultural resources would be protected.

Page B-3 -- Please change sentence to read: "Since the site is under BLM management, it will be a federal component of the trail, offering interpretation of the Anza trek, as well as many of the other historic uses of the trail and the site."

22. Appendices -- Please include a draft example copy of an Interagency Agreement so that other federal agencies can determine their individual roles as well as NPS's more specifically.

23. Page K-1, Appendix K -- The budget as presented appears to support high oversight and administration costs as compared to the on the ground costs. Please explain fully what oversight means to NPS.

24. Map Supplement -- Most of Arizona has 1:100,000 scale maps that could be used for base maps in the map supplement. These are available through the Arizona State Office of BLM. They would certainly be more up to date as well as being an easier scale with which to work.

General Comments

18. Yes, as a federal agency, BLM would have NEPA and Section 106 responsibilities on the lands it manages.

19. These changes have been made.

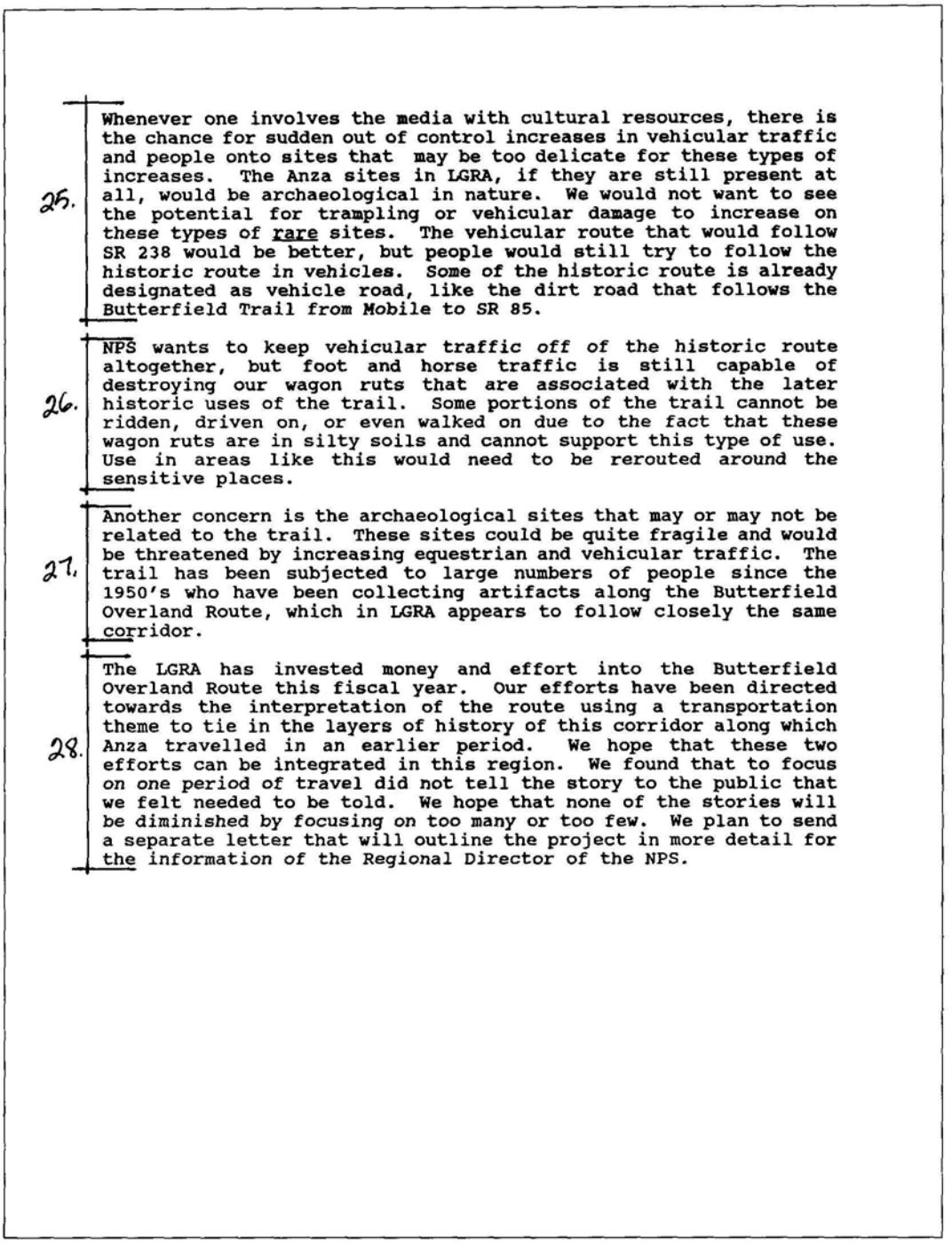
20. These concerns have been addressed in the "Affected Environment" section of the final plan.

21. These changes have been incorporated in the text.

22. The recently signed interagency agreement between the NPS, BLM, and Forest Service for management of national historic trails is included as Appendix N.

23. The NPS is the administrator for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. On–the–ground costs of development, construction, maintenance, and operations are expected to be borne by the land owner or manager often with the help of volunteers. The trail will succeed to the degree that partnerships with these entities are formed.

Letter from the Bureau of Land Management, Arizona State Office



25. Whenever one involves the media with cultural resources, there is the chance for sudden out of control increases in vehicular traffic and people onto sites that may be too delicate for these types of increases. The Anza sites in LGRA, if they are still present at all, would be archaeological in nature. We would not want to see the potential for trampling or vehicular damage to increase on these types of rare sites. The vehicular route that would follow SR 238 would be better, but people would still try to follow the historic route in vehicles. Some of the historic route is already designated as vehicle road, like the dirt road that follows the Butterfield Trail from Mobile to SR 85.

26. NPS wants to keep vehicular traffic off of the historic route altogether, but foot and horse traffic is still capable of destroying our wagon ruts that are associated with the later historic uses of the trail. Some portions of the trail cannot be ridden, driven on, or even walked on due to the fact that these wagon ruts are in silty soils and cannot support this type of use. Use in areas like this would need to be rerouted around the sensitive places.

27. Another concern is the archaeological sites that may or may not be related to the trail. These sites could be quite fragile and would be threatened by increasing equestrian and vehicular traffic. The trail has been subjected to large numbers of people since the 1950's who have been collecting artifacts along the Butterfield Overland Route, which in LGRA appears to follow closely the same corridor.

28. The LGRA has invested money and effort into the Butterfield Overland Route this fiscal year. Our efforts have been directed towards the interpretation of the route using a transportation theme to tie in the layers of history of this corridor along which Anza travelled in an earlier period. We hope that these two efforts can be integrated in this region. We found that to focus on one period of travel did not tell the story to the public that we felt needed to be told. We hope that none of the stories will be diminished by focusing on too many or too few. We plan to send a separate letter that will outline the project in more detail for the information of the Regional Director of the NPS.

NPS oversight includes active encouragement of land owners and managers to recognize the trail as a continuous system and to adhere to NPS standards as outlined in the management plan. Appendix K lists partner support and cost share programs which are a source of funds for federal, state, and local projects along the route.

24. NPS acknowledges that the base maps for the map supplement are out of date. NPS plans to complete a Geographic Database System (GIS) for the Anza Trail to enhance the accuracy of the trail maps. In the meantime, we relied on the USGS maps because they have topography which the BLM 1:100,000 scale maps in our possession did not.

25. No site would be publicized as part of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail until it is ready for public use. Archeological inventory and site protection are important aspects of the management plan. The auto route would be

Response to Letter from the Bureau of Land Management, Arizona State Office (cont.)

marked on existing roads. Vehicular traffic is permitted on national trails only as an exception if the land manager, at the time of the trail's designation, permits vehicular use by administrative regulation. Therefore, national trail authorization does not change the BLM policy on the uses of the dirt road from Mobile to SR 85; but BLM might want to reconsider the uses it permits in this area. If this route is marked as the Anza Trail, and if BLM continues to permit vehicular use, perhaps this route would make a good carrying capacity study area.

26. We agree. Trail routing in this area is a BLM prerogative.

27. The management plan addresses protection of archeological sites. NPS would work closely with BLM in this area of the trail.

28. See response #1 to this letter. NPS looks forward to receiving your letter.

Letter #6 from the Bureau of Land Management, El Centro Resource Area

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
El Centro Resource Area
1661 South 4th Street
El Centro, California 92243-4561

IN REPLY REFER TO:

RECEIVED 2/28
Western Regional Office

Regional Director	
Dep. Reg. Dir.	(CA-067.041)
Operations	
Res. Mgmt. & Plan	
Administration	
Operations Eval	
Public Affairs	
EO	
Budget	

Action Taken

February 21, 1996 8351.1

Regional Director
Western Regional Office
National Park Service
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

Dear Sir:

1. The El Centro Resource Area's staff has reviewed the Draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. Our comments are limited to the portions of the plan that relate directly to the El Centro Resource Area (ECRA). The Proposal (Alternative D) is the best alternative for the portion of the trail crossing our jurisdiction.

The portion of the Anza Trail from the Mexican border to San Sebastion Marsh should be limited to only one route that would utilize approved motorized vehicle trails for four wheel drive vehicles (4WD). The trail would be a multi-use trail for vehicle, equestrian, and hiking use. This recommendation is based upon several factors:

2. 1. The route roughly parallels Anza's route and passes through the same terrain as Anza passed through. The exact location of Anza' route between camp sites is uncertain.

2. The route would be consistent with existing Bureau of Land Management plans for the area.

3. Threats to fauna and flora sensitive species would be minimized. (e.g., the Flat-tailed Horned Lizard (proposed for Federal listing as a threatened species)). The area's use is being considered primarily for the protecting of the Flat-Tailed Horned Lizard. Possible actions for the recovery of the Flat-tailed Horned Lizard are being addressed in the Draft Rangewide Flat-tailed Horned Lizard Management Plan (in preparation).

1. Comment noted.

2. We appreciate your careful consideration of the route alignment and concur with your reasoning. We look forward to working with you to mark this historic route.

Letter #6 from the Bureau of Land Management, El Centro Resource Area

2.

4. Visitor safety requires vehicle access to this portion of the Anza Trail. Sources of water are just as limited today as during Anza's expeditions. The water at Yuha Wash and San Sebastion Marsh probably do not meet U.S. Public Health Service standards for domestic water. Vehicles provide the only reliable means for hikers and equestrian users to obtain water. Summer temperatures normally exceed 115 degrees fahrenheit. Hikers still die from dehydration in a few hours if they do not have water. A vehicle route would greatly enhance search and rescue operations for users of the Anza Trail.

5. No new disturbances would occur. This is important for protecting cultural resources that would be crossed by any new trail for hikers and equestrians.

The trail should be routed away from Harpers Well and San Sebastion Marsh. The area contains important, fragile, cultural resources and the Desert Pupfish. A State and Federal species listed as endangered. Current plans to protect these resources include limiting public access to this area. The public is being directed to an approved 4WD route three miles to the west. This route is on the west side of San Sebastion Marsh and would serve as a part of the Anza Trail. A site along this route has tentatively been identified for interpreting Anza's expeditions and the wildlife in the area.

Other comments to the Draft Comprehensive Management Plan and Use Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail are contained in the enclosed table. The page, column, and paragraph citations are for the first time the issue occurs and does not cite every location the same comment could be made.

Sincerely,

G. Ben Koski

G. Ben Koski
Area Manager

Letter #6 from the Bureau of Land Management, El Centro Resource Area

Page	Column	Paragraph	Comments
viii			The "Estimated Costs (federal share)" appears to be only the cost of the National Park Service (NPS). It does not include the costs that other federal agencies such as the El Centro Resource Area of the Bureau of Land Management's cost to implement the plan. The text or a footnote should clearly state that these are NPS costs.
5	2	7	The erroneous statement is made that motorized vehicles are incompatible with the National Trails System Act (NTSA).
12	MAP	Historic Route	Sites 19, 20, and 70 are noted on the map, but they have been omitted from text of site names.
13 12	1 MAP	3 Historic Route	The de Anza Monument view point is not shown on the map as an interpretive site overlooking the Yuha Basin and giving an overview of de Anza's expeditions through the area.
14	1	7	The discussion of National Historic Landmarks (NHL) and National Natural Landmarks (NNL) should add a discussion of sites existing on Federal lands that are related to the Anza expeditions. Specifically, San Felipe Creek NNL includes San Sebastion Marsh. Therefore, they should be eligible to be certified components of the Anza Trail. NPS technical assistance programs may be available.
15	2	6	A discussion is needed regarding the type of support NPS can give to BLM (and other Federal agencies) for increasing the priority for receiving LWCF acquisition and development funds for segments of the Anza Trail.
16	2	3	Need to clarify that the goal is to obtain perpetual easements across non-federal lands. Not all easements are perpetual.
28	1	2	Should note that other federal agencies such as BLM have similar authority to use volunteers on lands that they administer.
29 30	2 1	5 1	A portion of the text appears to be missing. "The U.S. Trail. est Service, the Bureau of Land Management, ..."
31	2	6	Believe the end of the sentence was omitted. The last line probably should have been: "...to mark certified segments of the Anza Trail."

Response to Letter #6 from the Bureau of Land Management, El Centro Resource Area

3. These changes have been incorporated in the text.

Letter #6 from the Bureau of Land Management, El Centro Resource Area

Page	Column	Paragraph	Comments
34	2	2	"Proposed development will be reviewed by the NPS which will consult with the SHPO's and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to ensure the protection of cultural and natural resources." Does this statement apply to federal agencies (i.e., BLM) or does it apply to state and private lands? Would BLM change any of its current SHPO consultation procedures?
34	2	4	"If federal funds are involved, the NPS will be responsible for NEPA and Section 106 compliance." The application of this sentence should be clarified. Presumably, it applies to federal funds being used on private and state lands. If it also applies to federal funds being used by other federal agencies, this should be spelled out.
35	1	1	The $210,000 cost for the Proposal (Alternative D) should be clarified as NPS costs. It does not reflect the costs other federal agencies (i.e., BLM) will incur to implement the Anza Trail across lands they administer.
iii 9 35	2 1 2	2 3 2	The same title for Alternative A should be used throughout the document. A few examples of where it has been referred to as the Limited Action Alternative or the Single Theme Alternative are cited.
37	2	3	The $65,000 cost for the Limited Action Alternative should be clarified as NPS costs. It does not reflect the costs other federal agencies (i.e., BLM) will incur to implement the Anza Trail across lands they administer.
38	2	5	The $180,000 cost for the Multi-Theme Alternative should be clarified as NPS costs. It does not reflect the costs other federal agencies (i.e., BLM) will incur to implement the Anza Trail across lands they administer
40	1	2	The $250,000 cost for the Broad Outreach Alternative should be clarified as NPS costs. It does not reflect the costs other federal agencies (i.e., BLM) will incur to implement the Anza Trail across lands they administer.
47 48	2 1	6 1	Some text has been deleted from: "... missions, presidios, landmarks, river ings, campsites, water sources..."

4. These items have been clarified in the text.

5. With the requirement that the final plan include a no action alternative, alternative A is consistently relabeled "Single Theme."

6. These items have been clarified or changed in the text.

Letter #6 from the Bureau of Land Management, El Centro Resource Area

	Page	Column	Paragraph	Comments
6.	48 49	2 1	3 1	Some text has been deleted from: "...These feat- 'fairly large cave with a partition' in San Benito County..."
7.	50	MAP	Tribal Territories	The "Tipai" name is used for Imperial and San Diego Counties. The term in not commonly used.
8.	55	1	2	In Imperial County, CA: Category 1 Flat-tailed Horned Lizard habitat exists along the proposed Anza Trail. Traditional Peninsular bighorn sheep range where reintroduction may occur is a few miles away from the proposed route.
9.	58	1	1	The first sentence implies that large populations of Hispanics do not exist in the general population of the United States. At least one-fifth (20%) of the population is Hispanic in 4 of 5 Arizona counties and 10 of 15 California counties the trail passes through (Tables 11 & 12). Current demographic data shows that the Hispanic population makes up a significant percentage of the U.S. population. Hispanics are projected to be, within a few years, the largest ethnic group within California. Within 10 to 15 years, caucasians are projected to be a minority ethnic group in the U.S.
10.	58	1	1	"The two counties adjacent to Mexico, Santa Cruz and Imperial, have the largest Hispanic populations." is incorrect. It should be "The county with the highest Hispanic population in Arizona is Santa Cruz and in California is Imperial County."
	59	Table	12	The row of percentages for Los Angeles County should be in the normal font instead of a bold font.
11.	62	2	4	In regards to the impact on cultural resources from probable increases in visitation the statement "The proposal mitigates these effects through required section 106 compliance, planning and design, and education of the public to the fragility of resources." is inadequate. There are no estimates or ranges of estimates for the amount of visitation increases anticipated. No specific mitigation is suggested such as not opening any new segment of the Anza Trail until a cultural survey of the segment is completed.
12.	70	1	2	El Centro Naval Air Facility should have been contacted since part of the Anza Trail Corridor passes through ranges they lease from the Bureau of Reclamation.

7. "Tipai" has been changed to "Kumeyaay."

8. Reference to the flat–tailed Horned Lizard habitat has been added to the text.

9. The intent of the text is to emphasize the potential importance of this national trail to the large Hispanic populations along the way. It is true that the trail counties have a larger proportion of Hispanics than the general U.S. population. As reported in the 1990 census, of the 249 million U.S. population, 22 million (8.9 percent) are Hispanic and 188 million (75.5 percent) are white, not of Hispanic origin.

10. These items have been changed in the text.

11. Refer to comment #1 in response letter #3 from the EPA. Additions have been made to the text.

Letter #6 from the Bureau of Land Management, El Centro Resource Area

	Page	Column	Paragraph	Comments
	75	1	1	"Caltrans" should be moved to the acronym column.
	75	1	1	Under USGS, change "Geographical Service" to "Geological Service"
13	76	2	4	"Interpretation" is not limited to only a park or trail. Nor is the usage limited to only the National Park Service. The term as, defined here, is commonly used by cultural and natural resource professionals in many agencies and nonprofit organizations around the world.
14	B-4	2	5	Portions of San Felipe Creek, north of Highway 78, are in Imperial County and not just in San Diego County. These lands are administered by BLM and Ocotillo Wells SVRA.
15	C-13	1	2	Among archaeologists, strong doubts exist that the narrow indian trail near Pilot Knob was use by Anza's expeditions. It is very possible that Anza's route was further south. El Caminio Real, Kearny's Army of the West (including the Mormon Battalion), the Southern Emigrant Trail, the Butterfield Overland Mail Stage Route, the All American Canal and its predecessor probably destroyed any evidence that may have existed of Anza's expeditions.
16	C-13	1	2	The location of Yuha Well and therefore of the historic corridor are believed to be approximately two miles west of where shown on sheet 16. BLM has not received information with a high degree of reliability for the actual route between Yuha Well and San Sebastion Marsh encampments.
	C-13	1	2 & 4	The map location of "Camp # 48, north of Plaster City" places the site on BLM administered land.

12. The NPS sent the naval air facility a draft plan/EIS.

13. These items have been changed in the text.

14. That portion of San Felipe Creek is described under San Diego County.

15. The text in appendix B has been changed to reflect this uncertainty.

16. The map has been changed using BLM information.

Letter #6 from the Bureau of Land Management, El Centro Resource Area

	Page	Column	Paragraph	Comments
17	C-13	1	3	The El Centro Resource Area Office of BLM specifically stated it did not intend to locate the Anza Trail along the San Felipe Corridor. BLM suggested going north from the U.S./Mexican Border on approved routes of travel to the de Anza Monument overlook. Then to Yuha Wash and Yuha Well. Approved routes of travel would be followed to the Plaster City area. Then the maintenance road for US Gypsum's railroad would be followed to the NNE. The route would turn unto an approved route of travel to the poleline road west of San Sebastion Marsh. Finally, the Anza Trail would follow the poleline road north to Highway 78. This suggestion was subject to meeting serious concerns for the protection of significant cultural and biological resources. BLM had already determined the area's resources were too significant to allow any new trails (hiking, equestrian, bicycle or motor vehicle) to be established that would more closely follow Anza's route. Creating preserves that would preclude most public use were and still are being considered for the Flat-tailed Horned Lizard (a species proposed for Federal listing) and other sensitive species in this area.
18	C-13	1	4	The de Anza Monument overlook should be added as an interpretive site. While it probably was not a spot visited by Anza's expeditions, it is nearby to his projected routes and provides a superb view over the Yuha Well area. A California historic plaque exists.
19	C-13	2	1	Is it proposed to establish a recreation trail link between Yuma and Calexico along the banks of the All American Canal? If yes, a right-of-way for the trail needs to be obtained from the Bureau of Reclamation prior to any transfer of title for the canal from the United States to the Imperial Irrigation District.
20	C-13	2	3	The auto route should follow Interstate 8 west from Yuma to Highway 98 through Calexico to the intersection with the Anza Trail in the Yuha area.
21	C-13	2	4	It is more precise to say "Approved routes of travel provide 4-wheel drive access across several segments of the historic corridor on BLM lands." There are no approved routes of travel that travel the length of the historic corridor.
22	C-13	2	6	Coordination is needed with US Gypsum Corporation and El Centro Naval Air Facility.

17. The NPS appreciates BLM identifying a recreational alignment specific to the Anza Trail rather than using the San Felipe Corridor, a statewide motorized trail. This information has been added to Appendix C for Imperial County.

18. The overlook has been added as an interpretive site.

19. Currently there is no proposal to establish a recreation trail link along the banks of the All American Canal. We will coordinate with the appropriate agencies if such a proposal develops.

20. The auto route description has been changed to reflect this information.

21. The language has been changed in the plan.

22. These facilities have been added to the coordination list.

Letter #7 from the Bureau of Land Management, Hollister Resource Area

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Hollister Resource Area
20 Hamilton Court
Hollister, California 95023-2535

8100
CA-019.7

FEB 27 1995

Regional Director
Attention: Meredith Kaplan, WR-RP
National Park Service, Western Region
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

Dear Ms. Kaplan:

Our Fort Ord BLM staff have completed review of the draft Comprehensive Management Plan and EIS for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

1. Approximately 15,076 acres of Fort Ord lands are scheduled to be transferred to the BLM as part of the Fort Ord base closure process. The primary management objective for these lands will be preservation and enhancement of rare biological habitats and associated special status species. We anticipate that these lands will be available for compatible public recreation uses including a system of walking, equestrian, and bicycling trails.

Designation, marking, and interpretation of the De Anza National Historic Trail is expected to be an important component of our future recreation and cultural resource management objectives on former Fort Ord lands. We have already been coordinating closely with local De Anza trail advocates and other future trail users to help facilitate this process.

2. The specific De Anza trail segments crossing future BLM lands at Fort Ord are delineated on Sheet 37 of the Map Supplement. The BLM is requesting that the trail segment following Toro Creek between Spreckels and Del Rey Oaks be widened to clearly indicate that it is the intent to consider including future BLM lands on the south boundary of Fort Ord as official trail components. On page C-37 of Appendix C, we request that the following sites be added to the list of "Interpretive Sites": BLM Fort Ord Public Lands (trail access points to be developed).

Response to Letter #7 from the BLM, Hollister Resource Area

1. We appreciate your recognition of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail and your coordination with local trail advocates. We respectfully request that you refer to the Anza Trail rather than the De Anza Trail.

2. This change has been made in the text.

Letter #7 from the Bureau of Land Management, Hollister Resource Area

3. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the draft Management Plan and EIS. We look forward to contributing to the recognition and interpretation of this important historic expedition. If you have any questions regarding these comments or wish to explore future opportunities for interpretation of the De Anza Trail please contact Steve Addington at the BLM's Fort Ord Project Office (408) 394-8314.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Beehler

Robert E. Beehler
Area Manager

3. The NPS looks forward to coordination with BLM on this important segment of the Anza Trail.

Letter #8 from the US Fish and Wildlife Service, Ventura Field Office

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Ecological Services
Ventura Field Office
2493 Portola Road, Suite B
Ventura, California 93003

May 5, 1995

Memorandum

To: Anza Trail Team Coordinator, National Park Service, Western Region, San Francisco, California

From: Acting Field Supervisor, Ecological Services - Ventura Field Office, Ventura, California

Subject: Updated Species List and Review of the Juan Bautista de Anna National Historic Trail Project Environmental Impact Statement

1. This memorandum is in response to your request for an updated list of threatened and endangered species that may be affected by the portions of the subject project in San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura counties. The Ventura Field Office of the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) provided an initial list on October 18, 1994. We have also attached comments on the draft environmental impact statement.

If you have any questions regarding the species on the attached list, or your responsibilities under the Act, please contact Trudy Ingram or Kirk Waln of my staff at (805) 644-1766.

Attachment

Response to Letter #8 from the US Fish and Wildlife Service

1. This list is included in Appendix M.

Letter #8 from the US Fish and Wildlife Service, Ventura Field Office

General comments

2. Species names of plants and animals are generally not capitalized, except when a proper name is included, as for the "least Bell's vireo".

Specific comments

Page 53, last line of first column, and page 55, fourth line from bottom of first column. The singular form of "species" is "species".

Page 53, second column, third paragraph. The desert tortoise is listed by the Fish and Wildlife Service as threatened species. This descriptor is more appropriate than "rare".

Page 54, last line of first column. Several Coyote Creeks occur in California.

Page 55. The flat-tailed horned lizard has been proposed as threatened; it is not a listed species. Proposed species do not receive the full protection of the Endangered Species Act. "Peregrine" is the correct spelling.

3. Page 64, Natural Resources. We recommend that the following specific language be included, which would apply to all alternatives.

> If site-specific surveys identify species which have been listed or proposed by the Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service and local trail planners would contact the Service to initiate consultation under section 7 of the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act). Potential adverse impacts to listed and proposed species would be eliminated or reduced ion compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Page 64, Natural Resources, second paragraph. We recommend changing this sentence to read ". . . uses which would cause agencies to be concerned regarding these species".

2. Species names have been corrected accordingly.

3. These changes have been incorporated into the final document.

Letter #9 from the USFWS, San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge Complex

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge Complex
Post Office Box 524
Newark, California 94560-0524

April 3, 1995

Regional Director
Attention: Meredith Kaplan, WR-RP
National Park Service, Western Region
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, California 94107-1372

Dear Ms. Kaplan:

Thank you for sending us a copy of the draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan/Environmental Impact Statement and Map Supplement for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail for our comments.

1. Our comments are restricted to those areas affecting the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge Complex directly. We are generally supportive of the portions of the trail, where it intersects with already established public trails of the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge. It should be noted that portions of those trails currently open on the San Francisco Bay NWR may be closed periodically in order to protect sensitive wildlife. In addition, adding signs or markers to mark the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail on the Refuge would need to be coordinated directly with our office. There may be special requirements in some locations, e.g., some signs may need to be made "perch-proof", in order to reduce the increased risk of predation to endangered or threatened species in the area.

2. Exact trail routes were difficult to determine on some of the maps in the Map Supplement. However, there are a number of locations where "Potential Recreational Trails" are identified on the Refuge, which overlap with the historic trail corridor. Those "potential" trails are not currently approved and in some cases, the Refuge may have specific concerns regarding the compatibility of these potential trails with Refuge objectives regarding the protection and management of wildlife and habitat. We would be happy to discuss those specific locations with you directly, particularly because we had difficulty deciphering exactly what was indicated on the maps.

3. We look forward to providing support to you as we can. Please let me know if there is any further information that we can provide.

Sincerely,

Margaret T. Kolar
Refuge Manager

Response to Letter #9 from the USFWS, San Francisco Bay NWR Complex

1. The NPS appreciates your support of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. We emphasize that the proposal states the trail will only be marked in cooperation with land managers.

2. The Map Supplement shows proposed Bay Trail alignments as potential recreation trails within the refuge. The NPS understands that these alignments may not be approved now or in the future. We look forward to discussing specific locations with you of a trail which would provide as nearly as possible an experience similar to that of the expedition members.

3. Comment noted.

Letter #10 from the San Bernardino National Forest, San Jacinto Ranger District

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

San Bernardino
National Forest

San Jacinto Ranger District
P.O. Box 518
Idyllwild, CA 92549
(909)659-2117 (909)659-5748 TDD

File Code: 2360

Date: May 9, 1995

Meredith Kaplan
National Park Service
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

RE: De Anza Trail EIS Review

Dear Ms. Kaplan:

1. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the EIS. Two comments are in order. The first pertains to the caption for the photo on page 51. These are not "pictographs" (rock paintings) but petroglyphs (rock carvings).

2. The second comment refers to Appendix C, Page C-18: Notes: 1 states that a 4-lane highway is shown on the Riverside County transportation plan. The County has been issued a USDA Easement by the San Bernardino National Forest to maintain the Bautista Road. Under prior agreement nearly one half of the road was paved from the mouth of the canyon to its beginning near Anza, California. Though there has not been any approval, it is anticipated that a 2-lane paved road will be completed along the entire length of the Bautista Road sometime in the future.

Sincerely,

C. DOUGLAS PUMPHREY
District Ranger

cc: Hal Seyden

Caring for the Land and Serving People

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FS-6200-28b (12/93)

Response to Letter #10 from the San Bernardino NF San Jacinto Ranger District

1. The caption has been corrected.

2. That the San Bernardino National Forest anticipates a 2–lane paved road does not change the county plans which indicate the potential for a 4–lane road. The language on page C–18. has been modified to reflect forest service plans. The draft Anza Trail plan accurately summarizes the opinions expressed at the public meetings that any paved road would jeopardize the character of the historic route.

Letter #11 from the Department of the Air Force, Vandenberg Air Force Base

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
30TH SPACE WING (AFSPACECOM)

1 JUN 1995

30 SW/ET
Bldg 7015, Section 1B
806 13th Street, Suite J
Vandenberg AFB, CA 93437-5320

Meredith Kaplan
National Park Service
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, California 94107-1372

Dear Ms Kaplan

We have reviewed the draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan/EIS for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail and submit the following comments:

1. a. General comments: Vandenberg recognizes the historical significance of the Anza Trail and continues to support the concept of a parallel trail through or adjacent to certain portions of North Vandenberg (Atch 1). Vandenberg will work with the National Park Service and the Heritage Trails to protect this resource and to promote the publics' understanding and enjoyment of the trail.

2. b. Specific comment: The statement on page 14 that a segment of the Anza Trail on Vandenberg AFB is being evaluated is no longer valid. The evaluation was not completed when it was determined that the project would not physically or visually impact the trail corridor.

If you have any questions, contact Ms Karen Osland at (805) 734-8232, extension 6-2839.

Sincerely

LOUIS D. VAN MULLEM, JR., Col, USAF
Chief, Environmental Management

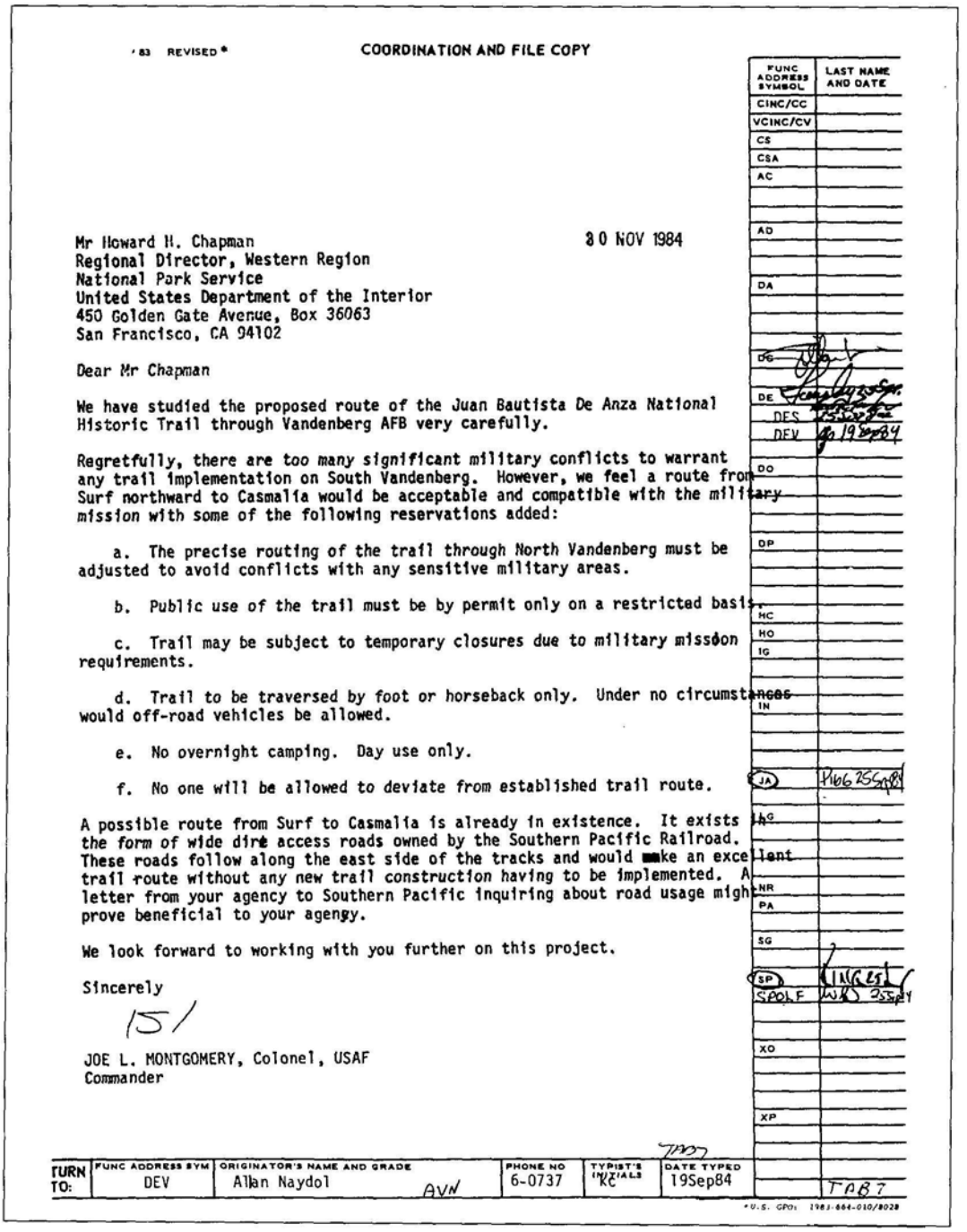
Attachment:
1984 Col Montgomery letter

Response to Letter #11 from the Department of the Air Force, Vandenberg Air Force Base

1. The NPS appreciates Vandenbergs' recognition of the historical significance of the Anza Trail and its support for a recreational trail. We look forward to cooperating with Vandenberg to protect this resource and to promote public understanding and enjoyment of the trail.

2. The language in the text has been changed.

Letter #11 from the Department of the Air Force, Vandenberg Air Force Base



'83 REVISED *

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NR	
PA	
SG	
SP	
SAOLF	25Sep84
XO	
XP	

30 NOV 1984

Mr Howard H. Chapman
Regional Director, Western Region
National Park Service
United States Department of the Interior
450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36063
San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Mr Chapman

We have studied the proposed route of the Juan Bautista De Anza National Historic Trail through Vandenberg AFB very carefully.

Regretfully, there are too many significant military conflicts to warrant any trail implementation on South Vandenberg. However, we feel a route from Surf northward to Casmalia would be acceptable and compatible with the military mission with some of the following reservations added:

a. The precise routing of the trail through North Vandenberg must be adjusted to avoid conflicts with any sensitive military areas.

b. Public use of the trail must be by permit only on a restricted basis.

c. Trail may be subject to temporary closures due to military mission requirements.

d. Trail to be traversed by foot or horseback only. Under no circumstances would off-road vehicles be allowed.

e. No overnight camping. Day use only.

f. No one will be allowed to deviate from established trail route.

A possible route from Surf to Casmalia is already in existence. It exists in the form of wide dirt access roads owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad. These roads follow along the east side of the tracks and would make an excellent trail route without any new trail construction having to be implemented. A letter from your agency to Southern Pacific inquiring about road usage might prove beneficial to your agency.

We look forward to working with you further on this project.

Sincerely

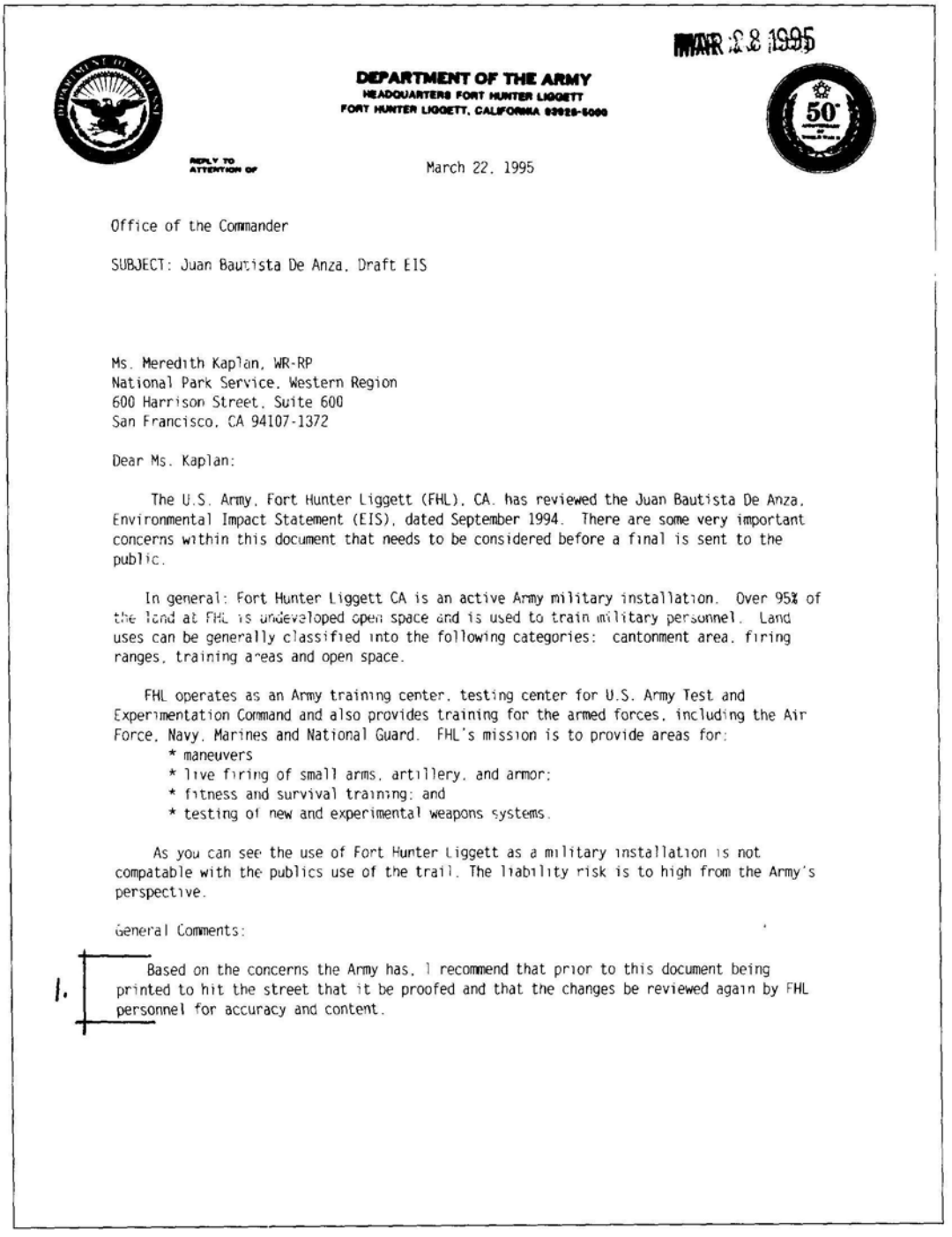
JOE L. MONTGOMERY, Colonel, USAF
Commander

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TAB 7

* U.S. GPO: 1983-664-010/8028

Letter #12 from the Department of the Army, Fort Hunter Liggett



MAR 28 1995

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS FORT HUNTER LIGGETT
FORT HUNTER LIGGETT, CALIFORNIA 93928-5000

REPLY TO ATTENTION OF

March 22, 1995

Office of the Commander

SUBJECT: Juan Bautista De Anza, Draft EIS

Ms. Meredith Kaplan, WR-RP
National Park Service, Western Region
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

Dear Ms. Kaplan:

The U.S. Army, Fort Hunter Liggett (FHL), CA. has reviewed the Juan Bautista De Anza, Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), dated September 1994. There are some very important concerns within this document that needs to be considered before a final is sent to the public.

In general: Fort Hunter Liggett CA is an active Army military installation. Over 95% of the land at FHL is undeveloped open space and is used to train military personnel. Land uses can be generally classified into the following categories: cantonment area, firing ranges, training areas and open space.

FHL operates as an Army training center, testing center for U.S. Army Test and Experimentation Command and also provides training for the armed forces, including the Air Force, Navy, Marines and National Guard. FHL's mission is to provide areas for:

* maneuvers
* live firing of small arms, artillery, and armor;
* fitness and survival training; and
* testing of new and experimental weapons systems.

As you can see the use of Fort Hunter Liggett as a military installation is not compatable with the publics use of the trail. The liability risk is to high from the Army's perspective.

General Comments:

1. Based on the concerns the Army has, I recommend that prior to this document being printed to hit the street that it be proofed and that the changes be reviewed again by FHL personnel for accuracy and content.

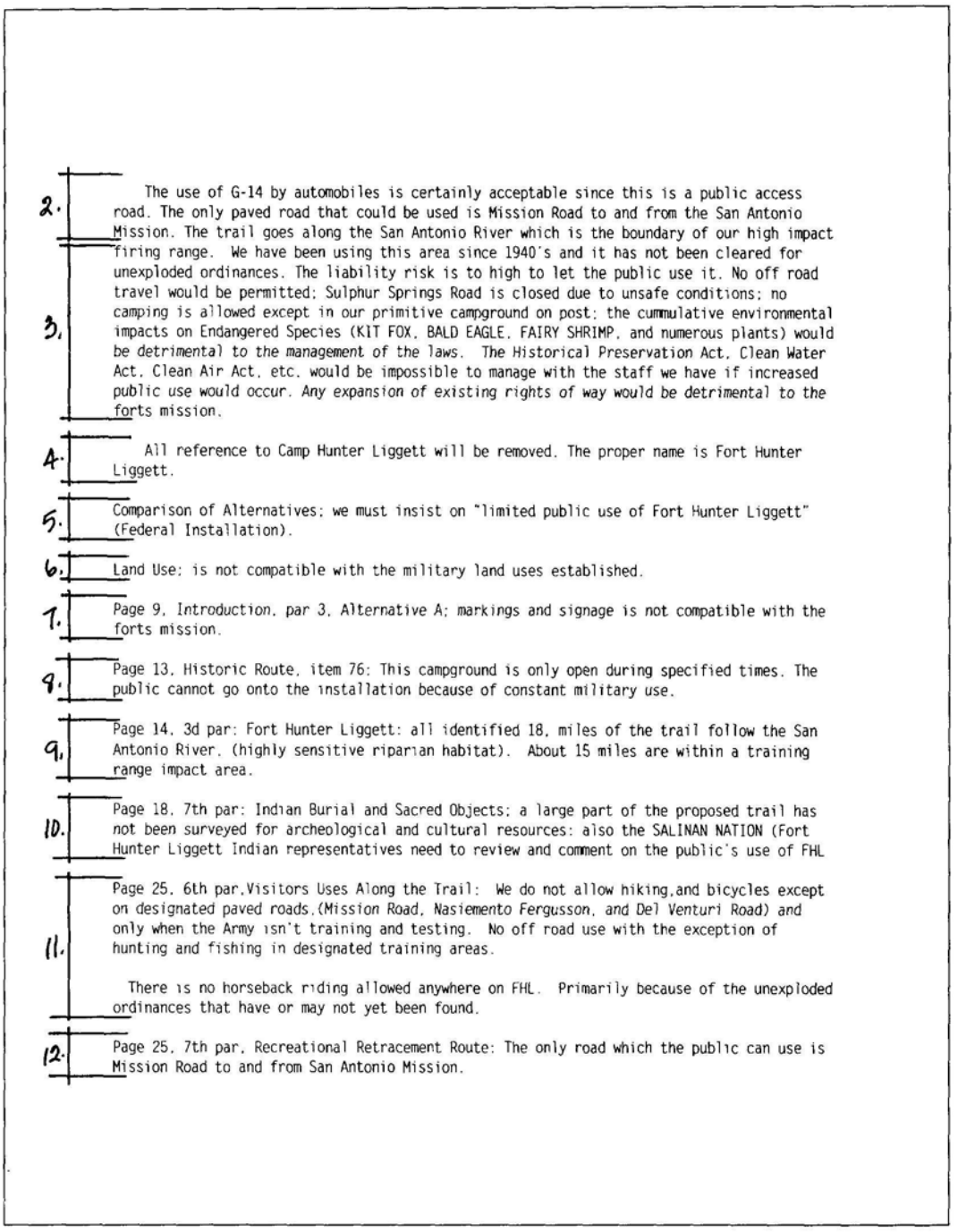
Response to Letter #12 from the Department of the Army, Fort Hunter Liggett

1. Information in the final document was reviewed in draft form with Mr. Hormann.

2. The plan proposes to mark G–14 and Mission Road as the historic route.

3. The plan does not propose marking or making available to the public any unsafe areas. However, since the National Trail System Act states that federally owned lands are included as federal protection components [SEC.(a)(3)], the NPS would plan to work with Fort Hunter Liggett staff to ensure protection of the historic and cultural values within the trail corridor.

Letter #12 from the Department of the Army, Fort Hunter Liggett



2. The use of G-14 by automobiles is certainly acceptable since this is a public access road. The only paved road that could be used is Mission Road to and from the San Antonio Mission. The trail goes along the San Antonio River which is the boundary of our high impact firing range. We have been using this area since 1940's and it has not been cleared for unexploded ordinances. The liability risk is to high to let the public use it. No off road travel would be permitted; Sulphur Springs Road is closed due to unsafe conditions; no camping is allowed except in our primitive campground on post; the cummulative environmental impacts on Endangered Species (KIT FOX, BALD EAGLE, FAIRY SHRIMP, and numerous plants) would be detrimental to the management of the laws. The Historical Preservation Act, Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, etc. would be impossible to manage with the staff we have if increased public use would occur. Any expansion of existing rights of way would be detrimental to the forts mission.

3.

4. All reference to Camp Hunter Liggett will be removed. The proper name is Fort Hunter Liggett.

5. Comparison of Alternatives; we must insist on "limited public use of Fort Hunter Liggett" (Federal Installation).

6. Land Use; is not compatible with the military land uses established.

7. Page 9, Introduction, par 3, Alternative A; markings and signage is not compatible with the forts mission.

8. Page 13, Historic Route, item 76: This campground is only open during specified times. The public cannot go onto the installation because of constant military use.

9. Page 14, 3d par: Fort Hunter Liggett: all identified 18, miles of the trail follow the San Antonio River, (highly sensitive riparian habitat). About 15 miles are within a training range impact area.

10. Page 18, 7th par: Indian Burial and Sacred Objects; a large part of the proposed trail has not been surveyed for archeological and cultural resources: also the SALINAN NATION (Fort Hunter Liggett Indian representatives need to review and comment on the public's use of FHL

11. Page 25, 6th par, Visitors Uses Along the Trail: We do not allow hiking, and bicycles except on designated paved roads, (Mission Road, Nasiemento Fergusson, and Del Venturi Road) and only when the Army isn't training and testing. No off road use with the exception of hunting and fishing in designated training areas.

There is no horseback riding allowed anywhere on FHL. Primarily because of the unexploded ordinances that have or may not yet been found.

12. Page 25, 7th par, Recreational Retracement Route: The only road which the public can use is Mission Road to and from San Antonio Mission.

4. The requested change has been made.

5. The plan language now refers to federal sites and segments "available for public use."

6. The plan does not propose changes in established land use.

7. Refer to #5 above. Public roads within Fort Hunter Liggett would be marked.

8. Item #76 refers to Mission San Antonio, which is open to the public.

9. The text has been changed.

10. The plan proposes a historic resource study which could contribute to Fort Hunter Liggett's survey of cultural and archeological resources. The plan emphasizes consultation and partnership with affected American Indian tribes and groups in trail recognition and interpretation.

Letter #12 from the Department of the Army, Fort Hunter Liggett

13. Page 37, 7th par, Facility Development: A complete design guide and cost estimate of maintenance and repair needs to done. With shrinking dollars unless funds are provided we could not maintain nor manage this proposal with existing manpower and equipment.

14. General: During the summer months we have a high fire season. Last year alone we burned over 24 thousand acres. The fire safety issue is a major concern as is the winter rains.

Please review the material enclosed and contact Heinz Hormann Environmental Manager at 408-386-2763, or Elizabeth Clark Wildlife Biologist at 408-386-2791 or Susan Alvarez Cultural Resource Manager 408-386-0511.

Sincerely,

HEINZ W.HORMANN
Environmental Manager
Fort Hunter Liggett, CA.

11. The plan notes that allowable uses along the trail will vary with land manager. All uses would be approved by the land manager and communicated to the public.

12. These are the roads proposed for marking in the plan. The goal of an offroad recreational retracement trail will remain in the plan and may at some future date be a possibility, even in areas with little public access today.

13. No facility development is proposed for Fort Hunter Liggett in this or any other alternative. Should Fort Hunter Liggett and the NPS determine that facilities are desirable, then "The Secretary charged with the administration of a national...historic trail shall provide for the development and maintenance of such trails within federally administered areas...." [NTSA Sec.7(h)(1)].

14. Visitors would be informed of any fire and winter rain hazards in areas open to the public.

Letter #13 from the Department of the Army, Headquarters, CA Army National Guard

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, CALIFORNIA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
9800 GOETHE ROAD - P.O. BOX 269101
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95826-9101

February 2, 1995

Facilities Engineering and
Environmental Programs

Regional Director
Attention: Meredith Kaplan, WR-RP
National Park Service, Western Region
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, California 94107-1372

Dear Ms. Kaplan:

Thank you for the opportunity of reviewing the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. Our comments and concerns are as follows:

1. Sheet 33 of the Map Supplement indicates that the route used by de Anza runs through the center of the California Army National Guard's Camp Roberts Training Site (CR). CR is owned by the Department of the Army and licensed to the California Army National Guard (CA ARNG). If the National Historic Trail (NHT) is routed through CR, real property issues will need to be negotiated with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the CA ARNG. The designation of CR as a "state reservation" on page 56 of the DEIS should be revised accordingly.

2. It appears that the northern portion of de Anza's route, as it crosses CR, encroaches on the impact area. This area is off-limits for virtually all uses because of the presence of significant amounts of unexploded ordnance. Therefore, it will be impossible for that portion of the NHT to coincide exactly with de Anza's actual route.

3. CR is heavily used for military training, especially during the summer, and any public access to the installation will require approval by the Commander of Camp Roberts. To ensure that the management objective of ensuring "safe ... experiences for all visitors and trail users" (page 6 of the DEIS) is met, issues such as public safety and liability will need to be resolved before the CR portion of the NHT is opened to the public. The National Park Service needs to be aware that, although the greatest concentration of unexploded ordnance is in the impact area at Camp Roberts, unexploded rounds may occur throughout the installation.

4. We are concerned about the potential impact of a NHT across CR on military training and other military activities. In particular, will the need to protect the viewshed of the trail, as discussed on page 63 of the DEIS, restrict construction of ranges, observation towers, or any

Response to Letter #13 from the Department of the Army, Headquarters, CA Army National Guard

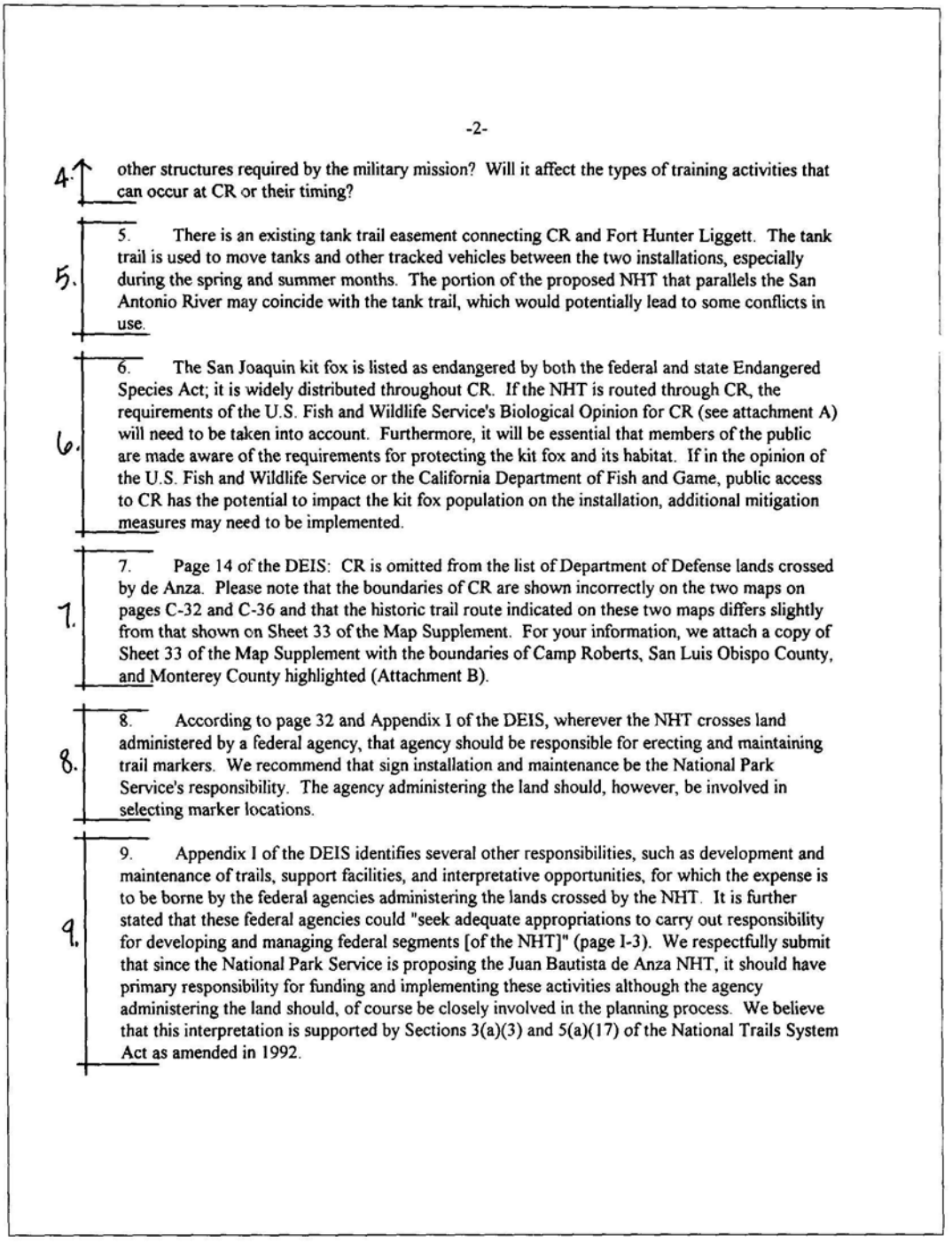
1. This revision has been made. Please note that the shortened name is "Anza Trail" not "de Anza."

2. The National Trails System Act, as amended, recognizes the need for rerouting of some portions of national historic trails. SEC. 7(b)

3. NPS will resolve any issues of public access, including safety and liability, with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and California Army National Guard before any portion of the trail would be open to the public within Camp Roberts.

4. The historic corridor within Camp Roberts is now a "federal protection component" of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail [SEC.3(a)(3) NTSA]. As the draft plan states, "a

Letter #13 from the Department of the Army, CA Army National Guard



-2-

4. other structures required by the military mission? Will it affect the types of training activities that can occur at CR or their timing?

5. There is an existing tank trail easement connecting CR and Fort Hunter Liggett. The tank trail is used to move tanks and other tracked vehicles between the two installations, especially during the spring and summer months. The portion of the proposed NHT that parallels the San Antonio River may coincide with the tank trail, which would potentially lead to some conflicts in use.

6. The San Joaquin kit fox is listed as endangered by both the federal and state Endangered Species Act; it is widely distributed throughout CR. If the NHT is routed through CR, the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Biological Opinion for CR (see attachment A) will need to be taken into account. Furthermore, it will be essential that members of the public are made aware of the requirements for protecting the kit fox and its habitat. If in the opinion of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the California Department of Fish and Game, public access to CR has the potential to impact the kit fox population on the installation, additional mitigation measures may need to be implemented.

7. Page 14 of the DEIS: CR is omitted from the list of Department of Defense lands crossed by de Anza. Please note that the boundaries of CR are shown incorrectly on the two maps on pages C-32 and C-36 and that the historic trail route indicated on these two maps differs slightly from that shown on Sheet 33 of the Map Supplement. For your information, we attach a copy of Sheet 33 of the Map Supplement with the boundaries of Camp Roberts, San Luis Obispo County, and Monterey County highlighted (Attachment B).

8. According to page 32 and Appendix I of the DEIS, wherever the NHT crosses land administered by a federal agency, that agency should be responsible for erecting and maintaining trail markers. We recommend that sign installation and maintenance be the National Park Service's responsibility. The agency administering the land should, however, be involved in selecting marker locations.

9. Appendix I of the DEIS identifies several other responsibilities, such as development and maintenance of trails, support facilities, and interpretative opportunities, for which the expense is to be borne by the federal agencies administering the lands crossed by the NHT. It is further stated that these federal agencies could "seek adequate appropriations to carry out responsibility for developing and managing federal segments [of the NHT]" (page I-3). We respectfully submit that since the National Park Service is proposing the Juan Bautista de Anza NHT, it should have primary responsibility for funding and implementing these activities although the agency administering the land should, of course be closely involved in the planning process. We believe that this interpretation is supported by Sections 3(a)(3) and 5(a)(17) of the National Trails System Act as amended in 1992.

key resource of the trail is the visual character of the natural landscapes through which it passes." (p. 48) The impacts to the visual character of the viewshed would be evaluated as part of the NEPA process when land managers at Camp Roberts propose to construct ranges, observation towers, or other structures with a military mission. As a part of resource protection responsibilities, the type of training activity would also be evaluated. The timing of approved activities should not be affected.

5. Recognition of the Anza Trail should not interfere with established military uses. However, the tank trail may provide an opportunity for public use in those times when tanks are not using it.

6. We agree.

7. These maps have been revised according to the information provided.

8. In fact, the NTSA states that the federal agency administering the trail, in this case the

Letter #13 from the Department of the Army, CA Army National Guard

-3-

We realize that many of the above issues will be addressed in future tiered environmental documents for specific trail segments. If you have any questions regarding these comments, please contact Dr. Eva Begley or myself at (916) 854-3849.

Yours sincerely,

Ezell Ware, Jr.
Colonel
Deputy Director of Environmental Programs

Enclosures

Copies Furnished:

Lieutenant Colonel John Hageman, Commander, Camp Roberts
Mr. Brian Duke, Camp Roberts Environmental Office
Lieutenant Colonel Fred Gage, Facilities Engineering, CA ARNG
Lieutenant Colonel William Weir, Staff Judge Advocate, CA ARNG

NPS, is responsible for erecting and maintaining markers on lands administered by federal agencies [SEC. 7(c)]. Language has been added in the plan to clarify this point. We agree that the land manager should be involved in selecting marker locations.

9. Congress, not the NPS, authorized the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail, but the NPS does have administrative responsibility and did prepare the proposed management plan. The NTSA sections cited do not support your contention, but Sec.7(h)(1) does. It reads, "The Secretary charged with the administration of a national...historic trail shall provide for the development and maintenance of such trails within federally administered areas...." The National Park Service is listed as the federal agency responsible to "seek adequate appropriations to carry out responsibility for developing and managing federal segments."

Letters from State Agencies

Letter #14 from California Army National Guard, Camp Roberts

CALIFORNIA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
HEADQUARTERS, CAMP ROBERTS
CAMP ROBERTS, CALIFORNIA 93451-5000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

February 15, 1995

Office of the Commander

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service, Western Region
Attention: Meredith Kaplan, WR-RP
600 Harrison street, Suite 600
San Francisco, California 94107-1372

Dear Ms. Kaplan,

The California Army National Guard, Camp Roberts, is pleased to provide commentary on the draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) prepared for the management and use plan for the Juan Bautista de Anza Historic Trail. As you are aware, a portion of the historic trail corridor passes through the Camp Roberts training site. Consequently, the bulk of our comments concern this specific portion of the trail and the potential impacts to military training operations.

As indicated on the enclosed map copy, the historic trail corridor as described in the DEIS map supplement enters Camp Roberts along the southern border, at a location referred to as Gate 10. The corridor proceeds north-northwest along a roadway known as General's road, and crosses the Nacimiento near the historic Nacimiento Ranch House. From there the corridor turns west to parallel a portion of Bee Rock road, exiting the training site near an entry known as Gate 14. It should be noted for your records that the Camp Roberts training site is wholly owned by the U.S. Army, administered with regard to real estate matters by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District. The California Army National Guard occupies and operates the site as a licensee of the Corps of Engineers. 1.

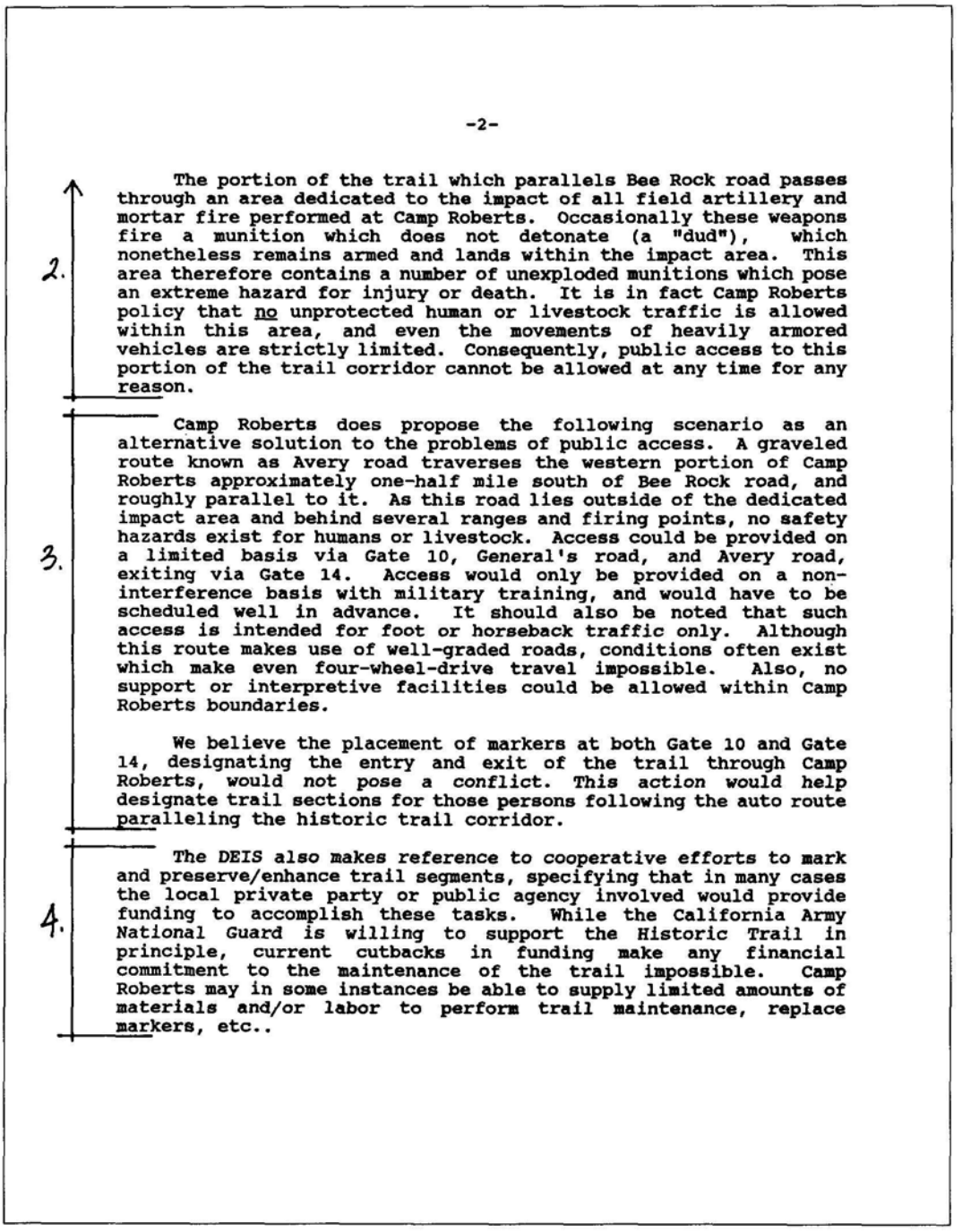
While Camp Roberts has no objection to a conceptual or "paper" designation of this trail segment, unlimited public access cannot be allowed due to safety and security requirements. The historic trail corridor directly affects nine (9) surveyed and regularly used firing points for large-bore field artillery weapons, such as the 105 and 155 millimeter howitzers. Additionally, the presence of the trail could affect the operation of another nineteen (19) firing points due to conflict with safety regulations. As a considerable amount of the military training performed here is artillery live-fire, this potential conflict represents a significant and unacceptable impact to this site. 2

Response to Letter #14 from California Army National Guard, Camp Roberts

1. These corrections have been noted in the plan.

2. The NPS appreciates the difficulties of public access on land used for military training.

Letter #14 from California Army National Guard, Camp Roberts



-2-

2. The portion of the trail which parallels Bee Rock road passes through an area dedicated to the impact of all field artillery and mortar fire performed at Camp Roberts. Occasionally these weapons fire a munition which does not detonate (a "dud"), which nonetheless remains armed and lands within the impact area. This area therefore contains a number of unexploded munitions which pose an extreme hazard for injury or death. It is in fact Camp Roberts policy that no unprotected human or livestock traffic is allowed within this area, and even the movements of heavily armored vehicles are strictly limited. Consequently, public access to this portion of the trail corridor cannot be allowed at any time for any reason.

3. Camp Roberts does propose the following scenario as an alternative solution to the problems of public access. A graveled route known as Avery road traverses the western portion of Camp Roberts approximately one-half mile south of Bee Rock road, and roughly parallel to it. As this road lies outside of the dedicated impact area and behind several ranges and firing points, no safety hazards exist for humans or livestock. Access could be provided on a limited basis via Gate 10, General's road, and Avery road, exiting via Gate 14. Access would only be provided on a non-interference basis with military training, and would have to be scheduled well in advance. It should also be noted that such access is intended for foot or horseback traffic only. Although this route makes use of well-graded roads, conditions often exist which make even four-wheel-drive travel impossible. Also, no support or interpretive facilities could be allowed within Camp Roberts boundaries.

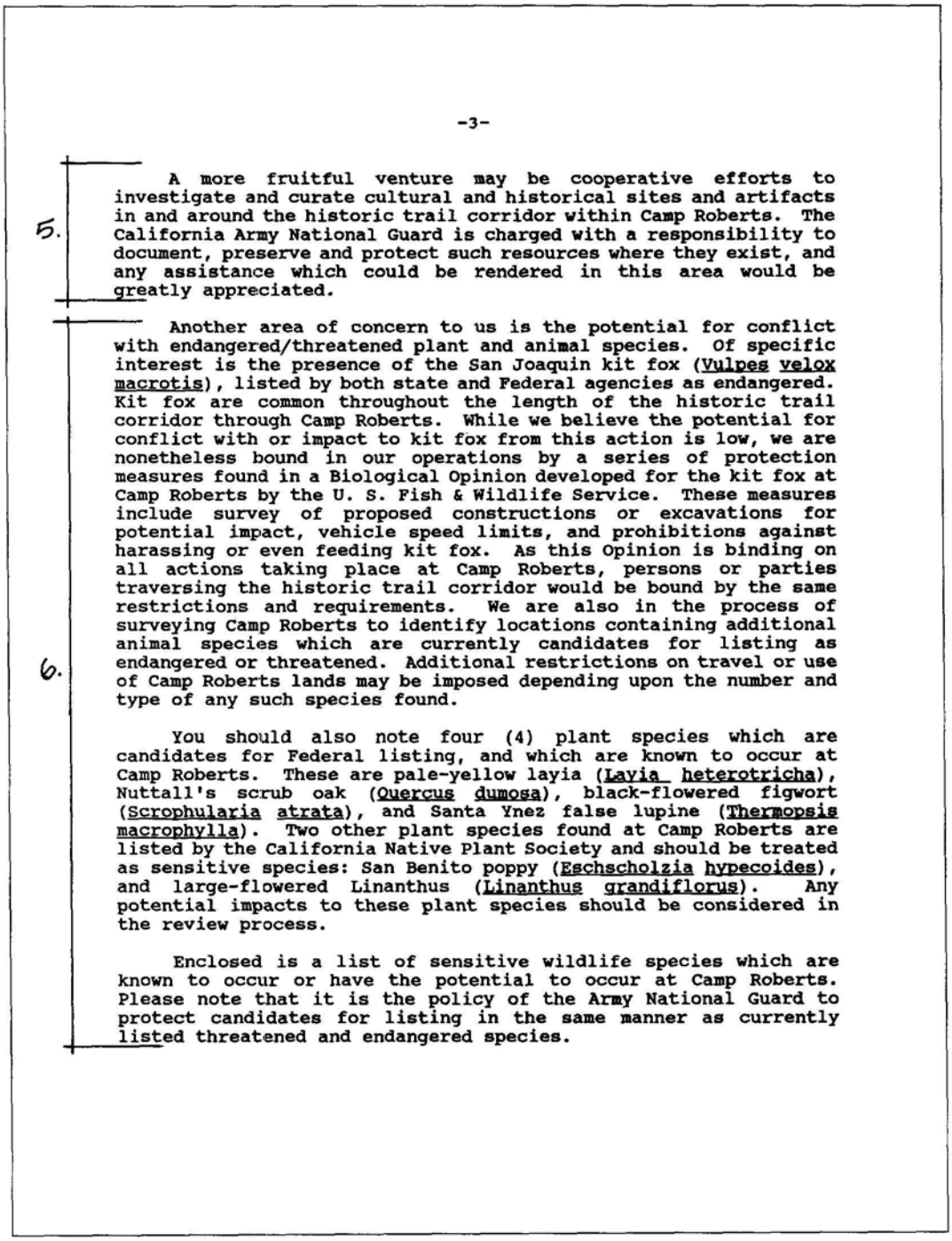
We believe the placement of markers at both Gate 10 and Gate 14, designating the entry and exit of the trail through Camp Roberts, would not pose a conflict. This action would help designate trail sections for those persons following the auto route paralleling the historic trail corridor.

4. The DEIS also makes reference to cooperative efforts to mark and preserve/enhance trail segments, specifying that in many cases the local private party or public agency involved would provide funding to accomplish these tasks. While the California Army National Guard is willing to support the Historic Trail in principle, current cutbacks in funding make any financial commitment to the maintenance of the trail impossible. Camp Roberts may in some instances be able to supply limited amounts of materials and/or labor to perform trail maintenance, replace markers, etc..

3. This proposal will provide appropriate recognition of the Anza Trail. The information is incorporated into the final plan.

4. The NPS will work with Camp Roberts to determine maintenance needs and to find alternatives to meeting those needs. If it is within Camp Roberts' policies, volunteers from local equestrian or hiking clubs could adopt this portion of trail.

Letter #14 from California Army National Guard, Camp Roberts



-3-

A more fruitful venture may be cooperative efforts to investigate and curate cultural and historical sites and artifacts in and around the historic trail corridor within Camp Roberts. The California Army National Guard is charged with a responsibility to document, preserve and protect such resources where they exist, and any assistance which could be rendered in this area would be greatly appreciated.

5.

Another area of concern to us is the potential for conflict with endangered/threatened plant and animal species. Of specific interest is the presence of the San Joaquin kit fox (Vulpes velox macrotis), listed by both state and Federal agencies as endangered. Kit fox are common throughout the length of the historic trail corridor through Camp Roberts. While we believe the potential for conflict with or impact to kit fox from this action is low, we are nonetheless bound in our operations by a series of protection measures found in a Biological Opinion developed for the kit fox at Camp Roberts by the U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service. These measures include survey of proposed constructions or excavations for potential impact, vehicle speed limits, and prohibitions against harassing or even feeding kit fox. As this Opinion is binding on all actions taking place at Camp Roberts, persons or parties traversing the historic trail corridor would be bound by the same restrictions and requirements. We are also in the process of surveying Camp Roberts to identify locations containing additional animal species which are currently candidates for listing as endangered or threatened. Additional restrictions on travel or use of Camp Roberts lands may be imposed depending upon the number and type of any such species found.

6.

You should also note four (4) plant species which are candidates for Federal listing, and which are known to occur at Camp Roberts. These are pale-yellow layia (Layia heterotricha), Nuttall's scrub oak (Quercus dumosa), black-flowered figwort (Scrophularia atrata), and Santa Ynez false lupine (Thermopsis macrophylla). Two other plant species found at Camp Roberts are listed by the California Native Plant Society and should be treated as sensitive species: San Benito poppy (Eschscholzia hypecoides), and large-flowered Linanthus (Linanthus grandiflorus). Any potential impacts to these plant species should be considered in the review process.

Enclosed is a list of sensitive wildlife species which are known to occur or have the potential to occur at Camp Roberts. Please note that it is the policy of the Army National Guard to protect candidates for listing in the same manner as currently listed threatened and endangered species.

5. Through an interagency agreement, the NPS may be able to offer technical assistance or funding to help with inventory, preservation, and monitoring of resources associated with the Anza Trail.

6. In administration of the Anza Trail, the NPS will adhere to any restrictions on use due to endangered, threatened, and sensitive plant and animal species and will consider impacts to these species. Thank you for providing the list of sensitive species. This list will be on file in the NPS trail administrative office for use when specific project proposals are made.

Letter #14 from California Army National Guard, Camp Roberts

-4-

7. A final concern centers on the portion of the historic trail corridor proceeding northwest from Camp Roberts along the north shore of Lake San Antonio to Mission San Antonio (Ft. Hunter Liggett). A dirt trail currently follows this axis which supports armored vehicle traffic moving to and from Ft. Hunter Liggett. Large numbers of heavy armored vehicles frequently travel this route, and would pose a considerable conflict and safety hazard for persons or parties travelling this route for historical purposes. Like the potential use of Camp Roberts, travel along this route should be carefully coordinated and scheduled so as to avoid armored vehicle traffic.

We hope this response has provided information useful to you in the development of the de Anza Historic Trail. Please contact Mr. Brian Duke, Associate Environmental Planner, at (805) 238-8418, if you have questions or need additional information.

Sincerely,

John W. Hageman
Lieutenant Colonel, California
Army National Guard
Commanding

Copies Furnished:
Colonel Ezell Ware, jr., Deputy Director of Environmental Programs, California Army National Guard, Sacramento
Lieutenant Colonel Fred Gage, Director of Facilities Engineering, California Army National Guard, Sacramento

7. Concerns for the condition of the trail and coordination and scheduling use of this portion of trail would be addressed in an interagency agreement between the NPS and Camp Roberts for marking the Anza Trail.

Letter #15 from the State of California Office of Historic Preservation

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — THE RESOURCES AGENCY PETE WILSON, Governor

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
P.O. BOX 942896
SACRAMENTO 94296-0001
(916) 653-6624
FAX: (916) 653-9824

(916) 653-6624
FAX (916) 653-9824

March 10, 1995

NPS941212A

Raymond I. Murray, Acting
Associate Regional Director
Resource Management and Planning
National Park Service, Western Region
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
SAN FRANCISCO CA 94107-1372

Re: Draft, Comprehensive Management and Use Plan, Juan Bautista De Anza National Historic Trail.

Dear Mr. Murray:

Thank you for submitting to our office your December 8, 1994 letter and draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan (CMUP) for the Juan Bautista De Anza Historic Trail, (Trail) a linear historic resource located in the states of California and Arizona. In 1986, the Trail was determined by the National Park Service (NPS) to meet the criteria of the National Trails System Act (NTSA) of 1983. These criteria stated that the that the Trail:

- Was established by historic use and is historically significant as a result of the use.
- Is nationally significant with respect to American history.
- It has significant potential for historical interest based on historic interpretation and appreciation.

Our office has been in contact with members of your staff in seeking to provide guidance on the the direction of the CMUP. You have already received our February 25, 1995 letter providing guidance on available documentation from our office that will ease the process of recording, documenting, and evaluating historic and archeological resources along the Trail. These resources, as you know, are potentially eligible for inclusion on the California Register if they are indeed inventoried and evaluated. We encourage you continue to incorporate to the fullest extent possible the efforts at identifying, recording, and protecting high potential sites (both federal and non-federal) as defined in NTSA Section 12 (1). We are encouraged by your apparent commitment to these efforts as stated on page 15 of the CMUP.

1.

It is our hope that the NPS is fully involved at all levels

Response to Letter #15 from the State of California Office of Historic Preservation

1. As a point of clarification, the NPS role is that of trail administrator. Since the NPS owns virtually none of the trail, local landowners and agencies will manage the trail. As noted in the draft plan, the NPS generally anticipates marking the trail with signs, interpreting the trail, and as possible, conducting a trail–long resource inventory which could provide the basis for local protection plans. The NPS does not anticipate funding the kind of rehabilitation or construction efforts that would require compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act; however, we do intend to ensure compliance with Section 106, as appropriate.

Letter #15 from the State of California Office of Historic Preservation

of those management activities dealing with the management of cultural resources of the Trail. We see the NPS as a clearing house for all local and regional information that may result in evaluation by our office in the future. This facilitation role will also allow our office to streamline the review process pursuant to eligibility nominations for the NRHP as well as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Please keep us informed as to how you intend to perform this role. If needed, we will assist you in formulating this process. 1.

Thank you again for seeking our comments on your project. We see the CMUP as a positive step in the maintenance and interpretation of historic resources along the Trail. If you have any questions, please contact staff historian Clarence Caesar at (916) 653-8902.

Sincerely,

Cherilyn Widell
State Historic Preservation Officer

#16 from the Resources Agency of California

The Resources Agency

Pete Wilson
Governor

Douglas P. Wheeler
Secretary

of California

California Conservation Corps • Department of Boating & Waterways • Department of Conservation
Department of Fish & Game • Department of Forestry & Fire Protection • Department of Parks & Recreation • Department of Water Resources

February 27, 1995

U. S. Department of Interior
National Park Service
Western Regional Office
ATTN: Meredith Kaplan
600 Harrison Street Suite 600
San Francisco, California 94107-1372

Dear Ms. Kaplan:

The State has reviewed the Draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan, and Environmental Impact Statement, Juan Bautista de Anza, National Historic Trail, Various Counties, submitted through the Office of Planning and Research.

We coordinated review of this document with the California Coastal, Native American Heritage, and State Lands Commissions; the San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board; and the Departments of Conservation, Fish and Game, Parks and Recreation, and Transportation.

None of the above-listed reviewers has provided a comment regarding this document. Consequently, the State will have no comments or recommendations to offer.

Thank you for providing an opportunity to review this project.

Sincerely,

for James T. Burroughs
Deputy Secretary and General Counsel

cc: Office of Planning and Research
1400 Tenth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
(SCH 95014006)

The Resources Building Sacramento, CA 95814 (916) 653-5656 FAX (916) 653-8102

California Coastal Commission • California Tahoe Conservancy • Colorado River Board of California
Energy Resources, Conservation & Development Commission • San Francisco Bay Conservation & Development Commission
State Coastal Conservancy • State Lands Commission • State Reclamation Board

Printed on recycled paper

Letter #17 from Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District

RANCHO SIMI RECREATION AND PARK DISTRICT

1692 Sycamore Drive, Simi Valley, California 93065 • (805) 584-4400 • FAX (805) 526-7648

January 9, 1995

Regional Director
U.S. Dept. of the Interior
National Park Service
Western Region
600 Harrison St., Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

Attention: Meredith Kaplan, WR-RP

Subject: Comprehensive Management and Use Plan
Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail

Dear Ms. Kaplan:

We were pleased to receive a copy of the plan and map supplement for this historic trail and are pleased that a segment of the recreational trail will extend through our District within Ventura County.

1. We would respectfully request that the name of the Park District be corrected from that which appears on Page C-27 of Appendix C and anywhere else it may appear in the documents.

The agency's name is "Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District".

Thank you for your assistance. We will be attending one of your public hearings in our area and will continue to stay involved in the process.

Sincerely,

Donald E. Hunt
Assistant General Manager
Park Planning
DEH/jh

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

James L. Meredith, *Chairman* • Don Funk, *Vice Chairman* • Bonnie Carpenter, *Director* • Gene Hostetler, *Director* • Steven Iceland, *Director*

Response to Letter #17 from Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District

1. This correction is incorporated in the final plan.

Letter # 18 from the San Francisco Bay Trail

BAY TRAIL

December 27, 1994

Regional Director
Attn: Meredith Kaplan, WR-RP
National Park Service, Western Region
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

RE: Anza Trail, Comprehensive Management and Use Plan and EIS

Dear Ms. Kaplan:

Thank you for the opportunity to review the Anza Trail Management Plan and EIR. After reviewing the historic trail routes and proposed recreational alternatives, we would ask you to note the following: The Bay Trail alignment is close to the historic Anza route in San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Contra Costa Counties, and has been noted in those locations as a recreational alternative. In Alameda County, however, only the Bay Area Ridge Trail has been so identified. From my reading of the route maps, the Bay Trail is actually closer to the historic route through much of Alameda County, and since the historic route traversed flat land not far from the Bay's shore, is probably closer in character. Extensive areas of the Alameda County shoreline have been or are presently being restored to natural marsh habitat and/or converted to public uses. These include: the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge, Coyote Hills Regional Shoreline (Newark), the Hayward Shoreline, the San Leandro shoreline marsh restoration project (the last two, together, provide 16 miles of completed, continuous trail), the Martin Luther King, Jr. Regional Shoreline (East Bay Regional Park District, Oakland, 4 miles), and the proposed Eastshore State Park (Oakland, Emeryville, Berkeley, Albany, Richmond, 9 miles). These areas provide excellent public access opportunities, and many of them provide hikers and cyclists with an "urban wilderness" experience of the Bay's natural shoreline. 1.

This Bay Trail alignment connects in southern Alameda County with the trails in the Santa Clara County portion of the National Wildlife Refuge, identified in the Anza Trail Plan, and, in northern Alameda County, with the segment in Richmond continuing north along the West Contra Costa County shoreline, also identified in the plan. For these reasons, we believe that it

Administered by the Association of Bay Area Governments
P.O. Box 2050 • Oakland California 94604-2050
Joseph P. Bort MetroCenter • 101 Eighth Street • Oakland California 94607-4756
Phone: 510-464-7935
Fax: 510-464-7970

Response to Letter # 18 from the San Francisco Bay Trail

1. The NPS appreciates the interest of the Bay Trail in recognizing the Anza Trail. We look forward to coordinating with you in marking and interpreting the Bay Trail as the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail in San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Contra Costa Counties.

There is no question of the recreational and resource value of the Bay Trail in Alameda County; however, the Bay Area Ridge Trail was selected as the recreational route for the Anza Trail in the western part of that county because it provides overlooks of San Francisco Bay. In 1776, the Spanish were still trying to establish the extent and character of the "river of San Francisco," so the Anza reconnoitering party followed the low foothills (approximately Interstate 580 today) to

Letter # 18 from the San Francisco Bay Trail

1. makes good sense to consider the Bay Trail, along with the Bay Area Ridge Tail, as a recreational alternative to the Anza Trail Route in Alameda County.

2. Please consider the Bay Trail Project as a resource to aid with the implementation of the Anza Trail Plan.

Sincerely

Brian Wiese
Trail Development Coordinator

cc: Steve Fiala, East Bay Regional Park District
Peter Bluhon, East Bay Area Trails Advisory Council
Stana Hearne, Citizens for an Eastshore State Park

record what they saw of the Bay. Given subsequent development of the East Bay, the Bay Area Ridge Trail provides the best potential for a recreational trail that interprets the experience of the Anza expedition in western Alameda County.

2. Comment noted.

Letter #19 from the East Bay Regional Park District

REGIONAL PARKS

EAST BAY REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT

Terri Ridder
President
Susan Simon
Vice-President
Douglas Siden
Treasurer
Jean Siri
Secretary
Carol Severn
Jocelyn Combs
Beverly Lane
Pat O'Hara
General Manager

March 1, 1995

Regional Director
Attention: Meredith Kaplan, WR-RP
National Park Service, Western Region
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

Subject: Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail
Draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan

Dear Ms. Kaplan:

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the Draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

The East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD) supports the Plan's preferred Alternative D because it encourages linking the multi-use de Anza historic trail to local and regional trails, especially those trails offering a similar landscape and user experience; it encourages a continuous recreational trail within the historic corridor; it encourages cooperative partnerships between the National Park Service and local/regional park agencies for developing, managing and maintaining the trail; and it provides for technical assistance from the National Park Service.

1. The Park District is currently going through a Master Plan update, with Plan completion anticipated by 1996. In the interim, the LARPD Master Plan and Master Trails Plan will be the guiding document for regional parks and trails in the Eastern Alameda County area. The Park District's Master Plan update will recognize that the historic route through western Alameda and Contra Costa Counties passes through a number of existing EBRPD parklands including Coyote Hills Regional Park, Lone Tree Point and Carquinez Strait Regional Shorelines and Selby Open Space; and that the historic route also encompasses segments of several regional trails including the Bay Trail, Bay Area Ridge Trail, and Delta De Anza Regional Trail.

In addition, in those locations where the de Anza National Historic Trail passes through Park District facilities, the National Park Service and Park District should coordinate on interpretive signage.

2950 Peralta Oaks Court P O Box 5381 Oakland CA 94605 0381 Tel 510 635 0135 TDD 510 633 0460 Fax . 510 569 4319

Response to Letter #19 from the East Bay Regional Park District

1. The NPS appreciates your consideration of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail in your planning process and looks forward to coordinating with you on trail alignments, interpretive exhibits, and trail marking. The NPS prefers the "Anza Trail" to the "de Anza Trail."

Letter #19 from the East Bay Regional Park District

Page Two
Meredith Kaplan
March 1, 1995

2. There are no **existing** federal, state, regional parklands or trails east of Livermore in Alameda County, other than Brushy Peak, that could encompass the historic route. The LARPD Master Trails Plan does, however, show several **planned** trails that fairly closely follow the historic route. Plan implementation in this area will involve obtaining easements for the trail corridor and will demand coordination and cooperation between the National Park Service, local agencies and landowners.

3. The Park District looks forward to working with the National Park Service as it implements the Draft Management and Use Plan for the historic de Anza trail. Thank you again for the opportunity to provide comments. Should you have any questions, please call me or Bob Bouska, Trail Coordinator at 635-0135, ext. 2600.

Sincerely Yours,

Andrea Mackenzie

Andrea Mackenzie
Park Planner

2. The plan recognizes the need for this kind of cooperation between the NPS, local agencies, and landowners.

3. The NPS looks forward to working with the East Bay Regional Park District on these significant sections of the Anza Trail.

Letter #20 from Maricopa County, Arizona

Department of Planning & Infrastructure Development

January 9, 1995

Regional Director
Attention: Meredith Kaplan, WR-RP
National Park Service, Western Region
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

Dear Mr. Albright:

Subject: Draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan/Environmental Impact Statement and Map Supplement for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail

Thank you for the opportunity to review the aforementioned document. The draft plan for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail comes at a most opportune time as Maricopa County is developing a county-wide Comprehensive Plan/Long Range Transportation System Plan. The information and recommendations included in your draft plan will be reviewed for inclusion into the county comprehensive plan/transportation plan.

If you would like information on, or be kept abreast of, the county's long range planning effort please notify either Jill Herberg-Kusy, Comprehensive Planning and Coordination Division Principal Planner, or Mike Sabatini, Multi-Modal Transportation System Planning Branch Manager, at Maricopa County, 2901 West Durango, Phoenix, AZ 85009, (602)506-4584.

Our review of the Draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan/Environment Impact Statement did not reveal any issues at this time. We look forward to receiving a final draft of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail Comprehensive Management and Use Plan.

Sincerely,

Thomas R. Buick
Director

301 West Jefferson Phoenix, AZ 85003
(602) 506-3301 (Fax) 506-3601

Thank you for your interest.

Letter #21 from the San Luis Obispo, California, Council of Governments

San Luis Obispo Council of Governments

Regional Transportation Planning Agency
Metropolitan Planning Organization
Congestion Management Agency

Arroyo Grande
Atascadero
Grover Beach
Morro Bay
Paso Robles
Pismo Beach
San Luis Obispo
San Luis Obispo County

February 27, 1995

Regional Director
Western Regional Office
National Park Service
600 Harrison St., Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

Subject: Proposed Juan Bautista de Anza Trail

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the *Draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan and Environmental Impact Statement* for the proposed Juan de Anza National Historic Trail. Our comments are focused on the Alternative D proposal. The following discussion is centered on major issues identified in the plan. Additional comments regarding San Luis Obispo County are also included.

1. Certifiable Routes and Uses
The route should be commemorated within San Luis Obispo County as a multi-use trail. The route through San Luis Obispo County very closely parallels existing roadways and railroad right-of-way and is eminently suitable for rail, auto, and bike routes. Portions of the route are also suitable for use as a hiking or horseback trail. The San Luis Obispo Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) will be evaluated for inclusion of the Anza Trail as both a bike trail and an auto route at the time of the next update of this document. Designation of a rail route should be considered at the state level.

2. Resource Protection
The issue of resource protection is most appropriately managed at the regional or countywide level. Counties and cities can assist in the protection of resources by integrating the trail designation in local General Plans through the Circulation Element, Land Use Element, Historic Districts, and zoning or land use code standards. The National Park Service and State Parks and Transportation agencies should work with local agencies to define standardized features (ie. signage, interpretive displays, ... etc.) and develop model programs and minimum standards (ie. bike lane/trail width, markings, ... etc.) to be considered for adoption by local agencies.

3. Visitor Experience
The Trail should be designed to accommodate all types of users where appropriate. The San Luis Obispo County segment of the proposed trail contains opportunities for auto, bike, horseback and hiking. In addition, the San Luis Obispo de Tolosa, San Miguel Archangel (just off the trail near El Paso de Robles) and San Antonio de Padua (just beyond the County line) missions offer opportunity for enhanced visitor experience related to this era.

ANZACMNT.FEB

1150 Osos St. Suite 202, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401 ♦ Tel. (805) 781-4219 ♦ Fax. (805) 781-5703

Response to Letter #21 from the San Luis Obispo, California, Council of Governments

1. San Luis Obispo County was the first county along the route to recognize the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail in its trail plan. Currently the trail is recognized as an auto route with bicycle potential. Because the bicycle route was not identified in that plan, the draft Anza plan does not show a recreational trail within the county. Once the Regional Transportation Plan shows the Anza Trail as a bicycle route, the NPS will show it on Anza Trail maps.

2. We agree. Language to this effect has been added to the plan under "Resource Protection."

3. The vision is for a continuous multiuse trail, as possible, to link high potential segments and historic and interpretive sites along the entire route.

Letter #21 from the San Luis Obispo, California, Council of Governments

3. The Interpretive Sites, Historic Sites, High Potential Route Segments, as well as other Points of Interest as listed in Appendix C should be "woven into the fabric" of the Anza Trail as it intersects San Luis Obispo County. Mechanisms should be developed through the State of California Office of Historic Preservation and the Office of Tourism, as well as the local Visitors and Conference Bureau, Historical Society and others to provide ongoing information regarding these features and the Anza Trail.

4. Management and Cooperation
As with resource protection, issues of management and cooperation need to have a strong local component. Federal coordination and leadership is critical to the success of this type of effort. However, the participation and involvement of local volunteers, private organizations and individuals as well as local agencies is absolutely necessary for the success of the proposal. The county advisory groups should be continued and maintained for the purpose of establishing and maintaining the local segments of the trail. An awards and recognition program for these groups should be developed.

5. Facility Development
The development of support facilities should be determined by the relative scale and accessibility of given components of the trail. In addition, the level of local interest and support for this type of facility should determine the extent and scope of support facilities.

6. Mapping
Mapping for the route (at the scale presented in the plan) appears to traverse slopes that would not likely to have been easily maneuvered by the de Anza party (Please see the attached maps for notations regarding areas to be evaluated for accuracy). Proposed trails along the route, as shown on the SLO County Trails Plan, should be identified.

7. "Official Maps", at a larger scale, should be developed and maintained by the National Park Service. These maps should be reviewed by the local advisory group and become the basis for each region's graphic presentation of the route.

8. Comments on Appendix C:
page c-33 High Potential Route Segments should be modified to identify:
* Bike route extending from the Santa Barbara County line to the Monterey County line (most of which already is in place as bike lanes).
* Trail locations consistent with the San Luis Obispo County Trails Plan.

9. Comments on Appendix F:
Page F-5 The Anza Trail marker should be integrated into the Bike Route sign as an option to more clearly identify the route.

Thank you for considering our comments. I can be reached at (805) 781-4662 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Stephen A. Devencenzi
Senior Planner

ANZACMNT.FEB

4. Implementation of the plan strongly relies on the participation of local volunteers, private organizations and individuals, and local agencies. The NPS will continue to work with the county advisory groups. An awards and recognition program is an excellent idea which has been incorporated into the final plan.

5. Again, these are good ideas which have been incorporated in the final plan.

6. The maps have been changed.

7. The NPS, Pacific Great Basin Systems Support Office, maintains a set of 7.5 minute USGS maps with the historic corridor and potential recreation trails recorded by the local task forces. As time and money permit, the NPS will transfer this information to a Geographic Inventory System (GIS) database which can be more easily updated. This system will also make it easier to prepare trail maps for local agencies, groups, and individuals.

Response to Letter #21 from the San Luis Obispo, California, Council of Governments (cont.)

8. A bike route on highways does not meet the requirements of a high potential segment, although it could be marked as the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail if it is on the historic route.

9. Signs will be worked out with state and local agencies. Integrating the two signs is a good idea if it fits with the individual agency sign policy.

Letter # 22 from the County of San Luis Obispo, California, Department of General Services

COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO
department of general services
COUNTY GOVERNMENT CENTER • SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA 93408 • (805) 781-5200
DUANE P. LEIB, DIRECTOR

February 21, 1995

Regional Director
National Park Services, Western Region
Attn: Meredith Kaplan, WR-RP
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA TRAIL

Meredith, congratulations on the fine product which you have produced on the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. As I expressed to you, there are a couple of comments regarding the omission of proposed County trails and existing County parks. 1.

To assist you in the incorporation of these proposed and existing facilities, I have enclosed a copy of your County Trails Plan and a couple of brochures regarding existing County parks.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contract me. I believe you are producing a fine product.

TIM GALLAGHER
Parks Manager

cjt\A:\Kaplan.TG

Response to Letter #22 from the County of San Luis Obispo Department of General Services

1. The Map Supplement legend has been clarified to indicate that only those trails are shown that might be marked as the historic or recreational route for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. The maps are not intended to show all county parks and trails.

Letter #23 from the County of Los Angeles, California, Department of Parks and Recreation

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Rodney E. Cooper, Director

March 2,1995

Regional Director
National Park Service, Western Region
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

Attention: Meridith Kaplan

Dear Ms. Kaplan:

DRAFT COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT AND USE PLAN/ ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS) AND MAP SUPPLEMENT JUAN BAPTISTA DE ANZA NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL

1. The Department has reviewed the above named document, our comments are as follows. All potential impacts to existing recreation and/or natural areas should be fully discussed in the Draft Environmental Impact Report.

High Potential Historic and Interpretive Sites:
(Along the Juan Baptista de Anza National Historic Trail)
Whittier Narrows

2. The document indicates that the County Schabarum Trail would be used as part of the Historic Trail. The document also indicates the use of Whittier Narrows Nature Center (WNNC) as a potential interpretive center for the project (page C-21). The WNNC is separated from the Schabarum Trail by the San Gabriel River Channel. The only access to the nature center requires crossing over the channel via the bridge on Peck Avenue. Therefore, because of access limitations, we recommend the use of the City of Pico Rivera's Bicentennial Park, otherwise known as "Horseman's Park". This park, which affronts the Schabarum Trail is a more appropriate location for an interpretive site (see attached map "A-2") when considering access, safety and the ability for equestrian staging. This location also offers "high potential to interpret the trails historical or cultural significance".

Skyline County Riding and Hiking Trail:

3. The correction should be made on "Sheet 22 of 47" of the map supplement to reflect the portion of the Skyline Trail which has been dedicated to the County. The attached map (A-1) indicates the dedicated portion of the Skyline Trail and the proposed portion. Coordination is required with this Department for the placement of any trail signs.

Executive Offices • 433 South Vermont Avenue • Los Angeles, CA 90020-1975 • (213) 738-2961

Response to Letter #23 from the County of Los Angeles, California, Department of Parks and Recreation

1. Impacts are discussed at a programmatic level appropriate for a management plan of this sort.

2. Bicentennial Park has been added in the final plan as a potential staging area and interpretive site for the recreational trail.

3. This correction has been made.

Letter #23 from the County of Los Angeles, California, Department of Parks and Recreation

Ms. Meridith Kaplan, Regional Director
March 1, 1995
Page 2

If you have any questions related to trail issues, please contact Bertha Ruiz, Trails Planner, at (213) 738-2973.

Master Plan Coordination:

4. As design development for the project occurs, coordination with the County's Master Plan for the Los Angeles River should take place. Projects recommended in the Los Angeles River Master Plan may be impacted and/or possibly implemented through project development. The Los Angeles River Master Plan is being coordinated by County Public Works Planning Division. The Project Manager is Mr. Chris Stone. He can be contacted at (818) 458-4309.

We appreciate the opportunity to review and comment on this document. If you have any questions or require further information, please contact me at (213) 738-2972.

Sincerely,

Frank A. Moreno Jr.
Park Planning Assistant

SENT VIA FAX; Original in U.S. mail

ATTACHMENT

CC: City of Pico Rivera, Steve Hertzing, Planning Director

JUANANZA

4. The NPS is coordinating with the planning process for the Los Angeles River.

Letter #24 from the County of Riverside, California, Transportation and Land Management Agency

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

TRANSPORTATION AND LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Transportation Department

David E. Barnhart
Director of Transportation

TRANSPORTATION PLANNING AND SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT DIVISION

February 28, 1995

Mr. Stanley T. Albright, Regional Director
National Park Service, Western Region
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

Attention: Ms. Meredith Kaplan, WR-RP

Re: Comments on Draft Document for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail

Dear Mr. Albright:

The County of Riverside Transportation Department has reviewed the draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan/Environmental Impact Statement and Map supplement for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. Our comments are as follows:

1. (1) Riverside County, page C-18: Note #1 reads: ".....They further noted that this proposal would jeopardize the historic route and should be removed from county plans." The portions of Bautista Canyon Road that are a Specific Plan road are intended to be built as a four lane facility in the future. However, the design at time of implementation will be in accordance with all State and/or Federal Environmental requirements to ensure that a sensitively integrated facility is built. All required environmental mitigation and possibly extra mitigation will be incorporated into the project, if and when a four lane facility is built. The facility would enhance rather than jeopardize the historic route.

2. (2) This Department is currently working with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and U.S. Forest Service to incorporate areas for interpretation of the historic trail in the Bautista Canyon area as part of a road improvement project.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (909) 275-6767, or Sena B. Wijesinha, Senior Transportation Planner, at (909) 275-6828.

Sincerely,

Edwin D. Studor
Transportation Planning Manager

SBW:mw
cc: Paul Romero/Jeff Weinstein

4080 Lemon Street, 8th Floor • Riverside, California 92501 • (909) 275-6740
P.O. Box 1090 • Riverside, California 92502-1090 • FAX (909) 275-6721

Response to Letter #24 from the County of Riverside, California, Transportation and Land Management Agency

1. The text, as stated on page C–18, accurately represents the views of attendees as public meetings for the Anza Trail.

2. The NPS would appreciate being involved in any interpretation regarding the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. If the segment of road in question is within the U.S. Forest Service boundaries, it is a component of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail by law. (See the National Trails System Act, Appendix A.) If the segment of road is within Riverside County jurisdiction, the County could apply for certification as a segment of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail in order to mark the trail.

Letter #25 from the County of Santa Clara, California

County of Santa Clara

Environmental Resources Agency
Parks and Recreation Department
298 Garden Hill Drive
Los Gatos, California 95030
(408) 358-3741 FAX 358-3245
Reservations (408) 358-3751 TDD (408) 356-7146

March 1, 1995

Regional Director
National Park Service, Western Region
Attention: Meredith Kaplan, WR-RP
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

Dear Ms. Kaplan:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Juan Bautista de Anza draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan and Environment Impact Statement. Our comments are focused on the map supplement.

The Santa Clara County Parks & Recreation Department is currently in the process of updating the Trails component of our County General Plan. As part of that process, we are working to incorporate a recreational retracement route for the Juan Bautista de Anza Trail that will provide a continuous multi-use recreational experience for hikers, bicyclists, and equestrians. In some cases, this will require the development of parallel routes to provide for different uses. According to the descriptions for recreation retracement routes on Page 25, this should be acceptable.

For your reference, we have enclosed a draft Countywide Trails Master Plan Map. This map is still being refined but some key discrepancies between the de Anza maps and the County map are noted below: 1.

- Sheet 47. We will not be indicating a recreational trail extending beyond Coe State Park into the San Antonio Valley.
- Sheet 40. We intend to show parallel trails separating bicycles (they would follow the inland historic route) and equestrians/hikers (they would more closely follow the route shown on this sheet) through this portion of the County.
- Sheet 39. We will not be indicating a trail along the canal. Instead, we will take the trail over the Santa Teresa Hills in the vicinity of Santa Teresa Park.

Board of Supervisors: Michael M. Honda, Blanca Alvarado, Ron Gonzales, James T. Beall Jr., Dianne McKenna
County Executive: Richard Wittenberg

Response to Letter #25 from the County of Santa Clara, California

1. The NPS appreciates the attention that Santa Clara County gave to the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail during its trail planning process. The maps in the final Anza Trail plan Map Supplement reflect the Anza Trail alignments shown in the *Draft Report Santa Clara County Countywide Trails Master Plan Update* and confirmed in subsequent conversations with the County Trail Planner and consultant.

Letter #25 from the County of Santa Clara, California

From there, we intend to overlay the de Anza Trail onto the Bay Area Ridge Trail Route until it reaches Highway 17. Then, it would go along a lower ridge in the vicinity of the route shown on Sheet 40. In addition, the Bay Trail route has been modified slightly. We are no longer proposing a trail between the salt ponds and the WPCP. The trail will go through Alviso and then cross over to connect with the Coyote Creek.

1.

- Sheet 38. We are currently showing the de Anza route going along Coyote Creek between Bailey Road and the Pajaro River as shown on Sheet 38. However, we are also indicating a bike route along the historic de Anza route and may want to designate this as a parallel trail route.

Our Countywide Trails Master Plan Map should be finalized over the next couple of months. We would appreciate the opportunity to coordinate our map with yours before either plan goes to final printing.

Once again, thank you for the opportunity to respond to the de Anza Plan. Please call with any questions or to set an appointment to go over the County Trails Master Plan in detail. I can be reached at (408) 358-3741, ext. 152.

Sincerely,

Julie Bondurant

JULIE BONDURANT
Park Planner

enclosure: Draft Countywide Trails Master Plan Map

h/deanza.301/jb/lillian

Letter #26 from the Alameda County, California, Planning Department

ALAMEDA COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT

* Development Planning * Housing & Community Development * Policy Planning & Research * Lead Poisoning Prevention * Zoning Administration & Enforcement
399 Elmhurst Street, Hayward, CA 94544 (510) 670-5400 FAX (510) 785-8793

March 1, 1995

Regional Director
Attention: Meredith Kaplan, WR-RP
National Park Service, Western Region
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

Dear Ms. Kaplan:

The Alameda County Planning Department appreciates the opportunity to comment on the *Draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan/Environmental Impact Statement* for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. We have reviewed the document and would like to forward the following comments.

1. We note that the portion of the corridor traversing eastern Alameda County, as delineated in the Plan/EIS, differs somewhat from the trail corridor identified in earlier documents such as the Livermore Area Regional Park District (LARPD) *Regional Trail Plan*. We had shown this earlier alignment in our Area Plan for eastern Alameda County, and would appreciate clarification as to which routing is correct.

2. We are also unclear as to the implications of the alternate alignment identified through the eastern portion of the County (i.e., the routing from the Byron Hot Springs area to Brushy Peak and Arroyo del Valle). Does the Service envision a secondary corridor leading through this area? If so, has this route been mapped? Will it coincide with any existing or proposed trails?

3. In addition, we would appreciate clarification regarding implementation procedures for the Plan/EIS. We understand that NPS is supposed to serve as a coordinating entity for development of the trail, but are uncertain as to the specific roles envisioned for affected agencies and jurisdictions (e.g., LARPD, East Bay Regional Park District, Alameda County).

Of particular concern is the matter of easements, which we assume will be necessary over the length of the trail corridor. We know of only one area--a recently subdivided parcel along Tesla Road, which falls within the path of the earlier trail alignment--where any such easements have been obtained (to the best of our knowledge, no easements have been obtained by LARPD or East Bay Regional Park District for any regional trails in the area). It would be helpful to obtain more detailed guidance from NPS on its strategies regarding easements and broader implementation issues.

4. We also note that there are no official Points of Interest--with the exception of Campsite #102--identified along the eastern portion of the trail. We are aware of several cultural/historical sites

Response to Letter #26 from the Alameda County, California, Planning Department

1. The trail route shown in the LARPD *Regional Trail Plan* (1991) is based on the 1985 feasibility study for the Anza Trail prepared by the NPS. Mapping for the *Draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan/EIS* (1994) was completed at a smaller scale and should be more accurate.

2. The NPS has contracted a scholarly review of the historic route in eastern Alameda County to confirm the location of the historic alignment. The NPS understands that the LARPD and the East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD) trail plans are under review and revision and plans to coordinate closely with both districts in the conduct of the review of the historic route.

3. The NPS role is that of trail administrator. Since the NPS owns almost none of the trail,

Letter #26 from the Alameda County, California, Planning Department

along or near this segment of the trail. None of these sites is related to the de Anza expedition, but each is worthy of public note and could conceivably be linked with the de Anza trail through joint interpretive activity. While only one of these sites (Midway) is inside the designated trail corridor, all lie within a few miles of the corridor and can be accessed via paved roads.

Midway (Midway and Patterson Pass Roads, just west of the San Joaquin County line). This was originally a station on the Central Pacific (later Southern Pacific) line, located halfway between San Francisco and Sacramento. The town consisted of approximately a dozen residences at its peak (some modern structures can be found at the site today).

Altamont (8 miles east of Livermore on Altamont Pass Road at the summit of Altamont Pass). This town also originated as a station on the Central Pacific (later Southern Pacific) line. Founded in 1868, several historical structures remain on the site, including the Southern Pacific Depot and a library building that was originally used a church.

Tesla/Harrisville (12 miles east of Livermore on Tesla Road). Discovery of coal in the Corral Hollow area led to the founding of Harrisville in the 1870s. Houses for coal miners were subsequently built nearby, forming a town which came to be known as Tesla. By 1900, there were approximately 1200 people living in Tesla, but the demand for Corral Hollow coal eventually stopped due to its relatively poor quality. Tesla and Harrisville became ghost towns, and today there are virtually no remnants of the villages.

4.

Carnegie (Tesla Road, several miles east of Tesla/Harrisville site). A brick foundry was established here in the late 1800s. The town of Carnegie grew up around it, accommodating almost 100 families at its peak. The town never recovered from damage resulting from the 1906 earthquake and a subsequent flood, which washed out the railroad. Few traces of the town remain today.

The Lincoln Highway (Old U.S. 50). One of the first transcontinental auto routes, the Lincoln Highway led from New York to San Francisco. Its westernmost segment--including the portion traversing Alameda County--was later designated U.S. 50, which has since been supplanted by I-580 in most of Alameda County. One exception is the Altamont Pass segment, which continues to exist as Altamont Pass Road.

Transcontinental Railroad. Completed in 1873, the transcontinental railroad was originally routed through the Livermore Valley and Niles Canyon to its western terminus in Alameda (a more direct line was built to the north in the late 1870s, diverting most rail traffic over the Carquinez Straits). The railway entered the eastern portion of Alameda County through Altamont Pass, then passed through Midway, Livermore and Pleasanton.

California Aqueduct. Primary component of the State Water Project, which transports water from Northern California to the San Joaquin Valley and points south of the Transverse Ranges. Most components of the aqueduct system were completed by 1973.

local landowners and agencies will manage the trail. The NPS will encourage counties to recognize the Anza Trail through elements of their general plans. Generally, once a trail is recognized in a general plan, easements can be obtained for the trail when development occurs. Strategies are discussed in the final plan under the heading "Resource Protection."

4. Points of interest are not included in the management proposal for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail, Alternative D. The sites listed, while having historic and cultural merit, would not be included in interpretation for the Anza Trail.

Letter #26 from the Alameda County, California, Planning Department

4. *Altamont Pass windfarms.* Located north and south of Altamont Pass near the border with San Joaquin County, this is the most developed wind resource area in the world with approximately 7000 turbines operating (over 5800 in Alameda County).

5. We look forward to working with NPS on implementation of the de Anza National Historic Trail. Please feel free to contact me at (510) 670-6532 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Chris Bazar
Planner III

5. The NPS looks forward to coordination with Alameda County.

Letter #27 from the City of Tucson

CITY OF TUCSON

The Sunshine City

CITY HALL
P.O. BOX 27210
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85726-7210

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING
791-4505
791-4571
791-4541
FAX (602) 791-4130

February 24, 1995

Ms. Meredith Kaplan, WR-RP
National Park Service, Western Region
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

Subject: Draft Management and Use Plan for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail - September 1994

Dear Ms. Kaplan:

The City of Tucson Planning Department appreciates the opportunity to review the Draft Plan for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. We have followed the planning efforts for this project for the past several years and have enjoyed working with you. You have performed a monumental task in the coordination of 19 Counties and numerous other jurisdictions and agencies to create this management plan. The City of Tucson looks forward to the acceptance of the management plan and the further implementation of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

We offer several minor corrections to the management plan. Our recommendations follow:

1. page 57 - Suggest dropping "incorporated" from the title of Table 10 because counties don't incorporate and several of the communities listed such as Green Valley are not incorporated.

page 73 - Reviewers needs an "e".

2. page B-2 - The map of Pima County in Appendix C shows expedition camp sites numbered from 15 to 20. The written description of historic and interpretive sites in Appendix B does not describe Camps #16, #19, and #20. Is this an oversight?

3. The description of Mission San Agustín del Tucson is a bit misleading. It should read: Foundation walls and other signs of past occupation remain sufficiently intact **within the subsurface of the site** that there are..... In addition, a space is needed between the description of Presidio San Agustín del Tucson and Santa Cruz River Park.

RECYCLED PAPER

Response to Letter #27 from the City of Tucson, Arizona

1. These corrections have been made.

2. All expedition campsites can be identified from the diaries of the expedition. The Map Supplement shows the general location of each site, and Appendix C shows the general location and the Font diary name for each site. Appendix B describes only those sites identified in the planning process to have historic or interpretive potential, which included the possibility of public access. As time passes, more camp sites may provide opportunities for interpretation.

3. These changes have been made.

Letter #27 from the City of Tucson

page C-5 -

3. There appears to be a formatting problem under the Interpretive Sites category and the Agency/Organization Coordination category. Interpretive sites under Camp #15 should not be indented. In addition, the "State of Arizona" should not be indented under Agency/Organization Coordination.

4. The Town of Sahuarita has recently incorporated and may be close to Camp #16. They may have an interest in the de Anza Trail and this site. You may contact the Town Manager, Bob Patrick, on mobile phone 1-602-449-3734 or message phone 1-602-790-2283. You may also want to add them to Agency/Organization list if they are interested.

5. The description of the Santa Cruz River Park under the High Potential Route Segments should say...**owned and managed by the City of Tucson and Pima County...**

The description of the scenic auto route would be easier to follow if the exit number or name of the road to the San Xavier Mission and beyond were used (San Xavier Road to Mission Road to Grande Avenue to St. Mary's Road to Silverbell Road...).

The note at the bottom of the page could include the expedition camp site designation #18 to relate this note to the adjacent map.

6. Under the Interpretive Sites category only Camp #15 and Camp #19 are listed. Does this mean that there are not interpretive possibilities for Camps #16, #18, and #20 or is this an oversight?

7. The City of Tucson Planning Department would like to commend the National Park Service for the draft management plan. As this project moves forward, the Planning Department will pursue opportunities to support the implementation of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Trail as we are able.

Sincerely,

William D. Vasko

William D. Vasko
Director
Planning Department

WDV:BLM/u/barbaram/wp/anza.ltr

cc: Mayor George Miller
Michael F. Brown, City Manager

4. The Town of Suhuarita has been added to the coordination list.

5. These changes have been made.

6. See #2 above. Site #17, Mission San Xavier del Bac, is listed as a historic site, but all historic sites have interpretive potential.

7. The NPS appreciates the support the City of Tucson has shown for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail and looks forward to continuing coordination to implement the management plan.

Letter #28 from the City of San José, California

CITY OF SAN JOSÉ, CALIFORNIA
ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEERING DIVISION
675 NORTH FIRST STREET, SUITE 1000
SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA 95112
(408) 277-4777

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
RALPH A. QUALLS, JR., DIRECTOR

January 4, 1994

Regional Director
Attention: Meredith Kaplan, WR-RP
National Park Service, Western Region
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

Dear Ms. Kaplan:

We support your efforts to promote and implement the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. The following are comments regarding the draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan and Environmental Impact Statement:

1. • San Jose is in the center of a large urban metropolis, and although there over 100 miles of planned recreational trail corridors within the City's Sphere of Influence, the majority support pedestrians and hikers. Only a few trails will provide opportunities for equestrians. The proposed bayfront trail in San Jose on Map 2 of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail is not planned for equestrian use.

2. • Although shown in conceptual form, the proposed recreational trails in San Jose on Map 2 of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail should be modified to more accurately reflect potential recreational trail alignments.

3. • We assume the intent for the Bayfront Trail is to follow the same alignment as the planned Bay Trail. Several trail alternatives have been considered for the Bay Trail in San Jose and the alignment most likely to be implemented in the short term is Alternative #4 (see attached map).

This trail is proposed along the east side of Coyote Creek, in the City of Milpitas, as it heads south from Fremont. The City's Water Pollution Control Plant is located on the west side of the creek and there are serious safety and liability issues with public trail use if considered on the west side, immediately adjacent to sludge ponds as shown on the map.

The trail is proposed to continue through San Jose to the west along the southern boundary of the Water Pollution Control Plant buffer lands until it meets Zanker Road (which becomes Los Esteros Road further west) and follows it until connecting

Response to Letter #28 from the City of San José, California

1. The management plan recognizes the limited opportunities for equestrians in highly urbanized areas. In order to provide a continuous route for equestrians, the proposal describes and the *Map Supplement* depicts a recreational route consisting of approved multiuse or equestrian trails parallel to the historic corridor and providing a similar experience or offering overlooks of the historic route. The recently drafted *Santa Clara County Countywide Trails Master Plan Update* identifies such an alignment for the Anza Trail. In addition, a bicycle route generally on the historic alignment is proposed for marking as the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail throughout the county. The NPS and local users understand that the San Francisco Bay Trail does not allow equestrian use.

Letter #28 from the City of San José, California

with the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) Education Center. A definitive alignment west of the Education Center in San Jose to Sunnyvale has yet to be determined. Alternatives include alignments on existing NWR levees and an on street connection through the community of Alviso. A 3. connection to the Alviso County Marina is desired along this route. A spur connection to the expedition campsite area could be made where the Guadalupe River Trail Corridor meets the Alviso County Marina. The final stretch of trail connecting to the City of Sunnyvale is planned on excess Route 237 freeway right of way.

The City has considered a recreational trail along the Coyote-Alamitos Canal, below the Santa Teresa Hills, which follows the proposed recreational trail running through the southwest portion of the valley on Map 2. This proposed trail corridor is located on an existing dirt road that follows the canal, which is elevated directly above single family detached homes 4. "backing up" to it. Public access to this proposed alignment outside of Santa Teresa County Park to the west is poor and there is a lack of surveillance opportunities which present a safety and security risk. There are additional issues regarding the stability of the hillside and flooding from storm flows that could become a liability to the agency responsible for this trail segment. Due to the above issues, this alignment has been rejected by City staff.

Alternatives that may warrant further consideration to provide continuous trail access include a connection south through Santa Teresa County Park to the Los Alamitos/Calero Creek Park Chain and/or a connection north from Santa Teresa County Park via Cottle Road (which has existing bike lanes), Santa Teresa 5. Boulevard and Coleman Road (which has existing bike lanes) to the Guadalupe Creek Trail Corridor. The City's Draft Bicycle Master Plan shows Santa Teresa Boulevard as a proposed Class II bikeway facility. Coordination with Jo-Ann Collins (408/277-5345), the City's Bicycle Coordinator, should be made for all proposed on-street trail alignments. The Los Alamitos/Calero Creek Trail Corridor accommodates equestrians.

Please contact Joel Slavit of my staff at your earliest convenience if you have any questions or would like to further discuss any of the above comments/issues.

Sincerely,

J.P. Tindell

J.P. Tindell, Manager,
Park & Community Facilities Development

Attachment
cc: J. Collins, Streets & Parks

2. The maps have been modified to show current City of San José and Santa Clara County input.

3. The maps have been changed to represent as closely as possible current approved alignments. No marking of any trail will occur without an agreement between the NPS and the managing agency. Only approved trails will be marked.

4. This alignment has been removed from the Anza Trail maps.

5. See response #1 to this letter.

Letter #29 from the City of San Gabriel

City of San Gabriel

◆ City With A Mission ◆ Founded 1771 ◆

P. Michael Paules, City Administrator ◆ 818-308-2802

January 30, 1995

Regional Director
Attention: Meredith Kaplan, WR-RP
National Park Service, Western Region
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

Dear Ms. Kaplan:

I have reviewed the Draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

1. Previously there had been discussion of designating the San Gabriel Mission as an interpretive site in addition to its designation as a historic site. The interpretive site designation, however, is not currently included in the draft plan.

I would appreciate it if you would look into this matter and let me know if the interpretive site designation will be included in the final plan document.

Sincerely,

P. MICHAEL PAULES
City Administrator

P.S. I though you would enjoy the enclosed editorial recently published by the Los Angeles Times.

City Hall: 532 West Mission Drive, San Gabriel, California ◆ Mail: P.O. Box 130, San Gabriel, California 91778-0130
◆ 818-308-2800 ◆ FAX 818-458-2830 ◆

Response to Letter #29 from the City of San Gabriel, California

1. All historic sites such as the San Gabriel Mission would be eligible to include interpretation if they are certified as components of the Anza Trail.

Letter #30 from the City of Saratoga, California

CITY of SARATOGA

13777 FRUITVALE AVENUE • SARATOGA, CALIFORNIA 95070 • (408) 867-3438

COUNCIL MEMBERS:

Ann Marie Burger
Paul E. Jacobs
Gillian Moran
Karen Tucker
Donald L. Wolfe

February 6, 1995

Regional Director
Attention: Meredith Kaplan, WR-RP
National Park Service, Western Region
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

Re: D18 (WR-RP) San Juan Bautista de Anza National Historical Trail

Dear Ms. Kaplan,

On January 17, 1995, the City of Saratoga Parks and Recreation Commission reviewed the Draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan for the proposed San Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. The Commission is very interested in the project, especially the proposed recreational trail segment through Saratoga along the Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way. As I stated to you in our telephone conversation, the City of Saratoga has identified in its Parks and Trails Master Plan, portions of the Southern Pacific R.O.W. as a possible trail corridor through the City. The plan has identified a corridor from Quito Road north to Prospect Road. At this time the City has only identified this segment in the Master Plan. Due to lack of funding, we cannot forecast when the City will start any discussion about development of this trail segment. 1.

The City of Saratoga would like to be informed of any future discussion of the proposed historical trail through the City. Please send any future information to Bob Rizzo, Parks Superintendent, at the City address above.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Crotty, Chairperson
Parks and Recreation Commission

c/ Park and Recreation Commission
Larry Perlin
Bob Rizzo
File

jw

Printed on recycled paper

Response to Letter #30 from the City of Saratoga, California

1. The NPS appreciates the City of Saratoga's support of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. Since the draft management plan for the Anza Trail was published, Santa Clara County has completed a *Draft Countywide Trails Master Plan*. In preparation for that plan, the County coordinated with cities along the Anza route, including the City of Saratoga, to ensure a continuous trail throughout the county. The county plan now shows Canyon Trail and Big Basin Way/Saratoga Creek as bicycle routes which most closely parallel the historic corridor and may be marked as the Anza Trail. The Southern Pacific right–of–way is identified as a connector trail route in the County's plan. Please refer to the trail map and page D–3 in the County plan.

Letter #31 from the City of San Jacinto, California

SAN JACINTO

February 28, 1995

Ms. Meredith Kaplan
National Park Service, Western Region
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

Subject: Juan Bautista De Anza National Historic Trail

Dear Ms. Kaplan:

Thank you for the information on the De Anza Trail which you recently sent to Jeff Cherry of my staff.

I have been asked to gather information regarding the plans for this National Historic Trail and how they specifically relate to the City of San Jacinto.

I have looked over the information you sent as well as asked questions of local historians and have the following comments/questions.

1. Appendix C of the Draft Management and Use Plan and Environmental Impact Statement dated September 1994 calls for coordination with various cities, including the City of San Jacinto. We have no record of receiving any information on this project, which seems to run through the City for several miles. As a result, we were unaware of the February 8th meeting in Riverside, scheduled for Plan review. Please add my name to your mailing list.

2. It appears the Ramona Expressway is going to be marked as the De Anza Trail. Is this correct? If so, how frequently?

3. De Anza followed the south side of the San Jacinto River. In his day, the river actually flowed farther south than its current location. Thus, the actual "Historic Trail Corridor" as shown on your maps should actually be narrower in the San

City of San Jacinto • 201 East Main Street • San Jacinto, California 92583
909/487-7330 • FAX 909/654-9896
Printed on Recycled Paper

Response to Letter #31 from the City of San Jacinto, California

1. The City of San Jacinto has been added to the mailing list.

2. The frequency of roadway markings for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail will be determined in discussions between the NPS and the managing agencies.

3. The representation of the historic corridor through San Jacinto has been modified on the basis of maps provided by the City of San Jacinto planning department.

Letter #31 from the City of San Jacinto, California

Ms. Meredith Kaplan
De Anza Trail
February 28, 1995
Page 2

4. Jacinto area. There is a historic marker already in existence commemorating the Trail, in Sallee Park off Idyllwild Drive. It reads "De Anza Trail 1774-1775. Dedicated 1941". Perhaps this should be incorporated into the Plan.

5. 4. Camp #58 may be within the City of San Jacinto. Is there any definitive location in mind? I believe some land in that area has been given to a local museum association. Perhaps there is some correlation between the two sites.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

BRIAN MCNABB
Director of Community Development

BKM:lr LL\DeAnzaTr

4. Local interpretation may include reference to the marker.

5. Camp #58 is near the Mount Rudolph area as shown on sheet 20 of 47 in the Map Supplement.

Letter #32 from the City of La Verne, California

CITY OF LA VERNE
CITY HALL
3660 "D" Street, LaVerne, California 91750

February 28, 1995

Regional Director
Attention: Meredith Kaplan, WR-RP
National Park Service
600 Harrison Street
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

Re: Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail

Dear Ms. Kaplan:

It is with great interest that we have reviewed the draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan/Environmental Impact Statement and Map Supplement for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

The City of La Verne takes pride in preservation of its heritage and would like to assume an active role in shaping the de Anza Trail as it travels through the City and surrounding area.

Some of the issues we would like addressed include:

1. - How will the trail be delineated and used in La Verne?
2. - What funding will be available to the City?
3. - What funding will be requested from the City?
4. - To what extent will the National Park Service assist the City in acquiring land, if necessary, for creating a continuous and unified trail?
5. - Has a list of threatened and endangered species been submitted for Los Angeles County?
6. - Has there been a projection for the number of visitors that may use the trail on an annual basis and their impact on local systems?

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Fax 909/596-8737

Response to Letter #32 from the City of La Verne, California

1. The historic route passes through La Verne, and the city may be included in the auto tour guide book. Interstate 10 will be marked as the auto route in your area.

2. If the city proposes a project related to historic interpretation of the Anza Trail, some limited cost share money could possibly be available. No funding would be requested from the city as a part of this plan.

3. No land would be acquired for the trail in La Verne.

4. The USFWS has provided a list of threatened and endangered species. See appendix M.

5. We have no information on which to base a projection of visitors. Since La Verne would be included only in the guide book auto tour, the NPS estimates that the visitor impact on local systems will be minimal.

Letter #32 from the City of La Verne, California

March 1, 1995, Page 2

6. Has there been discussion with other agencies that propose trail systems in the same or nearby areas; how will these trail plans be coordinated with plans currently under development by Los Angeles County for regional bike paths and trails?

7. How will the trail corridor designation affect affect future development sites in La Verne? Will any additional environmental mitigations be required when considering development of these sites?

8. How will the City's identity be incorporated into signage?

9. Will the NPS provide a representative to address local public hearings and/or present future public meetings?

10. Will educational materials, publications, and related promotional materials be available without charge or at cost?

11. Are tapes or written testimony available from the public meetings held in Riverside and Agoura Hills?

I can be reached at (909) 596-8706, between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and 8:30 a.m. and 12:30 p.m. on Thursdays.

Sincerely,

Carolyn Meredith

Carolyn Meredith
Assistant Planner

de ANZA

6. The NPS has attempted to coordinate with all agencies affected by trail plans. In addition, a Los Angeles County Anza Trail task force helps with coordination.

7. No affect on future development is anticipated.

8. Generally, signage and exhibits for the trail will emphasize the trail identity and not the managing agency identity.

9. The NPS can provide a representative, if appropriate. Also, members of the county task force can attend meetings, if appropriate.

10. The plan anticipates publication of a trail brochure which may be available at no cost. At this time, costs of other educational and promotional materials cannot be estimated.

11. No tapes were made by the NPS at the public meetings.

Letter # 33 from the City of Fremont, California

CITY OF FREMONT
CITY ADMINISTRATION

March 1, 1995

Regional Director
Attention: Meredith Kaplan, WR-RP
National Park Service, Western Region
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

RE: **Comprehensive Management and Use Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail**

Dear Regional Director:

The City of Fremont appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Comprehensive Management and Use Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. The City of Fremont believes that the Anza Trail will be an important historical link in the National Trail System, and will also have a beneficial impact on historical preservation in Fremont and the region.

A segment of the historic trail lies in Fremont, and three of historic/interpretative sites in the Plan are within the City's boundaries: 1) Rancho Higuera Historical Park (site #105); 2) Mission San Jose (site #106); and, 3) Coyote Hills Regional Park (site #107). The City agrees that these are important resource sites and should be included in the Plan. The following sites should also be considered for inclusion in the Plan, based on the established criteria, as historic or interpretative locations along the Fremont segment of the Anza Trail (see attached map):

1. Stanford Avenue Trailhead/Staging Area - Stanford Avenue lies within the Anza trail corridor and is of cultural historic and prehistoric importance. Stanford Avenue originates at Mission Boulevard and terminates in a cul-de-sac adjacent to City-owned property. East Bay Regional Parks District leases the land from the City and operates a major regional trailhead and staging area which links the Anza Trail to Mission Peak and the Sunol Regional Wilderness trails, and will eventually connect with the Bay Ridge Trail. The property includes an area once occupied by an Ohlone Village dating back to before the Anza expedition. The area contains many undisturbed artifacts and cultural resources (Stanford Ave. EIR, SCH No.9103086).

2. The Stanford Avenue area was once part of the lands controlled by Mission San Jose, founded June 1797. Under Alternative C of the Plan (Broad Outreach), the area also would be important because it contains the site of the Warm Springs Resort developed by Clemente Columbet in 1850, due to the hot and cold springs

1

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Response to Letter # 33 from the City of Fremont, California

1. The Stanford Avenue Trailhead/Staging Area appears to meet the criteria for an interpretive site for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. It has been added to the plan and described in Appendix B. The NPS would work with the Ohlone Tribe, East Bay Regional Park District, the City of Fremont, and any other interested parties to interpret the site. The land manager or owner would need to request certification to become a part of the Anza Trail.

2. Even though they have historical merit, points of interest are not a part of the proposal, alternative D, and will not be added to the plan.

Letter # 33 from the City of Fremont, California

located there. The property was later purchased by Governor Leland Stanford in 1868, who established a winery on an adjacent parcel (a few of the winery buildings remain on the site).

2. Vallejo Mills Historical Park - This park lies immediately adjacent to the Anza Trail, northerly of Alameda Creek and adjacent to an important regional trail along Alameda Creek. The Alameda Creek Trail connects the Anza Trail to Coyote Hills Regional Park (with its Ohlone Settlement Exhibit), and the South San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Preserve.

The Vallejo Mills Historical Park was established by the City to restore flour mills built by Jose de Jesus Vallejo (1798-1882). Jose was the son of Ignacio Vallejo who arrived in San Diego in 1774 as a soldier under the command of Capitan Fernands Rivera. Jose was appointed civil administrator of Mission San Jose in 1836, and after purchasing the site, built the mills in the 1840's. (The Vallejo Flour Mills and The Rancho Arroyo De La Alameda, Ruy E. Kern, 1990).

3. Ohlone Cemetery - The Ohlone Cemetery was established prior to the Anza exploration, and may have been observed by those in the expedition as they followed the trail corridor along Mission Boulevard. This cemetery contains Ohlone tribal burials which date back to before and during the exploration period. Many reburials at the cemetery have been performed under the guidance of Ohlone descendants in recent years as ancient burials are unearthed during development. Because of the sensitive nature of this location, the location should be included only in the Auto Route portion of the trail.

4. Fremont Museum of Local History - The Fremont Historical Museum is located at 43300 Mission Boulevard in the Mission San Jose District of the City. This newly established museum will eventually contain artifacts and material related to the history of Fremont from the Ohlone period, through the Spanish exploration and colonization period, and up to the present time.

The attached map is annotated with other locations of historical and cultural importance to the area. These include Historic Niles, Mission San Jose, Coyote Hills Regional Park, the headquarters of the South San Francisco Bay Wildlife Refuge, and the Ardenwood Regional Preserve. The Alameda Creek Trail provides a connection from the Anza Trail to the Ardenwood Regional Preserve and Coyote Hills Regional Park.

Additionally, we would also like to suggest the following revisions to the document:

- Page 57 - Table 10: Incorporated Counties and Cities Along the Anza Trail does not include Alameda County and its incorporated cities.
- Page C-50 - Under Agency/Organization Coordination, the Ohlone Tribe should be added as a group for consulting purposes. The Ohlone Tribe is a different branch of

2

3. The Alameda Creek Trail connection is noted in Appendix C of the final plan as a connector to an interpretive site, but it would not be marked as the Anza Trail under the proposal. Vallejo Mills Historical Park does not meet the criteria for an interpretive site for the Anza Trail. See #2.

4. The Ohlone cemetery would appear to qualify as a historic site for the Anza Trail. The NPS will discuss with the Ohlone Tribe the implications of listing it as a component of the Anza Trail .

5. If the Museum wishes to install interpretive exhibits relating to the Anza expedition, the NPS will work with museum staff on planning and design of the exhibit and certification of the museum as a complementary interpretive facility.

6. See response #2 of this letter.

7. These changes have been made.

Letter # 33 from the City of Fremont, California

7. Ohlone descendants than the Muwekma-Ohlones. The contact person in Fremont is Andrew Galvan, P.O. Box 3152, Mission San Jose, CA 94539.

Should you have any questions regarding these comments, please contact Janet Harbin, Associate Planner, at (510) 494-4438.

Sincerely,

JAN PERKINS
City Manager

attachment

JP/jh
pcfile\anzatr.eis

cc: Mayor and City Council
Bonnie Davis
Andrew Galvan
East Bay Regional Parks District
Community Development Director
Leisure Services Director
Public Works Director
Senior Planner Len Banda
Assoc. Planner Janet Harbin

3

Letter #34 from Redwood City, California

Community Development Department
Planning Division

1017 Middlefield Road
P.O. Box 391
Redwood City, California 94064
Telephone (415) 780-7234

March 7, 1995

Ms. Meredith Kaplan
Anza Trail Team Coordinator
National Park Service - Western Regional office
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

Dear Ms. Kaplan:

Thank you for sending us a copy of the Comprehensive Management Plan/EIS for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. Our local preservation organization, the Redwood City Historic Resources Advisory Committee was informed of your endeavor. Other than words of support regarding the project, I have no specific comments or revisions relating to the document at this time.

1. As indicated in page C-45 and sheet 40 of the map supplement, a segment of proposed historical trail runs through Redwood City, along El Camino Real. It is debatable as to whether the Sequoia Union High School site (West side of El Camino Real/Broadway) should or could be incorporated into the proposed corridor. Unofficially speaking, we expect this site to be listed by the Keeper on the National Register of Historic Places later on this year.

It also seems premature to expect any "concrete" response from a developer with whom I have been working with (trying to incorporate the recommended marker in a new plaza site) at the "northeast" corner of Jefferson Avenue and El Camino Real. This project is expected to undergo a redevelopment/eminent domain process, and I'm not holding my breath anymore!

More importantly, I wanted to say how impressed I was with the Historic Trail document. It must be difficult to coordinate the specifics of this program on such a regional scale!

I will forward your document to our Archives/Local History Collection Room located in the Mezzanine of our Main Library at 1044 Middlefield Road for public reference.
Thank you again for sharing this exciting project with us. Best of Luck!

Sincerely yours,

Charles Jany
Senior Planner/Secretary HRAC

c: Jean Thivierge, Local History Room

Response to Letter #34 from Redwood City, California

1. The NPS plans to work with Caltrans and local agencies to mark the El Camino Real as the historic route of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail through Redwood City. If the potential for an interpretive site arises, the city can seek planning, design, and certification assistance from the NPS at that time.

Letters from Private Organizations

Letter #35 from The Patrice Press

the patrice press

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December 19, 1994

Meredith Kaplan
National Park Service
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco CA 94107-1372

Dear Meredith:

I recall that I was first called upon to review draft plans for the national historic trails with the Oregon Trail volumes, in about 1980. Since then I have done perhaps twenty-five of them, including historic site plans, for various state agencies plus the NPS. I must say that the Anza draft plan is the most professional of all, in graphics as well as content.

1. I have very few negative comments. I would like to see the very fine historical summary moved right to the front of the book, instead of buried in the back. Also, I would like to see a solid recommendation for coordination with the Mexican national
2. government, so we might be able to include a total continuous trail in the plan. This would be advantageous to the Mexican people, and I suspect with NAFTA on the books they would welcome such a plan.

3. Here are my thoughts on the questions posed on pp 4-5: The auto tour route definitely should be on the roads closest to the center of the corridor, either freeways or side roads. I would like to see parallel routes established and marked, as well as the actual trail corridor itself. I feel the interpretation should be limited to the expeditions themselves--material on the La Brea Tar Pits would be out of place when appearing in conjunction with the Anza logo. There are many important historic sites not yet listed on the National Register--yes, they should all be included if they relate to the expeditions.

4. I feel signs alone would do the interpretation job along the corridor, but definitely we will need a comprehensive R. R. Donnelley-type handout at strategic places along the trail. Budget $250,000 for this. You won't get by any cheaper. If the
5. Mexican government indeed wants to participate in this, and if they want to also translate their interpretive signs in English, then I think you should include a Spanish language text with the NPS signs. Otherwise, I would forget the multi-lingual stuff. When I'm in Mexico I appreciate signs in English, to be sure, but when they are in Spanish I am aware that I am in a foreign country and have no trouble getting the messages, one way or another.

6. You already have a fine design for the trail logo. Stick with it. Your ideas for

Response to Letter #35 from The Patrice Press

1. The NPS has acted on this suggestion, made by others, too.

2. The NPS is exploring the potential for recognizing the trail in Mexico through its Office of Mexico Affairs.

3. The proposal includes these ideas.

4. A guidebook is proposed, although the $250,000 budget for such a guide book is not. The NPS would most likely need to seek donations for a printing budget of that size.

5. Bilingual or trilingual signs will be considered on a case–by–case basis and used where appropriate.

6. Issues for the Anza Trail are different from the Santa Fe Trail which includes segments of

Letter #35 from The Patrice Press

6. marking the various routes are perfect. When you have an actual trail or path to be marked, I suggest the silk-screened Carsonite fiberglass markers every 100-150 yards. Don't succumb to the stupidity expressed by the Santa Fe office, which ignored the policies of all the other NPS administrations and advised that people should not walk in the ruts. We need pedestrian and equistrian traffic to keep the vegetation down and keep the trail marked naturally.

7. I don't think it necessary to mark the Indian trails used by Anza in any different way. Should interpretive signage be used, the situation could be explained there. As for the "inconsistent" trails, I don't think they should be marked at all.

8. As for management, I think the NPS would be most important in producing the signage and maps, directing certification ceremonies, working with the CVB's and tourism agencies in elevating awareness of the trail, and suggesting and coordinating activity for various citizen support groups. Most of all, you need to issue press releases every time something happens, to a list of all daily, weekly, and other media along the trail, including newspapers, magazines of regional interest, radio and television media. We're talking about a major release at least once a month, and always accompanied by a photograph.

Such releases would help to attract volunteers to the program. This should be continued for as long as it takes to get a national citizen support geared up to the point where they can do that themselves.

9. Support facilities can only be encouraged by the NPS. The states of Arizona and California should be encouraged to establish manned visitor centers, but don't hold your breath.

10. I like your idea of dubbing Alternative D "The Proposal." And I think D is a sound, realistic proposal--you should have no trouble getting it through. (By the way, there is a typo in the Bolton quote on page 10. And another in the middle of the second column on page 20.)

There is a grammatical error on page 27--"an" historical is incorrect. It should be "a" historical. Big typo in the bold italic in column 1, page 38. On page B-3 I think the Picacho Peak site should come above the Casa Grande ruins, if you are tracing the trail from south to north.

11. I wonder whether it is really necessary to follow old Juan through Contra Costa County. I know Cardinet would like to see this but that may be a little too comprehensive. I wonder if it advisable to trace Anza's steps every time he went to the john.

12. I think, Meredith, that your budget is perhaps one-fourth of what it should be. All the other NHT's have provision for signage--yours should too, and they aren't cheap. The others require the states to post the signs, so you don't have that expense. I know that the Seattle office spent $200,000 on the Oregon Trail map, and it was worth every penny. We send a copy with every western book we ship, and the people really appreciate that. I think they got 100,000 copies. It is an extraordinary piece of cartography, rivalling the National Geographic for excellence.

13. And finally, I commend you for avoiding the pejorative term, "native American" in

actual trail fabric (ruts). The NPS intends to encourage marking of locally established and maintained recreational trails that are on or parallel to the historic route. Marking will most likely occur at decision points along the trail.

7. The plan only offers a suggestion. Actual marking of American Indian routes will occur in consultation with each affected group.

8. Press releases are a good idea.

9. Local agencies and others will be encouraged to develop trail facilities.

10. These corrections have been made.

11. The loop on the east of San Francisco Bay is included in the authorizing legislation for the trail.

12. Others have suggested that the budget is too small. It is modified somewhat in the final plan, but the plan also tries to be realistic about the potential for funding. The plan anticipates

Letter #35 from The Patrice Press

13. the text. I like "American Indian" a lot better, and so do the American Indians.

I'm sorry I couldn't devote more time to the plan, but my plate is terribly full these days. I still have to make a living, and had to put all other projects aside until I could finish work on the first book of my twelve-volume Lincoln Highway series. That threw the Lincoln Highway Forum a month back, and our little folio is now two months in arrears. It is embarrassing.

You have done a remarkable job with this study, Meredith, and it's something you can be proud of forever more.

Sincerely,

Gregory M. Franzwa
Director

cc: Stanley T. Albright
Denis Galvin

production of a trail brochure which would include a map. Some items may have to be multi–year projects.

13. "American Indian" was used in the plan partially at your suggestion. See *Noticias de Anza*, Volume 3, No. 2.

Letter #36 from the Center for Spanish Colonial Archaeology

The Center for Spanish Colonial Archaeology

1743 South Standage, Mesa, Arizona 85202 (602) 820-5492
email ATJSW@ASUVM.INRE.ASU.EDU

Regional Director
Attention: Meredith Kaplan, WR-RP
National Park Service, Western Region
6000 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

Dear Meredith,

I greatly enjoyed receiving a copy of the draft ***Comprehensive Management and Use Plan and Environmental Impact Statement of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail***. Overall, I believe that this document represents an excellent effort. It shows considerable attention to detail. Nevertheless, I would suggest that the following issues should be addressed.

1. I can see no justification whatsoever of deleting the San Diego Presidio leg of the expedition from the trail (especially given that the loop on the east side of San Francisco Bay is included). Anza's forces' participation in the suppression of the San Diego Mission Revolt of 1775 was an integral chapter of the expedition's story, and was linked with many of the issues that set the tone and character of the rest of the expedition's experience in California (as NPS notes on pages 21, 42, 46). Furthermore, I believe that if you held a public meeting in San Diego, you would find that there would be many voices that would insist that San Diego not be deleted from this national telling of the Anza story. If you like, I can fill your mailbox to overflowing with letters from various civic groups, citizens, and historical organizations in San Diego, if this is what it takes to persuade NPS and other sponsoring organizations. I would frankly be surprised if San Diegans did not raise a strong voice in opposition to any version of the trail, or its development, that directed tourism, and related economic benefits, away from their city. Furthermore, I feel that the deletion of the San Diego chapter of the story, in all its bloody, unpleasant detail, removes the focus on the fact that the Anza expedition was overtly a military operation, aimed specifically at the conquest and subjugation of Native peoples. To eliminate this chapter of the expeditions' chronicle, and to emphasize the more positive aspects of the journey, is to re-write, and candy-coat the entire Anza, and Spanish Colonial story. If the trail is to stand for anything more than a glorified excuse to provide pleasant walkways and trail markers, it must endeavor to provide the public with some concept of the truth. While the truth of any event in the past is inherently controversial, and remains imperfectly known, it would be more than an injustice not to recognize what all credible experts would agree to, namely that the Anza expedition took place in the context of an often violent chapter of North American history, in which European empires sought to take possession of the land by fire and sword. Juan Bautista de Anza was an aggressive Indian fighter, as much as he was an explorer. I certainly would not want to make the focus of the trail some new version of the black legend of Spanish oppression. At the same time, to portray the story of Anza as "the wonderful, bold explorer" without reference to the less pleasant aspects of the Spanish Colonial experience, especially for Native peoples, is also an injustice (see especially page 47). It is because the San Diego chapter adds balance to the interpretation that it is, in my view, such an important part of the overall story. At its best, I feel that the National Park Service

Response to Letter #36 from the Center for Spanish Colonial Archaeology

1. Anza was commanded not only to select the sites for the presidio and two missions but to explore the "river of St. Francis." He considered it his duty to explore the east side of San Francisco Bay. The trip to San Diego was unplanned and undertaken at the urging of Rivera. The loop on the east of San Francisco Bay is included in the authorizing legislation for the trail. The trip to San Diego is not. Should the citizens of San Diego and other interested parties pursue the issue, Congress may be willing to consider the addition of the San Diego segment. In the meantime, opportunities are available along the authorized route to tell the story of the Kumeyaay and the San Diego Mission Revolt of 1775. Trail interpretation will address the Spanish colonial context of the Anza expeditions and will surely include his

Letter #36 from the Center for Spanish Colonial Archaeology

provides places and signposts where the public can stop to contemplate and reflect on the horrors of human history, as well as the accomplishments. I cannot believe that it is the intent of the National Park Service to sanitize the Anza expedition by leaving out the 1775 Kumyaay bid for freedom that nearly erased Spanish California.

1.

Finally, what logic allows the inclusion of the minor, and relatively unimportant excursion into the east Bay Area in San Francisco, while deleting the critical journey south to San Diego Presidio? Certainly, when it occurred, the revolt and relief of San Diego Presidio were viewed as being of far greater consequence and significance.

Another clear problem in the report is the characterization of the Tubac Presidio site (page B-2). It is simply not true that the entire presidio site of Tubac is a State Park [*"Tubac Presidio is now an Arizona State Park"*]. Approximately ten acres of the said site represent the State Park. Another ten acres are in private ownership. An additional thirteen acres are leased by the Center for Spanish Colonial Archaeology from the Baca Float Land Development Corporation Ltd.. By the way, prior to 1849, Tubac was a presidio of Sonora (it is therefore illogical to state "*...from the presidios of Sonora and Tubac...*" (p.45)).

2.

Another error of significant consequence involves the identification of the location of the Monterey Presidio (page B-10). The U.S. military base presently known as the Presidio of Monterey, has no connection with the Spanish Presidio site (which surrounds the chapel). The Anza expedition stayed on the plaza de armas of the first presidio site (which fronts the extant chapel known as the Capilla Real). A gun battery (known as "El Castillo"), constructed in the 1790's, was found in the area of the later U.S. military reservation. Most of the original Spanish presidio site is owned by the Catholic Church. It is simply a gross distortion of the truth to suggest, imply, or state that "*The presidio area is now interpreted and managed by the California State Parks and Recreation Department.*" One of the most important issues in the preservation of Spanish Colonial sites in California involves Rob Edwards' attempts to save the Spanish Presidio site, which was also the provincial capital, from further development. It certainly does not benefit his efforts to have NPS provide inaccurate information as to the location, and ownership, of this important historic place and archaeological zone.

3.

In regards to the image of Anza that is proposed for various signs, I would urge NPS to reconsider. The profile with the massive beard, wild hair, and plumed hat are based on a portrait that has an absolutely unclear association with Anza. For a variety of reasons (which I can provide if you are interested), the costume and hair shown in this painting are inappropriate to the era of the expeditions. I have not seen a single, credible piece of evidence that any Spanish military officers on the frontier wore hair in this style, or wore hats with plumes, such as the one shown. The entire effect of the artwork is to show Anza in clothing that looks more like it would belong on an early nineteenth-century haciendado. I would remind you that the expedition took place during the era of the United States Revolution. Anza wore clothing that was in keeping with other later eighteenth-century military organizations. I beg you, whatever you do, do not provide an official endorsement to this inappropriate view of what Anza wore. Frankly, if Juan Bautista de Anza were with us today, I know that he would feel insulted to be presented in a manner that would show him to have had an utter disregard for military discipline, fashion, and good taste. Certainly, dozens of alternate marker styles could easily be developed that would avoid such problems.

- 2 -

reputation as an Indian fighter in Sonora and later in New Mexico.

Parenthetically, even though many places and sites use the name "de Anza," the NPS prefers to use the name "Anza" as historically correct.

2. The characterization of Tubac Presidio and the Presidio of Monterey have been changed.

3. The NPS has attempted to correct any misrepresentations of the Anza image. Apparently, there is no clear record of whether he would have worn a field hat or the military tricorn although we are using your recommendation (*Noticias de Anza*, Vol.3, No.2) to show Anza in a flat, broad-brimmed hat as he might have worn while on campaign. We agree that the plume is wrong for this period.

Letter #36 from the Center for Spanish Colonial Archaeology

4. In regards to the alternate plans proposed, I personally think that the "layering of history" effect called for in *"alternate C"* would represent a serious mistake. To be in any way coherent, the trail needs to be focused on a relatively small number of historical components. To enlarge the story to include the tremendous diversity of history found within the corridor would inevitably trivialize the expedition, which I understand, was not the purpose behind the original legislation. I am also curious as to why *"alternate B"* included interpretation of the lives of Anza expedition descendants? Given the range of choices, *"alternate D"* seems to me most attractive. I believe that this alternative would of course be greatly strengthened by the incorporation of the San Diego expedition link.

5. In regards to the lists of consultants and coordinators, I would say that I was particularly disturbed by the fact that such a great emphasis was placed on bureaucrats, descendants, and recreation specialists. Recognized authorities in Spanish Colonial history, archaeology, education, and public interpretation, were all but ignored. The kind of research skills required to address the technical issues involved in the cultural resources found in connection with the trail requires a level of expertise that more general "historians," or "archaeologists," simply do not possess. Furthermore, NPS apparently made no efforts to contact relevant experts through either the Gran Quivira Meetings, or, the California Mission Studies Meetings. These two sets of well-known meetings represent the largest gathering of scholars who have an interest in topics of the sort considered in the report. Perhaps the non-professional character of the interests expressed by these groups explains why the unquestionably misguided "layered history" approach of *"alternate C"* was advocated. I thank God that the Director of the Western NPS Region saw fit to correct this error.

6. As someone who has long enjoyed retracing Anza's footsteps (there are few segments that are accessible that I have not transversed), and as someone who has led archaeological projects at numerous Anza expedition-related sites (Tubac Presidio, Mission San Agustín del Tucson, Mission San Xavier del Bac, Tucson Presidio, Mission San Antonio de Padua, and San Diego Presidio), I applaud your efforts in attempting to create for the benefit of the public, a Juan Bautista de Anza National Trail. The Anza Expedition was one of the great landmarks in Spain's quest to expand her empire in the north. I only hope that whatever is eventually created accurately presents the past in all of its complexity, showing both the pleasant and malevolent consequences, of Anza's epic ride into the pages of history. Perhaps by learning from both the good and bad, future generations will find a better route into the future.

Thanks again for soliciting my input,

Sincerely,

Jack S. Williams

Jack S. Williams Ph.D.
Executive Director
The Center for Spanish Colonial Archaeology
Principal Investigator
Tubac Presidio Archaeological Project
San Diego Presidio Archaeological Project

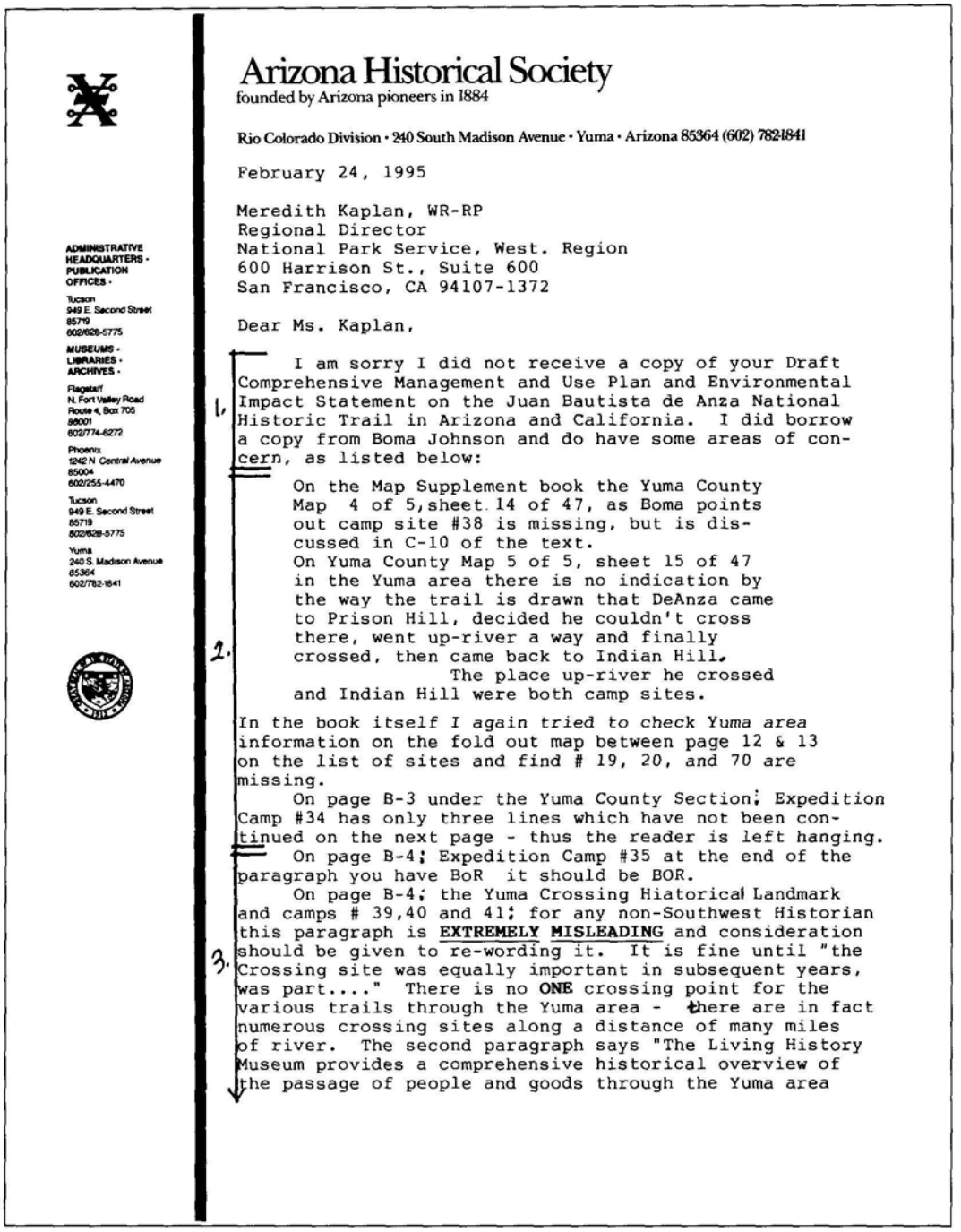
- a not-for-profit corporation -

4. Alternative B included interpretation of the expedition descendants to allow for a fuller interpretive treatment of the Spanish colonial period and it effects. See #1 regarding Alternative D.

5. Many Spanish colonial experts as well as experts in other areas advised the NPS during the planning process and are included on the task force and reviewer lists. Information on the planning process was published in the newsletters of the two groups mentioned.

6. The NPS looks forward to your continued involvement in trail interpretation to ensure that the complexity of Anza's character, the expeditions he led, and the Spanish colonial experience is well told.

Letter #37 from the Arizona Historical Society, Rio Colorado Division



Arizona Historical Society
founded by Arizona pioneers in 1884

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February 24, 1995

Meredith Kaplan, WR-RP
Regional Director
National Park Service, West. Region
600 Harrison St., Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

Dear Ms. Kaplan,

I am sorry I did not receive a copy of your Draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan and Environmental Impact Statement on the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail in Arizona and California. I did borrow a copy from Boma Johnson and do have some areas of concern, as listed below: 1.

On the Map Supplement book the Yuma County Map 4 of 5, sheet 14 of 47, as Boma points out camp site #38 is missing, but is discussed in C-10 of the text.
On Yuma County Map 5 of 5, sheet 15 of 47 in the Yuma area there is no indication by the way the trail is drawn that DeAnza came to Prison Hill, decided he couldn't cross there, went up-river a way and finally crossed, then came back to Indian Hill. 2.
The place up-river he crossed and Indian Hill were both camp sites.

In the book itself I again tried to check Yuma area information on the fold out map between page 12 & 13 on the list of sites and find # 19, 20, and 70 are missing.

On page B-3 under the Yuma County Section; Expedition Camp #34 has only three lines which have not been continued on the next page - thus the reader is left hanging.

On page B-4; Expedition Camp #35 at the end of the paragraph you have BoR it should be BOR.

On page B-4; the Yuma Crossing Hiatorical Landmark and camps # 39,40 and 41; for any non-Southwest Historian this paragraph is **EXTREMELY MISLEADING** and consideration should be given to re-wording it. It is fine until "the Crossing site was equally important in subsequent years, was part...." There is no **ONE** crossing point for the various trails through the Yuma area - there are in fact numerous crossing sites along a distance of many miles of river. The second paragraph says "The Living History Museum provides a comprehensive historical overview of the passage of people and goods through the Yuma area 3.

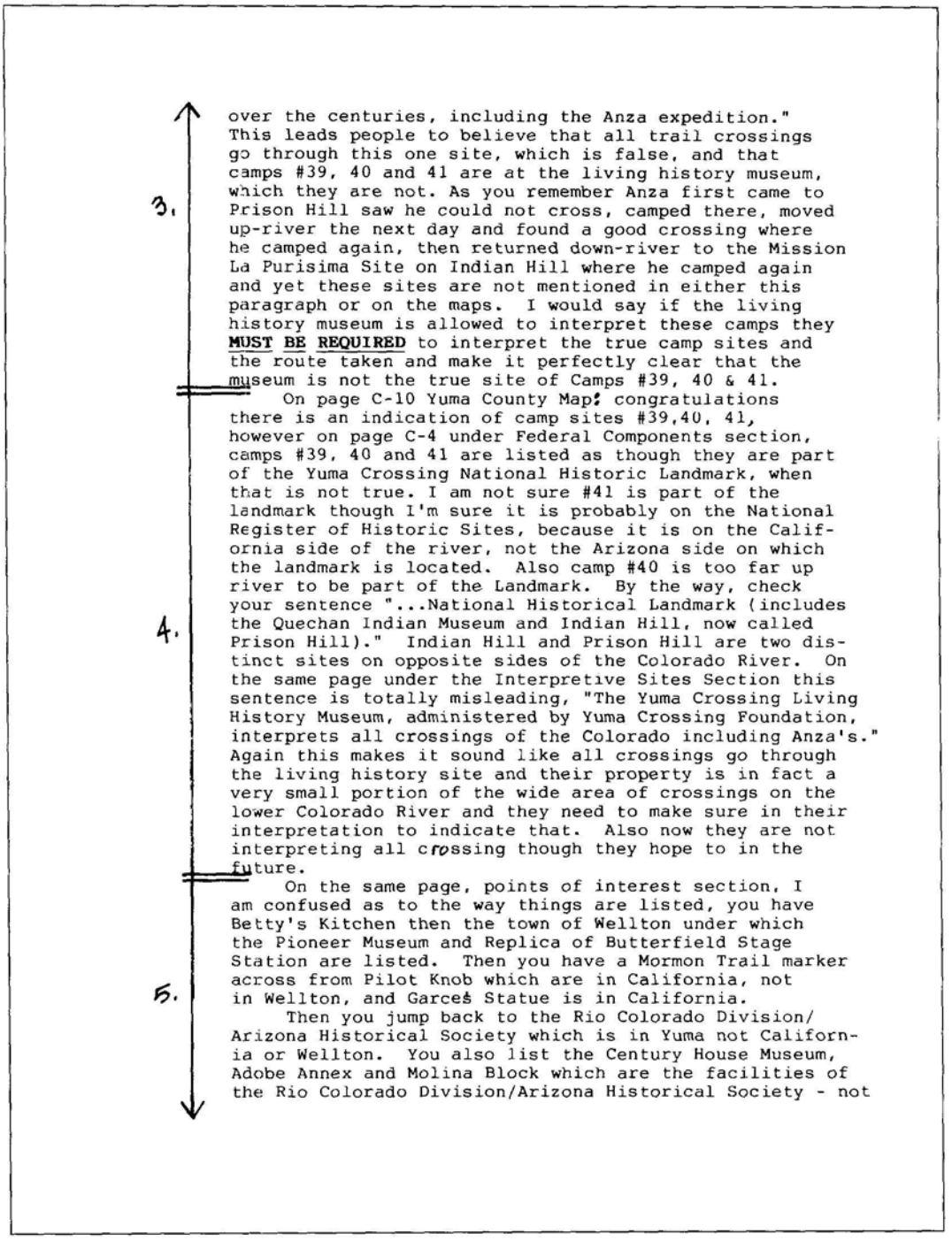
Response to Letter #37 from the Arizona Historical Society, Rio Colorado Division

1. Thank you for your initiative. Your name is on the mailing list for the final plan.

2. These corrections have been made.

3. The text has been changed to reflect these comments.

Letter #37 from the Arizona Historical Society, Rio Colorado Division



over the centuries, including the Anza expedition." This leads people to believe that all trail crossings go through this one site, which is false, and that camps #39, 40 and 41 are at the living history museum, which they are not. As you remember Anza first came to Prison Hill saw he could not cross, camped there, moved up-river the next day and found a good crossing where he camped again, then returned down-river to the Mission La Purisima Site on Indian Hill where he camped again and yet these sites are not mentioned in either this paragraph or on the maps. I would say if the living history museum is allowed to interpret these camps they **MUST BE REQUIRED** to interpret the true camp sites and the route taken and make it perfectly clear that the museum is not the true site of Camps #39, 40 & 41.

3.

On page C-10 Yuma County Map; congratulations there is an indication of camp sites #39,40, 41, however on page C-4 under Federal Components section, camps #39, 40 and 41 are listed as though they are part of the Yuma Crossing National Historic Landmark, when that is not true. I am not sure #41 is part of the landmark though I'm sure it is probably on the National Register of Historic Sites, because it is on the California side of the river, not the Arizona side on which the landmark is located. Also camp #40 is too far up river to be part of the Landmark. By the way, check your sentence "...National Historical Landmark (includes the Quechan Indian Museum and Indian Hill, now called Prison Hill)." Indian Hill and Prison Hill are two distinct sites on opposite sides of the Colorado River. On the same page under the Interpretive Sites Section this sentence is totally misleading, "The Yuma Crossing Living History Museum, administered by Yuma Crossing Foundation, interprets all crossings of the Colorado including Anza's." Again this makes it sound like all crossings go through the living history site and their property is in fact a very small portion of the wide area of crossings on the lower Colorado River and they need to make sure in their interpretation to indicate that. Also now they are not interpreting all crossing though they hope to in the future.

4.

On the same page, points of interest section, I am confused as to the way things are listed, you have Betty's Kitchen then the town of Wellton under which the Pioneer Museum and Replica of Butterfield Stage Station are listed. Then you have a Mormon Trail marker across from Pilot Knob which are in California, not in Wellton, and Garces Statue is in California.

5.

Then you jump back to the Rio Colorado Division/ Arizona Historical Society which is in Yuma not California or Wellton. You also list the Century House Museum, Adobe Annex and Molina Block which are the facilities of the Rio Colorado Division/Arizona Historical Society - not

4. The final plan attempts to clarify these relationships.

5. The listing has been corrected.

Letter #37 from the Arizona Historical Society, Rio Colorado Division

5. seperate entities. You need to make this clearer to the reader.

I hope you have been able to understand all the points I've made. If not please feel free to call me at 602-782-1841, or FAX 602-783-0680 (After March 19, 1995 the area code changes from 602 to 520).

Sincerely,

Megan Reid

Megan Reid, Director
Rio Colorado Division

MR/ksr

Letter #38 from the Desert Protective Council, Inc.

MAR-01-95 WED 04:28 PM YOUR OTHER OFFICE 619 464 5230 P.01



THE DESERT PROTECTIVE COUNCIL INC.

A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION

To safeguard for wise and reverent use by this and succeeding generations those desert areas of unique scenic, scientific, historical, spiritual and recreational value and to educate by all appropriate means children and adults to a better understanding of the desert.

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FRANK WHEAT
Attorney
HOWARD WILSHIRE
Geologist

DATE: 2-28-95

FAX 415-744-3932

Regional Director
National Park Service, Western Region
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

Re: deAnza Trail

Attention: Meredith Kaplan, WR-RP

Gentlemen,

We respectfully request that you consult carefully with the U.S.Fish and Wildlife Service about potential problems along the Juan Bautista deAnza National Historic Trail in both Imperial and San Diego Counties where the 4x4 access may impact species either listed or candidate.

Respectfully,

Harriet Allen,
Southern Desert Representative

Response to Letter #38 from the Desert Protective Council, Inc.

The NPS has consulted informally and will continue to consult with the USFWS on any action taken for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. Access by 4x4 vehicles is not proposed as part of the plan, but if the manager of a trail on the historic route currently permits 4x4 use, it will be permissible to mark that trail as the Anza Trail.

Letter #39 from the Mountains Conservancy Foundation

Dedicated to Conserving Our Mountain Heritage

March 1, 1995

Regional Director Stan Albright
Western Regional Office
National Park Service
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

Dear Mr. Albright:

Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail
Draft Comprehensive Management Plan and EIS

This letter is in reference to recent telephone conversations between Meredith Kaplan, National Park Service Planner for the Anza National Historic Trail and Ruth Kilday, Mountains Conservancy Foundation.

The attached chronology is provided for the final plan to ensure that Solstice Canyon Park in Malibu, California is reflected correctly as a designated "Historic and Interpretive Site" along the national historic route in Southern California rather than just as a "key point of interest." This chrono reflects the correct settlement and ownership of land *along the Malibu coast since prehistory.*

Jose Bartholome Tapia, a young boy on the expedition of 1775-76 and the son of Felipe Santiago Tapia, obtained a Malibu grazing concession in 1802 granted by the Governor in the name of the King of Spain. The original rancho, Rancho Topanga Malibu Sostomo Simi Sequit, consisted of 13,315 acres.

A bibliography will be provided Ms. Kaplan under separate cover. For further information, contact me directly at 310-589-2400.

Sincerely,

Ruth Taylor Kilday
Executive Director

Enclosure
Solstice Canyon Park Chronology

cc: Superintendent, Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area
Regional Director, Angeles District, CA Dept of Parks and Rec
Executive Director, Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy

Mountains Conservancy Foundation
5775 Ramirez Canyon Road, Malibu, CA 90265

Response to Letter #39 from the Mountains Conservancy Foundation

Solstice Canyon Park is described in Appendix B and listed on the foldout Historic Route map in the final plan.

Letter #39 from the Mountains Conservancy Foundation

SOLSTICE CANYON PARK CHRONOLOGY
Part of the original Rancho Topanga Malibu Sequit
3800 Solstice Canyon Road, Malibu, CA 90265

SOLSTICE CANYON PARK: Owned by the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy/ State of California under the stewardship of the Mountains Conservancy Foundation. The 556 acres of the Park was part of the original Rancho Topanga Malibu Sostomo Simi Sequit established by Jose Bartholome Tapia consisting of 13,315 acres.

Chronology of Occupation and Ownership

Pleistocene	Oak Grove People
Pre-history	Hunting people and Chumash establish the coastline and inland area from Santa Ynez south to Pacific Palisades as their territory.
1542	Juan Rodriquez Cabrillo claims California for the King of Spain. On October 10, 1542, Cabrillo landed at an Indian village thought to be the present site of Malibu Lagoon State Park.
1769	Don Gaspar de Portola party scouts the general area.
1776	Juan Bautista de Anza and Jose Bartholome Tapia (a young boy on the expedition and the son of Felipe Santiago Tapia) on the way to San Francisco camped at the Malibu Creek headwaters.
1802	Jose Bartholome Tapia was granted a "grazing" use concession for area after applying to the Commander of the Santa Barbara military garrison. Concession granted by the Governor in the name of the King of Spain.
1822	California becomes a province of Mexico when Mexico established independence from Spain. The Mexican government confirmed many Spanish concessions.
1824	Tapia died leaving the Rancho to his widow, Maria Mauricia Villalobos.
1848	Widow sells Rancho to her granddaughter's husband, Leon Victor Prudhomme.
1850	California becomes a state and is admitted to the Union as the 31st state.

Letter #39 from the Mountains Conservancy Foundation

Chronology of Occupation and Ownership

1852	Prudhomme applies to the Land Commission for confirmation of title to Rancho. While the Mexican government confirmed many Spanish concessions, no documents were ever found that the Tapias in 1822 (or later) had followed prescribed procedures in transferring title.
1854	Application denied by the Land Commission.
1857	Prudhomme sells Rancho to Mathew (Don Mateo) Keller for 10 cents an acre.
1864	Title of Rancho confirmed to Keller by Judge Haight on October 24, 1864.
1865 (approx)	Stone cottage built in Solstice Canyon (approximate date).
1881	Mathew Keller died April 11, 1881.
1891	Henry Keller received title to Rancho from father's estate.
1892	Fredrick Hastings Rindge and May K. Rindge purchased Rancho from Henry Keller for $10 an acre. Keller retained 102 acres north of Rancho where structure was located.
1910	Roosevelt Highway opened; later, in 1927, this highway was redesigned, rebuilt, and renamed Pacific Coast Highway, Route 1.
1935	Fred and Florence Roberts began purchase of parcels within Solstice Canyon, including 102 acres from the Kellers.
1956	Roberts home designed and built by Architect Paul L. Williams.
1961-1978	TRW/Jet Propulsion testing facility built on leased Roberts Ranch property.
1977	Fred Roberts died, leaving property to widow Florence and sons, John and Jack.
1982	Roberts family home destroyed by fire.

Letter #39 from the Mountains Conservancy Foundation

Chronology of Occupation and Ownership

Mar 1986	Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy/State of California purchased Phase I of Roberts Ranch.
Jan 1988	Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy and Trust for Public Lands purchased Phase II of Roberts Ranch.
Jun 1988	Grand Opening of Solstice Canyon Park.
Aug 1990	Congress designates the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail which crosses through Los Angeles and Ventura Counties between Mexico and San Francisco. This designation establishes further historic importance of Rancho Topanga Malibu Sequit because of Tapia's travel on the expedition.
April 1991	Tapia/Keller Cabin: Phase One stabilization and adaptive reuse of land grant cabin.
June 1994	Dedication of the Solstice International Trail which documents in six languages the flora, fauna and history of Solstice Canyon.
June 1995	Seventh year dedication and Solstice Memorial.

- mcf -

For additional information on Solstice Canyon Park, contact the Mountains Conservancy Foundation, 5775 Ramirez Canyon Road, Malibu, CA 90265, telephone 310-589-2400, telefax 310-589-2430.

Letter #40 from Citizens Committee to Save Elysian Park

Citizens Committee to Save Elysian Park

Regional Director
Attention: Meredith Kaplan, WR-RP
National Park Service, Western Region
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco CA 94107-1372

Mountains Conservancy Foundation
5775 Ramirez Canyon Road
Malibu CA 90265

SUBJECT: Commentary and volunteer support for Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail Comprehensive Management and Use Plan and Environmental Impact Statement, as presented February 1995.

The Citizens Committee to Save Elysian Park, as a voluntary non-profit association dedicated to the preservation of the Park and its historic heritage, has supported the federal plan for marking the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail from the outset (Note attached correspondence of April 5, 1993 and Elysian Park Centennial 1886-1896 leaflet.).

We reaffirm our commitment to work with the Los Angeles City Department of Recreation and Parks to appropriately mark the Anza Trail as it joins with the Portola Trail which has been marked in Los Angeles City's Elysian Park. We also plan on integrating the history of the Anza Trail with the Portola Trail in the text of the Park history being prepared for an interpretive kiosk, linking these trails with Downey Park, Griffith Park and Arroyo Seco and the Los Angeles River network.

We welcome directions from the National Park Service for any standards for design and format of these interpretive and guidance objects, specifically a monument with guide markers and interpretive text.

Judith Jamison
Citizens Committee Voluntary Historian
2207-Q Via Mariposa East
Laguna Hills CA 92653-2372

9Feb95

Response to Letter #40 from Citizens Committee to Save Elysian Park

Thank you for your support. The NPS looks forward to working with your organization in implementing the management plan for the Anza Trail.

Letter #40 from Citizens Committee to Save Elysian Park

Citizens Committee to Save Elysian Park

1501 Cerro Gordo Street
Los Angeles, CA 90026

April 5, 1993

Ruth Taylor Kilday
Excutive Director
Mountains Conservance Foundation

and:

Linda Palmer, President
Santa Monica Mountains Trails Council

RE: COMMENTARY ON PLANS FOR THE JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA NATIONAL TRAIL

The Citizens Committee to save Elysian Park has an historian's interest in marking the Anza Trail in Elysian Park and Downey Park across the North Broadway Bridge, and the Anza expedition crossing at Arroyo Seco joining the Los Angeles River.

We cannot speak for Los Angeles City officials, but we as a committee of local citizens can plan and campaign for preparation and location of interpretive sites at the three riparian sites still in Los Angeles City control, to identify the connecting roads and rail lines along San Fernando Road, Riverside Drive, and North Broadway.

This specific plan to identify the Anza route fits in with official and volunteer activities for revitalizing the Los Angeles River into a natural parkway linking existing and future hiking and riding trails throughout Los Angeles County. Logic indicates location of interpretive sites with interconnecting self-guiding trails in Downey Park and Elysian Park at both ends of the North Broadway Bridge, as the narrowist ford over the Los Angeles River. Portola seems to have developed traffic from San Gabriel Mission along existing Valley Blvd. to the Los Angeles River crossing. Though the River has changed its course several times throughout history, the North Broadway crossing seems to have endured.

Anza's explorers and colonists followed Portola's and Crespi's records to eventually proceed over what is now Riverside Drive and San Fernando Road through San Fernando Pass (also marked as Fremont Pass and Beale's Cut) out of San Fernando Valley to the Santa Clara River and down the Santa Clara to the Pacific Coast at Ventura.

Letter #40 from Citizens Committee to Save Elysian Park



1501 Cerro Gordo Street
Los Angeles, CA 90026

COMMENTARY ON ANZA NATIONAL TRAIL -2-

Anza crossed the Los Angeles River at the juncture with Arroyo Seco to proceed along the north side of the River and what is now San Fernando Road from the Los Angeles River System to the Santa Clara River System. Man and beast was dependent on river water, so waterways determined the exploration and settlers routes including the subsequent El Camino Real and contemporary transportation arteries.

The Committee supports the Bikeway Project of the Los Angeles City Department of Transportation as it will pass between Elysian Park and the Midway Section of the Metro Pasadena Project of the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority. We propose the addition of a riding and walking path as part of the currently planned replacement of the existing Railroad Bridge across the Los Angeles River between the planned Midway maintenance yard on the Elysian Park side and the Old City Jail site on the opposite side of the River to connect with the Arroyo Seco at San Fernando Road.

The Committee is concentrating on the enhancement of historic Elysian Park and Downey Park, and the City of Los Angeles, by participating in the development of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. If there are any more details you need from us, please call on us so that we may contribute to this community enhancing proposition.

Sincerely,

Judith Jamison

Letter #41 from Santa Susanna Mountain Park Association



Santa Susana Mountain Park Association

March 10, 1995

Regional Director
Western Regional Office
National Park Service
600 Harrison St., Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

Re: Juan Bautista de Anza Trail

The Santa Susana Mountain Park Association has been working since 1970 to preserve the Santa Susana Mountains and the Simi Hills for present and future generations. Please see the enclosed fact sheet - particularly the 4th paragraph which refers to the transportation over the Santa Susana Pass. We, too, are interested in historic trails

We give weekly hikes over the Old Santa Susana Stage Road (on the National Register of Historic Places). One month before this Coast Route went into business (April, 1861), the more well known Butterfield Stage Road went out of business because of the Civil War. The U.S Post Office was established in 1857 to try to satisfy the need for transcontinental mail delivery to California. By Sept 1858, John Butterfield had set up a system of stages, horses, stations, and personel which managed to cover 2700 miles of rugged territory in the required 25 days from Tipton, Missouri to San Francisco, California...a remarkable achievement. We strongly believe that this, too, should become a National Trail ! (See Map.)

Having reviewed the Draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan and Environmental Impact Statement, we would like to make the following recommendations:

1 We support the implementation of Alternative C.

2. Where the Anza and Butterfield coincide (in Arizona, Mexico and some possible overlap in California), it would be easy to include some interpretation of both.

3. The Coast Stage Road from San Louis Obispo to Gilroy is almost Identical with the Anza Trail...not to mention that fact would be negligent

We believe that inclusion of information regarding other nearby historical sites would bring a wonderful diversity of cultural significance along the way, yielding even more enjoyment to anyone following the Juan Bautista de Anza Trail !

Because alternative C allows for the most comprehensive and inclusive historic preservation and education, we feel that it is the best of the given alternatives.

Sincerely,

Joan Hinkston, Founder

P.O. Box 4831, Chatsworth, California 91313-4831

Response to Letter #41 from Santa Susanna Mountain Park Association

1. The proposal, alternative D, has received general support. Interpretation related to the broader historical context may be provided by local groups along the Anza route.

Letter #42 from San Luis Obispo County Farm Bureau

San Luis Obispo County
FARM BUREAU

February 7, 1995

TO: Coordinators

FROM: Joy Fitzhugh, Legislative Analyst

TOPIC: Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail

==========

The de Anza Historic Trail is a very interesting project. For the private property owner, the hope is that this trail will not become a project that will impact the owners and the land that is considered part of the "trail corridor". As with the San Luis Obispo County Trails Plan, the agricultural community worked with the County Parks and Recreation Commission and the County Parks Manager to have included in the Element, a list of the "Agricultural and other Land Use Impacts".

1. The impacts list was derived from 16 concerns that were written by the agricultural community regarding the introduction of trails in an agricultural area. I have included in this packet both the impacts and the concerns lists for your consideration.

Although it appears that the Anza Trail, in San Luis Obispo County, follows existing public highways and roads, there are instances where the trail is proposed for easements, or "appropriate preservation techniques and potential to accommodate visitor use...", or sites of "historical significance" which might be on private land.

Pages 16-17: While the NAPS proposal for the Anza Trail may not, in itself, present a major concern for adjacent landowners, the proposal for "local land protection and Regulatory processes", most certainly raises the specter of unfair control of the land. To "encourage (our) local planning and zoning boards to create and enforce rural or agricultural zones to prevent inappropriate development" is to give our planners a free rein to keep us from the fair use of our private property.

2. Private property owners find that proposals such as "...limiting height, color and reflective surfaces of buildings to blend with the existing surroundings" unacceptable and is an inappropriate intrusion of government.

651 Tank Farm Rd.
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
(805) 543-3654

Response to Letter #42 from San Luis Obispo County Farm Bureau

1. The management plan for the Anza Trail proposes marking trails within each county that can be linked to form a continuous recreational route on or parallel to the historic route. Any trail segment or historic site associated with the Anza Trail, other than on federal property, requires certification to become a part of the national trail. Certification is a voluntary process, initiated by the landowner or land manager. Any trail marked as the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail will necessarily be one developed by the county, other local agency, nonprofit, or other groups or individuals. The Farm Bureau's work with the county will be reflected in the implementation of these trails. The County of San Luis Obispo and the NPS recognize that the Farm Bureau's concerns are valid and need to be considered in any trail planning project affecting farm or range lands.

Letter #42 from San Luis Obispo County Farm Bureau

3. Page 17, column 2, paragraph 1: The "agricultural preservation zones", as the Williamson Act might be called, is a voluntary program and should never be used as a requirement for something like the Anza Trail.

4. The San Luis Obispo Co. Farm Bureau would like to be part of an effort to help to protect the private landowners rights, while the Anza Trail proposal continues. Cooperation with the landowners could well be a positive effort, as opposed to a regulatory effort such as proposed on pages 16 and 17.

5. Included in this packet, are copies of the "Agricultural and Other Land Use Impacts" sheet and the 16 point paper of "Farmers' Concerns Regarding Trails on Agricultural Lands". Please include these thoughts in the development of the Anza Trail project.

2. The variety of regulatory processes mentioned in the draft management plan are legitimate approaches to land use planning based on a balanced assessment of the rights of all citizens in the planning area. The Anza Trail passes through 19 counties in two states, each with its own set of citizen concerns. Local constituencies in each of these areas will determine their own regulatory processes. The NPS is interested in encouraging consideration of the Anza Trail in local planning efforts. To allay any misunderstandings about NPS intent, the first sentence on page 17 of the draft plan has been changed to "...the NPS will *support* and assist cooperative efforts *initiated* by concerned citizens...." (Italics indicate changed or added words.)

3. The draft plan does not suggest that agricultural preservation zones are a requirement. These zones are one potential means to enable landowners to keep their land in farming or grazing uses which, in turn, might preserve Anza Trail

Letter #42 from San Luis Obispo County Farm Bureau

AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER LAND USE IMPACTS

1. SECURITY--There may be a rise in rural crime, including theft, vandalism, and burglary, requires that appropriate protection measures are instituted to protect adjacent agricultural lands.

Security mitigation measures may include, fencing, buffer, set-backs, prohibition of firearm use, trail patrolling, hours of trail operation, and the posting of specific rules and regulations for trail use.

Mitigation measures must also include provisions for the closure of troublesome or hazardous trails.

2. SAFETY--The need to protect the environment, adjoining private property and trail users is of extreme importance. Safety requires protection of adjacent lands from impacts such as imported trail user contaminants, fire, erosion, sanitary concerns and other natural and man-made hazards.

Safety mitigation measures may include, buffering of trails from agricultural lands, creation of appropriate fire breaks, installation of adequate sanitation facilities, and adequate law enforcement.

Mitigation measures must also include provisions for appropriate notification and actions, when standard and customary agricultural practices, fire concerns, or other health hazards, temporarily conflict with the normal use of the trails.

3. LIABILITY--With the increase in liability activity in the courts today, it is important to provide maximum protection for agricultural land adjacent to public trails.

Liability mitigation measures should include protection of the agriculturalist and agricultural operation from legal actions, on the part of trail users. Such actions may result from accidents where standard and customary agricultural operations, equipment, or natural and man-made facilities could be considered an attractive nuisance under the law.

landscapes. Protection of the historic route could involve encouraging local jurisdictions to continue historic grazing and farming uses. These are consistent with Spanish settlement patterns. Recreational trail use would be affected through the planning process only when the land use changes.

4. Cooperation with landowners and land managers along the Anza route is a key component of the management plan and is expected to be a positive effort. Regulation does not preclude cooperation, as exhibited by the San Luis Obispo County Trail Plan. The Anza Trail management plan recognizes the stewardship and civic mindedness of cooperating landowners without compromising their property rights.

5. These issues are printed as part of your letter.

Letter #42 from San Luis Obispo County Farm Bureau

FARMERS' CONCERNS REGARDING TRAILS
ON AGRICULTURAL LANDS

1. Security - rural crime is rising; it includes theft, vandalism, burglary. The Sheriff's Department recommends that farmers keep a record of parked cars -- this program is useless if trail users are parking adjacent to agricultural lands. It is difficult, if not impossible, to catch a thief or vandal red-handed -- with a trail nearby, all they need say is that they must have wandered from the trail accidentally. Without a trail nearby, they have no excuse when found on private property.

2. Fencing - 6' high chainlink, maintained constantly (holes repaired) is the only feasible way to keep dogs, hikers, horses, bikers, and others on the trail. If holes aren't repaired promptly, security becomes impossible.

3. Fire -- most of these trails are in the areas of high fire hazard -- what steps will be taken to prevent fires (most of the trails are so long that overnight hikes and rides are likely)? Most people sleeping overnight on the trail build fires.

4. Orchard contamination -- it is easy to carry root rot from one orchard to another. Even with adequate trail fencing, the spores don't respect fences. Hiking in a creek from which orchard irrigation water is diverted has the potential to spread root rot to the healthy irrigated orchard. Many orchards require that vehicles and people entering pass through a chemical footbath to kill the spores. How can this prevention technique be applied and enforced on a trail?

5. Pesticide danger -- how can the County protect trails users from chemicals and how protect farmer from liability? In many cases, dangerous chemicals must be applied at critical times, within a narrow time frame to be effective against a pest.

6. Liability -- CC Section 846 won't protect the farmer from being sued for injuries resulting from allegedly dangerous

Letter #42 from San Luis Obispo County Farm Bureau

Page 2

activities and conditions. On a farm or ranch, there are many activities and conditions which an urban dweller would consider dangerous (e.g., heavy equipment, open trenches, overgrown holes, farm dumps, guard dogs, aggressive cattle, range stallions).

7. Closure of troublesome or hazardous trails -- what criteria and procedure will be implemented for closing trails about which neighbors complain or which are hazardous?

8. Safety -- how will the Sheriff's Department or Park Department patrol these trails to prevent muggings, thefts, rapes, motorized vehicles, trespass onto private property, etc.? According to the Sheriff's Department, they have no budget for this type of expensive patrolling.

9. Hours -- are these trails for daylight use only? If so, how will that be enforced?

10. Rules for use -- how will the public be aware of the rules for use of these trails? Who will patrol the trails to enforce rules?

11. Damage to wildlife habitat -- how will this be monitored and prevented?

12. Use of firearms -- how will this be monitored and prevented?

13. Motorized vehicles -- how will these be excluded?

14. What sanitation facilities will be provided and where?

15. Fences necessary to provide security and to keep trail users on the trail have the adverse impact of interrupting grazing patterns and wildlife migration.

16. What parking will be provided and where?

0301P

Letter #43 from Citizens Rights Coalition

Citizens Rights Coalition
5195 Stockdale Road
Paso Robles, California 93446
Tel. 805-238-2917
Fax., 805-238-3343

February 23, 1995

Meredith Kaplan, Regional Director
National Park Service, Western Region
600 Harrison St. Suite 600
San Francisco, CA. 94107-1372

Dear Ms. Kaplan,

The Citizen's Rights Coalition of San Luis Obispo County, at their general membership meeting of February 9, 1995, voted unanimously to express their concerns regarding the draft "Comprehensive Management Plan and Enviromental Impact Statement, Juan Bautista de Anza trail."

1. It has come to our attention that on page 17, the plan encourages "local planning and zoning boards to create and enforce rural or agricultural zones to prevent inappropiate development." Additionally, the plan proposes "restricting the buildable density per acre, requiring development set-backs from street or river frontage, and limiting height, color and reflective surfaces of buildings to blend with the the existing surroundings."

These suggestions and encouragements are totally unacceptable to the Citizen's Rights Coalition and we request that such wording be deleted from the plan.

Further, the Coalition, requests that the plan wordings "zoning ordinances could also help keep large contiguous areas open by requiring large lots in residential or agricultural areas" be deleted.

It is totally beyond the rights of a historic trail to try to manipulate the zoning and building codes of a county. This is just one more way to take the rights of the landowners and socialize their land.

2. On February 9, 1995 a Telegram Tribune article stated, "dedicating private plot for the Anza Trail was strictly voluntary." I would like to inform you that government, at any level, does not know the definition of the word voluntary. Local government will pressure private property owners into dedicating their land. Also stated in the article was that local government will maintain the trail.

3.

Nick Ferravanti - Chairman

Response to Letter #43 from Citizens Rights Coalition

1. Please refer to responses to Letter #42, especially response #2.

2. Please refer to responses to Letter #42, especially response #1.

Letter #43 from Citizens Rights Coalition

Citizens Rights Coalition
5195 Stockdale Road
Paso Robles, California 93446
Tel. 805-238-2917
Fax., 805-238-3343

-2-

3. Local government cannot afford to maintain what we have now, county and state money can be better spent on repairs of roads, parks and building maintenance of county property.

The people of this county do not need to be burdened with the expense of this project.

Sincerely,

Nick Ferravanti
President

NF:pb

Nick Ferravanti - Chairman

3. Marking of the recreational route for the Anza Trail will occur on existing trails on or parallel to the historic route. These trails may be owned or managed by federal, state, or local entities which have already determined that the trail is desirable, feasible, and maintainable. Becoming part of the national historic trail should not add expense and may help rally volunteers who are willing to help with maintenance.

Letter #44 from Joyce Padleschat, Attorney for Pacific Properties

JOYCE A. PADLESCHAT
ATTORNEY
633 WEST FIFTH STREET, SUITE 5200
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90071-2071
(213) 895-5184

February 28, 1995

Regional Director
Western Regional Office
National Park Service
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, California 94107-1372

Re: Comments to Comprehensive Management Plan Environmental Impact Statement for De Anza National Historic Trail

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments are submitted on behalf of Pacific Properties, which owns coastal land in northern Santa Barbara County that could be affected by the proposed trail. Our comments are discussed below in the order that they arise in the draft environmental impact statement ("DEIS") rather than in order of importance.

1. **Page 16**: The DEIS asserts that property damage to private property owners cannot be compensated by the National Park Service ("NPS"). Why isn't the NPS responsible for this type of damage if the damage is the result of the trespassers who would not be on the private property but for the trail established by the NPS, or when the damage is caused by the failure of NPS to maintain the trail improvements it has created.

2. **Page 16-18**: We are concerned that the DEIS tries to rally local support to place severe restrictions on private property that will be affected by the trail. Such action will reduce or eliminate the economic value of these private lands, thereby reducing the price the NPS would be required to pay for acquiring property rights (easement or fee interests) on these properties. This is an inappropriate use of a DEIS and could result in a taking of private property. The taking would result from NPS's role in eliminating the economic value of the property as well as from a current owner's inability to sell or transfer the property, or use the property as collateral, because any willing buyer or lender will know NPS plans to place a public trail through the property.

MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 4690, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90051-2690

Response to Letter #44 from Joyce Padleschat, Attorney for Pacific Properties

1. The sentence referring to property damage occurs in a discussion of cooperative agreements with landowners. Cooperative agreements are voluntary and generally are entered with the idea of providing mutual benefit to all parties to the agreement. Mitigations, such as signs which clearly show when a person is trespassing, could be incorporated into the agreement which would reduce the likelihood of any trespass . Any trail that would be marked as the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail that crosses private land would be developed, managed, and maintained by the landowner, a local agency, a nonprofit group, or other entity. Under these circumstances, the NPS cannot control trespasses by private individuals and has no authority to provide compensation for property damage resulting from trespass.

Letter #44 from Joyce Padleschat, Attorney for Pacific Properties

Regional Director
National Park Service
February 28, 1995
Page 2

3. **Page 32:** The DEIS asserts that the trail will not intrude across cultivated lands. Will the same deference be given to land used for grazing purposes?

4. **Page 63:** The discussion of the proposal's consequences on historic and cultural landscapes is unintelligible. Is the proposal to preserve all possible landscapes? Those landscapes on federal or state land? Only specifically identified landscapes? If the proposal seeks to preserve landscapes on private property, then the DEIS needs to assess the socio-economic impact of this strategy.

5. **Page 64:** The discussion of endangered species is inadequate. The proposal takes a simplistic approach to mitigation for potentially significant effects to endangered species by simply recommending relocation of facilities or limiting trail use. There may be areas where permanent disruption from the trail could jeopardize the existence of communities of endangered or threatened species. The DEIS should address these possibilities and consider a substantially altered trail in these sensitive habitats.

6. **Page 65:** The DEIS fails to assess many reasonably foreseeable socio-economic impacts to private landowners that will occur as a result of the trail. Costs from such intrusions as littering, vandalism, and theft can be expected whenever private property is opened to public access. Types and severity of such incidents can be reasonably assessed in the DEIS using either statistics from counties in which the trail will lie or the experience of the National Park Service with other national historic trails that run through private property. In addition, if experience with other trails has resulted in modifications that could lower the incidence of intrusion on private property, then these mitigating measures should be discussed in the DEIR and incorporated into the proposal.

Also, there is no discussion regarding enforcement of trail rules (e.g., no motorized vehicles on hiking trails (see DEIS at 25, 27)). The DEIS needs to factor into the socio-economic impacts the enforcement, or lack of enforcement, of trail rules. Potential damages to property owners could be substantially greater if there is no effective enforcement.

7. **Page C-29:** The trail should be placed on sandy beaches where possible rather than through private property. The trail is described on page C-29 as running "parallel to the coastline but not on the sandy, rocky or bluff face portion of the coast". We have heard that the De Anza expedition used the beaches in this

- 2 -

2. Please refer to response #2 of Letter #42. The plan anticipates that any use of private property for the Anza Trail would be achieved through cooperative agreements. The NTSA states that "No lands or interest therein outside the exterior boundaries of any federally administered area may be acquired by the Federal Government for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail without the consent of the owner thereof." [SEC.5(a)(17)] For your reference, such documents as *Economic Impacts of Protecting Rivers, Trails and Greenway Corridors* (1995) prepared by the NPS and *The Impacts of Rail-Trails* (1992) prepared by the NPS and the Pennsylvania State University suggest that public trails have a neutral to positive economic effect on landowners.

3. Grazing lands are included in the category of "other developed areas." For clarification, the final plan lists grazing lands.

Letter #44 from Joyce Padleschat, Attorney for Pacific Properties

area. The National Trails System Act, copied in Appendix A ("Act") states that national historic must follow "as closely as possible and practicable the original trails or routes of travel of national historic significance". Act, Sec. 3 (a) (3). The Act also requires that, in selecting rights-of-way for the trail, "full consideration shall be given to minimizing the adverse effects upon the adjacent landowner or user and his [sic] operation". Act, Sec. 7 (a) (2). Finally, the DEIS emphasizes the use of federal and state lands for the trail. Beaches are, of course, state lands up to the mean high tide level. Thus, in order to comply with the Act, minimize costs associated with acquiring rights-of-way, and minimizing damage and disruption to current land uses, the trail should be placed on the beach in areas where there is adequate and safe beaches.

7.

Page C-29: The DEIS's reliance on the Santa Barbara County "proposed Coastal Trail" is misplaced and premature. That trail's plan is very preliminary and has not begun to look at the environmental consequences of its proposal. The Santa Barbara coast has many sensitive habitats and endangered species that could be severely threatened by public access. The DEIS should not incorporate, by name, any trail that has not been environmentally reviewed.

9.

We look forward to reviewing a copy of the final environmental impact statement on this project.

Sincerely,

Joyce A. Padleschat

Joyce A. Padleschat
Attorney for Pacific Properties

JAP:mem

4. Nothing in the proposal suggests that all possible landscapes would be preserved. Only components of the historic route on federal lands are protected by trail authorization. All other protection will be provided by state, regional, and local agencies, organizations, and private landowners should these entities wish to cooperate with the NPS in recognizing the trail and its historic and cultural resources.

5. Please refer to response # 10 to letter #3 from the EPA.

6. These issues are addressed in the final EIS in the "Environmental Consequences" section.

7. Because the draft plan quoted on C–29 was never adopted, the reference has been removed in the final Anza Trail plan. The NPS will adhere to the National Trails System Act as amended (NTSA) in administering the Anza Trail. The NPS does not know whether it is "possible and practical," according to state and county law, not to mention safe, to align a public trail on the beaches of Santa Barbara County. Should the

Response to Letter #44 from Joyce Padleschat, Attorney for Pacific Properties (cont.)

Coastal Trail use a beach alignment and should trail managers want to mark it as the Anza Trail, the NPS would evaluate these issues at that time. The NTSA does allow deviation from the historic route [see SEC. 5 (b)(11)(A)]. Requirements of state and county law and the safety of users would be reasons to consider a deviation.

8. The Coastal Trail is shown on county planning maps and envisioned in the Local Coastal Plan. Except where the trail has been developed, it is designated as a corridor with no specific alignment intended. When any specific segment is proposed for development, the county will comply with all requirements for environmental review.

Letter #45 from Bixby Ranch Company

BIXBY RANCH COMPANY
A California Limited Partnership

Fred H. Bixby, Founder • 1875-1952

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Western Regional Office

Regional Director	
Dep. Reg. Dir.	
Operations	
Res. Mgmt. & Plan	
Administration	
Operations Eval	
Public Affairs	
EO	
Budget	
Action Taken	

March 1, 1995

Faxed & Mailed

Stanley T. Albright
Regional Director
Western Regional Office
National Park Service
660 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

Attention: Meredith Kaplan, WR-RP

RE: JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA NATIONAL HISTORICAL TRAIL - DRAFT COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT AND USE PLAN AND DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Dear Mr. Albright:

Bixby Ranch Company ("Bixby") the owners and operators of the 24,300 acre Cojo-Jalama Ranch ("Bixby Ranch") in the Point Conception Area of Santa Barbara County, California, offers these written comments on the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historical Trail - Draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan and Draft Environmental Impact Statement contained herewithin.

The Bixby Ranch is entirely dedicated to agriculture and has been operated as a working cattle ranch for more than a century. Under Bixby's stewardship over the last ninety plus years, the Ranch environment has been maintained in its original pristine condition and numerous fragile coastal resources have remained protected from damage.

Bixby supports public access as provided for in the California State Constitution and under California State law as applied to the County of Santa Barbara Local Coastal Program (LCP), and it welcomes the opportunity to provide comments regarding the adequacy of the environmental analysis in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement ("DEIS") for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historical Trail Comprehensive Management and Use Plan ("the Plan"). The DEIS was prepared by the United States National Park Service, and is dated September 1994. The DEIS must comply with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) by fully disclosing the impacts of the establishment of a Comprehensive Management and Use Plan for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historical Trail.

1

125 East Victoria Street, Suite L • Santa Barbara, California 93101 • 805 966-2278 • FAX 805 966-3372

Letter #45 from Bixby Ranch Company

Bixby has followed the development of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historical Trail for many years going back to the initial discussions of the trail during public review of the Draft Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment for the Juan Bautista De Anza National Trail Study, dated August, 1985 and subsequent legislation on August 15, 1990 (Public Law 101-365). In addition, the Bixby Ranch was one of the overnight campsites of the commemorative reenactment trail ride in 1976.

We have spent a considerable amount of time reviewing the Draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan ("the Plan") and Draft Environmental Impact Statement ("DEIS"). In summary, we believe that it must undergo substantial revision, change and must contain a much expanded discussion to make it an adequate Plan consistent with Federal and State law, County of Santa Barbara Local Coastal Program (LCP), and existing County of Santa Barbara policies regarding trails. In addition, substantial revision is required to make the DEIS adequate pursuant to National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) guidelines.

GENERAL COMMENTS

Since the De Anza trail described in the Plan and the "Coastal Trail" which has been planned by the California Coastal Commission and the County of Santa Barbara have been and are used interchangeably, a portion of our general comments which follow are in part focused on the interrelationship of the De Anza/Coastal trail and (public access) program at the Federal, State and local level.

The following are some of the general comments we have on the Plan and DEIS:

1. The Plan Must Be Subjected To Adequate Environmental Review Under NEPA. Before the Plan can proceed for adoption by the National Park Service, it must undergo vigorous environmental review pursuant to NEPA to assess its many potential significant adverse impacts on the environment. This has not been done in the DEIS. Great care and consideration must be taken as to the resultant impact the Plan will subject the human and natural environment, especially due to the fact that a large portion of the area described in the Plan, including our property, has been relatively undisturbed for generations. The introduction of the public through accessways described in the Plan could have potentially irreversible adverse impacts on the many fragile resources that exist in their natural state along the proposed trail route(s) and could result in significant adverse impacts on natural resources including threatened and endangered species.

2

Response to Letter #45 from Bixby Ranch Company

1. Many concerns expressed in this letter appear to be related to the Coastal Trail, envisioned in the Local Coastal Plan. The *Comprehensive Management and Use Plan/EIS* for the Anza Trail does not propose to implement the Coastal Trail. Rather, it proposes to mark the Coastal Trail once it has been implemented through local processes which include environmental review adequate to meet CEQA and NEPA standards. The draft plan shows the Coastal Trail and the Anza Trail as a general proposed corridor, and the CMP/FEIS is programmatic because of the general nature of the corridor. Should Bixby Ranch show an interest in recognizing the Anza Trail and wish to allow public access on some basis such as a permit or docent program, separate from the Coastal Trail, the NPS would provide site–specific environmental compliance. Certification of the trail as a component of the national historic trail is contingent upon local compliance adequate to

Letter #45 from Bixby Ranch Company

The Plan should specifically state a process and mechanism which assures that state and local governments will undertake adequate environmental review during implementation of the Plan.

In California, pursuant to CEQA, detailed environmental analysis is to be taken at each level of implementation of the Plan, so that all of the adverse environmental impacts will be fully disclosed to the decision makers when the Plan itself is reviewed or implemented.

1. This Plan must have adequate environmental review under NEPA since local government, especially the County of Santa Barbara, has historically not undertaken any environmental review for the adoption of trails programs or plans. No environmental review has ever been performed for the "Coastal Trail" which the Plan references as the trail which could be used as the De Anza Trail. Environmental review was not done for the hiking trail in the North Coast of Santa Barbara County because that subject was deferred to a future study, and therefore, there were no impacts to evaluate. Based on this historical lack of environmental analysis for trails programs, we are sure adequate environmental analysis will not be undertaken by local government. Therefore, we believe the NPS cannot delegate its responsibility for full disclosure of the impacts from the establishment of this trail program by expecting it will be done at the State and local level in the future.

2. Public Safety. The Plan should specify that the De Anza/Coastal trail (public access) will not be provided if it is inconsistent with public safety. This is required to make it consistent with Sections 30210 and 30212(a) of the California Coastal Act. The implementation of the Plan for the Bixby Ranch would be extremely unsafe for many reasons, some of which are described in Attachments 1 and 2, and other ones such as topography, geology and the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks. Under the County of Santa Barbara's significant impact matrix, the public access described for the Bixby Ranch under the Plan will result in many Class I significant impacts in terms of public safety.

3. Military Security. The Point Conception Lighthouse is operated by the United States Coast Guard, a Department of the Military of the United States, and is an important navigational aid to military and civilian shipping. Since the lighthouse property is unmanned by the Coast Guard, the question of providing security for the military property and lighthouse operation is significant if there is to be the De Anza/Coastal Trail (public access) as described in the Plan. The Plan should state that the trail (public access) will not be provided if it is inconsistent with the military security of this property to be consistent with Section 30212(a) of the California Coastal Act.

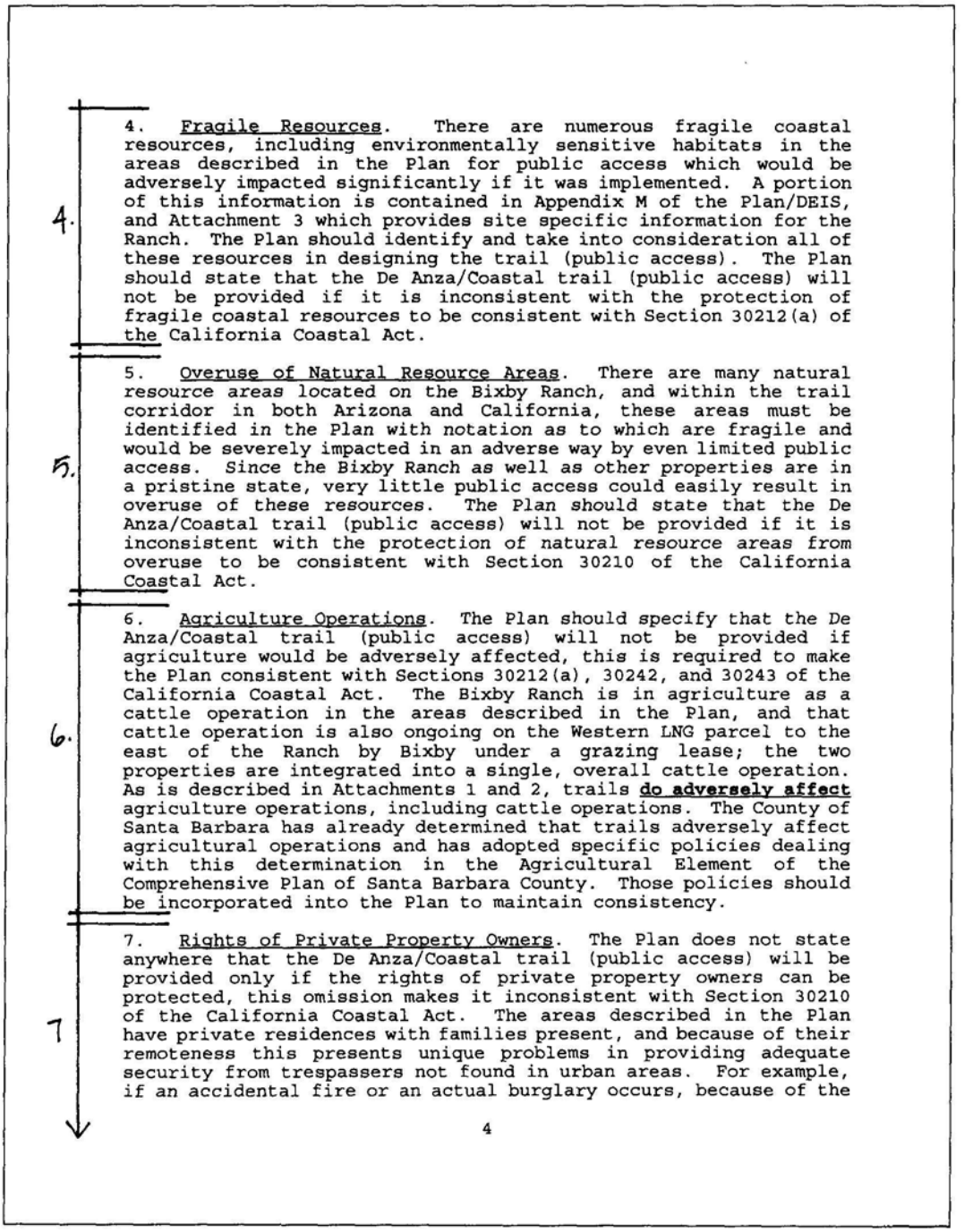
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meet NEPA and CEQA standards. The NPS believes that the county is complying with all requirements for environmental review for proposed projects occurring on the Coastal Trail.

2. Public safety is an important consideration in any trail project. No trail segment would be certified as part of the national historic trail if there were significant and unmanageable public safety deficiencies. The NPS appreciates your listing of the various public safety concerns and recognizes the need to address means of mitigating these in site–specific management proposals. As a point of information, many trails on public lands have functioned satisfactorily for many years while having many of the hazards mentioned, for example, distance from emergency assistance, wildfire potential, livestock, poisonous reptiles and insects, and so forth. A completely risk–free outdoor recreation setting is impossible to obtain.

3. Planning for any trail located in the vicinity of the lighthouse would necessarily be coordinated with the Coast Guard, a component of the Depart-

Letter #45 from Bixby Ranch Company



4. Fragile Resources. There are numerous fragile coastal resources, including environmentally sensitive habitats in the areas described in the Plan for public access which would be adversely impacted significantly if it was implemented. A portion of this information is contained in Appendix M of the Plan/DEIS, and Attachment 3 which provides site specific information for the Ranch. The Plan should identify and take into consideration all of these resources in designing the trail (public access). The Plan should state that the De Anza/Coastal trail (public access) will not be provided if it is inconsistent with the protection of fragile coastal resources to be consistent with Section 30212(a) of the California Coastal Act.

4.

5. Overuse of Natural Resource Areas. There are many natural resource areas located on the Bixby Ranch, and within the trail corridor in both Arizona and California, these areas must be identified in the Plan with notation as to which are fragile and would be severely impacted in an adverse way by even limited public access. Since the Bixby Ranch as well as other properties are in a pristine state, very little public access could easily result in overuse of these resources. The Plan should state that the De Anza/Coastal trail (public access) will not be provided if it is inconsistent with the protection of natural resource areas from overuse to be consistent with Section 30210 of the California Coastal Act.

5.

6. Agriculture Operations. The Plan should specify that the De Anza/Coastal trail (public access) will not be provided if agriculture would be adversely affected, this is required to make the Plan consistent with Sections 30212(a), 30242, and 30243 of the California Coastal Act. The Bixby Ranch is in agriculture as a cattle operation in the areas described in the Plan, and that cattle operation is also ongoing on the Western LNG parcel to the east of the Ranch by Bixby under a grazing lease; the two properties are integrated into a single, overall cattle operation. As is described in Attachments 1 and 2, trails **do adversely affect** agriculture operations, including cattle operations. The County of Santa Barbara has already determined that trails adversely affect agricultural operations and has adopted specific policies dealing with this determination in the Agricultural Element of the Comprehensive Plan of Santa Barbara County. Those policies should be incorporated into the Plan to maintain consistency.

6.

7. Rights of Private Property Owners. The Plan does not state anywhere that the De Anza/Coastal trail (public access) will be provided only if the rights of private property owners can be protected, this omission makes it inconsistent with Section 30210 of the California Coastal Act. The areas described in the Plan have private residences with families present, and because of their remoteness this presents unique problems in providing adequate security from trespassers not found in urban areas. For example, if an accidental fire or an actual burglary occurs, because of the

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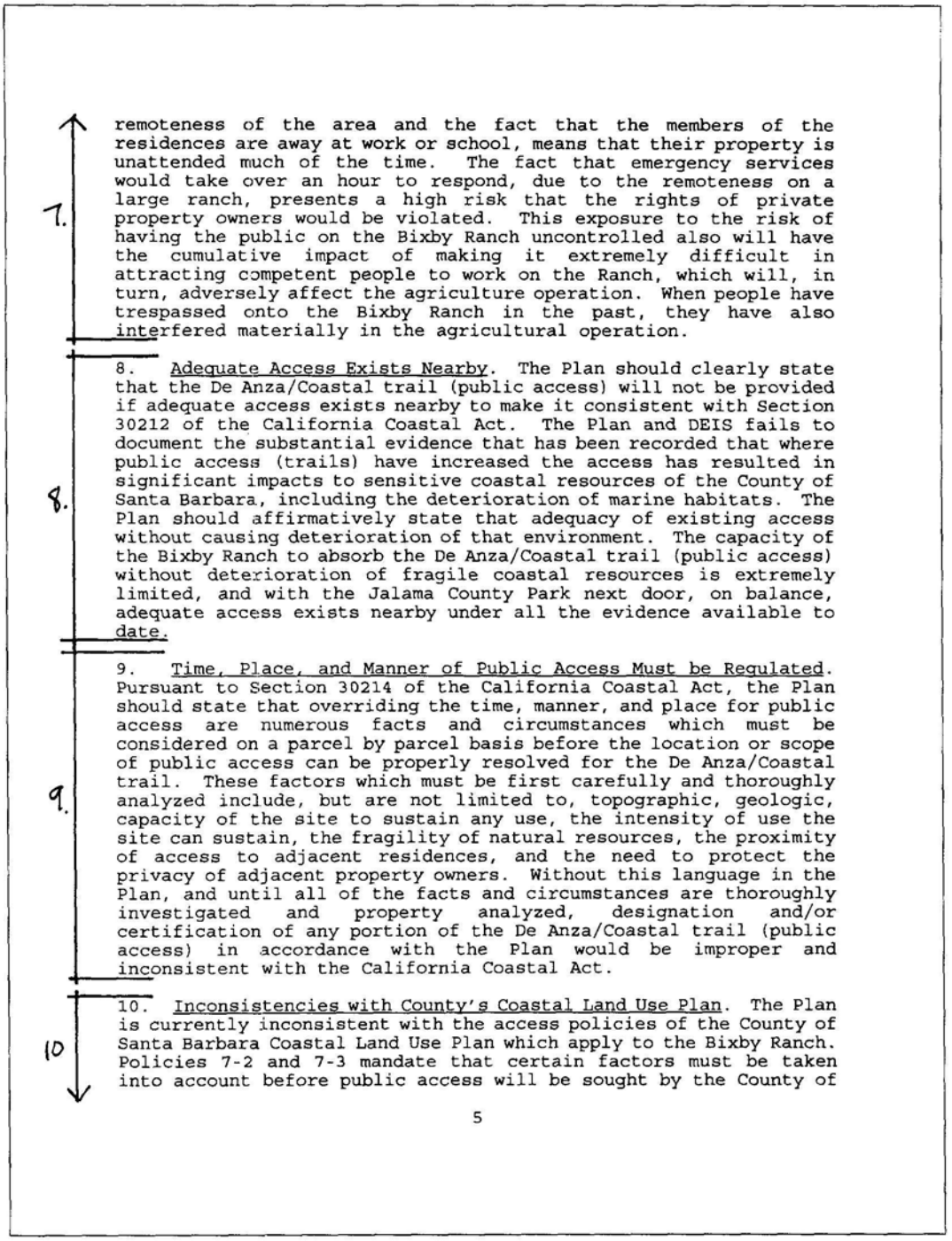
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ment of Transportation rather than the military. A trail in that vicinity would only be marked as the national trail if it posed no threat to navigation aid.

4. See response to Letter #3 from the EPA and response #2 to this letter. The list provided has been incorporated into the Santa Barbara County section of Appendix C for reference. The presence of fragile resources and the potential impacts to them will be considered in site–specific compliance for each trail segment. If adequate protection cannot be provided, the trail segment will not be certified as part of the Anza Trail. NPS experience has shown that careful routing, interpretation, and management can often provide the needed protection for such resources.

5. See response to Letter #3 from the EPA and response #2 to this letter. In addition, trail segments are certified as components of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail for a specified period of time, after which they may be recertified or decertified. If use levels are exces-

Letter #45 from Bixby Ranch Company



remoteness of the area and the fact that the members of the residences are away at work or school, means that their property is unattended much of the time. The fact that emergency services would take over an hour to respond, due to the remoteness on a large ranch, presents a high risk that the rights of private property owners would be violated. This exposure to the risk of having the public on the Bixby Ranch uncontrolled also will have the cumulative impact of making it extremely difficult in attracting competent people to work on the Ranch, which will, in turn, adversely affect the agriculture operation. When people have trespassed onto the Bixby Ranch in the past, they have also interfered materially in the agricultural operation.

7.

8. Adequate Access Exists Nearby. The Plan should clearly state that the De Anza/Coastal trail (public access) will not be provided if adequate access exists nearby to make it consistent with Section 30212 of the California Coastal Act. The Plan and DEIS fails to document the substantial evidence that has been recorded that where public access (trails) have increased the access has resulted in significant impacts to sensitive coastal resources of the County of Santa Barbara, including the deterioration of marine habitats. The Plan should affirmatively state that adequacy of existing access without causing deterioration of that environment. The capacity of the Bixby Ranch to absorb the De Anza/Coastal trail (public access) without deterioration of fragile coastal resources is extremely limited, and with the Jalama County Park next door, on balance, adequate access exists nearby under all the evidence available to date.

8.

9. Time, Place, and Manner of Public Access Must be Regulated. Pursuant to Section 30214 of the California Coastal Act, the Plan should state that overriding the time, manner, and place for public access are numerous facts and circumstances which must be considered on a parcel by parcel basis before the location or scope of public access can be properly resolved for the De Anza/Coastal trail. These factors which must be first carefully and thoroughly analyzed include, but are not limited to, topographic, geologic, capacity of the site to sustain any use, the intensity of use the site can sustain, the fragility of natural resources, the proximity of access to adjacent residences, and the need to protect the privacy of adjacent property owners. Without this language in the Plan, and until all of the facts and circumstances are thoroughly investigated and property analyzed, designation and/or certification of any portion of the De Anza/Coastal trail (public access) in accordance with the Plan would be improper and inconsistent with the California Coastal Act.

9.

10. Inconsistencies with County's Coastal Land Use Plan. The Plan is currently inconsistent with the access policies of the County of Santa Barbara Coastal Land Use Plan which apply to the Bixby Ranch. Policies 7-2 and 7-3 mandate that certain factors must be taken into account before public access will be sought by the County of

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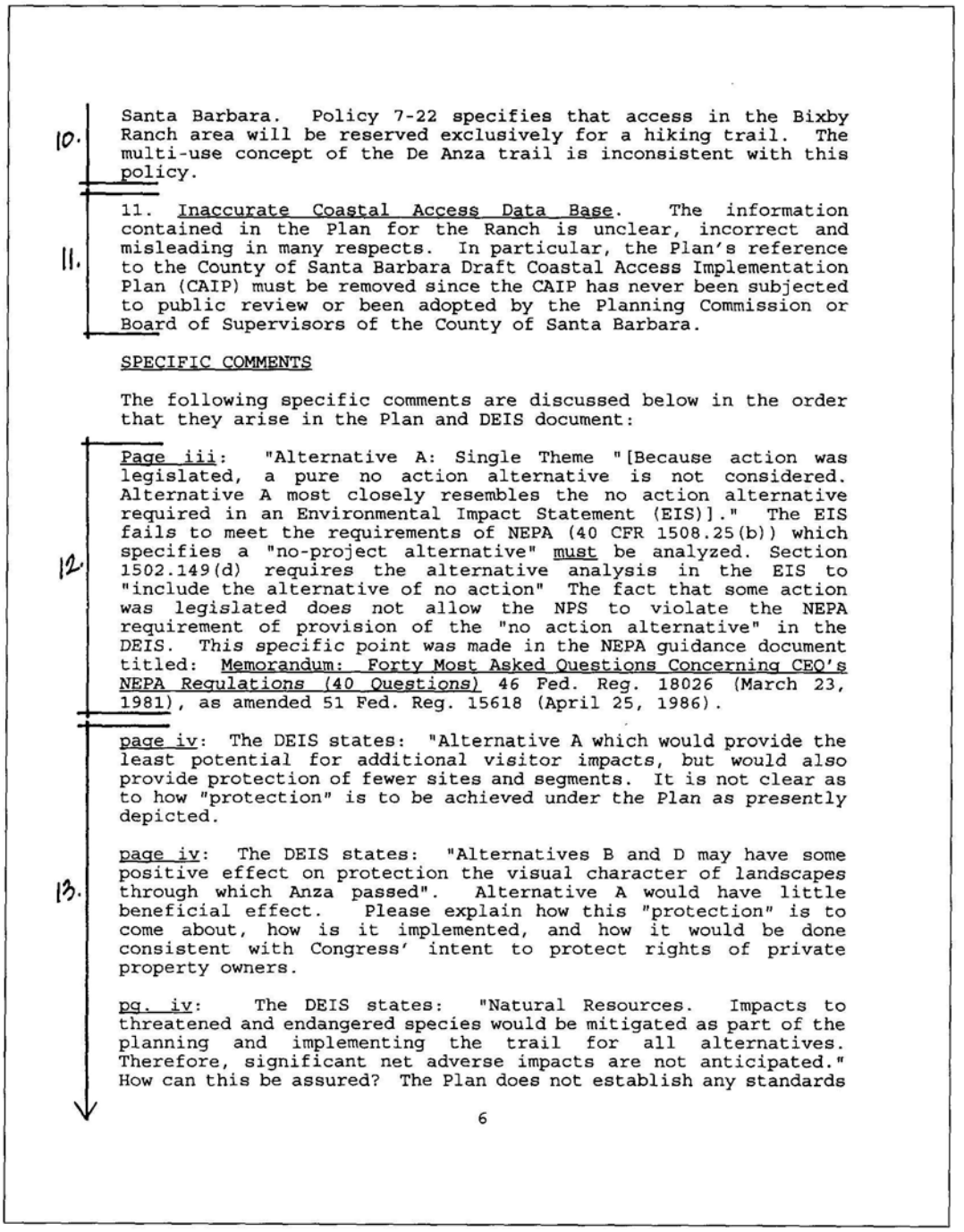
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sive and significant environmental damage has resulted, a process exists for decertification.

6. Implementation of a recreational trail within the historic Anza trail corridor will be primarily a local matter, subject to the balancing of local recreation and agricultural objectives and subject to the provisions of the California Coastal Act. Marking of such a trail as the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail will occur through a certification process instigated by the landowner or manager.

7. The National Trails System Act and the CMP/DEIS are very clear about the rights of private landowners. Certification of any trail segment as a component of the national historic trail is voluntary and will neither add to nor detract from the rights of private property owners which are protected as a matter of law. The CPM/DEIS does not suggest that public use of certified trail segment on private land need be uncontrolled. In fact, it specifically states that public access can be accomplished through permits, docent-led tours, or other controlled means.

Letter #45 from Bixby Ranch Company



Santa Barbara. Policy 7-22 specifies that access in the Bixby Ranch area will be reserved exclusively for a hiking trail. The multi-use concept of the De Anza trail is inconsistent with this policy. 10.

11. Inaccurate Coastal Access Data Base. The information contained in the Plan for the Ranch is unclear, incorrect and misleading in many respects. In particular, the Plan's reference to the County of Santa Barbara Draft Coastal Access Implementation Plan (CAIP) must be removed since the CAIP has never been subjected to public review or been adopted by the Planning Commission or Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Barbara. 11.

SPECIFIC COMMENTS

The following specific comments are discussed below in the order that they arise in the Plan and DEIS document:

Page iii: "Alternative A: Single Theme "[Because action was legislated, a pure no action alternative is not considered. Alternative A most closely resembles the no action alternative required in an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)]." The EIS fails to meet the requirements of NEPA (40 CFR 1508.25(b)) which specifies a "no-project alternative" must be analyzed. Section 1502.149(d) requires the alternative analysis in the EIS to "include the alternative of no action" The fact that some action was legislated does not allow the NPS to violate the NEPA requirement of provision of the "no action alternative" in the DEIS. This specific point was made in the NEPA guidance document titled: Memorandum: Forty Most Asked Questions Concerning CEQ's NEPA Regulations (40 Questions) 46 Fed. Reg. 18026 (March 23, 1981), as amended 51 Fed. Reg. 15618 (April 25, 1986). 12.

page iv: The DEIS states: "Alternative A which would provide the least potential for additional visitor impacts, but would also provide protection of fewer sites and segments. It is not clear as to how "protection" is to be achieved under the Plan as presently depicted.

page iv: The DEIS states: "Alternatives B and D may have some positive effect on protection the visual character of landscapes through which Anza passed". Alternative A would have little beneficial effect. Please explain how this "protection" is to come about, how is it implemented, and how it would be done consistent with Congress' intent to protect rights of private property owners. 13.

pg. iv: The DEIS states: "Natural Resources. Impacts to threatened and endangered species would be mitigated as part of the planning and implementing the trail for all alternatives. Therefore, significant net adverse impacts are not anticipated." How can this be assured? The Plan does not establish any standards

6

8. The point of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail is not to provide coastal access but to commemorate a historic trip and, to the degree possible, to provide experience of the physical setting of that trip. The Coastal Trail, which is shown on county planning maps and envisioned in the LCP, is the only trail in any plans which is within the Anza Trail corridor along the Santa Barbara County Coast. Should the Bixby Ranch want to recognize the history of the Anza expedition separate from the Coastal Trail, public use could be provided on a controlled basis with minimal, if any, deterioration of the coastal resources. (See #7 above.)

9. See responses #1–9 above.

10. Any implementation of the Anza Trail would be consistent with the Santa Barbara County LCP. The vision for the Anza Trail is for a continuous multiuse non–motorized trail, but the plan clearly states that trail uses may be limited to those permitted by the local owner or manager.

Letter #45 from Bixby Ranch Company

or guidance which could be enforced by NPS, to support such a conclusionary statement.

13. page iv: The DEIS states: "Socio-Economic Environment Alternatives B, C, and D would affect land use to some degree. Alternative A would have the least impact on land use. Land ownership would not be affected adversely in any alternative". How can this be assured? Especially when the comment on regulations on pages 15-18 are also taken into consideration.

14. Page 16: The Plan/EIS referenced the use of state recreational liability statutes in conjunction with the provisions of the Volunteers in the Parks Act of 1969, as the basis for some level of liability protection for landowners. Our review of these statutes shows that the level of protection to landowners is limited at best. Why will the NPS not take the liability and responsibility for the damage incurred due to the result of trespasser, would not have been provided the opportunity to trespass on private property if it was not for the establishment of the trail by NPS, or damage caused by failure to maintain trail improvements or supervise the use of the trail?

15. Page 16-18: The expression that NPS will use the Plan to "encourage and assist" citizens and local government to "preserve areas where the landscape closely resemble its probable appearance in 1775-76" causes great concern. We are concerned with the implications of such activities which could reduce or eliminate the economic value of our property. This expression by NPS seems to promote taking of private property rights without just compensation by regulatory action. With such an expression of the Plan/DEIS to be used for the rationale for such action.

Environmental Consequences (pg. 61-67)

16. 1. The draft EIS does not appear to address cumulative impacts, as required by NEPA;

2. The level of detail provided in the discussion of environmental consequences is not commensurate with the level of detail for the proposed Plan;

17. 3. The Draft EIS for the De Anza Trail was drafted as a "Programmatic EIS", upon which the environmental review for specific projects of trail development and management will be tiered. This raises several concerns given the level of detail of environmental consequences provided in the "Programmatic EIS" does not include an overall assessment of the cumulative impacts of trail development, and because the DEIS does not provide any useful information of any level of detail generally found in a Programmatic EIS upon which to tier subsequent specific projects. The information provided in the environmental consequences section is of an unnecessarily general nature and provides no analysis

7

11. This reference does not appear in the final plan.

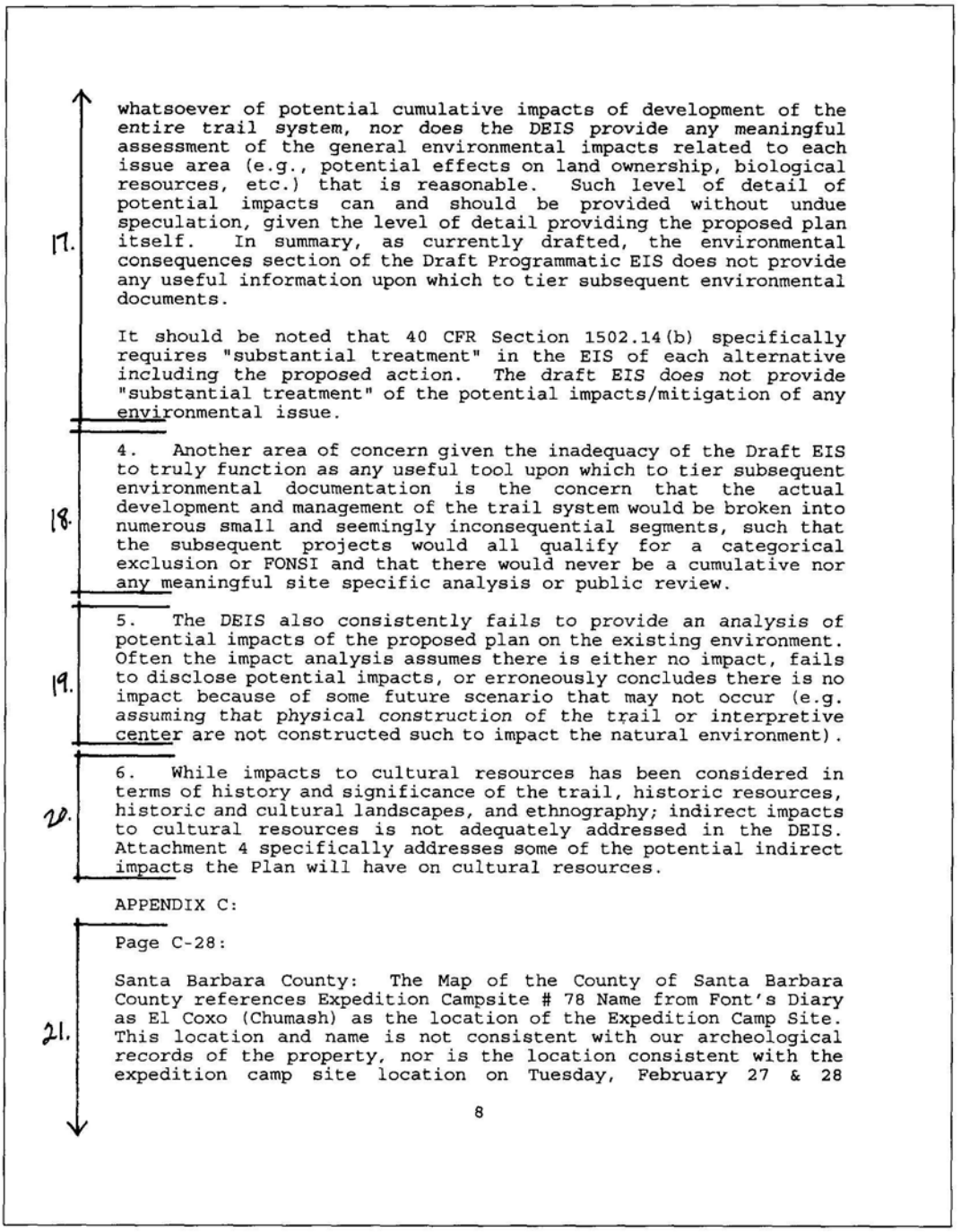
12. See response #2 to Letter #3 from the EPA.

13. All Roman numeral pages are part of the summary which necessarily does not explain each item completely. Each item, such as "protection," is given further explanation in the text of the plan.

14. See response #1 to letter #44. As a point of correction, the CMP/DEIS does not plan to establish a trail, but to mark trails which are planned and implemented through local processes. Should the Bixby Ranch recognize the Anza Trail separate from those processes, the NPS would work with the ranch through a cooperative agreement to mitigate any negative effects from users. The federal government cannot indemnify private property owners or pay for damages for trespass.

15. See response #2 to letter #42.

Letter #45 from Bixby Ranch Company



whatsoever of potential cumulative impacts of development of the entire trail system, nor does the DEIS provide any meaningful assessment of the general environmental impacts related to each issue area (e.g., potential effects on land ownership, biological resources, etc.) that is reasonable. Such level of detail of potential impacts can and should be provided without undue speculation, given the level of detail providing the proposed plan itself. In summary, as currently drafted, the environmental consequences section of the Draft Programmatic EIS does not provide any useful information upon which to tier subsequent environmental documents. 17.

It should be noted that 40 CFR Section 1502.14(b) specifically requires "substantial treatment" in the EIS of each alternative including the proposed action. The draft EIS does not provide "substantial treatment" of the potential impacts/mitigation of any environmental issue.

4. Another area of concern given the inadequacy of the Draft EIS to truly function as any useful tool upon which to tier subsequent environmental documentation is the concern that the actual development and management of the trail system would be broken into numerous small and seemingly inconsequential segments, such that the subsequent projects would all qualify for a categorical exclusion or FONSI and that there would never be a cumulative nor any meaningful site specific analysis or public review. 18.

5. The DEIS also consistently fails to provide an analysis of potential impacts of the proposed plan on the existing environment. Often the impact analysis assumes there is either no impact, fails to disclose potential impacts, or erroneously concludes there is no impact because of some future scenario that may not occur (e.g. assuming that physical construction of the trail or interpretive center are not constructed such to impact the natural environment). 19.

6. While impacts to cultural resources has been considered in terms of history and significance of the trail, historic resources, historic and cultural landscapes, and ethnography; indirect impacts to cultural resources is not adequately addressed in the DEIS. Attachment 4 specifically addresses some of the potential indirect impacts the Plan will have on cultural resources. 20.

APPENDIX C:

Page C-28:

Santa Barbara County: The Map of the County of Santa Barbara County references Expedition Campsite # 78 Name from Font's Diary as El Coxo (Chumash) as the location of the Expedition Camp Site. This location and name is not consistent with our archeological records of the property, nor is the location consistent with the expedition camp site location on Tuesday, February 27 & 28 21.

8

16. A cumulative impact discussion is incorporated in the FEIS.

17. Please refer to responses to letter #3 from the EPA.

18. The CMP proposes that the NPS mark recreational trails within the historic corridor or parallel to it which have the potential to be linked as a continuous route. As a rule, each of these trails is a discrete unit on a city, county, regional, or state plan. The trails would be planned, developed, operated, and maintained by local landowners or managers. At the owner or land manager's request, the NPS may certify a trail as a component of the national historic trail, contingent upon local compliance adequate to meet NEPA standards (part of the certification process). These trails will be linked by signs only. The NPS does not propose to own or manage any part of the Anza Trail that is not now in NPS ownership. The CMP does not propose to break a trail system into parts.

Letter #45 from Bixby Ranch Company

expressed in ANZA'S DIARY page 108-109. The correct reference would be to the historical Chumash village of Sisolop at El Cojo Viejo or Little Cojo Bay. Please see Attachment 5 for additional information of the Portola Expedition. 21.

Page C-29 & C-30:

The Plan needs to be revised to accurately depict the proposed trail and clarify its interrelationship with the Trails programs and policies adopted by the County of Santa Barbara for both the coastal and non-coastal areas which the De Anza trail will transverse. Clarification needs to be made which specifically notes that the bike portion of the De Anza trail goes from Gaviota to Guadalupe along the auto route from Highway 101 to Highway 1. 22.

APPENDIX E:

Additional legal research is required to expand the discussions of the extensive limitations of California Civil Code Section 846 pursuant to case law. 23.

APPENDIX J:

Needs to be modified to provide adequate information regarding the existing environmental and basis and documentation that adequate environmental review has been done as a conditio of certification. Section V. Compliance must be expanded and definite standards established. 24.

APPENDIX M:

The required consultation pursuant to 50 CFR 402.14 with US F&W is not complete, since a number of listed species may be adversely affected by the proposed Plan. 25.

MAP SUPPLEMENT - SANTA BARBARA COUNTY (4 OF 5) SHEET 29 OF 47

Please see Attachment 6 which notes required specific changes and correction to the Plan. 26.

SUMMARY

In order to make the Plan conform to the comments made herein, numerous changes will have to be made to the Plan. Bixby remains willing and eager to work with the NPS staff to see that the Plan is made consistent with Federal and State law and the County of Santa Barbara LCP, and to provide whatever information and assistance it can to complete the draft Plan so that it can undergo the detailed environmental review required under NEPA. Given the 27.

9

19. Please refer to responses to letter #3 from the EPA.

20. The NPS appreciates your description of the potential indirect impacts to cultural resources. The NPS would be interested in the protection of archeological sites associated with the Anza route whether or not public use is provided. Should public use be provided by means of a trail, it would only be certified as part of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail if concerns for archeological sites are addressed and mitigated, as appropriate.

21. The map on C–28 is extremely conceptual, generally locating the campsite east of Point Conception. *El Coxo* is taken from Bolton's translation of Font's Diary, used for campsite names.

22. Pages C–29 and C–30 have been revised to reflect current policy.

Letter #45 from Bixby Ranch Company

27. material changes which must be made to the draft Plan and DEIS, we strongly urge the NPS to hold additional public workshops after the revised draft Plan and Final EIS is released.

28. Obviously NPS staff put in a considerable amount of work into the draft Plan and they are to be commended for it. We appreciate being given this opportunity to comment on the draft Plan and EIS.

Sincerely,

BIXBY RANCH COMPANY

John M. Baucke, AICP
Manager, Santa Barbara Office

Attachments 1-6

cc: Jeannette Christensen, Esq.

10

23. Appendix E prints the state laws only. It is not a discussion.

24. Appendix J has been revised.

25. USFWS has provided updated information. That agency did not express concern with the CMP/DEIS.

26. Changes have been made to all Santa Barbara County maps in the map supplement.

27. There will be a 30 day no action period after release of the final plan and FEIS during which Bixby Ranch may comment.

28. Comment noted.

For Attachment 2, refer to Letter #42, pages 184 and 185.

Letter #45 from Bixby Ranch Company

ATTACHMENT 1

Fire

1. The accidental starting of a grass fire which will become a range fire which could easily burn thousands of acres of agriculture land before it can be brought under control due to the remoteness of the property. It should be noted that the greatest resource of this Ranch is grass and this grass is highly vulnerable to fire from 8 to 9 months of the year.

Cattle

1. Range cattle are not accustomed to seeing people on foot and they may cause the cattle to stampede.

2. Hikers will disturb the cattle causing loss of weight gain.

3. The cattle will not come to a water source in the presence of people on foot. This would severely affect their health and productivity.

4. Calves and cows are easily separated from each other when pressured by people. Many times this will result in an orphaned calf and a non-producing mother.

5. The presence of people will cause cattle to distance themselves from disturbance and graze the available forage in an unbalanced manner.

   a. The resulting impact can increase erosion and add to range deterioration.

6. If cattle are exposed to people on foot at the wrong time and place they will easily run into and/or over fences, ditches, cliffs, etc.

Safety

1. We have rattlesnakes, wasps, bees, yellow jackets, poisonous plants, thistles, wild pigs, coyotes, bulls, and protective cows. All of these can and have caused injury to people on foot.

2. Under the best of conditions this property is at least one hour from medical facilities.

Other

1. We suffer substantial damage due to people crossing through pasture fences - breaking and stretching the wire and causing improper mixing and loss of cattle.

2. Gates are routinely left open resulting in the mixing of different classes of cattle and damaging breeding programs.

3. Water systems are tampered with and damaged.

Letter #45 from Bixby Ranch Company

ATTACHMENT 3

The following environmentally sensitive habitats are found on the Bixby Ranch:

Dunes
Rocky Points and Intertidal Areas
Wetlands
Seabird Nesting and Roosting Areas
Native Grasslands
Butterfly Trees
Native Plant Communities
Streams and Riparian Corridors
Marine Mammal Rookeries and Hauling Grounds

Sensitive plants and their habitats which occur include: giant coreopsis (Coreorsis gigantea) (coastal bluff scrub); Surf thistle (Cirsium rothorhilum) (dune, coastal bluff scrub); softleaved Indian paintbrush (Castilleja mollis) (coastal bluff scrub); Lompoc monkey flower (Diplacus aurantiacus var. lompocensis) (coastal sage scrub); and checkerbloom (Sidalcea malvaeflora var. californica) (coastal sage scrub).

Several species of birds, two fish, one species each of amphibian, reptile, and insect, and several mammals which are sensitive have been observed or are expected to occur on the Bixby Ranch.

ATTACHMENT 4

Historic and Prehistoric Sites Indirect Impacts

A number of indirect impacts to potentially significant cultural resources within and adjacent to the trail corridor will likely result from future development of the De Anza/Coastal trail. A primary indirect impact is related to the increased visitor population at the Bixby Ranch and the close proximity of these populations to the high density of archaeological sites both within and beyond the trail corridor. Such proximity likely will encourage unauthorized looting and vandalism of cultural features and deposits associated with archaeological sites and isolates both during trail construction and after subsequent trail operation. This type of impact will be particularly acute at the prehistoric and historical archaeological sites where surface artifacts and features are conspicuous.

A second form of indirect impact could result from implementation of mitigation measures for the actual construction of the De Anza/Coastal trail which involved the placement of fill soils over the surface of archaeological sites and isolates in an effort to minimize natural land form disturbance. Capping archaeological sites, while protecting cultural constituents, limits direct access to these resources and renders them from future scientific investigation for some time.

Letter #45 from Bixby Ranch Company

ATTACHMENT 5

Exploration Period (1542-1769)

The coastal point known today as Point Conception was discovered and named in 1542 by explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, who dropped anchor in the lee of the point he called Cape Galera (Bancroft 1886a:73). Francisco Vizcaino passed the point in 1602 and named it Punta de Concepción (Bancroft 1886a:101). In 1769 the Spanish government sent an expedition north from San Diego to travel the coast and choose sites for presidios and missions, cementing the crown's hold upon the California coast. The expedition, led by Gaspar de Portolá, included soldiers and religious men, among them Fray Juan Crespi, whose diary describes the Point Conception area:

> *Camp was pitched at the edge of a valley in which there is a village of twenty-four houses, with many heathen, who welcomed us and made us presents like the rest. Their chief is lame in one leg, for which reason the soldiers called it Rancheria del Cojo, but I christened it Santa Teresa. It has its canoes, and the people live by fishing, like the rest. The place is short of firewood, but the land is good and has much grass. Water they have in the same valley in pools, which seem to come from springs. We have in sight at a distance of one league a point of land which penetrates far into the sea; according to the descriptions it must be Point Concepcion.... We took the road to the west, going by the seashore, as it was level ground and well covered with good grass. After one league's travel we came to the low, bare point of land which it is conjectured is Point Concepcion. There is not a single village on it, although it has an extensive plain with a great deal of grass* (Bolton 1927:174-175).

Bolton, Herbert Eugene
1927 Fray Juan Crespi, Missionary Explorer of the Pacific Coast, 1769-1774, Berkeley: University of California Press.

Page 1 of 1

Letter #46 from Hollister Ranch Homeowners Association

HR

HOLLISTER RANCH OWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Box 1000 — Bulito Canyon, Gaviota, California 93117 (805) 567-5020

March 1, 1995

Regional Director
Attention: Meredith Kaplan, WR-RP
National Park Service, Western Region
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

RE: DRAFT COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT AND USE PLAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Hollister Ranch Owners' Association appreciates the opportunity to offer comments on the Comprehensive Management and Use Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail (Plan/EIS). The Association represents the approximately 700 owners and residents of 14,000 acre Hollister Ranch which is located just north of Gaviota State Park. Because over nine miles of the de Anza Trail depicted in the EIS and Management and Use Plan involves our property, your project is of great interest, and some potential concern, to us.

We offer the following general and specific comments on the EIS and Management and Use Plan in approximate order of their appearance in the document:

1.

- Implementation of Project Features. (p. 2)

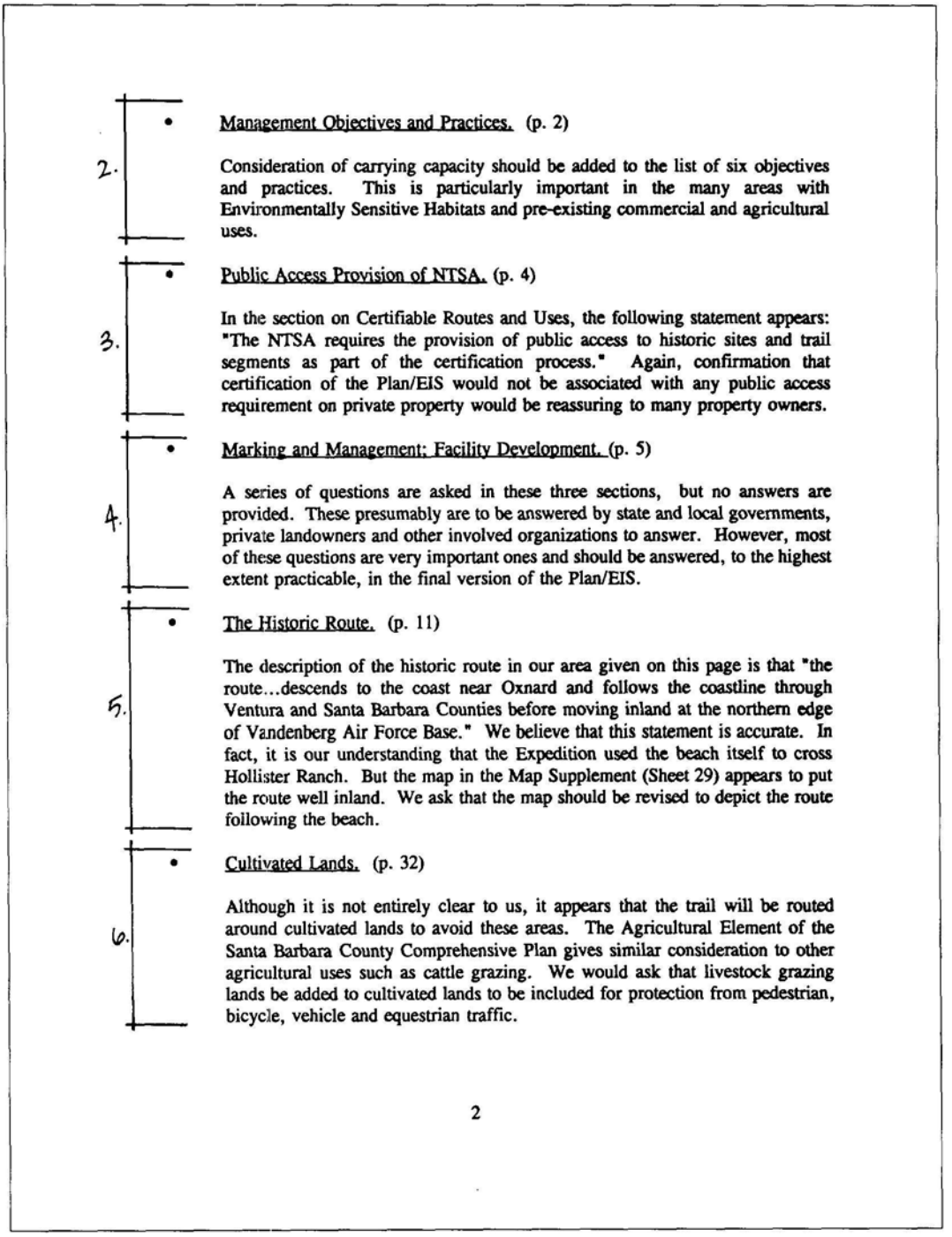
  The "Public Law" (National Trails System Act?[NTSA]) is quoted as providing that: "On non-Federal lands...the responsibility for project features would rest with state and local governments..." Because there is no definition of "features" or acknowledgement that participation in the de Anza Trail Project is strictly voluntary on private property, we are somewhat concerned that such a statement could be construed at some time in the future by local regulatory agencies as a mandate for trail dedications along the de Anza route as a condition of development. An acknowledgement that the de Anza Trail Project does not imply authority for involuntary acquisitions, or as a mandate for state and local governments for trail acquisitions as a condition of development would be reassuring.

1

Response to Letter #46 from Hollister Ranch Homeowners Association

1. The quotation is from the 1986 feasibility study. The draft management plan actually details management procedures. The project features are defined in the subject paragraph as "trail development and the installation of route markers and interpretive displays...." Authorization of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail is not a mandate for trail dedications; however, if a county or city incorporates the trail on its General Plan, trail easements could become a condition of development.

Letter #46 from Hollister Ranch Homeowners Association



2.

Management Objectives and Practices. (p. 2)

Consideration of carrying capacity should be added to the list of six objectives and practices. This is particularly important in the many areas with Environmentally Sensitive Habitats and pre-existing commercial and agricultural uses.

3.

Public Access Provision of NTSA. (p. 4)

In the section on Certifiable Routes and Uses, the following statement appears: "The NTSA requires the provision of public access to historic sites and trail segments as part of the certification process." Again, confirmation that certification of the Plan/EIS would not be associated with any public access requirement on private property would be reassuring to many property owners.

4.

Marking and Management; Facility Development. (p. 5)

A series of questions are asked in these three sections, but no answers are provided. These presumably are to be answered by state and local governments, private landowners and other involved organizations to answer. However, most of these questions are very important ones and should be answered, to the highest extent practicable, in the final version of the Plan/EIS.

5.

The Historic Route. (p. 11)

The description of the historic route in our area given on this page is that "the route...descends to the coast near Oxnard and follows the coastline through Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties before moving inland at the northern edge of Vandenberg Air Force Base." We believe that this statement is accurate. In fact, it is our understanding that the Expedition used the beach itself to cross Hollister Ranch. But the map in the Map Supplement (Sheet 29) appears to put the route well inland. We ask that the map should be revised to depict the route following the beach.

6.

Cultivated Lands. (p. 32)

Although it is not entirely clear to us, it appears that the trail will be routed around cultivated lands to avoid these areas. The Agricultural Element of the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive Plan gives similar consideration to other agricultural uses such as cattle grazing. We would ask that livestock grazing lands be added to cultivated lands to be included for protection from pedestrian, bicycle, vehicle and equestrian traffic.

2

2. Carrying capacity is listed as one of the six objectives.

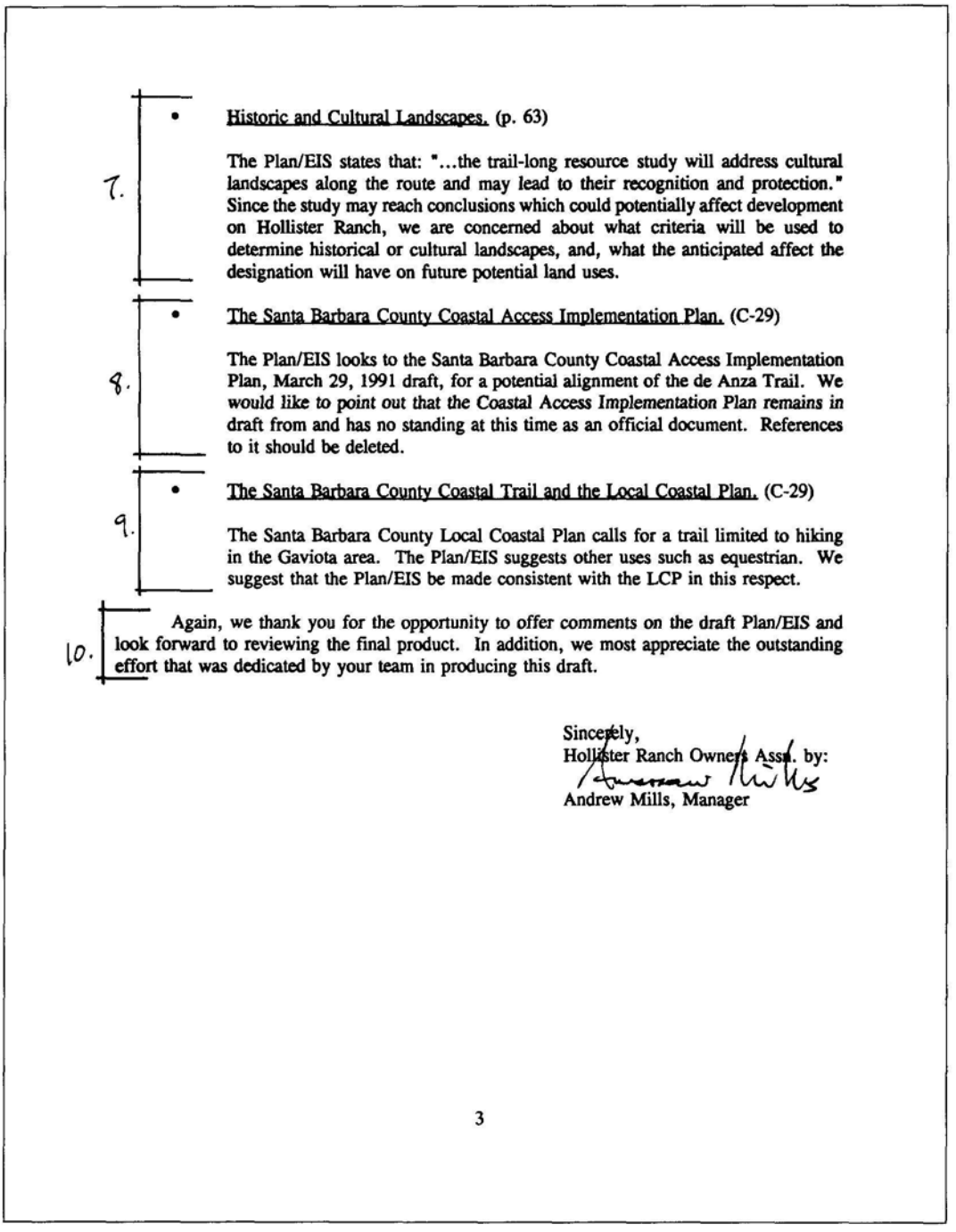
3. Certification of trail sites and segments is voluntary; however, if a landowner or manager requests certification, public access to the site or segment is required. This access may be controlled in various ways. See response #8 to letter #45.

4. These questions define the issues addressed in the management plan; they summarize issues identified during the scoping process.

5. The map supplement is a conceptual graphic depiction. The written text and the expedition diaries are the more accurate source of information. When the NPS is able to map the historic route digitally on computer, the route will be more accurately reflected graphically.

6. See response #3 to letter #44. In Santa Barbara County, the CMP/DEIS suggests marking the proposed Coastal Trail as the Anza Trail as it

Letter #46 from Hollister Ranch Homeowners Association



• Historic and Cultural Landscapes. (p. 63)

7. The Plan/EIS states that: "...the trail-long resource study will address cultural landscapes along the route and may lead to their recognition and protection." Since the study may reach conclusions which could potentially affect development on Hollister Ranch, we are concerned about what criteria will be used to determine historical or cultural landscapes, and, what the anticipated affect the designation will have on future potential land uses.

• The Santa Barbara County Coastal Access Implementation Plan. (C-29)

8. The Plan/EIS looks to the Santa Barbara County Coastal Access Implementation Plan, March 29, 1991 draft, for a potential alignment of the de Anza Trail. We would like to point out that the Coastal Access Implementation Plan remains in draft from and has no standing at this time as an official document. References to it should be deleted.

• The Santa Barbara County Coastal Trail and the Local Coastal Plan. (C-29)

9. The Santa Barbara County Local Coastal Plan calls for a trail limited to hiking in the Gaviota area. The Plan/EIS suggests other uses such as equestrian. We suggest that the Plan/EIS be made consistent with the LCP in this respect.

10. Again, we thank you for the opportunity to offer comments on the draft Plan/EIS and look forward to reviewing the final product. In addition, we most appreciate the outstanding effort that was dedicated by your team in producing this draft.

Sincerely,
Hollister Ranch Owners Assn. by:
Andrew Mills, Manager

3

is developed. Development of the Coastal Trail would meet county regulations.

7. The criteria used by the NPS would be those of the National Register of Historic Places as represented in Bulletin 30, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*, and Bulletin 38, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*, and others as they are developed. Nomination to the national register is a voluntary process, and once nominated, a property is only affected if federal funds are involved in a project related to the property.

8. This change is reflected in the final plan.

9. See response #11 to letter #45.

10. Comment noted.

Letter #47 from Friends of Price House, Inc.



Friends of Price House, Inc.
Post Office Box 1418 · Pismo Beach, California 93448

February 15, 1995

Meredith Kaplan, WR-RP
Regional Director
National Park Service, Western Region
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, California 94107-1372

Re: Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail, San Luis Obispo County

Dear Ms. Kaplan:

I am writing you on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Friends of Price House, a non-profit, tax exempt public interest and educational corporation in Pismo Beach.

Our organization was founded some years ago to facilitate the restoration of the John Michael Price Anniversary House and Grounds in Southern San Luis Obispo County. Price was the original founder of Pismo Beach, and his original rancho was located in what is now referred to as "Price Canyon"; a canyon located on your historic trail alignment between Highway 101 and Highway 227. Our efforts include the construction of a creek trail along Pismo Creek in this corridor, which could be very helpful to your organization in pursuing the Pismo Beach-Arroyo Grande to San Luis Obispo link.

Our organization was very interested to learn of your efforts through the enclosed newspaper article. We regret learning of your meeting after the fact, as we would be very interested in securing a copy of the draft plan as it relates to San Luis Obispo County and the trail network along our portion of Pismo Beach.

We would appreciate your forwarding any information you can about the trail, and how we may be able to assist for the segment between Highways 101 and 227. We look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

David Watson
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Response to Letter #47 from Friends of Price House, Inc.

1. Information about the Anza Trail and a draft plan have been forwarded to Friends of Price House. The NPS looks forward to coordinating with you in implementing the management plan.

Letter #48 from California State Park Rangers Association

california state park rangers association

p. o. box 292010, sacramento, ca 95829-2010 (916) 558-3734 fax (916) 387-1179

February 13, 1995

Regional Director
Attention: Meredith Kaplan, WR-RP
National Park Service, Western Region
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

Dear Ms. Kaplan:

The California State Park Rangers Association wholeheartedly endorses the designation of the De Anza Trail as a national historic trail.

However we strongly disapprove of any vehicular use of this trail as a route through Coyote Canyon. The biological sensitivity of this area would make the continued use of this canyon by motorized vehicles a travesty. The Borrego Sun recently editorialized in favor of a paved highway along this alignment. One of their arguments was that it would be the only national trail that could not be driven by automobiles.

To really recognize what an important feat the Anza Expeditions were cannot be experienced from a speeding automobile on a paved road.

Sincerely,

Maurice Hazlett
President

promoting professionalism in california state parks

recycled & recylable

Response to Letter #48 from California State Park Rangers Association

The NTSA states that national trails will be non-motorized. In the case of historic trails, an exception may be made if, at the time of designation, the land manager permits motorized use [Sec.(a)(2)(c)]. The NPS would not support the use of motorized vehicles in Coyote Canyon, but would not require the land manager, California State Parks, to change its policy. The NPS agrees that the experience of the Anza expedition would be compromised by motorized vehicles in this location.

Letters from Individuals

Letter #49 from Russell K. Skowronek

SANTA CLARA UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY/SOCIOLOGY

February 12, 1995

Meredith Kaplan, Coordinator J.B. de Anza NHT
National Park Service/ Western Regional Office
Division of Planning, Grants & Environmental Quality
600 Harrison St., Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

Dear Meredith:

It has been some months (six or more) since I last heard from the rest of the Santa Clara County De Anza gang. I did receive the "Draft" CMUP & EIS for the JBdA NHT and am overall quite pleased with the product. You are to be commended for a job well done!

The accompanying letter from Regional Director Albright said that between Feb. 6 and 15 there would be public meetings on the plan. As I have yet to see anything in the San Jose Mercury News or the San Francisco Chronicle I thought it would be best if I wrote to you directly and sent a copy of this letter to Joan Throgmorton.

Tip out map between pages 12 & 13
#97 Mission San Francisco de Asís (Dolores) [it should have an accent on the "i" and you might mention its common name-Dolores]
#100 Mission Santa Clara de Asís **not** Santa Clara Mission de Asis.
#101 First Site of El Pueblo de San José de Guadalupe.

1. Page 49, Col. 1, para. 3-- I see that you spoke with Alan Levanthal but I think you need to clarify the number of groups in the SF Bay Area to include the Ohlone Indian Tribe (the Galvans) of Fremont. As such I would suggest that sentence 5 should read, "...the name "Costanoan" is taken from the Spanish word **costeño**, or "coast dweller." Also, sentence 7, "In the San Francisco Bay area two Costanoans tribes exist that refer to themselves as the Ohlone and the Muwekma, the San Juan Bautista area..."

Finally, on page 74 you might call me "Russell" and note that I am an Historical Archaeologist and Ethnohistorian.

Thanks for including me in the process. Best wishes for '95.

Sincerely,

Russell K. Skowronek, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor of Anthropology

SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA 95053 (408) 554-2794

Response to letter #49 from Russell K. Skowronek

1. These changes are incorporated in the text of the final plan.

Letter #50 from Gwen Robinson

February 27, 1995

TO: Mr. Stanley Albright, Regional Director
Western Region, National Park Service

FROM: Gwen Robinson, Maricopa County Co-Coordinator

RE: Comments on the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail Draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan and Environmental Impact Statement

As a former member of the Yuma County Task Force and now as a coordinator for Maricopa County Arizona, I wish to reiterate my support for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. The tireless efforts of the Heritage Trail Fund organization and that of the NPS staff is greatly appreciated. The following comments are offered to add perspective to that effort as stated in Page 4 Planning Issues, "provision of public access . . . requires, as well, the protection of sites from changes that will diminish the historic integrity of the trail."

HISTORICAL PREFACE

1. While a summary of the proposals appears at the beginning of the Plan, an historical summary does not. A preface highlighting the accomplishments and significance of the Anza expedition would be helpful to those in the future who are first introduced to the trail through the final document.

The section entitled "Significance of the Anza Expedition" found on page 47 could be used.

SEQUENTIAL OUTLINE

2. A general sequential outline of tasks to be accomplished in relation to trail development would help clarify the initial processes for getting the project underway. The following tasks appear in the Plan:

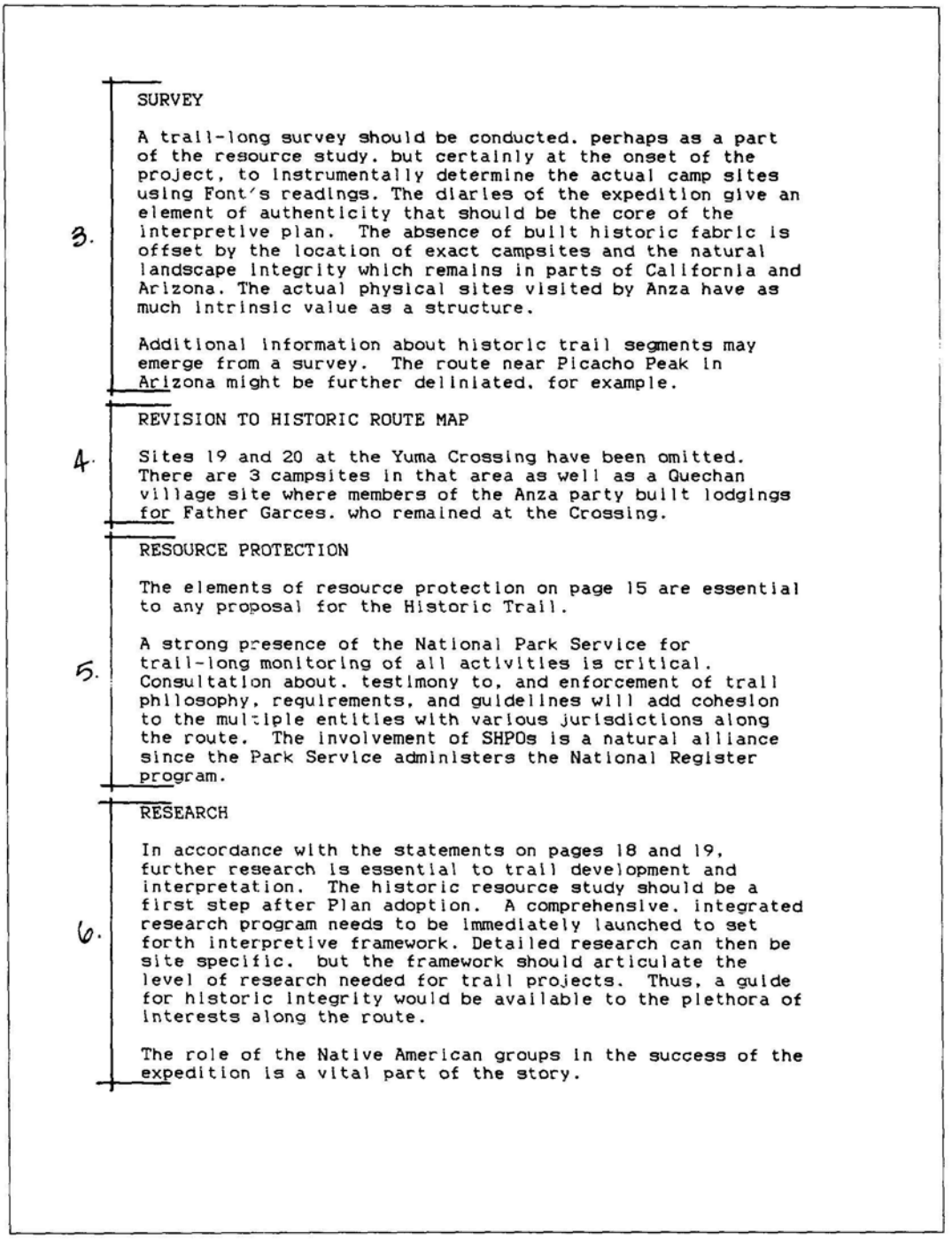
- Statement for management
- Trail-long resource study
- Inventory and analysis of cultural and natural resources
- Interpretive prospectus
- Mapping project
- Promotional and marketing plan
- Advisory council
- Marketing task force
- Site environmental studies.

Response to Letter #50 from Gwen Robinson

1. The significance section has been moved forward in the final plan. See also letter #35, comment #1 from the Patrice Press.

2. This excellent idea to focus the plan has been added to the funding section of the Proposal as action items (page 43).

Letter #50 from Gwen Robinson



SURVEY

A trail-long survey should be conducted. perhaps as a part of the resource study. but certainly at the onset of the project, to instrumentally determine the actual camp sites using Font's readings. The diaries of the expedition give an element of authenticity that should be the core of the interpretive plan. The absence of built historic fabric is offset by the location of exact campsites and the natural landscape integrity which remains in parts of California and Arizona. The actual physical sites visited by Anza have as much intrinsic value as a structure. 3.

Additional information about historic trail segments may emerge from a survey. The route near Picacho Peak in Arizona might be further deliniated. for example.

REVISION TO HISTORIC ROUTE MAP

Sites 19 and 20 at the Yuma Crossing have been omitted. There are 3 campsites in that area as well as a Quechan village site where members of the Anza party built lodgings for Father Garces. who remained at the Crossing. 4.

RESOURCE PROTECTION

The elements of resource protection on page 15 are essential to any proposal for the Historic Trail.

A strong presence of the National Park Service for trail-long monitoring of all activities is critical. Consultation about. testimony to, and enforcement of trail philosophy, requirements, and guidelines will add cohesion to the multiple entities with various jurisdictions along the route. The involvement of SHPOs is a natural alliance since the Park Service administers the National Register program. 5.

RESEARCH

In accordance with the statements on pages 18 and 19, further research is essential to trail development and interpretation. The historic resource study should be a first step after Plan adoption. A comprehensive. integrated research program needs to be immediately launched to set forth interpretive framework. Detailed research can then be site specific. but the framework should articulate the level of research needed for trail projects. Thus, a guide for historic integrity would be available to the plethora of interests along the route. 6.

The role of the Native American groups in the success of the expedition is a vital part of the story.

3. Although implied in the draft plan, specific reference to a survey is incorporated in the final plan.

4. These corrections have been incorporated in the final plan.

5. We agree. The NPS presence along the 1200–mile trail will necessarily be limited, but through strong coordination with local task forces, members of support grpups, and local agencies, the NPS can be alerted to issues along the trail which can then be monitored.

6. We agree. Research will provide the foundation for the interpretive framework which will in turn be the basis for the interpretive prospectus.

Letter #50 from Gwen Robinson

VISITOR EXPERIENCE

7. The proposal calls for a continuous trail. However, an underlying philosophy of matching level and degree of "use" per site to the intrinsic value (cultural, natural, historical, archaeological, etc.) of each site seems to be woven into the text. This should be clearly stated. Use may vary from an overlook of a pristine area to horseback riding and so forth. Guidelines to match up visitor use with integrity of each site should be an initial priority.

NPS INTERPRETIVE MEDIA

8. While the NPS proposal focuses on the Anza expedition rather than the layering of trails over time in the corridor, the Anza trail is not an exclusive in the corridor. The route was not blazed by the expedition, but largely followed Indian trails, and it was used by many groups of national importance in the following centuries. Indeed, efforts by other entities to interpret parallel and overlapping trails are underway. A format to appropriately integrate signage and other interpretive media is paramount. At once, a task force should be convened to begin this endeavor. Such a task force appears to be a viable vehicle to facilitate the Park Services' objective to review and approve existing exhibits and interpretive materials on certifiable sites. (page 31)

TRAIL-LONG INTERPRETIVE TOPICS AND THEMES

Section 2, 1775-76 Trek, under "Adversities/challenges" should include the crossing of the Colorado River at the Yuma Crossing.

Section 6, Relationship to Today, "Indian & Spanish influences on each other" should include "and consequently on American culture."

9. INTERPRETIVE REGIONS AND SAMPLE THEMES

The section entitled "Gila River" (page 21) should include additional themes of: 1) the Indian villages not only supplied safe passage but food to ensure the completion of the journey for so many 2) the expedition crossed the Gila many times as the scouts searched for forage for the herds of animals 3) Father Font suffered a lingering illness, yet he maintained his relentless dedication to his official duties, to surveying the campsites, and to his insightful diary 4) Anza and Font took a side-trip to the ruins of Casa Grande and Font recorded the Pima tribal elder's history of the site 5) the viewsheds have not only been altered by Painted Rock Dam, but by the many dams upstream on the Gila and its tributary, the Salt River.

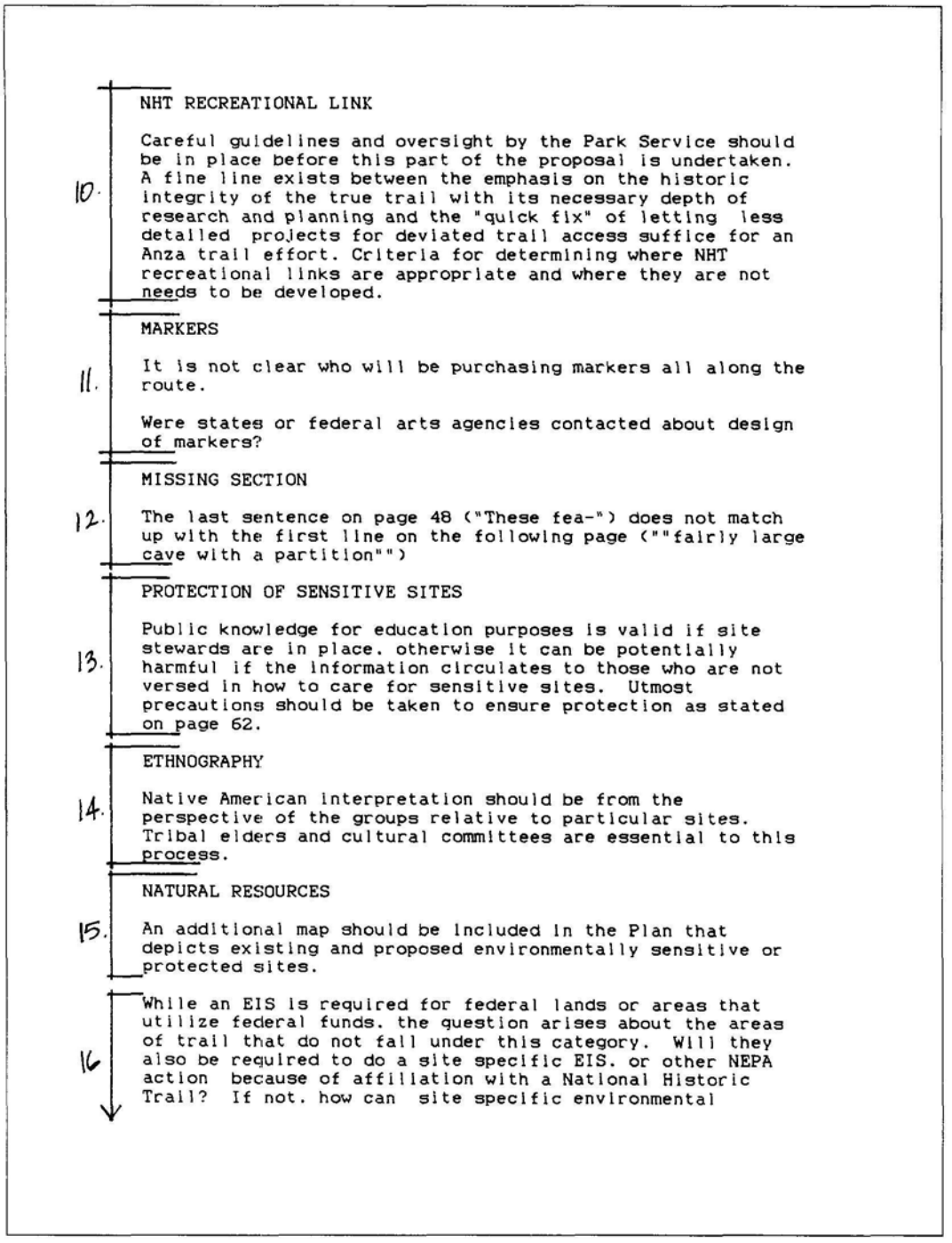
7. This clarification has been incorporated in the "Visitor Experience" section of the final plan.

8. Please see letters #4 and #5 which express similar concerns. As a pilot project, the NPS proposes to work with BLM in Arizona in joint interpretation of the Anza/Butterfield routes and mutually associated sites. The result of this endeavor may be a format to appropriately integrate signage and other interpretive media for overlapping trails along the entire route.

9. These themes have been added in the final plan.

10. The vision for the trail includes a continuous recreational trail. In many areas, due to subsequent development, continuity will be provided by trail links which deviate from the historic route and will be clearly marked as deviations. For the Anza Trail, the auto and bicycle routes will more often follow the historic alignment. The recreational trail will provide an experience closer to that of the original expedition.

Letter #50 from Gwen Robinson



NHT RECREATIONAL LINK

10. Careful guidelines and oversight by the Park Service should be in place before this part of the proposal is undertaken. A fine line exists between the emphasis on the historic integrity of the true trail with its necessary depth of research and planning and the "quick fix" of letting less detailed projects for deviated trail access suffice for an Anza trail effort. Criteria for determining where NHT recreational links are appropriate and where they are not needs to be developed.

MARKERS

11. It is not clear who will be purchasing markers all along the route.

Were states or federal arts agencies contacted about design of markers?

MISSING SECTION

12. The last sentence on page 48 ("These fea-") does not match up with the first line on the following page (""fairly large cave with a partition"")

PROTECTION OF SENSITIVE SITES

13. Public knowledge for education purposes is valid if site stewards are in place. otherwise it can be potentially harmful if the information circulates to those who are not versed in how to care for sensitive sites. Utmost precautions should be taken to ensure protection as stated on page 62.

ETHNOGRAPHY

14. Native American interpretation should be from the perspective of the groups relative to particular sites. Tribal elders and cultural committees are essential to this process.

NATURAL RESOURCES

15. An additional map should be included in the Plan that depicts existing and proposed environmentally sensitive or protected sites.

16. While an EIS is required for federal lands or areas that utilize federal funds. the question arises about the areas of trail that do not fall under this category. Will they also be required to do a site specific EIS. or other NEPA action because of affiliation with a National Historic Trail? If not. how can site specific environmental

11. Generally, the NPS will provide the markers, although donations of funds to manufacture the markers is authorized by the secretary of the interior. The marker shape is standard for all national trails. The logo within the marker was developed over a long process of review. State and federal arts agencies were not specifically contacted.

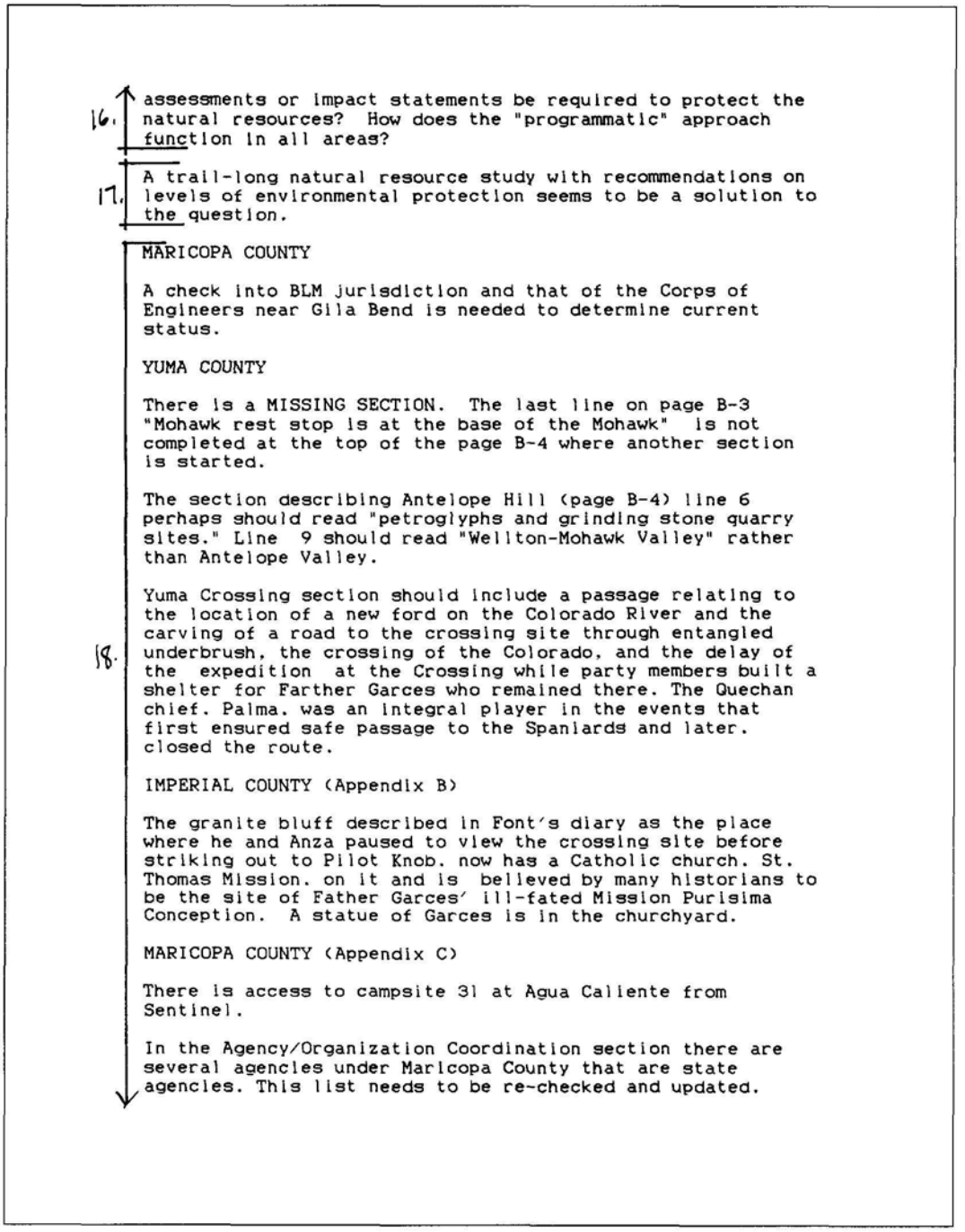
12. This omission is corrected in the final plan.

13. We agree.

14. We agree. The language in the final plan reflects this concern.

15. As part of the proposed Geographic Information System mapping project, the NPS plans to include information of the natural resources along the route. Currently, mapping of this sort is not available for the entire Anza Trail, although Yuma County did provide maps for sensitive species along the Gila River which are included in appendix M.

Letter #50 from Gwen Robinson



assessments or impact statements be required to protect the
16. natural resources? How does the "programmatic" approach
function in all areas?

A trail-long natural resource study with recommendations on
17. levels of environmental protection seems to be a solution to
the question.

MARICOPA COUNTY

A check into BLM jurisdiction and that of the Corps of Engineers near Gila Bend is needed to determine current status.

YUMA COUNTY

There is a MISSING SECTION. The last line on page B-3 "Mohawk rest stop is at the base of the Mohawk" is not completed at the top of the page B-4 where another section is started.

The section describing Antelope Hill (page B-4) line 6 perhaps should read "petroglyphs and grinding stone quarry sites." Line 9 should read "Wellton-Mohawk Valley" rather than Antelope Valley.

Yuma Crossing section should include a passage relating to
the location of a new ford on the Colorado River and the
carving of a road to the crossing site through entangled
18. underbrush, the crossing of the Colorado, and the delay of
the expedition at the Crossing while party members built a
shelter for Farther Garces who remained there. The Quechan
chief, Palma, was an integral player in the events that
first ensured safe passage to the Spaniards and later,
closed the route.

IMPERIAL COUNTY (Appendix B)

The granite bluff described in Font's diary as the place where he and Anza paused to view the crossing site before striking out to Pilot Knob, now has a Catholic church, St. Thomas Mission, on it and is believed by many historians to be the site of Father Garces' ill-fated Mission Purisima Conception. A statue of Garces is in the churchyard.

MARICOPA COUNTY (Appendix C)

There is access to campsite 31 at Agua Caliente from Sentinel.

In the Agency/Organization Coordination section there are several agencies under Maricopa County that are state agencies. This list needs to be re-checked and updated.

16. If trail or site development occurs as a result of this management proposal, a site specific environmental assessment or environmental impact statement would be required. In addition, site or trail segment certification require compliance with relevant state and federal laws such as the National Environmental Policy Act, the Endangered Species Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, the Architectural Barriers Act, and others.

17. The NPS does not propose at this time to conduct a trail–long natural resource study, but to gather existing information in the GIS format and to address natural resource issues at the site-specific development level.

18. These changes are incorporated in the final plan.

Letter #50 from Gwen Robinson

YUMA COUNTY

In the Federal Components section information needs to be corrected to read "Yuma Crossing National Historic Landmark includes the Quechan Indian Museum and Fort Yuma on Indian Hill in California from which Anza and Font viewed the historic confluence of the Gila and Colorado Rivers. and the Yuma Territorial Prison State Historic Park on Prison Hill plus the U. S. Army Quartermaster Depot on the Arizona side of the Colorado River."

Interpretive Sites should include the Yuma Territorial Prison State Historic Park grounds which overlook Anza campsites to the east.

The Wellton-Mohawk Canal road is listed under Recreational Trail on page C-11. but it is listed as a Nonfederal High Potential Historic Trail Segment on page 15.

Under Points of Interest. the following sites should not be listed as a part of the Town of Wellton: Mormon Trail Marker. Garces statue. and the Rio Colorado Division /Arizona Historical Society. The following should be listed under the Rio Colorado Divison: Century House Musem. Adobe Annex. and Molina Block.

The "Parks and Recreation Department" listed under Agency/Coordination is either Arizona State Parks under the State of Arizona. or Department of Special Services under the City of Yuma.

Letter #51 from Edna Kimbro

EDNA E. KIMBRO

Historical : Architectural : Conservation : Research Consultant

December 19, 1994

Regional Director
Attention: Meredith Kaplan, WR-RP
National Park Service, Western Region
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco CA 94107-1372

Dear Mr. Albright:

Thank you for the draft plan for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. I have a few small corrections to submit:

Monterey County:

p. B-10 Expedition Camp #88 and 90, the Presidio of Monterey. The original presidio is not interpreted and managed by the California Department of Parks and Recreation; it is privately owned, about 2/3 by the Diocese of Monterey. El Castillo de Monterey, part of a 17 acre area set aside at the contemporary Presidio of Monterey is owned by the U.S. Army and proposed for interpretation and management by the California Department of Parks and Recreation.

Expedition Camp #89, Mission San Carlos de Borromeo del Carmelo. Carmel Mission is owned and administered by the Diocese of Monterey. The Franciscan order is no longer involved.

Sincerely,

EDNA E. KIMBRO

eek:wb

184 Old Adobe Road : Watsonville, California 95076 : (408) 728-5257 : FAX (408) 728-1855

Response to Letter #51 from Edna Kimbro

1. These corrections have been incorporated into the final plan. See also Letter #36 regarding the original presidio.

Letter #52 from Fernando R. Zazueta

LAW OFFICES
ZAZUETA & GREGG
160 WEST SANTA CLARA STREET, 12TH FLOOR
SAN JOSE, CA. 95113
(408) 293-5050 FAX (408) 293-5056
RICHARD GREGG FERNANDO R. ZAZUETA

January 24, 1995

Regional Director
Attn: Meredith Kaplan, WR-RP
National Park Service, Western Region
600 Harrison Street, Ste. 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

Re: DeAnza Trail

Dear Ms. Kaplan:

This is just a brief comment to say how much I enjoyed reviewing the draft of the Management and Use Plan and the Environmental Impact Statement on the Trail. The attention to the detail of the Trail is extraordinary although I would have liked a larger reproduction of the map sections. Assuming the budgetary constraints can be met, it appears alternative D as proposed is the most likely to involve the citizenry in understanding and living with the history of the Anza Trail. Alternative B is almost as costly but does not include the assistance and coordination with tourist bureaus and visitor facilities which I think are crucial for the proper and effective use of the Trail.

Congratulations on a very thoughtfully prepared document. Please be certain to let me know the outcome of the public meetings to be held with respect to the Plan and I would very much like to be invited to the hearings in Santa Clara County if at all possible.

Very truly yours,

Fernando R. Zazueta
Chairman of the Board
Mexican Heritage Corporation

FRZ:krm

Response to Letter #52 from Fernando R. Zazueta

Thank you for your support.

Letter # 53 from William A. Wulf

February 6, 1995
San Jose, California

Regional Director
Attention: Meredith Kaplan, WP-RP
National Park Service, Western Region
600 Harrison Sreet, Suite 600
San Francisco, Ca. 94107-1372

Dear Meredith Kaplan,

I am sending my comments concerning the Juan Bautista de Anza Historic Trail and I wish that they be included in the offical record, so that possibly future historians will be able to follow up on my idea. What I write about has not proven to be very popular with Joe Adamo and his De Anza Lancers, De Anza College History Center, and the City of Cupertino, but I think that it is a valid idea worth further study.

Several years ago I was at the Bancroft Library, at the University of California, Berkeley, doing research, when I took a break and glanced up on the wall at the map of the de Anza trail, from Monterey to San Francisco, by Father Petrus Font, done in tiles. While studying this map an idea hit me as I gazed at the location of Camp 93, on the Llano de los Robles, in the Santa Clara Valley. The river or creek that de Anza had camped on flowed from the Santa Cruz Mountains into a lake that was not connected to the San Francisco Bay. The more I studied that map and a copy of the original, at home, I was sure that de Anza had camped on Monday evening, March 25, 1776, on the bank of the Los Gatos Creek and not on the bank of the Arroyo de San Joseph Cupertino or Stevens Creek, where the California State Landmark No. 800 is located.

It is certain that when de Anza travelled through the Santa Clara Valley, the creeks and rivers were still flowing at a good rate from the rains of winter and early spring. The Los Gatos Creek is the second largest creek or river in the Santa Clara Valley and before December 20, 1866, when the Los Gatos Creek picked a farmers irrigation ditch to make its present route from about Camden Avenue and Highway 17 to the north, the Los Gatos Creek had flowed down what is now Dry Creek Road into an area called the Willows, now Willow Glen area of San Jose. At the time of De Anza's trek through the Santa Clara Valley, what ever creek or river he camped by, he sent a man into the hills to get a better view of the surrounding country for their next days journey. This man probably saw that this creek or river they

Response to Letter # 53 from William A. Wulf

1. Your letter is now a part of the official record and may provide the basis for further study.

Letter # 53 from William A. Wulf

were camped by was flowing in a northeasterly direction into a lake that was not connected to the larger San Francisco Bay. When the Los Gatos Creek filled, the swampy lake of the Willows, it spilled on into the San Francisco Bay, but possibly the person who was viewing the area from the hillside could not see this and that is why Father Petrus Font drew the map in this way. I would also like to mention that the Los Gatos Creek is more equal distant from Camps 92 and 94, than a camp on the Stevens Creek.

I decided to give a call to Louis Stocklmeir, a Cupertino historian and tell him about my idea, which he did not like in any form! I asked him how he knew that De Anza had camped on the Arroyo San Joseph de Cupertino, and he stated that he had travelled to Mexico City and had studied original maps and documents and he knew the exact distance of the length of the leagues that De Anza was using in his measurements of his travels each day. Stocklmeir also stated that during the 1906 earthquake that the ground had split open and a brass plate was found nailed to a post proclaiming that De Anza had camped there! I asked what had happened to this plate and Stocklmeir said that it was lost in the 1920's, but he had the affidavits of three people who had seen the brass De Anza plate! This was basis for the placement of a California State Landmark No. 800, to mark the campground of the De Anza Expedition on March 25, 1776!

Now to be practical, De Anza knew how far it was from Monterey to San Francisco and I have never read that he was carrying brass plates to erect at each camping ground! I know that the California State Landmark campground of the De Anza Expedition on March 25, 1776! rded that there is a possibility that De Anza might have camped on the Los Gatos Creek instead of the Arroyo de San Joseph de Cupertino.

Most Sincerely,

William A. Wulf

William A. Wulf
Los Gatos Historian
822 Catkin Ct.
San Jose, California
95128-4700
408-297-47947

Letter #54 from Jacquelin L. Dooley and Mary Haggland

Jacquelin L. Dooley
15925 Del Prado Drive
Hacienda Heights, California 91745

Alvarado

Palomares

Jensen/Sylt

Milliken

February 13, 1995

Regional Director
Attention: Meredith Kaplan, WR-RP
National Park Service, Western Region
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

Dear Meredith:

While reading over the Draft, Comprehensive Management and Use Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail, Mary Haggland and I discovered three statements that we feel should be changed.

1. Los Angeles County, page B-6, Rancho San Jose (1837).

Neither the Casa Primera or Adobe Palomares were owned by Ricardo Vejar. He owned the lower half of the Rancho San Jose and built a two-story adobe in the Spadra area. His partner, Ygnacio Palomares, owned the upper part (Pomona area) of the rancho.

Ygnacio Palomares first built the Casa Primera soon after 1838 and lived there until c. 1855. He then built the Adobe Palomares near what is now the corner of Arrow Highway and Orange Grove Avenue, Pomona, and lived there from 1855 until his death in Novemer 1864. His wife, Maria Concepcion Lopez, continued to live there for years

Connection of Palomares to Vejar: Ygnacio Palomares and his wife were connected to the Ricardo Vejar family by the marriage of their son, Jose Tomas Palomares to Magdalena Vejar and the marriage of their daughter, Teresa Palomares, to Ramon Vejar. Magdalena and Ramon Vejar were children of Ricardo Vejar and his wife, Maria de la Trinidad Soto.

(over)

Response to Letter #54 from Jacquelin L. Dooley and Mary Haggland

1. Rancho San Jose has been removed from the list of interpretive sites because it does not have a direct connection to the Anza expedition.

Letter #54 from Jacquelin L. Dooley and Mary Haggland

Dooley and Haggland to Meredith Kaplan
February 13, 1995
Page 2

2. Riverside County, page C-17, Points of Interest (alternative C).

The statue at Newman Park is the same statue as the statue at 14th Street and Magnolia. Please note that "Magnolia" is an Avenue, not a street. Magnolia Avenue changes its name at 14th Street and becomes "Market Street" throughout the downtown area, from which most tourists would be traveling.

2.

Suggestion: Identify the statue as being in Newman Park at the intersection of 14th and Market Streets.

3. Riverside County, page C-18, Points of Interest (alternative C) not included in the proposal:

Please change the last item listed, Jensen Alvarado Ranch Park, to: Jensen-Alvarado Historic Ranch and Museum.

3.

We urge you to include this historic ranch in plans for the Juan Bautista de Anza Historic Trail (please see the enclosed brochure). Beginning in 1865, as California's Spanish-Mexican days were ending, Captain Cornelius Jensen (retired) and his wife, Mercedes Alvarado (a descendant of famous Spanish California families), developed this historic ranch with bricks made on the site for their home, large winery, carriage house/small winery, and milk house (all still standing, with a museum in the large winery and the house under restoration). Family history tells us that local Indians were among the people working to develop this Ranch -- some of them may well have been descendants of Indian families living in the area at the time of Anza's visits.

Sincerely,

Jacquelin Dooley

Jacquelin L. Dooley

Mary Haggland

Mary Haggland

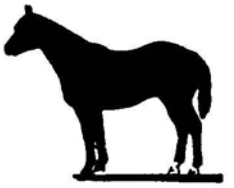
Keep up the good work!
J.D.

2. The correction is incorporated in the final plan.

3. The correction is incorporated in the final plan. The connection of the Jensen–Alvarado Historic Ranch and Museum is not direct. Should the facility want to interpret the Anza expeditions, it could seek certification as a complementary interpretive facility.

Letter #55 from Bonnie Davis

bonnie davis
free lance writer
p.o. box 14130
fremont, ca 94539
(510) 657-5239
(510) 683-9162 fax



February 28, 1995

Regional Director
Western Region Office
National Park Service
600 Harrison St., Suite 600
San Francisco, Ca. 94107-1372

Attn: Meredith Kaplan

This letter will document comments/suggestions for trail and Interpretive/Historic Sites along the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail through Fremont, California that were made by me at the Public Meeting held in Cupertino on Monday, February 6th.

1. Having been a member of the original 1970 Anza Committee and working on the first route mapping in the 1970's, routing as shown in the Draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan closely resembles this mapping. Considering the amount of development that has taken place along the Anza trail over the past 20 years, individuals who worked on the Draft Management/Use Plan Routing obviously spent a lot of time and effort on this proposal in order to establish as closely as possible a trail to correspond with Anza's actual route. After reading and studying this Draft, I strongly urge that the route as proposed in the Draft Managment/Use Plan be finalized and accepted by the National Park Service as the official routing for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

2. Enclosed is a copy of the City of Fremont's "Bicycle Commuter Map #2". Because of foresighted city officials and citizens, Fremont is fortunate in that a good percentage of trails are already on our Master Plan. As highlighted on the Commuter Map #2, an existing bike lane/route is currently 'on the ground' and could be designated as the Anza route from the Santa Clara-Alameda County line, through Fremont and on into Hayward.

An Anza Auto Route could follow basically the same routing as the Bike Route with the following exception: go north on Mission Boulevard (broken yellow line) from Stanford Avenue trailhead to where bike route intersects with Mission Boulevard at Park and Ride Lot just south of Interstate 680. This way, the same interpretive/ historic sights could be seen by both bike/auto routes users.

Hikers and horseback riders could travel along a designated Anza trail route by following the existing Ridge Trail (green dotted line on Map)

Response to Letter #55 from Bonnie Davis

1. We appreciate your recognition that authorization of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail and this management plan are the result of many people's effort.

2. The specific roads and bicycle paths to be marked as the Anza Trail will be worked out with city, county, and perhaps state transportation agencies. Your suggestions will be included.

Letter #55 from Bonnie Davis

Ltr., NPS, Meredith Kaplan
2-28-95, de Anza Trail
Page 2

2. where it enters Alameda County and Fremont from Ed Levin Park, Santa Clara County. The current trail goes north to Mission Peak. Future development past Mission Peak is planned northward to Hayward. There are existing trailheads and parking sites for autos and horsetrailers in Ed Levin Park and East Bay Regional Parks District's Stanford Avenue trailhead at the edge of Mission Peak Regional Preserve.

As of this date, all of the above mentioned routes/trails are 'on the ground' and being used by various users.

Sites as listed in Draft Management Plan and some additional sites should be designated as Interpretive or Historical. Numbers in red on the enclosed map show site locations. Sites can be reached by all route users on either surface streets or existing trails. These sites are:

3. #1, Rancho Higuera Adobe (#105 in Draft) -- located in Warm Springs District of Fremont should have an Historic Site designation. This site has historical significance, presence of visible historic remains and scenic quality.

4. #2, Stanford Avenue Staging/Trailhead (at the edge of Mission Peak Regional Preserve) -- located in the Warm Springs District of Fremont at the end of Stanford Avenue should be added to the proposed site locations and have Interpretive and Historic designations. This staging/trailhead has been in use for over 15 years for auto and horse trailer parking by hikers, bikers, horsemen, open space users, etc. It is currently in an expansion planning phase by East Bay Regional Parks District for additional parking and to include an ADA trail. This is the most accessible staging area into the Mission Peak Regional Preserve for all users -- horse trailers and horses are not allowed in Ohlone College staging area and other users have to pay a parking fee to the College. Stanford Staging/Trailhead is free plus it is the last south Alameda County entrance onto the Ridge Trail. Mission Peak Regional Park is an undeveloped, open space area with terrain characteristics of the type Anza crossed. A large Ohlone Indian Village estimated to be the largest in Southern Alameda County was once located in the meadow to the south of the Staging area. In this meadow and along the creek are grinding stones used by Ohlones to grind acorns from the oak trees scattered throughout the Preserve. Mission Peak itself is accessible. Directly south of staging/ trailhead property is site of the Cohen Hotel, a historical building which was torn down for development. When entering staging/trailhead on Stanford Avenue, California Historical Landmark Plaque #642 (Leland Stanford Winery founded in 1869 by Leland Stanford, railroad builder, Governor of California, United States Senator, founder of Stanford University) is passed. And as Fremont has just acquired the property

3. This change has been incorporated into the final plan.

4. Please refer to response #1 to letter #33 from the City of Fremont.

Letter #55 from Bonnie Davis

Ltr., NPS, Meredith Kaplan
2-28-95, de Anza Trail
Page 3

4. south of Mission Peak Regional Preserve for open space, another trail can be developed from staging/trailhead to Higuera site.

5. #3, Coyote Hills Regional Park (#107 in Draft) -- located in Fremont should have an Historic designation because the Park operated by East Bay Regional Park includes a museum and many Ohlone Indian cultural items.

6. #4, Fremont Museum -- located in Mission San Jose District of Fremont should be added and have an Interpretive designation. This budding museum will eventually contain the history from Ohlone to Spanish to founding to present of the five districts -- Warm Springs, Mission San Jose, Irvington, Centerville, Niles -- that make up Fremont.

7. #5, Mission San Jose (#106 in Draft) -- located in Mission San Jose District of Fremont should have an Interpretive designation. The Mission was not founded until 1797, after the Anza exposition. The original Mission was destroyed in the 1868 earthquake. It has been rebuilt and is a representative of the Mission style throughout California. California Historical Landmark Plaque #334 (Mission San Jose) is located across from the Mission.

8. #6, Vallejo Mills Park -- located in Niles District of Fremont this site should have an Interpretive designation. Containing California Historical Landmark Plaque #46, the Vallejo Flour Mill in the Park was built in 1853 on General M.G. Vallejo's Rancho Arroyo de la Alameda. Niles was once called 'Vallejo Mills' and the stone aqueduct built to carry water to the mill parallels Niles Canyon Road. The Alameda Creek Trail can be reached from this Park with the trail (south paved bank for bikers, north dirt bank for horsemen) leading to Coyote Hills Regional Park. This would also have been an area that Anza would have had to cross on his northward exploration.

All of the above can be classified as historic or interpretive sites directly related to the Anza expedition or era.

9. In regards to the Environmental Impact Statement, my main concerns were traffic and impact on the natural terrain plus surface streets. Most of the increases in users will be on weekends, holidays and traditional vacation times. Projecting a number of users on the routes or at above sites based upon an average of overall daily/ yearly useage, I found no significant impact. Of course any gain in users will be directly related to the amount of publicity and awareness to the public on the location of the Anza trail.

10. There will be an expansion of Fremont's 'economic environment'. Increases in businesses (book stores, antique shops, clothing outlets,

5. Related to the Anza expedition, the site has interpretive value.

6. Please refer to response #5 to letter #33 from the City of Fremont.

7. Mission San Jose is called an interpretive site in the draft and final plans.

8. Reference to the Alameda Creek Trail is incorporated in the final plan in Appendix C.

9. Overuse of fragile trail resources was a concern of the task force participants in the planning process and will remain a concern of the NPS. For this reason, it was determined that trail publicity would be educational rather then promotional. Resource monitoring by citizens like you can go a long way to protecting the trail.

Letter #55 from Bonnie Davis

Ltr., NPS, Meredith Kaplan
2-28-95, de Anza Trail
Page 4

etc.), service orientated establishments (restaurants, bed & breakfast, service stations, bike rental shops, etc.) and other items such as admission fees, trail maps, etc. will generate additional revenues from the various Anza trail users. Also, the National recognition of the Anza Trail through Fremont will bring a new awareness to developers both residential and commercial as to the viability of considering Fremont, California for their investments. 10.

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in this critique of the Draft Comprehevsive Management/Use Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. If I can be of further help or assistance, please feel free to contact me.

Bonnie Davis
Free Lance Writer

cc: Mayor Gus Morrison, Fremont
Vice-Mayor Bob Wasserman, Fremont
Councilman John Dutra, Fremont
Councilman Geoffrey Steel, Fremont
Councilwoman Judith Zlatnik, Fremont
Jan C. Perkins, City Manager, Fremont
Janet Harbin, Associate City Planner, Fremont
Pat O'Brien, General Manager, East Bay Regional Parks District
Bill Bordon, Chairman, PAC, East Bay Regional Parks District
George Cardinet, Heritage Trails Fund
Hoticias de Anza

attch: Bike Commuter Map #2
Argus article (2-25-95), "History benefits Fremont"
Backcountry News, BCHC article (2-95), "Management/Use Plan & EIS Released for Public Comment"

10. One intent of the national trail system is to expand tourism and economic benefits. The NPS would appreciate any assessment the City of Fremont can give to the economic benefits of the Anza Trail.

Letter # 56 from Gerald T. Rounds

FROM : Rounds Constn PHONE NO. : 805 688 9401 Mar. 01 1995 12:50AM P2

Gerald T. Rounds
4045 East Onk Trail
Santa Ynez, CA 93460
805-688-9401
February 28, 1995

Regional Director
Attn. Meredith Kaplan
National Park Service
Western Region
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

Dear Ms. Kaplan:

I wish to experss my support for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historical Trail. As an equestrian, a bicycle rider and a hiker, I use trails extensively and value their existence.

More specifically, this trail will help save the coast for the future of California. It will be a better place.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Gerald T. Rounds

Response to Letter #56 from Gerald T. Rounds

Thank you for your support.

Letter #57 from Jim Stallman

28FEB95

Regional Director
Attention: Meredith Kaplan, WR-RP
National Park Service, Western Region
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107-1372

Project Administrator,

The San Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail is good for Santa Clara County in that it contributes to the following needs:

1. Connectivity with the history of the region for local and regional awareness
2. Comprehensive connectivity of preserves and historical sites
3. Public access to recreation and non-motorized corridors
4. Linkage of communities in the county with a common public access facility
5. Preservation of wildlife and scenic corridors

1.

I recommend that full use be made of the Santa Clara County Water District lands due to their official policy of providing for public access along their land holdings. An example is the Riconada Pipeline which connects Los Gatos with the gateway to Rancho San Antonio Preserve. Their creek land holdings would also benefit trail alignment alternatives development - especially their service access road connecting the Stevens Creek Blvd. crossing of Stevens Creek over to Varian Park. This connection avoids the steep topology of the westerly side of Stevens Creek Blvd at the creek along with providing a scenic pathway link for the trail.

2.

Please add me to your mailing list.

Thank you.

Jim Stallman
19740 Braemar Drive
Saratoga, CA 95070

Response to Letter #57 from Jim Stallman

1. Thank you for your support.

2. These trail alignments should be worked out with Santa Clara County which is updating its trail plan now.

Letter #58 from Jay von Werlhof

IMPERIAL VALLEY COLLEGE
DESERT MUSEUM
P.O. Box 3490 El Centro, CA 92244 Tel (619) 352-2272 Fax (619) 355-2663

4 January 1995
M. Meredith Kaplan
National Park Service
Western Regional Division
600 Harrison Street
San Francisco, CA
94107-1372

Dear Meredith,

Thank you for the two impressive draft documents on the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail in Arizona-California.

1. I am still concerned that the camp #48 has not been identified. I am confident that it was at Sacketts Well, though I don't seem to have many supporters in this view. It is an open but partially protected area with a water source and has wood, and is also on a direct northerly route between Yuha Mesa and San Sebastian. The only alternative would be Carrizo Marsh, which is well protected, also has wood and a better water supply, but is a few miles west of that direct route. Given the cold mid-December weather that the expedition was experiencing, I think that protection, water, and fuel would have been sought and were certainly available within the immediate area being traversed.

2. For several years I have brought up plans to Bureau of Land Mnagement, El Centro Resource Area, about developing the Yuha Mesa into a more visible archaeological park for visitor use and enjoyment. The area has some of the oldest and most significant earthen art forms within the Colorado Desert as well as numerous trail systems, shrines, cairns, spirit breaks, cleared and rock lined circles, lithic stations, the Yuha well temporary campsite, and the burial site of the Yuha Man (14C 5,000 YBP). Public access and education of these prehistoric sites could be helpfully tied into the Anza Trail and Yuha camp, showing where prehistory and history actually came together.

3. I'll help Imperial County see that what you have shown in these volumes are of vital interest to this area in values of education, preservation, and tourism,

Now, with the planning process nearly complete, what actually remains to be done prior to implementation? And is there anything you want me to do?

CONGRTATULATIONS, HAPPY NEW YEAR, and BEST REGARDS.

Jay von Werlhof,
Director/Archaeologist

Response to Letter #58 from Jay von Werlhof

1. Funding permitting, the NPS plans to conduct a survey to confirm, as possible, the campsites of the expedition.

2. The NPS has coordinated with the BLM on the management plan for the Anza Trail, and we will continue to do so. Concern for protection of these sites may limit their public access.

3. Thank you. This kind of support will be required to make the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail a reality.

Glossary

Abbreviations

ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern (see description)
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ADOT	Arizona Department of Transportation
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BOR	Bureau of Reclamation
Caltrans	State of California Department of Transportation
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CRHL	California Registered Historic Landmark
NPS	National Park Service
HTF	Heritage Trails Fund (see description)
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NR	National Register of Historic Places
NNL	National Natural Landmark
NM	National Monument
NTSA	National Trails System Act
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
USGS	United States Geological Survey
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USFS	United States Forest Service
VIP	Volunteer-in-the-Park

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC): a Bureau of Land Management designation given to "areas where special management attention is needed to protect, and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, and scenic values, fish, or wildlife resources or other natural systems or processes; or to protect human life and safety from natural hazards." (BLM Manual, Section 1613.02) To be considered as an ACEC, an area must meet the criteria of relevance and importance as outlined in 43 CFR 1610.72.

Anza Trail Coalition of Arizona: formed as a nonprofit organization in the fall of 1992 for the express purpose of planning and implementing the Anza Trail in Arizona.

Auto Route: a route designated along existing roads. The route allows reasonably simple and direct travel either on or parallel to the historic Anza expedition route, keeping in mind traveler convenience and year–round safety. All roads selected for the auto route accommodate two wheel drive vehicles and are open year–round. The route will be marked with an identifying sign and the official trail marker.

Certification: a procedure by which trail sites or segments on nonfederal land (that is, land owned or managed by state agencies, local governments, or private interests) are officially included as components of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail by the secretary of the interior. Refer to "Site and Segment Certification" on page 38 of this plan. Certification means that such sites or segments meet the preservation, interpretation, and recreational purposes of the National Trails System Act.

Compliance: refers to a plan's conformity with federal and regulations. Compliance with nine federal laws, executive orders, and regulations and associated state regulations must be considered with actions related to this plan. They are the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; Endangered Species Act of 1973; Executive Orders 11988 (Floodplain Management) and 11990 (Protection of Wetlands); Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Executive Order 11593; Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979; American

Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1979; and Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990.

The NPS will coordinate compliance with federal laws and regulations for this plan. Compliance requirements and the NPS role in meeting them will depend on the type of action, its relationship to the trail, and the project sponsor.

For actions carried out by other federal, state, or local organizations, the NPS will provide technical assistance to meet the requirements of NEPA or other federal laws.

For actions of private owners or others at trail sites or segments not directly related to this plan and having no federal involvement through funding, licensing, permitting, endorsement, or other support, compliance with NEPA or other federal regulations will not be required. State and local requirements may apply.

Actions which involve federal funding which are not implementing recommendations in this plan may still have an impact on trail resources. For example, a federally assisted highway project proposed by a state government could adversely affect historic resources. In this case, the project sponsor would be responsible for meeting NEPA and other compliance requirements. The NPS would provide comments and other assistance in addressing impacts on trail resources.

Cooperative Agreement: a clearly defined, written arrangement between two or more parties that allows some specific action to be taken while protecting the landowner interests (for example, to allow access for resource protection and management, interpretation or recreation; to allow the posting of markers or signs; or to allow others to manage activities or developments).

Heritage Trails Fund, Inc. (HTF): a nonprofit organization, works for trails preservation across the nation. Executive Director George Cardinet introduced the idea of a national trail commemorating Juan Bautista de Anza after organizing equestrian participation in the 1775–76 bicentennial reenactment of the Anza trek. He and HTF members participated fully in preparation of the feasibility study, approved in 1986, and in securing the authorizing legislation, signed in 1990. HTF became the national sponsoring organization for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

High Potential Historic Site or Route Segment: a site or segment identified according to the following procedures, as outlined in section 5(e) of the National Trails System Act. Each site or segment must provide opportunities to interpret the trail's historical significance and to provide high quality recreation along a portion of the route. Route segments should have greater than average scenic values and should also help visitors appreciate the experience of the original trail users. Criteria include historical significance, the presence of visible historic remains, scenic quality, and relative freedom from intrusion. The certification process determines if these resources are to be included as official components of the national historic trail.

High Potential Interpretive Site: a site which has a high potential to interpret the trail's historical significance or to interpret Arizona or California Indian, Spanish Colonial, or natural history related to the expedition, even though the site may not retain the integrity of the historic scene. The certification process determines if a site is to be included as an official component of the national historic trail.

Interagency Agreement: an agreement between the National Park Service and another federal agency to provide supplies or services or to provide for cooperative relationships. For the Anza Trail, Interagency agreements may be developed with the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Department of Defense, among others.

Interpretation: communicates the significance of the history and resources of a park or trail. A synonym might be "education." It aims to reveal meanings and relationships through original objects, firsthand experience, and il-

lustrative media rather than only to convey factual information. If done well, interpretation can convey the *quality* of experience.

Interpretive Prospectus: a guide to interpretive media for a park or trail. It addresses how to provide information, programs, and non–personal services on a variety of levels to reflect the diverse needs and abilities of visitors.

Memorandum of Understanding: a mutual understanding between the National Park Service and a state or local government or another party that is set forth in a written document to which both parties are participants. A memorandum of understanding does not obligate funds. It is comparable to nonfederal cooperative agreements that may be negotiated between other parties.

National Historic Trail: a trail designated by an act of Congress. In addition to meeting the requirements of feasibility and desirability, a national historic trail must meet the following criteria:

1) 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.

2) It must be of national significance with respect to any of several broad facets of American history, such as trade and commerce, exploration, or migration and settlement. To qualify as nationally significant, historic use of the trail must have had a far–reaching effect on broad patterns of American culture.

3) It must have significant potential for public recreational use or historical interest based on historic interpretation and appreciation.

National Trails System: a system of national recreation trails, national scenic trails, and national historic trails established by the National Trails System Act. Refer to appendix A for the Act.

Recreational Retracement Trail: a multiuse, nonmotorized, off road, continuous trail within the historic corridor. Federal components and high potential segments will be key elements of this route. These segments will be linked, as necessary, with trails which parallel the historic route and provide the potential for a continuous recreational and commemorative trail. Key criteria for selection of linking segments will be the quality of the scenic and recreational experience, the potential to interpret the historical significance of the Anza Trail, and the provision of trail continuity. Linking segments will have special marking to distinguish them from the historic route.

Statement for Management: a standard NPS planning document, which provides an up–to–date inventory of a park's or trail's condition and an analysis of its problems. It provides a format for evaluating conditions and identifying major issues and information voids and is used by park or trail managers to determine the nature and extent of required plans and studies to be programmed.

Wayside exhibit: a display which provides orientation or briefly tells a site–specific story in an outdoor setting. Encountered on a casual basis by the visitor, a wayside exhibit often explains a natural scene, historic resource, or an event at a place where a visitor would have questions. A wayside incorporates graphics such as photos, art, or maps as well as text. Without graphics, the medium becomes an interpretive sign.

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Appendices

Appendix A: The National Trails System Act[1]

(P.L. 90-543)(16 U.S.C. 1241 et. seq.)
as amended through P.L. 102-461, October 23, 1992

AN ACT

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 I. 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.

(c) The Congress recognizes the valuable contributions that volunteers and private, nonprofit trail groups have made to the development and maintenance of the Nation's trails. In recognition of these contributions, it is further the purpose of this Act to encourage and assist volunteer citizen involvement in the planning, development, maintenance, and management, where appropriate, of trails.

NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM

SEC. 3. (a) The national system of trails shall be composed of the following:

(l) 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.

(2) 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. National scenic trails may be located so as to represent desert, marsh, grassland, mountain, canyon, river, forest, and other areas, as

[1] *Lists of trail names unrelated to the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail have been deleted to save space.*

well as landforms which exhibit significant characteristics of the physiographic regions of the Nation.

(3) 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 historic 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 a historic trail which are on federally owned lands and which meet the national historic trail criteria established in this Act are included as Federal protection components of a national historic trail. The appropriate Secretary may 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.

(4) 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.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term 'extended trails' means trails or trail segments which total at least one hundred miles in length, except that historic trails of less than one hundred miles may be designated as extended trails. While it is desirable that extended trails be continuous, studies of such trails may conclude that it is feasible to propose one or more trail segments which, in the aggregate, constitute at least one hundred miles in length.

(c) On October l, l982, and at the beginning of each odd numbered fiscal year thereafter, the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and to the President of the United States Senate, an initial and revised (respectively) National Trails System plan. Such comprehensive plan shall indicate the scope and extent of a completed nationwide system of trails, to include (l) desirable nationally significant scenic and historic components which are considered necessary to complete a comprehensive national system, and (2) other trails which would balance out a complete and comprehensive nationwide system of trails. Such plan, and the periodic revisions thereto, shall be prepared in full consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, the Governors of the various States, and the trails community.

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 appropriate Secretary with the consent of the States, their political subdivisions, or other appropriate administering agencies;

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

(iii) trails on privately owned lands may be designated 'National Recreation Trails' by the appropriate Secretary with the written consent of the owner of the property involved.

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:

[sixteen trails names are deleted]

(17) The Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail, a trail comprising the overland route traveled by Captain Juan Bautista de Anza of Spain during the years 1775 and 1776 from Sonora, Mexico, to the vicinity of San Francisco, California, as generally described in the report of the Department of Interior prepared pursuant to the subsection (b) entitled 'Juan Bautista de Anza National Trail Study, Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment' and dated August, 1986. A map generally depicting the trail shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, District of Columbia. The trail shall be administered by the Secretary of Interior. No lands or interest therein outside the exterior boundaries of any federally administered area may be acquired by the Federal Government for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail without the consent of the owner thereof. In implementing this paragraph, the Secretary shall encourage volunteer trail groups to participate in the development and maintenance of the trail.

[two trail names are deleted]

(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 feasibility of designating a trail shall be determined on the basis of an evaluation of whether or not it is physically possible to develop a trail along a route being studied, and whether the development of a trail would be financially feasible. 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 such trail (including maps and illustrations);

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

(3) the characteristics which, in the judgment of the appropriate Secretary, make the proposed trail worthy of designation as a national scenic 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 (40 Stat. 666; 16 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 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 variations 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, exploration, 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.

[thirty-five trail names are deleted]

(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, except that the Advisory Council established for the Iditarod Historic Trail shall expire twenty years from the date of its establishment. If the appropriate Secretary is unable to establish such an advisory council because of the lack of adequate public interest, the Secretary shall so advise the appropriate committees of the Congress. 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:

(1) the head of each Federal department or independent agency administering lands through which the trail route passes, or his designee;

(2) 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;

(3) 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

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

(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 and the North Country 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:

(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 any 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 or the North Country 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 historic trails an identified carrying capacity of the trail and a plan for its implementation;

(2) the process to be followed by the appropriate Secretary to implement the marking

requirements established in section 7(c) of this Act;

(3) a protection plan for any high potential historic sites or high potential route segments and

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

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 by the appropriate Secretary 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, or, where the appropriate Secretary deems necessary or desirable, on privately

owned lands with the consent of the landowners. Applications for approval and designation of connecting and side trails on non-Federal lands shall be submitted to the appropriate Secretary.

ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 7. (a)(1) (A) The Secretary charged with the overall administration of a trail pursuant to section 5(a) shall, in administering and managing the trail, consult with the heads of all other affected State and Federal agencies. Nothing contained in this Act shall be deemed to transfer among Federal agencies any management responsibilities established under any other law for federally administered lands which are components of the National Trails System. Any transfer of management responsibilities may be carried out between the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture only as provided under subparagraph (B).

(B) The Secretary charged with the overall administration of any trail pursuant to section 5(a) may transfer management of any specified trail segment of such trail to the other appropriate Secretary pursuant to a joint memorandum of agreement containing such terms and conditions as the Secretaries consider most appropriate to accomplish the purposes of this Act. During any period in which management responsibilities for any trail segment are transferred under such an agreement, the management of any such segment shall be subject to the laws, rules, and regulations of the Secretary provided with the management authority under the agreement except to such extent as the agreement may otherwise expressly provide.

(2) 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 of the availability of appropriate maps or descriptions in the Federal Register; *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 the 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.

(b) After publication of notice of the availability of appropriate maps or descriptions in the Federal Register, 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.

(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 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. 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 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. The appropriate Secretary may also provide for trail interpretation sites, which shall be located at historic sites along the route of any national scenic or national historic trail, in order to present information to the public about the trail, at the lowest possible cost, with emphasis on the portion of the trail passing through the State in which the site is located. Wherever possible, the sites shall be maintained by a State agency under a cooperative agreement between the appropriate Secretary and the State agency.

(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.

(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 (f) of this section: *Provided further,* That the appropriate Secretary may acquire lands or interests therein from local governments or governmental corporations with the consent of such entities. 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.

(f) (1) 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.

(2) In acquiring lands or interests therein for a National Scenic or Historic Trail, the appropriate Secretary may, with consent of a landowner, acquire whole tracts notwithstanding that parts of such tracts may lie outside the area of trail acquisition. In furtherance of the purposes of this act, lands so acquired outside the area of trail acquisition may be exchanged for any non-Federal lands or interests therein within the trail right-of-way, or disposed of in accordance with such procedures or regulations as the appropriate Secretary shall prescribe, including: (i) provisions for conveyance of such acquired lands or interests therein at not less than fair market value to the highest bidder, and (ii) provisions for allowing the last owners of record a right to purchase said acquired lands or interests therein upon payment or agreement to pay an amount equal to the highest bid price. For lands designated for exchange or disposal, the appropriate Secretary may convey these lands with any reservations or covenants deemed desirable to further the purposes of this Act. The proceeds from any disposal shall be credited to the appropriation bearing the costs of land acquisition for the affected trail.

(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 interest 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. 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. Except for designated protected components of the trail, 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) (1) 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 such a trail either within or outside a federally administered area. Such agreements may include provisions for limited financial assistance to encourage participation in the acquisition, protection, operation, development, or maintenance of such trails, provisions providing volunteer in the park or volunteer in the forest status (in accordance with the Volunteers in the Parks Act of 1969 and the Volunteers in the Forests Act of 1972) to individuals, private organizations, or landowners participating in such activities, or provisions of both types. The appropriate Secretary shall also initiate consultations with affected States and their political subdivisions to encourage—

(A) the development and implementation by such entities of appropriate measures to protect private landowners from trespass resulting from trail use and from unreasonable personal liability and property damage caused by trail use, and

(B) the development and implementation by such entities of provisions for land practices compatible with the purposes of this Act, for property within or adjacent to trail rights-of-way. After consulting with States and their political subdivisions under the preceding sentence, the Secretary may provide assistance to such entities under appropriate cooperative agreements in the manner provided by this subsection.

(2) 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.

(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 $500 or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The Secretary responsible for the administration of any segment of any component of the National Trails System (as determined in a manner consistent with subsection (a)(1) of this section) may also utilize authorities related to units of the national park system or the national forest system, as the case may be, in carrying out his administrative responsibilities for such component.

(j) Potential trail uses allowed on designated components of the national trails system may include, but are not limited to, the following: bicycling, cross-country skiing, day hiking, equestrian activities, jogging or similar fitness activities, trail biking, overnight and long-distance backpacking, snowmobiling, and surface water and underwater activities. Vehicles which may be permitted on certain trails may include, but need not be limited to, motorcycles, bicycles, four-wheel drive or all-terrain off-road vehicles. In addition, trail access for handicapped individuals may be provided. The provisions of this subsection shall not supersede any other provisions of this Act or other Federal laws, or any State or local laws.

(k) For the conservation purpose of preserving or enhancing the recreational, scenic, natural, or historical values of components of the national trails system, and environs thereof as determined by the appropriate Secretary, landowners are authorized to donate or otherwise convey qualified real property interests to qualified organizations consistent with section 170(h)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, including, but not limited to, right-of-way, open space, scenic, or conservation easements, without regard to any limitation on the nature of the estate or interest otherwise transferable within the jurisdiction where the land is located. The conveyance of any such interest in land in accordance with this subsection shall be deemed to further a Federal conservation policy and yield a significant public benefit for purposes of section 6 of Public Law 96-541.

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 openspace 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) The Secretary of Transportation, the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the Secretary of the Interior, in administering the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976, shall encourage State and local agencies and private interests to establish appropriate trails using the provisions of such programs. Consistent with the purposes of that Act, and in furtherance of the national policy to preserve established railroad rights-of-way for future reactivation of rail service, to protect rail transportation corridors, and to encourage energy efficient transportation use, in the case of interim use of any established railroad rights-of-way pursuant to donation, transfer, lease, sale, or otherwise in a manner consistent with the National Trails System Act, if such interim use is subject to restoration or reconstruction for railroad purposes, such interim use shall not be treated, for purposes of any law or rule of law, as an abandonment of the use of such rights-of-way for railroad purposes. If a State, political subdivision, or qualified private organization is prepared to assume full responsibility for management of such rights-of-way and for any legal liability arising out of such transfer or use, and for the payment of any and all taxes that may be levied or assessed against such rights-of-way, then the Commission shall impose such terms and conditions as a requirement of any

transfer or conveyance for interim use in a manner consistent with this Act, and shall not permit abandonment or discontinuance inconsistent or disruptive of such use.

(e) 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.

(c) Commencing upon the date of enactment of this subsection, any and all right, title, interest, and estate of the United States in all rights-of-way of the type described in the Act of March 8, 1922 (43 U.S.C. 912), shall remain in the United States upon the abandonment or forfeiture of such rights-of-way, or portions thereof, except to the extent that any such right-of-way, or portion thereof, is embraced within a public highway no later than one year after a determination of abandonment or forfeiture, as provided under such Act.

(d) (1) All rights-of-way, or portions thereof, retained by the United States pursuant to subsection (c) which are located within the boundaries of a conservation system unit or a National Forest shall be added to and incorporated within such unit or National Forest and managed in accordance with applicable provisions of law, including this Act.

(2) All such retained rights-of-way, or portions thereof, which are located outside the boundaries of a conservation system unit or a National Forest but adjacent to or contiguous with any portion of the public lands shall be managed pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and other applicable law, including this section.

(3) All such retained rights-of-way, or portions thereof, which are located outside the boundaries of a conservation system unit or National Forest which the Secretary of the Interior determines suitable for use as a public recreational trail or other recreational purposes shall be managed by the Secretary for such uses, as well as for such other uses as the Secretary determines to be appropriate pursuant to applicable laws, as long as such uses do not preclude trail use.

(e) (1) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized where appropriate to release and quitclaim to a unit of government or to another entity meeting the requirements of this subsection any and all right, title, and interest in the surface estate of any portion of any right-of-way to the extent any such right, title, and interest was retained by the United States pursuant to subsection (c), if such portion is not located within the boundaries of any conservation system unit or National Forest. Such release and quitclaim shall be made only in response to an application therefor by

a unit of State or local government or another entity which the Secretary of the Interior determines to be legally and financially qualified to manage the relevant portion for public recreational purposes. Upon receipt of such an application, the Secretary shall publish a notice concerning such application in a newspaper of general circulation in the area where the relevant portion is located. Such release and quitclaim shall be on the following conditions:

(A) If such unit or entity attempts to sell, convey, or otherwise transfer such right, title, or interest or attempts to permit the use of any part of such portion for any purpose incompatible with its use for public recreation, then any and all right, title, and interest released and quitclaimed by the Secretary pursuant to this subsection shall revert to the United States.

(B) Such unit or entity shall assume full responsibility and hold the United States harmless for any legal liability which might arise with respect to the transfer, possession, use, release, or quitclaim of such right-of-way.

(C) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the United States shall be under no duty to inspect such portion prior to such release and quitclaim, and shall incur no legal liability with respect to any hazard or any unsafe condition existing on such portion at the time of such release and quitclaim.

(2) The Secretary is authorized to sell any portion of a right-of-way retained by the United States pursuant to subsection (c) located outside the boundaries of a conservation system unit or National Forest if any such portion is—

(A) not adjacent to or contiguous with any portion of the public lands; or

(B) determined by the Secretary, pursuant to the disposal criteria established by section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, to be suitable for sale.

Prior to conducting any such sale, the Secretary shall take appropriate steps to afford a unit of State or local government or any other entity an opportunity to seek to obtain such portion pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection.

(3) All proceeds from sales of such retained rights of way shall be deposited into the Treasury of the United States and credited to the Land and Water Conservation Fund as provided in section 2 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965.

(4) The Secretary of the Interior shall annually report to the Congress the total proceeds from sales under paragraph (2) during the preceding fiscal year. Such report shall be included in the President's annual budget submitted to the Congress.

(f) As used in this section—

(1) The term "conservation system unit" has the same meaning given such term in the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Public Law 96-487; 94 Stat. 2371 et seq.), except that such term shall also include units outside Alaska.

(2) The term "public lands" has the same meaning given such term in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 10. (a) (1) 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: for 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.

(2) 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 Appalachian 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 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.

(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.

(c) (1) 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), (7), (8), (9) and (10): *Provided,* That no such funds are authorized to be appropriated prior to October 1, 1978: *And provided further,* That notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act or any other provisions of law, no funds may be expended by Federal agencies for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands outside the exterior boundaries of existing Federal areas for the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, the North Country National Scenic Trail, The Ice Age 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, except that funds may be expended for the acquisition of lands or interests therein for the purpose of providing for one trail interpretation site, as described in section 7(c), along with such trail in each State crossed by the trail.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, there is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to implement the provisions of this Act relating to the trails designated by section 5(a). Not more than $500,000 may be appropriated for the purposes of acquisition of land and interests therein for the trail designated by section 5(a)(12) of this Act, and not more than $2,000,000 may be appropriated for the purposes of the development of such trail. The administrating agency for the trail shall encourage volunteer trail groups to participate in the development of the trail.

VOLUNTEER TRAILS ASSISTANCE

SEC. 11. (a) (1) In addition to the cooperative agreement and other authorities contained in this Act, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the head of any Federal agency administering Federal lands, are authorized to encourage volunteers and volunteer organizations to plan, develop, maintain, and manage, where appropriate, trails throughout the Nation.

(2) Wherever appropriate in furtherance of the purposes of this Act, the Secretaries are authorized and encouraged to utilize the Volunteers in the Parks Act of 1969, the Volunteers in the Forests Act of 1972, and section 6 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (relating to the development of Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans).

(b) Each Secretary or the head of any Federal land managing agency, may assist volunteers and volunteers organizations in planning, developing, maintaining, and managing trails. Volunteer work may include, but need not be limited to—

(1) planning, developing, maintaining, or managing (A) trails which are components of the national trails system, or (B) trails which, if so developed and maintained, could qualify for designation as components of the national trails system; or

(2) operating programs to organize and supervise volunteer trail building efforts with respect to the trails referred to in paragraph (1), conducting trail-related research projects, or providing education and training to volunteers on methods of trails planning, construction, and maintenance.

(c) The appropriate Secretary or the head of any Federal land managing agency may utilize and to make available Federal facilities, equipment, tools, and technical assistance to volunteers and volunteer organizations, subject to such limitations and restrictions as the appropriate Secretary or the head of any Federal land managing agency deems necessary or desirable.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 12. As used in this Act:

(1) The term "high potential historic sites" means those historic sites related to the route, or sites in close proximity thereto, which provide opportunity to interpret the historic significance of the trail during the period of its major use. Criteria for consideration as high potential sites include historic significance, presence of visible historic remnants, scenic quality, and relative freedom from intrusion.

(2) The term "high potential route segments" means those segments of a trail which would afford high quality recreation experience in a portion of the route having greater than average scenic values or affording an opportunity to vicariously share the experience of the original users of a historic route.

(3) The term "State" means each of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

(4) The term "without expense to the United States" means that no funds may be expended by Federal agencies for the development of trail related facilities or for the acquisition

of lands or interest in lands outside the exterior boundaries of Federal areas. For the purposes of the preceding sentence, amounts made available to any State or political subdivision under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 or any other provision of law shall not be treated as an expense to the United States.

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Appendix B: High Potential Historic and Interpretive Sites Along the Juan Bautista deAnza National Historic Trail

The following briefly describes the historic and interpretive sites listed on the Historic Route map in "The Proposal and Alternatives." Historic sites are those with historical significance, the presence of visible historic remains, scenic quality, and few intrusions. These sites qualify as interpretive sites, as well, and may offer interpretation of the Anza Trail. Interpretive sites are those with a high potential to interpret the trail's historical or cultural significance even though the sites may not retain the integrity of the historic scene.

These sites are listed by county and generally south to north from Nogales, Arizona to San Francisco, California and to the East Bay of San Francisco. All historic and interpretive sites listed are included in alternatives B, C, and D. Alternative A includes only those sites directly related to the 1775–76 expedition that have existing federal designation or state protection. These sites are indicated by an (A) after their title. Points of interest associated with alternative C (and not included in the proposal) are listed in appendix C, "The Proposal by County." Alternative AA includes no sites.

A national historic landmark is denoted by the abbreviation NHL; a site on the National Register of Historic Places by NR; National Natural Landmarks as NNL; and California State Historic Landmarks by CRHL.

The approximate locations of sites are shown on the fold out Historic Route map and more closely located on the individual county maps in appendix C.

ARIZONA

Santa Cruz County

Expedition Camp #13. Immediately north of St. Andrews church in Nogales, the camp site of Las Lagunas is at a *cienaga*, or marsh, which is unprotected today.

San Cayetano de Calabasas.(A) About halfway between Nogales and Tumacácori, one mile east of highway I–19, are the adobe remnants of Calabasas, a site first occupied about 1756 as a Spanish mission *visita* (a mission station, usually a small Indian village but without a resident priest). Father Pedro Font held mass here on October 17, 1775, as the Anza expedition moved toward Tubac. The site is now part of Tumacácori National Historical Park. (NHL)

San José de Tumacácori.(A) Located on highway I–19 about 18 miles north of Nogales, Tumacácori was first listed in 1691 as an outlying *visita* by the famous Jesuit missionary Father Eusebio Francisco Kino. By 1701, the village was a *visita* of the mission at Guevavi, and in 1771, under the Franciscans, the village with its primitive church was made the head mission of the district, and Guevavi was abandoned. Father Font spent several days at Tumacacori while Anza marshalled his forces

at Tubac, and the mission contributed a small herd of cattle to the expedition. Construction of the present mission church was begun around 1802. Tumacácori is National Historical Park and includes the Calabasas and Guevavi sites. The visitor center is an NHL.

Presidio de San Ignacio de Tubac. (A) Located four miles north of Tumacácori, the Presidio de San Ignacio de Tubac was founded in 1752 in response to a Pima revolt. The area had been a Pima village before becoming a mission farm. The fifty cavalrymen garrisoned at this remote outpost were to control the Pimas, protect the frontier from the Apaches and Seris, and further explore the Southwest. Juan Bautista de Anza II, second commander of the presidio, staged two overland expeditions to Alta California from this place. The ruins of his house can be viewed through an underground archeological exhibit at Tubac Presidio State Historical Park. (NR) About ten acres of the original site are within the state park and 23 acres are in private ownership. Thirteen acres of the private land are leased by the Center for Spanish Colonial Archeology. The Anza Trail runs through this property.

Pima County

Expedition Camp #15, La Canoa. The first camp site of the expedition where it suffered its only loss of life is currently interpreted at an Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) rest stop on I–19. The landowner plans to include the Anza Trail within his development and to interpret the significance of the site to the Anza expedition.

Expedition Camp #17, Mission San Xavier del Bac.(A) Located off I–19 along the Santa Cruz River and a part of the O'odham reservation, Mission San Xavier del Bac is an active parish administered by the Franciscans. Established by Kino in 1692 at the site of an existing Piman village, by 1732 the mission community had grown to require a full–time resident missionary to attend to it and its *visita,* Tucson. San Xavier del Bac was under Franciscan administration when the Anza expedition stopped on October 25, 1775 to mourn the only death on the expedition and to celebrate three marriages. Construction of the present mission church was started in 1783. The mission has a museum. (NHL)

Mission San Agustín del Tucson. On the western side of the Santa Cruz River, across the river from modern downtown Tucson, this location had long been occupied by a succession of people: Archaic, Hohokam, and Piman. On the site of a Piman village, the Spanish developed a substantial mission complex. Foundation walls and other signs of past occupation remain sufficiently intact within the subsurface of the site that there are plans to develop a cultural park which would interpret the many cultures.

Presidio San Agustín del Tucson. On the eastern side of the Santa Cruz River, now under modern downtown Tucson, the presidio was founded in August 1775 to replace the Tubac Presidio as the main Spanish defense of the region. When Anza's expedition passed through in October, the presidio had been planned but not yet constructed. Plaques on city streets mark the location of several corners of the old structure, and a citizen's group would like to re–create part of the presidio in downtown Tucson.

Santa Cruz River Park. This partially developed river park along the Santa Cruz River in the City of Tucson is owned by the city and managed by the Pima County Flood Control District. It contains a multiuse trail within the historic corridor and offers the potential for interpretation of the Anza Trail themes.

Expedition Camp #19, Puerto del Azotado and Los Morteros Archeological Site. Located at the extreme north end of the Tucson Mountains near the Santa Cruz River, this large Hohokam village site is named for the bedrock mortars found near its center. The Anza expedition camp site, *Puerto del Azotado,* was in the vicinity of Los Morteros. The site was considered in the Saguaro National Monument Boundary study. It was recommended but not approved for a level of designation (evaluated through the national landmark nomination and designation process) that would ensure adequate resource protection and interpretation.

Pinal County

Picacho Peak State Park. A day use camp site with potential equestrian use on the west side of the park overlooks a campsite area and the Anza route through the Santa Cruz River valley.

Casa Grande Ruins.(A) Located on state highway 87 outside the town of Coolidge, the Casa Grande ruins were visited and named by Father Kino in 1694 when friendly Pimas took him to see the already abandoned mysterious complex. The Anza expedition camped approximately five miles to the northwest, and on October 31, 1775 Font and Anza visited the ruins in order to check the accuracy of Kino's descriptions and measurements. At this time, Font recorded the Bitter Man story of the Pima. The ruins are a National Monument administered by the National Park Service.

Expedition Camp #21. The Picacho Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) roadside rest offers an opportunity to interpret this camp in view of Picacho Peak.

Expedition Camps #22, 23, 24, and 25. These camps were at the Pima Villages, noted by Anza and Font, where the expedition was well–received and cared for. The sites are within the boundaries of the Gila River Indian Reservation today. The Sacaton ADOT roadside rest provides potential to interpret these camps.

Maricopa County

Expedition Camps #27 and 28. These camps were most likely located within the boundaries of the Gila Bend Indian Reservation, home to the San Lucy District of the Tohono O'odham today. Most of the Reservation area is under management of the Army Corps of Engineers for the Painted Rocks Reservoir. Fortaleza (NR), an important spiritual site to the San Lucy District, is located on top of a volcanic escarpment on the Gila Bend Indian reservation in the vicinity of the town of Gila Bend. The site is within the expedition corridor and may be near the villages visited by Anza. The site was probably settled about 1200 A.D. by migrants from the Tucson area after it was abandoned by the Hohokam. The village contained three large reinforced adobe ceremonial chambers and rooms grouped in social units of two or three houses.

Painted Rocks.(A) The Painted Rocks petroglyph site is within the historic corridor. Since the site is under BLM management, it will be a federal component of the trail, offering interpretation of the Anza trek as well as many of the other historic uses of the site and trail. The site offers a fine example of early petroglyphs etched on a small mound of black rocks. It can be reached from Interstate 8 west of Gila Bend, exit 102. Camping and water are available. (NR)

Expedition Camp #31. The ADOT Interstate 8 roadside rest at Sentinel provides an opportunity to interpret the Agua Caliente camp and to orient the traveler to the Gila River camps.

Yuma County

Sears Point Archeological Area.(A) Situated above the flood plain of the Gila River, the area is rich in prehistoric archeological resources. It is on the south side of the river while the Anza expedition passed by on the north. This area may become an interpretive site for the Anza Trail, but the BLM intends to address issues of access and protection before the site could be open to the public. It is not shown on the map.

Expedition Camp #34. The Interstate 8, Arizona Department of Transportation Mohawk rest stop is at the base of the Mohawk Mountains in view of an expedition camp site and provides an interpretive opportunity.

Expedition Camp #35, *Cerrito de Santa Cecilia*, Antelope Hill.(A) Located about six miles east of Wellton, this Anza camp site and prominent geologic feature beside the Gila River contains prehistoric resources such as petroglyphs and grinding stone quarry sites. Historic cultural resources include Euro–American pictographs, Butterfield Overland Mail route and Antelope Hill Stage Station, Wellton–Mohawk Valley Canal Headgates, Antelope Hill/Continental Bridge, and Southern

Pacific Railroad trestle bridge. A portion of the site is owned by the Wellton–Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District. The federally owned portion of the site is managed by BOR and will be a federal component of the Anza Trail. The Army Corps of Engineers is the permitting agency.

Prison Hill, Yuma Crossing National Historic Landmark, and Overview of Expedition Camps #39, 40, and 41.(A) Long before Anza's time, the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers were a crossroads where prehistoric trails converged. Anza's strategy was to cross the Gila first and then the Colorado. Upon reaching what is Prison Hill today, Anza moved upstream several leagues and carved a new crossing site through entangled brush. The expedition delayed at the crossing to build a shelter for Fathers Garcés and Eixarch, who remained.

Anza was helped by Captain Palma, a Yuma (Quechan) chief, on both expeditions. During the 1774 exploratory expedition, the Yumas carried Garcés across the Colorado flat on his back because of his deathly fear of being swept down river. By preventing access to this strategic crossing in a 1781 revolt, the Yuma Indians effectively closed the Anza trail for the duration of the Spanish colonial period. Several crossing sites were used in subsequent years as part of the Gila and Old Spanish trails used by Mexican and American gold–seekers, emigrants, military expeditions, and freight trains. Nothing remains of Anza's crossing site, but its location is generally known. (NHL)

The Yuma Crossing Foundation operates the Living History Museum which plans to provide a comprehensive historical overview of the passage of people and goods through the Yuma area over the centuries, including the Anza expedition.

CALIFORNIA

Imperial County

Mission Purísima Conception (Site). Founded by Garcés in 1780 in the area of the campsite of the expedition after it crossed the Colorado River, the mission was destroyed by the Yumas in 1781 and Father Garcés killed. (CRHL No. 350) The mission site may have been the granite bluff where Font and Anza paused to view the confluence of the Gila and Colorado Rivers. St. Thomas Mission, a Catholic church, stands on the site today.

Expedition Camp # 42, Pilot Knob.(A) West of Yuma crossing, in the area between Pilot Knob and the All American Canal, a trace of an ancient Indian foot trail can still be seen crossing the scaly hills, suggesting the historic uses of this area. The Anza expedition passed thorough this area where much of the landscape is preserved. Due to the presence of several very fragile archeological sites in the immediate vicinity, the existence of the trail section is not currently publicized by the Bureau of Land Management which manages it.

Expedition Camp # 47, Wells of Santa Rosa (Yuha Well) (A) About seven miles northwest of Mount Signal and four miles above the boundary with Mexico, the well is on the southwest side of Dunaway Road in Yuha Wash and is listed as a point of interest by BLM, the land managers. The well, called *Santa Rosa de las Lajas* (Flat Rocks) by Anza, was used on March 8, 1774 by the Anza exploring expedition. On December 11–15, 1775, the three divisions of Anza's colonizing expedition used this first good watering spot beyond the Colorado River. The CRHL No. 1008 plaque is placed at the Sunbeam rest stop #54 on Interstate 8.

Expedition Camp #49, San Sebastian Marsh/San Felipe Creek. (A) Located 18 miles northeast of Westmoreland in the vicinity of the junction of state highways 86 and 78, San Sebastian Marsh is the site of prehistoric villages and represented a stable water source in the desert environment. It was a campsite for both the 1774 and 1775–76 expeditions. On the 1774 expedition, Anza named it for his Indian guide, Sebastian Tarabal. It is managed by the BLM. [See San Felipe Creek, below] (NNL)

San Diego County

San Felipe Creek.(A) North of Highway 78 within Ocotillo Wells State Vehicular Recreation Area (SVRA) and Anza–Borrego Desert State Park, this creek was followed by the expedition from San Sebastian Marsh to Borrego Sink. The creek trail is available to the public within Ocotillo Wells SVRA.

***Los Puertecitos* (Little Pass).** The expedition passed through a gap in the clay hills (Ocotillo Badlands) which sprawl across the entrance to Little Borrego Valley on December 19, 1775 after they had camped along San Felipe Wash. CRHL No. 635 is located on state highway 78, 1.6 miles east of the town of Ocotillo Wells.

Expedition Camp #51, *San Gregorio.* A campsite of both Anza expeditions, this site is probably today's Borrego Spring located on San Felipe Wash where the valley narrowed before entering the broad flats of Borrego Valley. CRHL No. 673 is located on private land in Borrego Sink on a small hill just north and above Borrego Spring, three miles southeast of Palm Canyon and Peg Leg Roads.

Anza–Borrego Desert State Park.(A) This approximately 600,000 acre park contains two stretches of the Anza route and preserves the surrounding lands in an undeveloped state so that they appear much as they would have to Anza and his colonists two hundred years ago. A short segment of the trail exists in the southeast section of the park and passes near the San Gregorio marker. In the northwest section, a rough jeep and horseback trail parallels Anza's route through Coyote Canyon. On this section are found markers for *El Vado, Santa Catarina*, and Christmas Eve campsites. (The last is in Riverside County.) These two areas provide a rare opportunity to retrace the precise route of the expedition on the ground while surrounded by terrain which has changed little since Anza's passage. Sites within the park are the following:

Fages–De Anza Trail–Southern Immigrant Road. The trail is noted on park maps. (NR)

Expedition Camp #52, El Vado *(The Ford).* CRHL No. 634 is placed six miles northwest of Borrego Springs at the entrance to Vern Whitaker Horse Camp within Anza–Borrego Desert State Park. It marks a campsite along Coyote Creek with plentiful water and some pasture allowing the colonists to rest from December 20 to 22, 1775.

Expedition Camp #53, Santa Catarina. Situated at Lower Willows in lower Coyote Canyon within Anza–Borrego Desert State Park, CRHL No. 785 was named by Anza on his exploration trip. The colonizing expedition camped here on December 23, 1775 and Anza on his return on May 6, 1776. The entire area has signs of native habitation. Font described the area as having "...great mountains of rocks, boulders, and smaller stones which look as if they had been brought and piled up there, like the sweepings of the world."

Middle Willows. The site of a spring and an Indian village "perched in the crags" (Font), the area has exceptional historic value to the trail due to its natural and visual integrity. It is highly sensitive environmentally as the home to two federal endangered species (least Bell's vireo and peninsular bighorn sheep) and one state endangered species (southwest willow flycatcher).

Riverside County

Expedition Camp #54, Christmas Eve. At the top of Upper Willows at the "Fig Tree" in Anza–Borrego Desert State Park the expedition stopped on Christmas Eve 1775. A marker commemorates the birth of Salvador Ygnacio Linares.

Turkey Track Grade. Built by the CCC from Lower Willows near the mouth of Coyote Canyon to Terwilliger Valley and the San Carlos Pass (Cary Ranch) site, this road closely follows Anza's route on both expeditions.

San Carlos Pass. Located at the upper end of Coyote Canyon, San Carlos Pass was used by both Anza expeditions, the colonizing expedition passing through on December 27, 1775. CRHL No. 103 plaque is located on private property, seven miles southeast of the town of Anza.

Expedition Camp #56, Tripp Flats.(A) A broad, bowl–like valley between Cahuilla Mountain and Bautista Canyon, this expedition camp site is located within the San Bernardino National Forest.

Bautista Canyon Road.(A) This road, which connects the town of Anza with Hemet, roughly follows the contours of Bautista Canyon and the Anza Trail. About eight miles of the road are within the San Bernardino National Forest and would be included as a federal component of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. The road is unpaved from the town of Anza to the Youth Authority camp and paved from there to Fairview Avenue in Hemet. It passes through an Agricultural Preserve and an area of high paleontological sensitivity. It includes the Bautista Creek Crossing which has a Caballeros marker. The road is proposed on forest service plans as a paved two–lane road and on county transportation plans as a major four–lane highway. Attendees at public meetings in Riverside County set a goal to remove that proposal from county plans.

Expedition Camp #58, *Laguna de Bucareli* (Mystic Lake).(A) Located generally north of the Ramona Expressway off Davis Road, the lake is adjacent to the 4,850–acre San Jacinto Wildlife Area featuring restored wetlands and wildlife habitat. The lake, the outlet area of the San Jacinto River, was described by Anza in 1774 as "several leagues in circumference and as full of white geese as water." He named it for his supporter, Bucareli, and later it was called Mystic Lake. The San Jacinto Wildlife Area is owned and managed by the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) and open to the public. Mystic Lake is a high priority acquisition area for the DFG. Plans for the area include incorporating the Anza Trail.

Bernasconi Pass. Located at an entrance road to what is now Lake Perris State Recreation Area, this pass was used by the expedition to pass from Lake Bucareli to the Alessandro Valley. A trail marker is placed here. Lake Perris is managed by the California Department of Parks and Recreation.

Expedition Camp #59 and Santa Ana River Crossing. The narrows near the Union Pacific bridge today is located within Martha McLean–Anza Narrows Park in the City of Riverside. It is a crossing of both expeditions and the New Year's Eve campsite of the 1775–76 expedition. CRHL No. 787 plaque is located on private property at the Jurupa Hills Country Club Golf Course.

Los Angeles County

Expedition Camp #61. On January 3, 1776, the expedition camped near the San Gabriel River.

Expedition Camp #62, Mission San Gabriel Arcángel.(A) Located at 537 West Mission Drive, San Gabriel, and established in 1771 as the fourth of the eventual 21 missions in the California chain, San Gabriel was a destination and a place of rest for both expeditions. Anza visited the first mission site on his first trip and the current site on his colonizing expedition. A plaque near Whittier Narrows marks the location of the first site of the mission at the corner of San Gabriel Boulevard and Lincoln in the city of Montebello. The colonists stayed at the current mission site for about six weeks while Anza and Font went to San Diego to help quell an Indian rebellion there. Construction of the present mission church and complex was begun in 1792 and completed in 1805. It is administered by the Claretian Fathers. (NR)

Whittier Narrows Nature Center and trailhead. Located at North Durfee Avenue in South El Monte, it is near the site of the original San Gabriel Mission (corner of Lincoln and San Gabriel Boulevard) before the river overflowed. It includes the site of Isantgangna Rancheria west of and next to the original mission by the bluff and the site of Aquibit Rancheria, east of Mission Boulevard by the river when the mission was moved to a safer site. This site may be included on the auto route for the Anza Trail. **Bicentennial Park** or **Horsemen's Park** in Pico Rivera may be an interpretive stop and staging area along the recreational route.

El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historic Monument. This site includes the Plaza, Olvera Street, Avila Adobe Museum, and other historic buildings. The site is within the historic corridor. One of the first settlers of El Pueblo de la Reina Los Angeles was Vicente Feliz, an Anza expedition member. (His wife had died in childbirth at La Canoa, the first night out from Tubac.) One contingent of settlers, led by Rivera y Moncada, used the Anza trail in 1781. Most of this contingent was massacred at the mission settlements at the Colorado River by the Yuma Indians. (Riós-Bustamonte, p.42) A plaque to Rivera y Moncada's memory is placed at San Gabriel Mission. El Pueblo is at 622 N. Main Street (visitors) or 125 Paseo de la Plaza, L.A. 90012 (administration).

Elysian Park. A plaque (CRHL #655) at the North Broadway entrance to the park indicates that the Portolá party crossed the Los Angeles River (*Rió Porciuncula*) at the site of the Broadway Bridge today. It is believed that the Anza expedition crossed here also. The park, owned by the City of Los Angeles, comprises the last large piece of pueblo lands granted by Carlos III, King of Spain, in 1781. The park provides potential for a trail along the Los Angeles River, the route of the Anza party. Park administration is located at 929 Academy Road, Los Angeles.

Expedition Camp #72, Puertezuelo (Griffith Park). Within this City of Los Angeles park is the Gene Autry Western Heritage Museum at 4700 Zoo Drive, located on the Los Angeles River and near the *Puertezuelo* camp site of the Anza expedition on February 21, 1776. The Museum is dedicated to documenting the history of the West and could provide interpretation of the Anza trek. The park is part of the original Los Feliz land grant of Anza party member, José Vicente Feliz.

Sepulveda Basin Recreation Area. This flood control basin, managed by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Los Angeles District, encompasses about a four mile segment of the Los Angeles River, which was the route of the expedition. The area contains many recreation facilities and has the potential for a trail along the river channel.

Los Encinos State Historic Park. This California State Department of Parks and Recreation facility is within the historic corridor and may be the site of "a small spring of water, like a little lake." (Font) It is located in Encino at 16756 Moorpark Street off Balboa Avenue near Ventura Boulevard.

Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (SMMNRA). (A) The park includes Satwiwa Native American Indian Natural Area and Rancho Sierra Vista (Ventura County), at Potrero Road, Newbury Park. The Native American Culture Center at Satwiwa was recently opened. A small portion of the historic route and portions of the recreational retracement route are within current park boundaries. The park provides an opportunity to interpret the expedition and to orient the visitor to the trail. The headquarters of this National Park Service facility is at 30401 Agoura Road, Suite 100, Agoura Hills.

Expedition Camp #73, Agua Escondida (Malibu Creek State Park). The park is within the Santa Monica Mountains and incorporates Las Virgenes Creek which may be the site of the Anza camp named *Agua Escondida*, hidden water. The park preserves a landscape similar to that of 1776 and is the site of an annual reenactment of the February 22, 1776 encampment. The park may provide a portion of a recreational reenactment trail.

Ventura County

Oakbrook Park Chumash Indian Interpretive Center. This center provides information on the Chumash culture, so admired by Anza and Font, and interprets cave paintings found on the site. It is owned by the County of Ventura and managed by the Oakbrook Park Chumash Indian Corporation. It is located east of Westlake Boulevard in Thousand Oaks.

Olivas Adobe. This restored adobe was the home of Don Raimundo Olivas, husband of the great granddaughter of Ramon Borjorques, an Anza expedition member. It is owned by the City of Ventura, is open to the public, and located at 4200 Olivas Park Drive. (NR)

Site of the village of Shisholop. This site of the large Chumash settlement at the mouth of the Ventura River visited by Anza on the expedition is located at the south end of Figueroa Street.

Channel Islands National Park.(A) The headquarters for this park is located in the vicinity of the Ventura Marina along the coast where Anza traveled. The visitor center provides interpretation of the Chumash culture and would be an excellent place to interpret the Anza expedition.

Mission San Buenaventura. The ninth mission, dedicated March 31, 1782, is located at 211 East Main Street. (NR)

Coastal parks. Several parks along the coast are directly on the historic route. These are San Buenaventura State Beach, Emma Wood State Beach, Faria County Park, and Hobson County Park.

Santa Barbara County

Expedition Camp #75. The site of the camp named *La Rinconada* is preserved in Rincon County Beach Park. Due to park size and use, the expedition may be better interpreted at Carpinteria State Beach.

El Presidio de Santa Bárbara State Historic Park.(A) Encompassing the original site of the 1782 Presidio, the park interprets life in California under Spanish rule. Many of the original garrison were members of the Anza 1775–76 expedition. Plans are to reconstruct on the basis of historical and archeological research approximately half of the Presidio on the original foundation stones.(NR)

Expedition Camp #76. Goleta Beach County Park (as well as the UC Santa Barbara campus and the Santa Barbara Airport) is the site of one of the Chumash villages of Mescalitán. "Here there are three large villages on the banks of the estuary, the largest one being on the road which we are traveling." (Font)

Expedition Camp #79. This camp at the mouth of the *Rió de Santa Rosa*, the Santa Ynez River today, is within Ocean Beach County Park.

La Purísima Mission State Historic Park.(A) The mission was first dedicated in 1787, but the current reconstruction represents the 1820 mission. Although not on the historic Anza route and not constructed until after the expedition, this park is on the proposed auto route and interprets Spanish colonial history in California in an historic setting. (NHL)

Other California State Beaches.(A) Along the original Anza route, El Capitan, Refugio, Gaviota, and Point Sal State Beach Parks provide opportunities to interpret the natural environment and the native cultures at the time of the Anza expedition.

Other Santa Barbara County Parks. Arroyo Burro, Goleta, Ocean County Beach Parks are on the historic route and provide opportunities for interpretation.

San Luis Obispo County

Guadalupe–Nipomo Dunes Preserve.(A) The dunes and Oso Flaco Lake, which is contained within the preserve, are referenced in the expedition diaries. This area is comprised of pristine coastal dunes and wetlands and contains at least 18 species of rare, endangered, or sparsely distributed plants. More than 200 species of birds live in or migrate through the preserve. Access is provided off State Highway 1 either west or north of the town of Guadalupe. (NNL)

Pismo Beach State Park. This park provides facilities within the historic corridor.

Pismo Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area. North of the Guadalupe–Nipomo Dune Preserve, but part of the same sand dune complex, this 2,500 acre park provides swimming, surfing, surf fishing, camping, and hiking as well as an opportunity for offroad vehicle use. The main entrance is located on Pier Avenue off State Highway 1 in Oceano.

Expedition Camp #81, Site of Chumash village of *El Buchón*. Located near Pismo Beach in Price Canyon, this Chumash village was the Anza party campsite on March 1, 1776. When Portolá arrived in 1769, Buchón, the Wot or Chieftain, lived here; when Anza arrived, one of Buchón's principal wives still lived here. The Shell Oil Company plans 65 new wells in the area, but has agreed with the county to provide an easement for the Anza Trail when oil extraction is completed.

Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa.(A) Founded in 1772, the original mission was visited by the Anza expedition on March 2 and 3, 1776. While the expedition stayed, an Indian boy was christened for whom Anza was the godfather. As part of the Diocese of Monterey, the mission now serves as a parish church. Tuquski Wa Suwa (Bear and Child) statue and fountain, located in Mission Plaza in front of the mission, reflect the special Chumash relationship with bears. The mission and Old Mission Museum are located at 751 Palm Street. (NHL, CRHL #325)

Dallidet Adobe. This restored 1853 residence with gardens is situated on the banks of San Luis Creek which the expedition followed out of the city. It is located at 1185 Pacific Street. (CRHL #720)

Cuesta Canyon County Park. This five acre park in San Luis Obispo spans San Luis Creek, the route of the expedition.

Stagecoach Road. This rural, single lane road climbs Cuesta Grade just north of the city limits of San Luis Obispo and is near the probable route of the Anza expedition along San Luis Creek. It is currently the bicycle route over the grade as bicycles are not permitted on Highway 101.

Granary Trees. Oaks in which woodpeckers have stored their acorns, a significant natural feature of the Santa Margarita/ Atascadero/ Paso Robles area, were noted by Font. "Along here there are some birds which they call carpenters, which make round holes in the trunks of the oaks. In each hole they insert an acorn so neatly that it can be taken out only with difficulty, and in this way they make their harvest and store, some of the oaks being all dotted with acorns in their trunks." One of the largest of these trees can be seen near the Century Cinema at 6905 El Camino Real in Atascadero.

Santa Margarita Asistencia. Perhaps this site is the location of the small Indian village near the Santa Margarita River noted by Font (p. 274). The site, which is on the Santa Margarita Ranch, contains the ruins of a building which served as an outpost for Mission San Luis Obispo. (CRHL #364)

Camp #83, *Assumpción*. The campsite is located on the west bank of the Salinas River near Ferrocarrill Road in Atascadero. It is now called Assuncion.

Wranglerette Arena. This equestrian arena is located on the path of the expedition along the Salinas River in Atascadero and has potential to be a staging area. The site has a plaque from the 1975–76 reenactment.

Monterey County

Lake San Antonio Recreation Area. Twenty-six miles north of Paso Robles off County Road G–14, this nearly 5,000 acre lake was formed by damming the San Antonio River, the route the expedition followed to Mission San Antonio. Much of the scenery is similar to that the expedition experienced.

Expedition Camp #85, Mission San Antonio de Padua.(A) Founded in 1771 as the third of the California missions established by Father Junipero Serra, it had nearly 500 neophytes when the Anza expedition stopped in March of 1776. Located in the midst of Fort Hunter Liggett, the setting generally looks much as it did when seen by Anza and his emigrants. The mission serves as a training center for the Franciscan order and is open to the public. (NR)

San Lorenzo County Park Agricultural/Rural Life Museum. The museum is located on the Salinas River within the trail corridor and interprets the cultures of the area, including the Spanish period.

Mission Nuestra Señora de la Soledad. Founded in 1791, this mission is along the historic route. It is within the Costanoan/Ohlone-Esselen and Chalon Ohlone traditional territories.

Expedition Camp #88 and 90, the Presidio of Monterey. Founded in 1770, the Presidio of Monterey was the northern outpost of the Spanish empire. Anza left his colonists to stay here while he recovered his health at Carmel Mission and while he reconnoitered San Francisco Bay. The Anza expedition members stayed at the *Plaza de Armas* which fronted the extant Royal Presidio Chapel. Most of the original presidio site is owned by the Diocese of Monterey.

Royal Presidio Chapel.(A) This chapel, built with Indian labor in 1794, is open to the public. (NHL)

Expedition Camp #89, Mission San Carlos de Borromeo del Carmelo.(A) Founded in Monterey in 1770 and moved to Carmel in 1771, this second mission in the California chain was home to Father Serra. He went to Monterey to greet Anza and brought him back to the mission for a rest. The mission is owned and administered by the Diocese of Monterey as a parish church and well–visited historic site. (NHL) It is in the Costanoan/Ohlone-Esselen Nation traditional territory.

Toro County Park. Situated off State Highway 68 east of Monterey, this park offers equestrian accommodations and provides the opportunity to interpret the Anza expedition.

San Benito County

Mission San Juan Bautista. Built in 1797, the mission has been in almost continuous use since its dedication. The Anza expedition passed near the site in 1776. It is in the Amah–Mutsun traditional territory.

San Juan Canyon Historic District. In the vicinity of San Juan Canyon Road, Old Stage Road, and Mission Vineyard Road, this district contains prehistoric sites relevant to study of the way native societies organized themselves and historic sites connected with the mission.

Santa Clara County

Uvas Creek Park Preserve. This regional park in the City of Gilroy encompasses an area through which the expedition passed. The park plans include an interpretive stop for the Anza Trail as well as interpretation of the natural and cultural history of the area.

Chitactac–Adams Heritage County Park. Near Uvas Creek at the intersection of Burchell Road and Watsonville Road, this park commemorates an Ohlone village. Chitactac is the name of the principal village of the Amah tribe near Gilroy. Anza expedition journals were used to identify the location.

Expedition Camp #92. The site of the March 24, 1776 encampment is located in Silvera Park along Llagas Creek near Watsonville Road and Santa Teresa Boulevard. As yet undeveloped, the park is the site of one of the reenactment plaques.

Rancho Santa Teresa Historic District/ Santa Teresa County Park: Bernal Adobe Site, Santa Teresa Spring and Shrine, Bernal-Joice Ranch. Anza *poblador*(expedition member), José Joaquín Bernal passed through this site in 1776 as the Anza group headed for San Francisco Bay. He returned in 1826 to establish Rancho Santa Teresa and construct four to six adobes. Among other resources, the site contains a Muwekma Ohlone burial ground, the Bernal Adobe site, Bear Tree, and Santa Teresa Spring. The site is registered with the state as a certified archeological site #SCL-125.

Expedition Camp #93. Font notes the camp on March 25, 1776, at arroyo of San Joseph Cupertino. The plaque for CRHL No. 800 is located at Monte Vista High School, west parking lot, 21840 McClellan Road, Cupertino.

Several members of the volunteer Anza Trail county task force support the location of the actual campsite along Calabasas Creek in the vicinity of what is now DeAnza Boulevard and Prospect Road.

McClellan Ranch Park/Stevens Creek. Located at 22221 McClellan Road, this park is within the historic corridor. Plans are underway to restore the Stevens Creek riparian corridor with native plants as it may have been in 1776. A reenactment marker exists at the site.

Rancho San Antonio County Park. Located on Cristo Rey Drive in Cupertino, a portion of this park encompasses the historic trail corridor. It was from a prominent knoll near the entry of this park that both Font and Anza said they could see San Francisco Bay. The knoll was recently dedicated as permanent public open space by the Diocese of San José . Stevens Creek Trail is recognized in the City of Cupertino General Plan as having significance relating the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

El Camino Real. Commemorated as the road between the missions, this road is the route of the Anza expedition from El Monte Street in Mountain View to El Palo Alto (see below).

El Palo Alto. This "tall tree," a redwood measured by Father Font, is located at the intersection of Alma Street and El Camino Real in Palo Alto. Portolá had camped here on November 6, 1769.

Greer House. Mrs. John Greer was a granddaughter of Ignacio Soto of the Anza expeditions and the daughter of Rafael Soto, grantee of Rancho Rinconada del Arroyo de San Francisquito. The house is located at 1517 Louisa Court, Palo Alto.

Rafael Soto Home Site. Rafael Soto, son of Ygnacio Soto, a member of the Anza expedition, built a home on this site in the early 1840s on his *Rancho Rinconada del Arroyo de San Francisquito.* It is located on the east side of Middlefield Road just north of Oregon Avenue in Palo Alto.

Middlefield Crossing. This crossing of San Francisquito Creek prior to the 1850s is located on Middlefield Road at San Francisquito Creek.

Expedition Camp # 97. On March 30, 1776, Anza camped on the Guadalupe River near the present–day site of Agnews State Hospital.

Mission Santa Clara de Asís. The mission is located on the grounds of the Santa Clara University, the Alameda, Santa Clara. Established in 1777 near the Guadalupe River, it was relocated in 1782 after several floods, abandoned after the earthquake of 1822, and again relocated to the present site. Trail interpretation should include all the sites. Ignacio Alviso, an Anza expedition member (aged three in 1775), was majordomo after secularization. (CRHL No. 338) The site is within the Muwekma–Ohlone traditional territory.

North of the University grounds is the Peña Adobe at 3260 The Alameda, Santa Clara. Dating from the 1780s, it is one of the oldest structures in the valley and was constructed as quarters for married Indians at the Mission Santa Clara. It is the sole survivor of the third mission compound dedicated in 1784. (CRHL No. 249)

Fernando Berreyesa Adobe. Fernando's father, José Reyes Berreyesa, had been a soldier at San Francisco Presidio where his father, Nicolas, came as a boy with Anza's party. This privately owned adobe is located at 373 Jefferson Street, Santa Clara.

First Site of El Pueblo de San José de Guadalupe. This State Landmark Monument on the city's Civic Center grounds, recognizes the first site of the Pueblo which was named for the Virgin of Guadalupe, the patron saint of the Anza Expedition of 1775–76. Lt. Jose Moraga arrived in the Santa Clara Valley with 14 settlers and their families on November 29, 1777 to found this first civil settlement of California. The monument is located at 801 North First Street, San José. (CRHL # 433)

Luis Maria Peralta Adobe. This pre–1800 adobe, one of the first houses in the second plaza of the Pueblo of San José , is believed to be built by José Manuel Gonzales, an Apache who accompanied the Anza party. Luis Maria Peralta, also with his parents on the Anza trip, became *comisionado* (Commissioner) [1807–1822] and lived at the adobe until he died in 1851. City Landmark No. 1, located at 184 St. John Street in San José, is open for docent tours only. The gardens and exterior are open to the public during regular park hours. (CRHL #866)

Plaza de Caesar Chavez, formerly Plaza Park. The Plaza is circled by South Market Street between San Fernando and San Carlos Streets in downtown San José . Around 1797, the *pobladores* (settlers) moved to higher ground to avoid the flooding *Rió de Guadalupe*. They built adobes, gardens, and water channels around a central plaza, which remain today as Plaza Park. It was, and still is, the geographic center of San José . It was also the political center of *norte California*, with its *juzgado* (court, city hall, and jail). Many of the Anza party that retired from military service moved to San José to be with their families and become ranchers. The earliest maps of San José show this plaza ringed with a "who's who" of Anza settlers. (CRHL #461)

Saint Joseph Cathedral. This is the first non–mission church in California and San José 's oldest place of continual worship. San José 's earliest residents grew weary of traveling to Mission Santa Clara for services, so they built their own church. Built by pueblo residents in 1803, the first Saint Joseph church was a simple adobe structure. Most of the contributors were from the Anza trek of 1776. The present cathedral is the fourth Saint Joseph Church on this site, following fires and earthquakes over the years. It is located at 90 South Market Street at San Fernando, San José . (CRHL #898)

Mountain View Shoreline Park. This city park is at the margin of San Francisco Bay, within the historic corridor, and offers views similar to those the expedition members would have seen.

Sunnyvale Baylands County Park. Trails within this park offer experiences of the natural environment similar to those of 1776.

José Maria Alviso Adobe. This adobe was built in the 1830s or 1840s by the son of Anza colonist Francisco Xavier Alviso and is located on Piedmont Road in Milpitas.

Higuera Adobe. This structure was built in the mid–1800s by Joseph Loreto Higuera, son of Anza colonists Ygnacio Anastacio Higuera and María Micaela Bojórquez who were married at San Xavier del Bac during the expedition. It is located near Calero Creek in Milpitas.

Expedition Camp # 103. This April 5, 1776, camp is located at the southern edge of San Antonio Valley overlooking the watersheds of the East Fork of Coyote Creek and Sulphur Springs near the northern boundary of Henry W. Coe State Park. It is privately owned.

Henry W. Coe State Park.(A) East of Highway 101 at Morgan Hill, this 80,000+ acre park contains about 15 miles of the historic route, a mid–day stop at Los Cruceros, and a landscape which can still be recognized from the expedition journals. The Los Cruceros stop has a reenactment plaque.

Gilroy Hot Springs. This privately owned site is within the trail corridor.

Expedition Camp #104. The April 6, 1776 camp is located at the confluence of Coyote Creek and Cañada de los Osos, south of Gilroy Hot Springs and near the county fire department facility at Roop and Cañada Roads, east of Gilroy.

San Mateo County

Expedition Camp #94. On its way up the peninsula, the expedition camped here on March 26, 1776, at a dry watercourse about two miles beyond arroyo de San Mateo. CRHL No. 48 plaque is located at El Camino Real and Ralston in Burlingame.

Expedition Camp #96. The expedition camped here on March 29, 1776, on the return from selecting the sites for the mission and presidio at San Francisco Bay while on their way to reconnoiter the east bay. The camp was also used by the priests, soldiers and their families from June 24–27, 1776, who came to establish the mission and presidio. CRHL No. 47 plaque is located off Arroyo Court west of State Highway 82 in San Mateo.

El Camino Real. Thought to be the historic route of the Anza expedition from El Palo Alto to San Bruno Mountain, this road is commemorated as the road between the missions and marked with mission bells.

Hospice or Mission of San Mateo. A plaque commemorates this site on El Camino Real near Baywood Avenue.

Coyote Point County Recreational Area. This county park is located along San Francisco Bay within the historic trail corridor and contains a portion of the Bay Trail which may be marked as the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

San Mateo Bayside Park and Burlingame Waterfront Park. These parks offer trail and interpretation potential similar to Coyote Point.

San Francisco County

Lake Merced and Harding Park. The expedition passed by Lake Merced. The public park offers an opportunity for interpretation.

Golden Gate Park. The expedition passed through the area of this park today, and it provides an opportunity for interpretation.

Expedition Camp # 95, Mountain Lake.(A) Camp was at "a lake or spring of very fine water near the mouth of the port of San Francisco" (Font), today known as Mountain Lake. From here Anza reconnoitered the bay and selected the sites for the presidio and the mission. Mountain Lake is partially under the jurisdiction of the City of San Francisco and partially the National Park Service.

Golden Gate National Recreation Area/ Presidio of San Francisco.(A) The northernmost permanent outpost of Spain, the Presidio was founded by Anza's colonists under the command of Lieutenant Moraga on September 16, 1776. The site contains a portion of the original commandants' quarters and subsurface remains of the Spanish/Mexican period presidio. The Presidio has been managed by the NPS since the fall of 1994. (NR, NHL)

Mission San Francisco de Asís.(A) Mission Dolores, as it is commonly known, was sited by Anza and his scouting party and construction begun on June 27, 1776. The present mission building was completed in 1791 and is the oldest intact building in San Francisco. (NR) José Joaquín Moraga, the Founder, is buried in a tomb next to the altar. The mission is in Muwekma/Ohlone and Ohlone traditional territory

Alameda County

Rancho Higuera Historical Park. This adobe was built by expedition descendant.

Mission San José . This mission was founded in 1797 on Ohlone land along the historic Anza route. The museum contains information about Ohlone and mission life; the grave of Fulgencio Higuera, grandson of expedition member Ignacio Anastacio Higuera is here. (NR) The site is within Muwekma/Ohlone and Ohlone traditional territory.

Stanford Avenue Trailhead/Staging Area. Once part of lands controlled by Mission José, Stanford Avenue contains undisturbed artifacts and cultural resources. The property includes an area once occupied by an Ohlone village dating before the Anza expedition. (Stanford Avenue EIR, SCH No. 9103086) Originating at Mission Boulevard and terminating in a cul–de–sac owned by the City of Fremont, the land is leased by East Bay Regional Park District to operate a regional trailhead and staging area. The trail is proposed to connect with the Bay Area Ridge Trail, proposed as the recreational route for the Anza Trail.

Coyote Hills Regional Park. This East Bay Regional Park District facility near the historic corridor offers interpretation of the Ohlone and Muwekma/Ohlone culture.

Expedition Camp #98, Arroyo de la Harina. A plaque installed at Hayward City Hall along San Lorenzo Creek commemorates this expedition camp.

San Leandro Memorial Park. Located on San Leandro Creek in vicinity of Anza's crossing, this park provides an opportunity to interpret the East Bay exploration.

Mills College. This educational facility offers an overlook of the historic route and of the Bay the expedition came to see.

California College of Arts and Crafts. On the historic Anza route, this site recognizes the Crespí–Fages route and offers interpretive potential for the Anza expedition.

Contra Costa County

Rancho San Pablo Marker. A marker, dated 6/12/1834, for south boundary of Rancho San Pablo of Don Francisco María Castro is located on San Pablo Avenue at Carlson Boulevard. This Castro was the son of Anza recruit Joaquín Isidro de Castro and his wife, María Martina Botiller, and was two years old when the expedition set out from Tubac.

Expedition Camp #99. The actual campsite is in Rodeo at the conjunction of Parker Avenue, San Pablo Avenue, and Rodeo Creek, a heavily urbanized area. A commemorative marker from the 1976 reenactment is placed on Main Road between 4th and 6th Street in the town of Rodeo. The Rodeo Marina or the East Bay Regional Park District facility at Lone Tree Point could provide interpretation of this camp.

Vista del Rio. From this hill overlooking Selby, west of the Carquinez Bridge, all the points described by Anza and Font at their midday camp can be seen. It can be reached from San Pablo Avenue through Selby Road to Vista del Rio.

Salvio Pacheco Adobe. (Juan) Salvio Pacheco, a grandson of Anza recruit Juan Salvio Pacheco and his wife, María del Carmen del Valle, received a 5,000 acre Mexican land grant as a faithful government employee. Most of the rancho land has become the City of Concord. The adobe is owned by the city and is located at 1870 Adobe Street (at Salvio Street) in Concord.

Don Fernando Pacheco Adobe. This well–kept adobe belonged to the son of Salvio Pacheco, an Anza expedition descendant. It is located at 3119 Grant Street, Concord, California, in Hillcrest Park, part of the original adobe grounds. A plaque recognizing the Anza expedition is within the park.

Vicente Martinez Adobe. Located within the grounds of John Muir National Historic Site, this adobe provides an opportunity to interpret the passage of the Anza expedition and the subsequent Spanish and Mexican periods. Vicente Martinez' first wife was Guadalupe Moraga, a great–granddaughter of the San Francisco founder.

East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD) Potential Interpretive Sites. Lone Tree Point, Selby Open Space, Carquinez Strait Regional Shoreline, and the Delta-De Anza Trail are all located along the historic route. The park district has plans to link its park sites with the Bay Trail which could be marked as the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

Appendix C: Alternatives by County

From April to August of 1992, the National Park Service (NPS) met along the route with county park and planning departments and with involved agencies, organizations, and individuals to plan public scoping meetings. From July through November, the NPS held public scoping meetings in the 19 trail counties. The meetings were intended to identify issues, concerns, and hopes concerning the trail and to develop public awareness of the national trail designation and the planning process.

Heritage Trails Fund and the NPS identified a volunteer coordinator for each county, and task forces were formed in December 1992 and January 1993. From February to July of 1993, the volunteer task forces prepared specific information for the management plan. The task forces coordinated with a number of agencies and individuals such as the following:

county planning, park, and transportation agencies to identify feasible recreational trails;

local and state transportation agencies to identify bicycle and auto routes;

cities along the route to develop their support;

American Indian representatives to learn their stories and their desire to be involved in interpretation of the trail;

historians and archaeologists to confirm the accuracy of information and learn more about the historic context of the expedition.

The NPS developed three management alternatives for the trail which were then reviewed by the task forces. In October, 1993, task force coordinators met and reached consensus on alternative C. The Regional Director, Western Region, National Park Service, approved alternative C, but modified it to include only the interpretive themes of alternative B. This combination became the proposal, alternative D.

This appendix summarizes the proposal and alternatives by county.

Alternative A: includes federal components, historic sites, and high potential segments.

Alternative B: includes the above plus interpretive sites, a multiuse recreational trail, and a marked auto route.

Alternative C: includes all of the above and adds a guide book auto tour, and points of general historical, natural, or cultural interest within or near the trail corridor.

The Proposal, Alternative D: includes all of the above except the points of interest listed under alternative C.

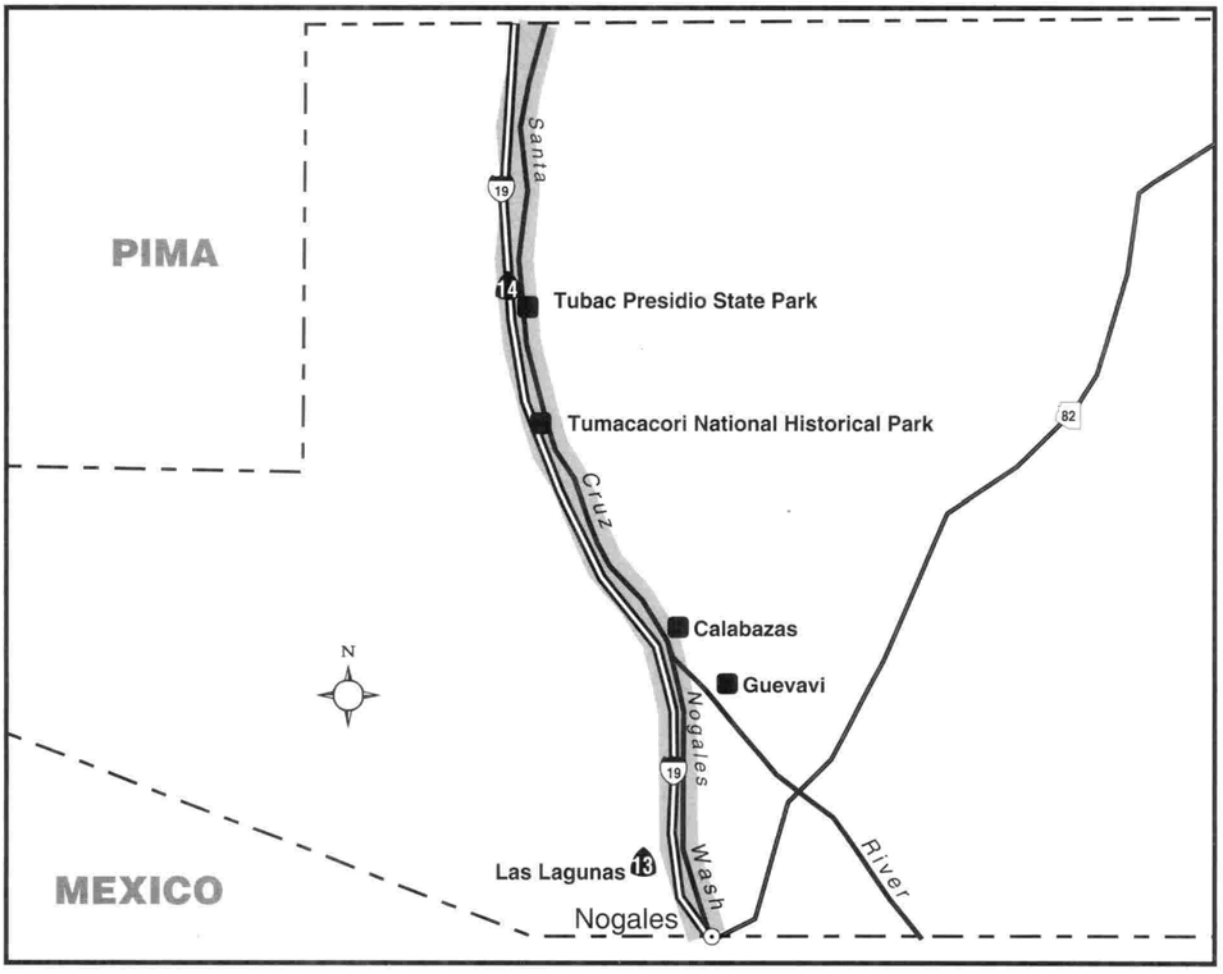
Each county map depicts the proposal. It lists historical and interpretive sites included in the proposal, shows general locations of these sites and expedition campsites, names campsites from Font's diary, and notes American Indian tribes in parentheses under the sites at which the expedition mentioned Indian contact.

Detailed information, such as marked 7.5 minute USGS maps, brochures, and specific descriptions of sites, will be available from the NPS and the task forces to those wishing to certify sites, or mark and interpret the trail within each county as the plan is implemented. Each site must be certified according to the procedures outlined in the management plan before it can become an official component of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail, use the official marker, or be included in national trail promotion.

Historical and interpretive sites are briefly described in appendix B.

Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail
Santa Cruz County
Arizona





Approximate scale in miles
0 10 20

605 | 80,047A
March 96 | PGSO-AI

Legend

- Historic Trail Corridor
- Historic Site
- 15 Expedition Campsite Number Name from Font's Diary
- Interpretive Site
- County Boundary

Arizona

Santa Cruz County

Historic Route. The historic trail route crosses the Mexican border and enters the United States in the City of Nogales, proceeds north along the Nogales Wash for several miles to its confluence with the Santa Cruz River, and then closely follows the Santa Cruz River through Santa Cruz County.

Federal Components
Tumacácori National Historical Park, including San Cayetano de Calabasas and Guevavi (NPS)

Historic Sites
Camp #14, Tubac Presidio State Historical Park. (AZ)

High Potential Route Segments
Privately owned trail between Tumacácori and Tubac managed by the Anza Trail Coalition of Arizona. The ultimate goal is that the Coalition would develop and maintain the trail and the State would accept the easement. The Coalition is working with other landowners to extend the trail throughout the county.

Interpretive Sites
Camp #13, Las Lagunas, north of St. Andrew church in Nogales.

Recreational Trail
The Santa Cruz County Comprehensive Plan recognizes the Anza Trail and provides ultimately for the development of a hiking and riding trail linking several linear parks along the Santa Cruz River. Calabasas Park, opened in the spring of 1993, is the first developed by the county along the river. The final goal is the protection of the Santa Cruz River corridor. This proposed river trail would closely parallel the historic route from the confluence with Nogales Wash north through the county. The proposed Mission Trail from Guevavi to Tumacácori, a part of the proposed county route, would be a trail link to the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

The potential of the Nogales Wash to become a recreational component of the Anza Trail should be explored. Trail planning could consider the issues of riparian corridor protection and water quality in this wash.

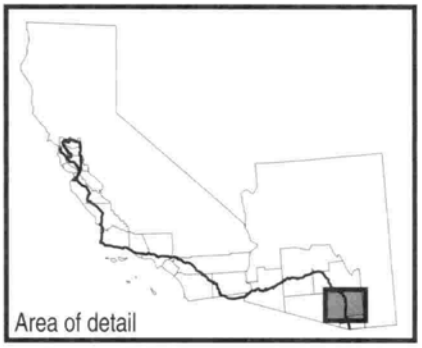
For bicyclists, a frontage road along Interstate 19 (I–19) could be marked as the historic route. The NPS will encourage a continuous bicycle route through the county as work is performed on I–19.

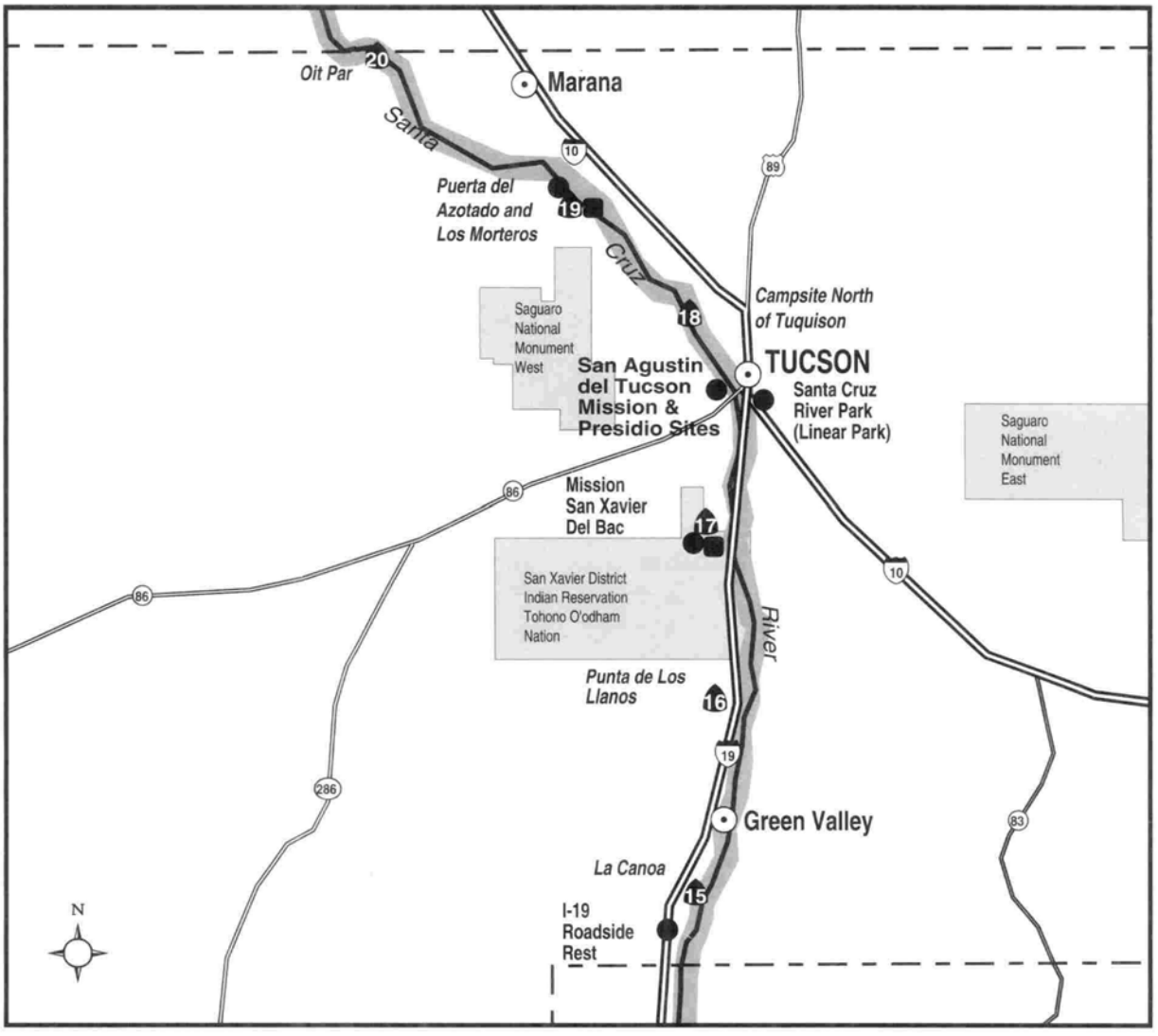
Auto Route (marked)
I–19 closely follows the Nogales Wash and the Santa Cruz River and is within the historic trail corridor.

Coordination
Anza Trail Coalition of Arizona
Arizona Office of Tourism
Center for Spanish Colonial Archeology
City of Nogales
Friends of the Santa Cruz River
Landowners
Pimería Alta Historical Society Museum.
Santa Cruz County Planning Department
State of Arizona
- Office of Historic Preservation
- Department of Parks & Recreation
  Tubac Presidio Historical Park
- Department of Transportation
- Game & Fish Department

Santa Cruz River Project
Tohono O'odham Nation
Tumacácori National Historical Park
US Fish & Wildlife Service

Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail
Pima County
Arizona





Legend

- Historic Trail Corridor
- Interpretive Site
- Historic Site
- County Boundary
- 15 Expedition Campsite Number Name from Font's Diary

Approximate scale in miles

0 20 40

605 | 80,048A
March 96 | PGSO-AI

Pima County

Historic Route. The historic route through Pima County basically follows the Santa Cruz River, passing through Green Valley, Tucson, and Marana. San Xavier Mission, located near Tucson, was one of the expedition's stopping points. "...In those days the river was not incised and channelized as it is today; rather, it tended to meander and to broaden out to create *cienagas*. Vegetation along the stream, now largely destroyed, would probably have prevented the settlers from proceeding directly near the banks." (from the Pima County Task Force Report, July 1993)

Federal Components
None

Historic Sites
Camp #17, Mission San Xavier del Bac

High Potential Route Segments
Santa Cruz River Park, owned and managed by the City of Tucson, contains a multiuse trail within the historic corridor.

Interpretive Sites
Camp #15, La Canoa is interpreted at an Arizona Department of Transportation road side rest along I–19 near La Canoa.

San Agustín del Tucson Mission site

Presidio San Agustín del Tucson site

Santa Cruz River Park in Tucson

Camp #19, Los Morteros Archeological Site (Hohokam)

Proposed County parks

Proposed recreation and equestrian staging area and trail in Green Valley

Recreational Trail
The Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail is recognized in the Pima County Comprehensive Plan. Segments will be added to Santa Cruz River Park multiuse trail either as part of county flood control projects or as interim trail linkages.

Auto Route (marked)
Interstate 19 from Santa Cruz County to Tucson is within the historic corridor. Interstate10 (I–10) then continues along the general alignment of Anza's route.

A more scenic route which could be marked from Mission San Xavier to the county line exits I–19 at San Xavier Road to the mission, follows Mission Road to Grande Avenue to St. Mary's Road to Silverbell Road, a fairly rural road along the west side of the Santa Cruz River. At Marana, the auto route would rejoin I–10.

Agency/Organization Coordination
City of Marana
City of Tucson
Community of Green Valley
Franciscans
Landowners
Pima County
- Transportation & Flood Control District
- Parks & Recreation Department
- Development Services Department

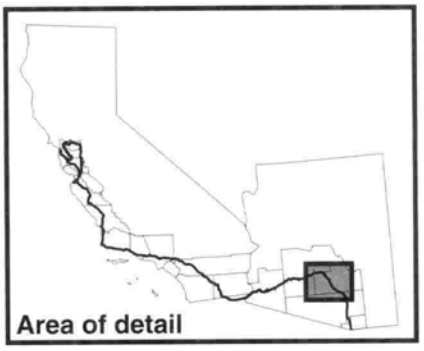
State of Arizona
- Department of Transportation
- Game & Fish Department
- Office of Historic Preservation

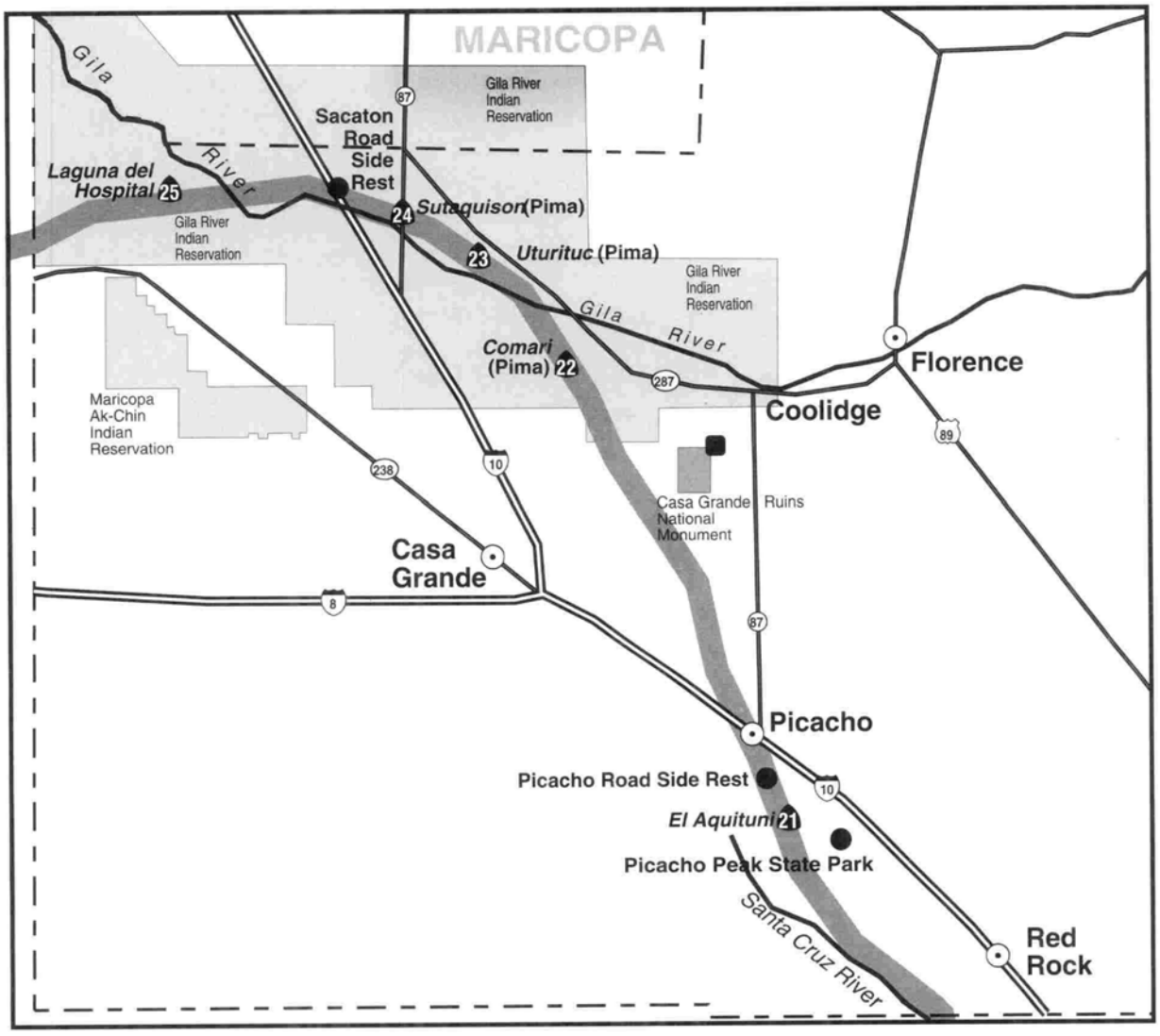
Tohono O'odham Nation, San Xavier District
Town of Suhuarita
US Fish & Wildlife Service

Points of Interest (alternative C, not included in proposal)
- Streets in downtown Tucson.
- City parks such as Kennedy, Joaquin Murrieta, Christopher Columbus, and Sentinel Peak
- El Presidio Historic District (NR)
- Barrio Historico Historic District (NR)

Note: Historians and archaeologists hold varying opinions about the location of the village of Tuquison in October 1775, related to campsite #18. Some believe it was sited at what is now the I–10/ Miracle Mile interchange. Others believe it was at the foot of Sentinel Peak. The task force selected the historic route through Pima County based on the Miracle Mile siting. Local interpretation will explain both opinions.

Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail
Pinal County
Arizona





Legend

- Historic Trail Corridor
- Historic Site
- Expedition Campsite Number / Name from Font's Diary
- Interpretive Site
- County Boundary

Approximate scale in miles

0 10 20

605 | 80,049A
March 96 | PGSO-AI

Pinal County

Historic Route. The expedition followed the Santa Cruz River for several miles before turning north just past Picacho Peak to reach known sources of water. They visited the Pima Villages along the Gila River. After following the Gila for several miles through what is now the Gila River Indian Reservation, the route turned to the west, cutting off a bend in the Gila River.

Federal Components
Casa Grande Ruins National Monument (NPS)

Interpretive Sites
Picacho Peak State Park

Camp # 21, Picacho – An ADOT roadside rest along I–10 near Picacho could provide interpretation.

Pima Villages at Sacaton roadside rest

Camps #22, 23, 24, 25 within the Gila River Indian Reservation could be recognized by the Reservation

Recreational Trail
The Anza Trail is recognized in county plans. Potential for a bicycle trail exists along frontage roads. A walking and equestrian trail would depend upon the interest of the Gila River Indian Reservation.

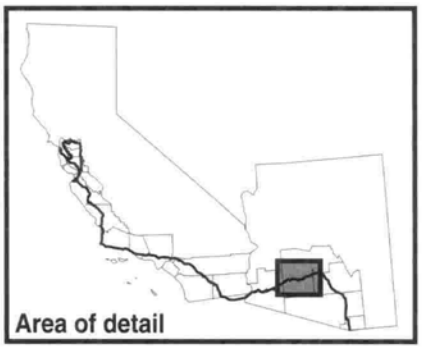
Auto Route
Follows I–10 from Pima County to state highway 87 north to Coolidge and Casa Grande Ruins National Monument. From Casa Grande Ruins there are several choices to connect with state highway 238 east out of the county. Within Maricopa County, highway 238 becomes an earth road to Gila Bend. If this road is not passable year round, Interstate 8 may become the marked auto route from Casa Grande.

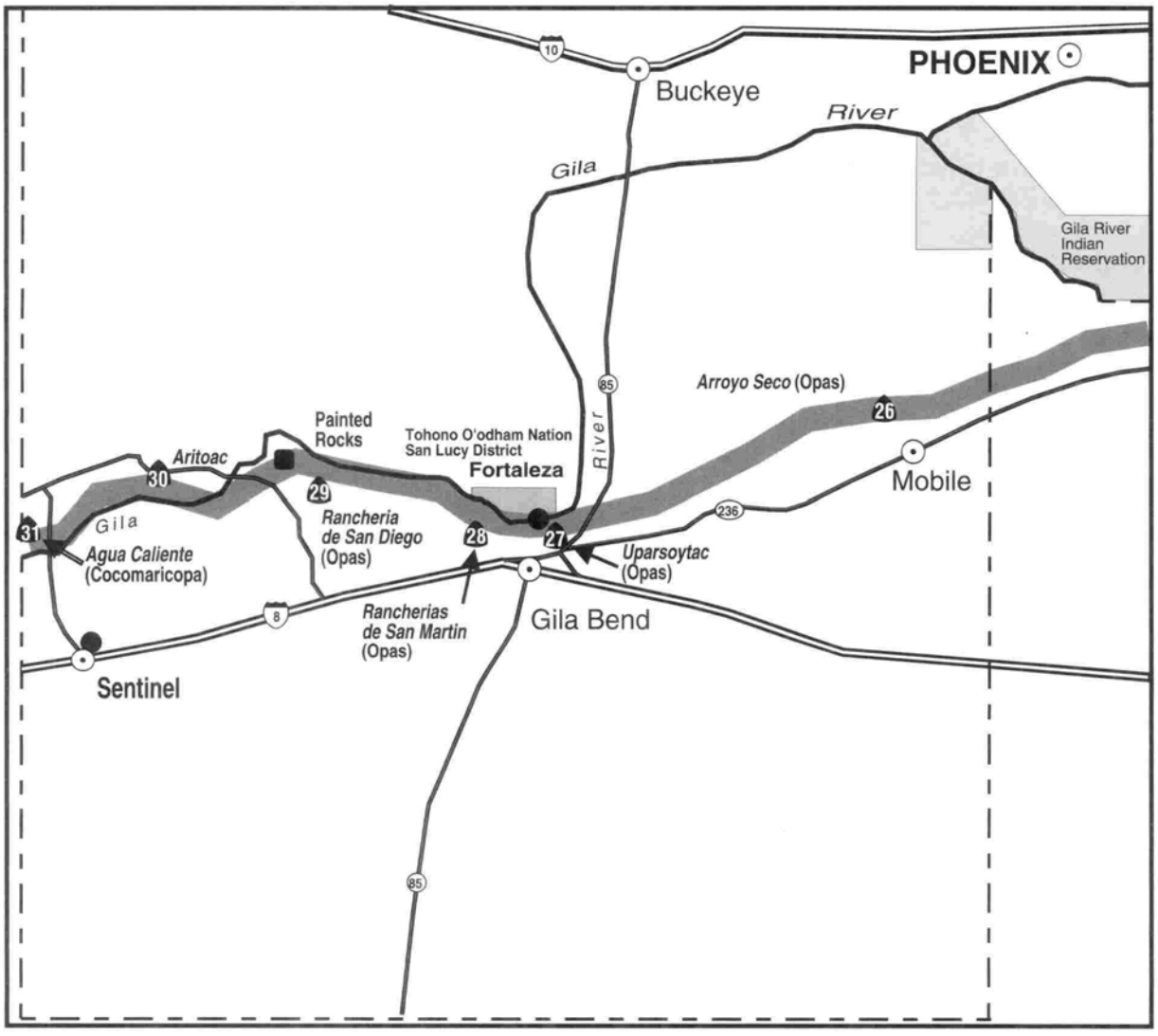
Points of Interest (alternative C, not included in proposal)
Casa Grande Valley Historical Society
Museum

Agency/Organization Coordination
Casa Grande Ruins National Monument
Casa Grande Valley Historical Society
City of Casa Grande
City of Sacaton
Gila River Indian Reservation
Landowners
Pinal County Planning Department
State of Arizona
- Department of Parks & Recreation
- Department of Transportation
- Game & Fish Department
- Office of Historic Preservation

US Fish & Wildlife Service

Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail
Maricopa County
Arizona





Legend

- Historic Trail Corridor
- Historic Site
- 31 Expedition Campsite Number Name from Font's Diary
- Interpretive Site
- County Boundary

Approximate scale in miles

0 10 20

605 | 80,050A
March 96 | PGSO-AI

Maricopa County

Historic Route. The historic route enters Maricopa County shortly after leaving the Gila River to cut off the large bend, rejoining the river in the vicinity of Gila Bend. The route then follows the Gila River to the western Maricopa County line.

Federal Components
Painted Rocks petroglyph unit (BLM)
Painted Rocks recreation site (ACOE)

High Potential Route Segments
Several miles of the historic route on public lands east of Gila Bend are marked as a remnant of the Butterfield Overland Mail route and maintained by a volunteer organization under the auspices of the BLM. It could also be marked as the Anza Trail.

Other portions of the route along the Gila River across BLM–administered lands may have potential for recreational trail development.

Interpretive Sites
San Lucy District of the Tohono O'odham could interpret the Villages of the Opas and camps #27 and 28

Roadside rest along I–8 at Sentinel could interpret camp #31. Access to the site can be made from Sentinel.

Recreational Trail
A bicycle route along roads in the county is potential.

Auto Route (marked)
Interstate 8 (I–8) may be marked as the auto route. However, a combination of earth and gravel roads follow the historic route more closely. These include highway 238 from Mobile to Gila Bend and roads from Gila Bend past Painted Rocks to Hyder. If these can be maintained as year round routes, they would appropriately be marked as the historic route.

Points of Interest (alternative C, not included in the proposal)
- Oatman Flat and 1851 massacre site.
- North Tank — Desert Well or Desert Station stop on the Butterfield Stage route.
- Butterfield Pass — the route of the Butter field Stage through the Maricopa Mountains.
- Happy Camp — a watering hole for the Butterfield stages on the east end of Butterfield Pass.
- Arizona Tourist Information Center and Museum — located on the main street of Gila Bend.
- Gatlin Site
- Painted Rocks Dam — a flood control dam on the Gila River north of Painted Rock State Historical Park.
- Old Pioneer Cemetery — east of Agua Caliente on the south side of the road.

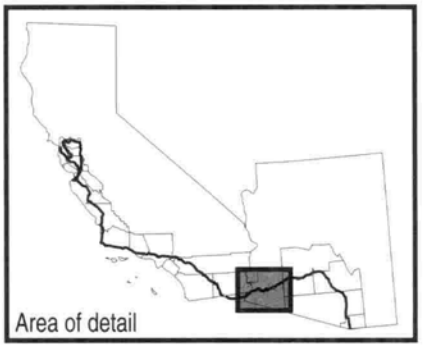
Interpretive themes not included in the proposal: combining Anza Trail interpretation with interpretation of the Gila River overall as an important route of migration and commerce for several centuries, including its use initially as an American Indian route, a Spanish colonial route (before and after Anza), as a southerly route for the Forty-Niners, and as the Butterfield Overland Mail route. The BLM plans to interpret the Butterfield route in this broader context, and the NPS will coordinate with that agency in interpreting the Anza Trail.

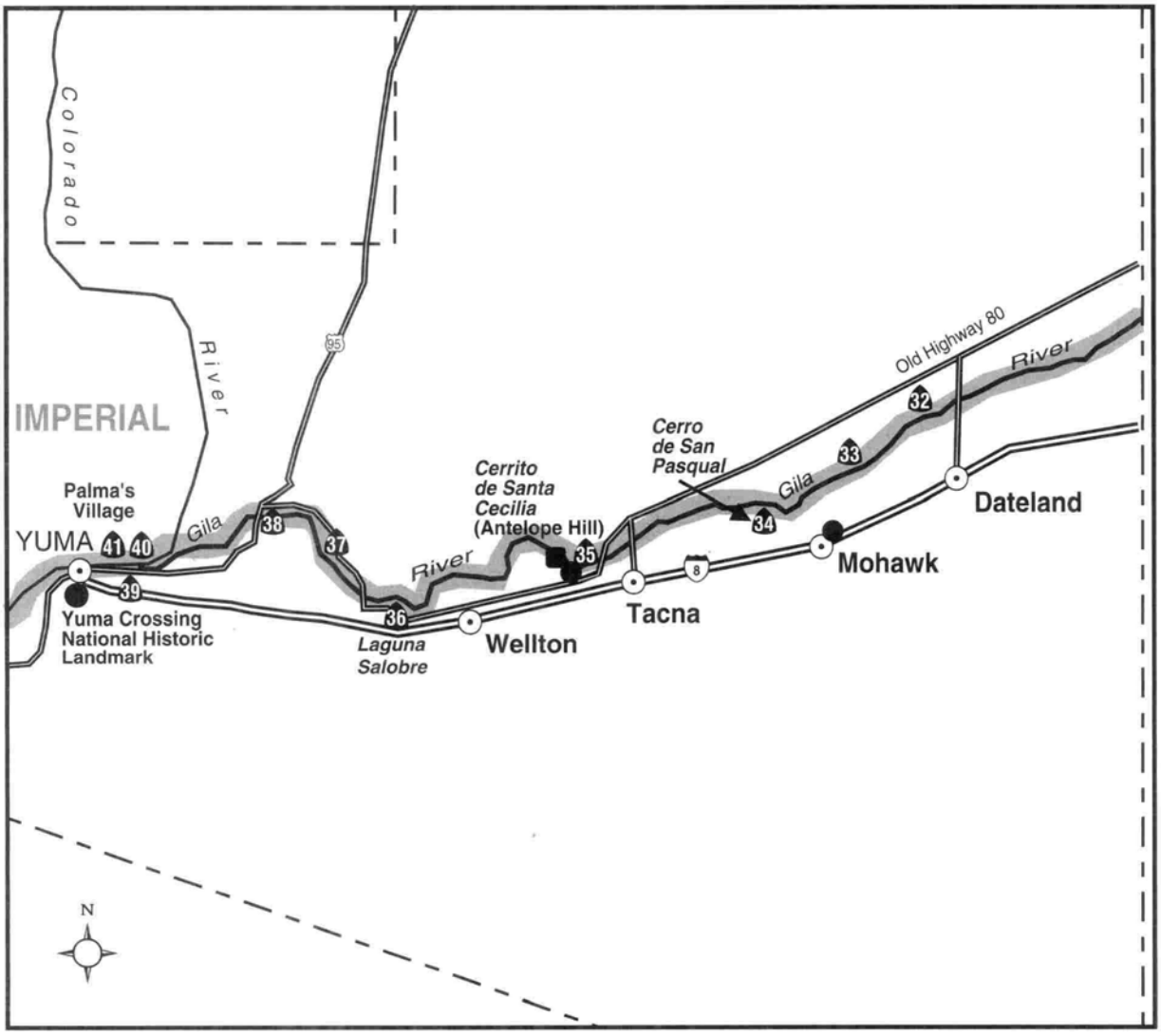
Agency/Organization Coordination
Army Corps of Engineers
Arizona Office of Tourism
Bureau of Land Management
City of Gila Bend
Gila Bend Indian Reservation
Maricopa County
- Parks & Recreation Department
- Trails Committee
- Department of Planning & Development

State of Arizona
- Department of Parks and Recreation
- Department of Transportation
- Game & Fish Department
- Office of Historic Preservation

Tohono O'odham Nation, San Lucy District
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail
Yuma County
Arizona





Legend

- Historic Trail Corridor
- Interpretive Site
- Historic Site
- County Boundary
- 34 Expedition Campsite No. Name from Font's Diary

Approximate scale in miles
0 20 40

605 | 80,051A
March 96 | PGSO-AI

Yuma County

Historic Route. The trail route through Yuma County closely follows the Gila River from the Maricopa County line to the city of Yuma and the crossing of the Colorado River.

Federal Components
Sears Point Archeological Area (BLM) [very sensitive and not yet ready for public visitation]

Camp #35, Antelope Hill (BOR and partially owned by the Wellton–Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District [WMIDD])

Interpretive Sites
Camp #34 and the Anza Trail can be interpreted at I–8 Mohawk roadside rest

Yuma Crossing National Historical Landmark, including the grounds of Yuma Territorial Prison and Historic Park which overlook Anza campsites to the east. It is partially owned by BOR and operated under a lease with Arizona State Parks.

The Yuma Crossing Living History Museum, administered by Yuma Crossing Foundation, plans to interpret the several crossings of the Colorado River, including Anza's.

Recreational Trail
There is potential for a trail on the historic route along the dirt road along the Mohawk–Wellton Canal.

Auto Route (marked)
Depending on connections in Maricopa and Pinal counties, it could follow Interstate 8, or closer to the historic route, former Highway 80 could be marked as it exits from Maricopa County. Old Highway 80 also has access from I–8 at Mohawk, Antelope Hill, Wellton, and Ligurta. It connects with US federal highway 95 in Yuma to Pacific Avenue north to the historic confluence of the two rivers.

Points of Interest (alternative C, not included in the proposal)
Betty's Kitchen wildlife and interpretive area
Town of Wellton
- Pioneer Museum
- Replica of Butterfield Stage Station

Rio Colorado Division/Arizona Historical Society
- Century House Museum
- Adobe Annex
- Molina Block

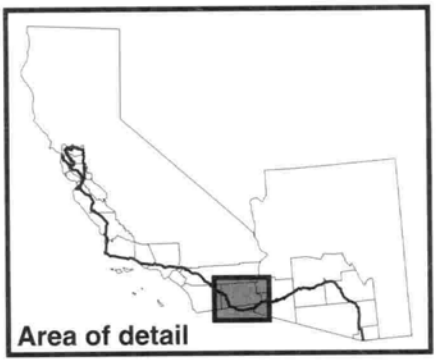
Agency/Organization Coordination
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
Bureau of Reclamation (BOR)
Cities of
Wellton
Yuma
Cocopah Tribe
Fort Yuma Quechan Tribal Council
Rio Colorado Division of the Arizona Historical Society
State of Arizona
- Game and Fish Department
- Parks and Recreation Department
- Office of Historic Preservation
- Office of Tourism

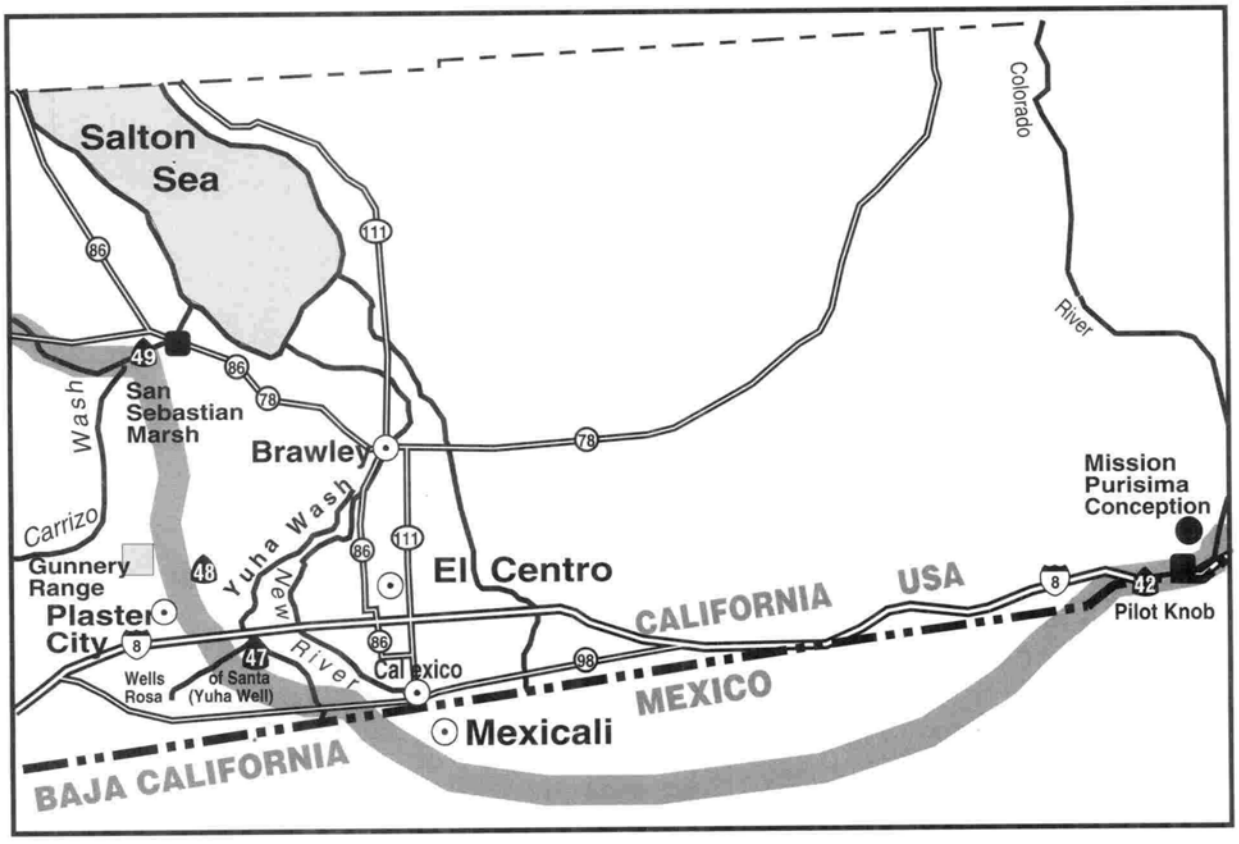
US Fish and Wildlife Service
Yuma Crossing Foundation
Yuma Crossing Park Council
Yuma Convention & Visitors Bureau
Yuma County Planning Department

Note: Any interpretion of Antelope Hill would be coordinated in partnership with BOR, WMIDD, and affected American Indian tribes and groups.

Any interpretation of sites associated with BLM's interpretation of the Butterfield Overland Mail route will be coordinated with BLM, affected American Indian tribes and groups, and others as appropriate.

Juan Bautista de Anza National Historical Trail
Imperial County
California





N

Approximate scale in miles

0 10 20

605 | 80.051A
March 96 | PGSO-AI

Legend

- Historic Trail Corridor
- Historic Site
- 48 Expedition Campsite Number Name from Font's Diary
- Interpretive Site
- National Boundary
- County Boundary

California

Imperial County

Historic Route. The location of the crossing of the Colorado River and the subsequent route of the expedition down the river is not accurately defined because of changes in the river channel over the past 200 years. The Anza party did generally follow the Colorado River south into what is now Mexico. The expedition remained south of the present border for several days before crossing back into the U.S. today southwest of El Centro. The route then continues north through BLM and Navy administered lands for about 35 miles to San Sebastian Marsh, then turns west, following San Felipe Creek into San Diego County.

Federal Components
Camp #42, Pilot Knob (BLM)
Camp # 47, Yuha Well (BLM)
Camp #49, San Sebastian Marsh/San Felipe Creek (BLM)

High Potential Route Segments
BLM proposes to mark the Anza Trail on or parallel to the historic corridor; diversions from the historic route avoid areas of military activity (El Centro Naval Air Facility) and private lands.

Interpretive Sites
Site of Mission Purísima Conception

Anza Monument Overlook (BLM)

Camp # 48, north of Plaster City

Recreational Trail
The portion of eastern Imperial County traversed by the Anza group is a mixture of American Indian reservation and private lands in intensive agricultural use. Because of these land uses, and the extended portion of the route below the border, recreational trail continuity between Yuma and the route's reentry into the U.S. would require an international agreement or the use of a route removed from the historic alignment. During the Bicentennial reenactment, the service roads of the All American Canal were used between the Yuma vicinity and El Centro. This canal, and others in the area, may offer a potential for an off–highway recreational route.

Should an international trail become a reality, the historic route can be retraced more accurately.

Auto Route (marked)
Interstate 8 to State 98 roughly parallels the historic route from Yuma through Calexico to Mt. Signal and the intersection with the Anza Trail in the Yuha area. State Highway 86 could be followed north although it is several miles east of the historic corridor. As 86 turns west and joins State Highway 78, it again approximates the historic route.

Approved routes of travel provide 4–wheel drive vehicle access across several segments of the historic corridor on BLM land.

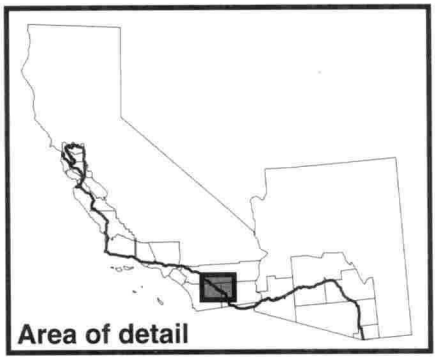
Points of Interest (alternative C, not included in the proposal)
Imperial Valley Pioneer Historical Society Museum

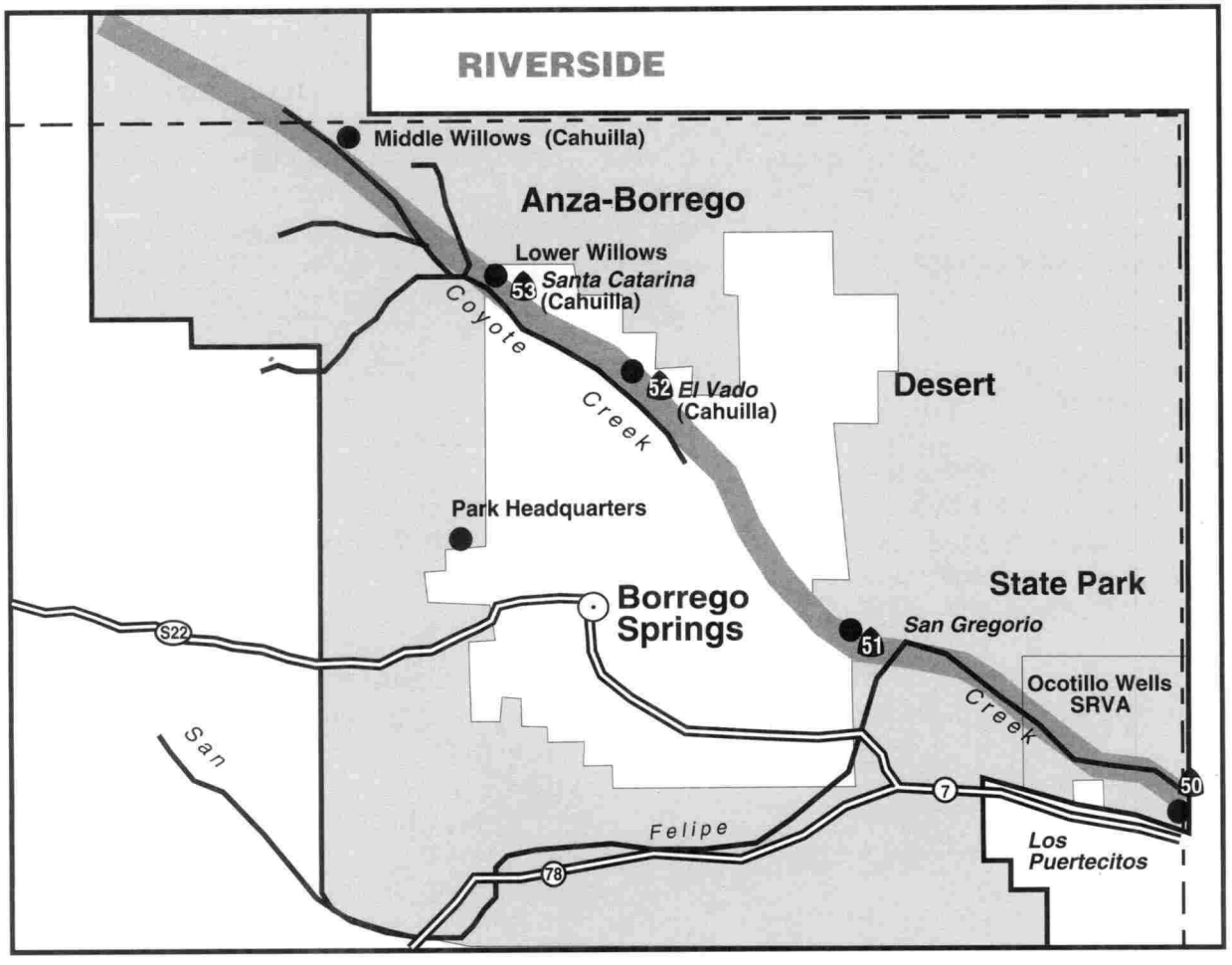
Agency/Organization Coordination
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
City of El Centro
El Centro Naval Air Facility
Fort Yuma Quechan Tribal Council
Imperial County
- Planning Department
- Parks & Recreation Department

State of California
- Caltrans
- Department of Fish and Game
- Native American Heritage Commission
- Office of Historic Preservation
- Office of Tourism

US Fish and Wildlife Service
US Gypsum Corporation

Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail
San Diego County
California





N

Approximate scale in miles

0 5 10

605 | 80,053A
March 96 | PGSO-AI

Legend

- Historic Trail Corridor
- Interpretive Site
- Historic Site
- County Boundary
- 50 Expedition Campsite Number / Name from Font's Diary

San Diego County

Historic Route. The route enters the county from the east along San Felipe Creek, passes through the Ocotillo Wells State Vehicular Recreation Area and the Borrego Springs area, and follows Coyote Canyon through Anza–Borrego State Park.

Federal Components
None

High Potential Route Segments
San Felipe Creek trail within Ocotillo Wells State Vehicular Recreation Area (SVRA): any routes in Ocotillo Wells SVRA would include provision for use of off–highway vehicles (OHVs).

Anza Trail within Anza–Borrego Desert State Park: the existing trail route through Coyote Canyon follows the route of the historic expedition. The natural qualities of the Canyon have been retained to a degree that the user would see the area much as Anza did in 1775. If vehicles are used during periods when the road is open, four-wheel-drive, street legal, vehicles are recommended. They are routed around Lower Willows to protect the fragile ecosystem. The hiking and equestrian trail continues through Lower Willows. The trail is closed from June 16 to September 15 to protect Bighorn sheep.

Historic Sites
Camp #50, Los Puertecitos
Camp # 51, San Gregorio
Camp # 52, El Vado
Camp # 53, Santa Catarina
American Indian sites
- Barrel Spring near Squaw Peak
- Lower, Middle, and Upper Willows
- Santa Catarina Springs

Interpretive Sites
Anza–Borrego Desert State Park
- Visitor center
- Vern Whitaker Horse Camp
- Panel depicting expedition at Di Giorgio entrance

Recreational Trail
Public land ownership may permit a connection to existing trails in public ownership on the historic route.

Auto Route (marked)
State highway 78 and state secondary highway 3 (S3) to Borrego Springs approximate the historic route. From there, only 4–wheel drive vehicles can experience a portion of the historic route through Coyote Canyon. Vehicles would follow S22 from Borrego Springs, to state highway 79 north into Riverside County, connect with state highway 371 and with Bautista Canyon Road.

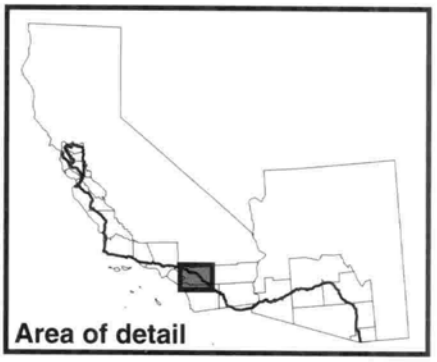
Points of Interest (alternative C, not included in the proposal)
- Peg Leg Smith Monument.
- Salvador Canyon, named for Salvador Ygnacio Linares, born on Christmas Eve during the trek.
- Bailey's cabin
- Mangalar

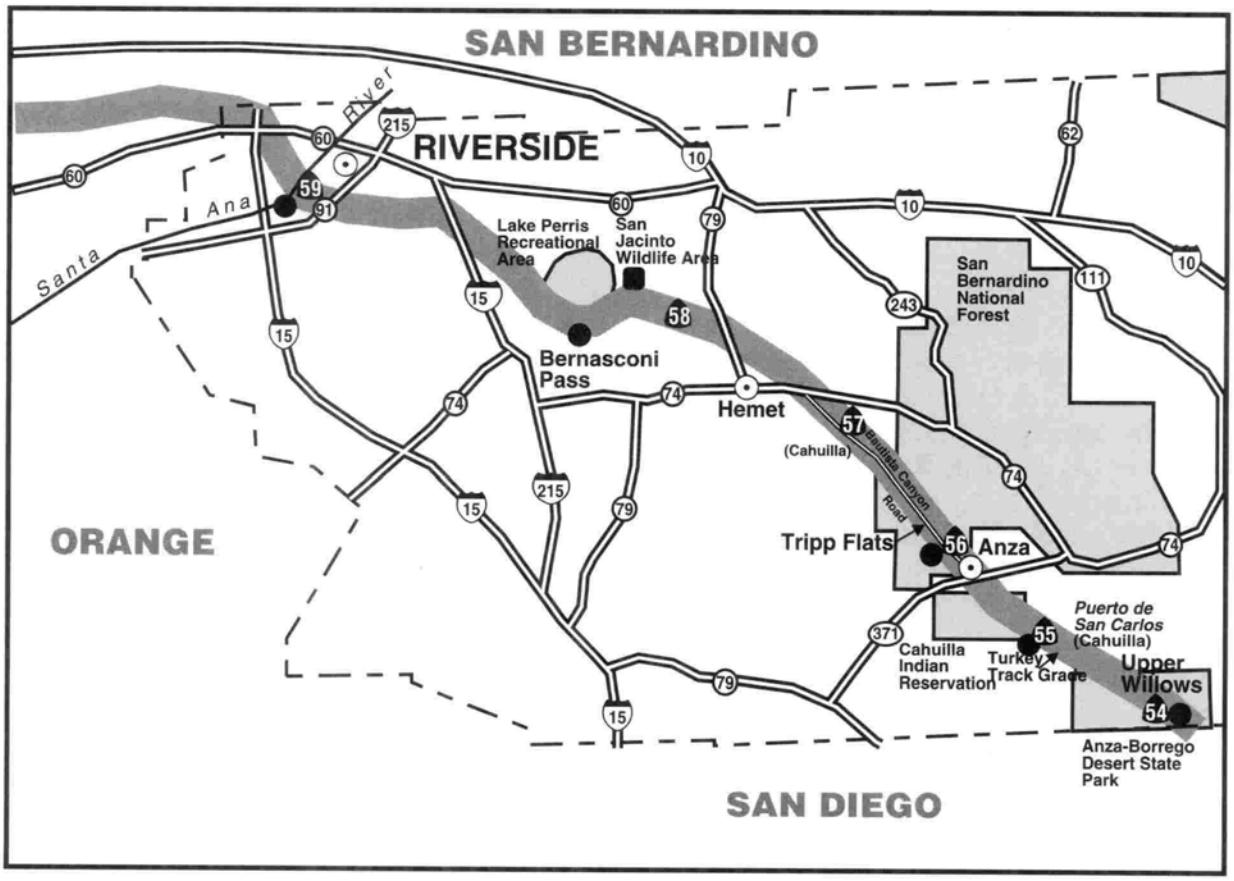
Agency/Organization Coordination
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Cahuilla Indian Tribe
Community of Borrego Springs
State of California
- Caltrans
- Department of Parks & Recreation
  Anza-Borrego State Desert Park
  Ocotillo Wells SVRA
- Department of Fish and Game
- Native American Heritage Commission
- Office of Historic Preservation
- Office of Tourism

US Fish and Wildlife Service

Note: Task forces in San Diego and Riverside counties emphasized the environmental sensitivity of Coyote Canyon. All plans for trail use and marking must carefully consider impacts on natural and cultural resources. Any proposals for trail use related to this management plan will require a site–specific environmental assessment or impact statement.

Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail
Riverside County
California





N

Approximate scale in miles

0 10 20

605 | 80,054A
March 96 | PGSO-AI

Legend

- Historic Trail Corridor
- Historic Site
- 54 Expedition Campsite Name from Font's Diary
- Interpretive Site
- County Boundary

Riverside County

Historic Route. The historic route enters Riverside County from the south via Coyote Canyon, crosses the Cahuilla Indian Reservation, and descends to the Hemet/San Jacinto area via Bautista Canyon. The route follows the San Jacinto River to Mystic Lake, then through Bernasconi Pass near Perris Lake State Recreation Area, passes through March Air Force Base to enter the urbanized area of Riverside today. It crosses the Santa Ana River and proceeds westerly through Pedley toward Mission San Gabriel.

Federal Components
Bautista Canyon Road (US Forest Service)

High Potential Route Segments
Trails within San Jacinto Wildlife Area

Historic Sites
Camp #54, Christmas Eve campsite (Anza–Borrego Desert State Park)

Camp #58, Mystic Lake (San Jacinto Wildlife Area)

Interpretive Sites
Turkey Track Grade

San Carlos Pass

Tripp Flats

Bautista Canyon Road

Anza marker/statue, in Newman Park, down town Riverside at 14th and Market Streets

Anza Park at corner of Euclid and Phillips in Ontario (San Bernardino County).

Lake Perris Recreation Area/ Bernasconi Pass

Camp # 59, Santa Ana River Crossing (Martha McLean–Anza Narrows Park)

Recreational Trail
The trail on the historic route within Anza–Borrego Desert State Park ends at private land and commences again on U.S. Forest Service land. This trail is proposed to continue along the San Jacinto River.

The City of Riverside Trails Master Plan identifies trails which approximate the historic route and which connect to the existing Santa Ana River National Recreation Trail. This river trail could be used to skirt highly urbanized areas in San Bernardino County to connect with the County of Los Angeles Schabarum Trail via planned open space on the San Bernardino–Orange County line south of the Chino Hills. These trail connections could be marked as recreational links to the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail and would provide an off–road recreational experience of an environment somewhat similar to that Anza experienced.

A bicycle route could follow existing Bautista Canyon Road to a proposed multiuse Class I bikeway and equestrian trail along the south side of the San Jacinto River through Bernasconi Pass to Lake Perris Recreation Area.

Auto Route (marked)
Four–wheel drive vehicles may be able to follow the historic route through a part of Coyote Canyon. For a through route, vehicles will need to follow S22 to state route 79 north, to state route 371 west, and to Bautista Canyon Road north. Road conditions through the canyon should be verified. Bautista Canyon Road becomes Fairview Avenue. Follow this to Florida Avenue, turn west on Florida Avenue to the Ramona Expressway to I–215 northwest to state highway 60.

Auto Tour (guide book)
The county task force identified a scenic route from I–215 which links historic sites and points of interest. From I–215, take the Alessandro Boulevard exit, west and northwest to Chicago Avenue, north to 14th Street and Market Street, northeast to Mission Boulevard, northwest to Limonite Avenue, west to Van Buren Boulevard northwest which becomes Mission Boulevard as it passes out of the county. Within San Bernardino County, follow Mission

Boulevard to Euclid Avenue north, and within the City of Ontario, turn west on Arrow Highway. Follow Arrow Highway to Claremont in Los Angeles County.

Points of Interest (alternative C, not included in the proposal):

- Alessandro Trail in Bautista Canyon
- Ramona Expressway
- Hamilton School Site and Minor Park
- California Youth Authority Camp
- Circle K 5 Ranch
- Dam and extractive mining
- Colony Heights Area
- Casa Loma
- Mission Inn, Riverside
- Pachappa Hill or Cerrito Solo/Mt. Rubidoux — where the trail left the River and went over the hills into the Pomona Valley
- Jensen–Alvarado Historic Ranch and Museum

Historians in Riverside County urged that the plan begin with Anza's first expedition and that historic uses of the trail which predate Anza should be better spelled out.

For instance, Phil Brigandi stated the following: "The history of the trail could properly be said to begin with Sebastian Tarabal, and the others who traveled portions of the route before Anza (there is good argument, for example, that Pedro Fages and his men traversed Coyote Canyon before him). And Bancroft's History of California (v. I, pp 353-371) lists at least 23 treks on the desert portion of the trail after Anza. Most of these trips were associated with the mission outposts of San Pedro y San Pablo, and La Purisima Concepcion on the Colorado River." (alternatives review, October 4, 1993)

With the selection of alternative D as the proposal, layering of history would not be part of the official interpretation of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. The first Anza expedition would be included in interpretation as it was essential to the success of the colonizing trip.

Agency/Organization Coordination

Cahuilla Indian Reservation
Cities of
- Anza
- Hemet
- Moreno Valley
- Riverside
- San Jacinto

County of Riverside
- Historical Commission
- Trails Committee
- Transportation & Land Management Agency
- Regional Park and Open Space District

Santa Rosa Indian Reservation
Soboba Indian Reservation
State of California
- Caltrans
- Department of Parks & Recreation
  - Anza-Borrego State Desert Park
- Fish and Game Department
  - San Jacinto Wildlife Area
- Native American Heritage Commission
- Office of Historic Preservation
- Office of Tourism

US Fish and Wildlife Service
US Forest Service

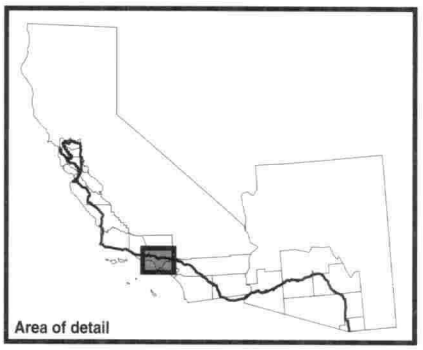
Notes:

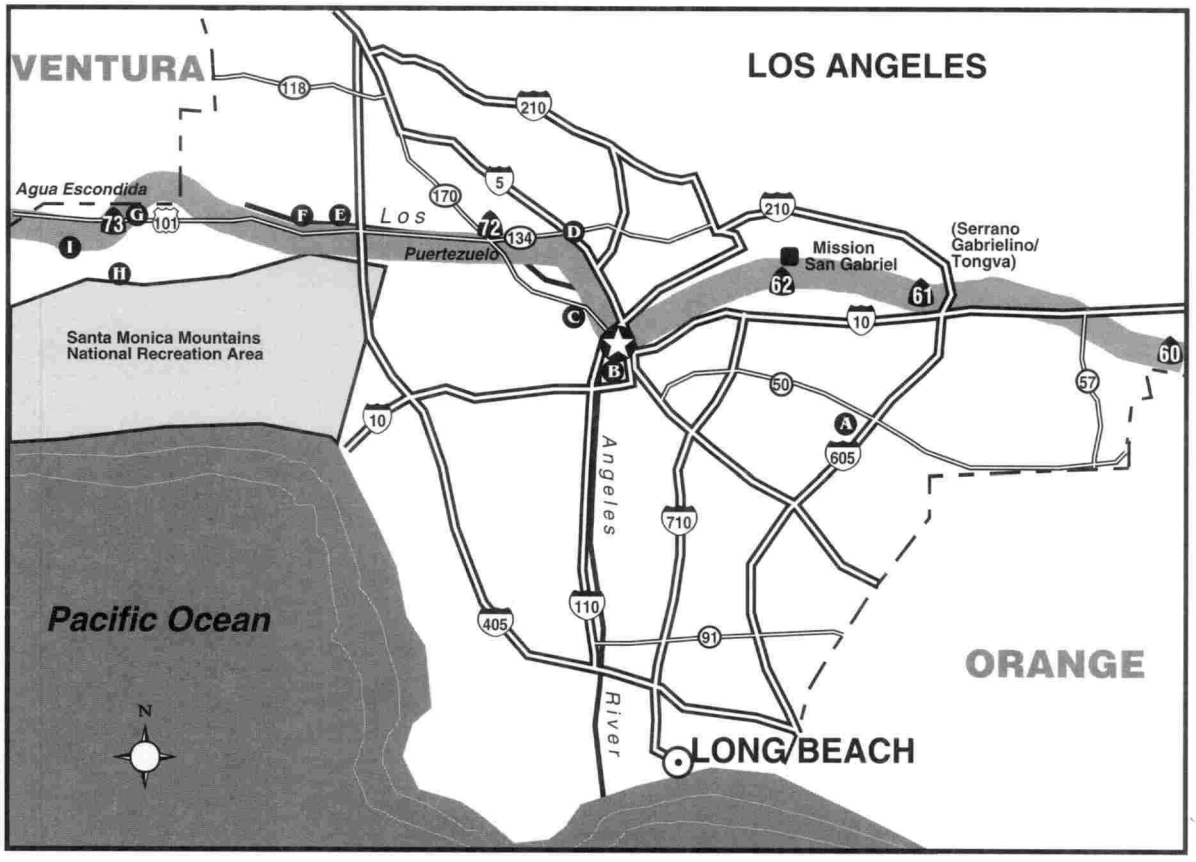
1. Participants in public meetings and those who reviewed the alternatives noted that much of Bautista Canyon is shown on the county transportation plan as a 4–lane highway. They further noted that this proposal would jeopardize the historic route and should be removed from county plans.

2. This task force stated strongly that trail use, public awareness, and promotion should enhance protection of the sensitive environment along the trail route in both San Diego and Riverside counties.

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Juan Bautista de Anza National Historical Trail
Los Angeles County
California





Legend

Note: Camps 63 through 71 were made on the sidetrip to San Diego by Anza, Font, and 20 Soldiers.

- Historic Trail Corridor
- Historic Site
- Expedition Campsite Name from Font's Diary
- County Boundary

Interpretive Sites

- A Whittier Narrows & Bicentennial Park
- B El Pueblo De Los Angeles Historic Monument
- C Elysian Park
- D Griffith Park & Gene Autry Museum
- E Sepulveda Basin Recreation Area
- F Los Encinos State Historic Park
- G Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area Visitor Center
- H Solstice Canyon Park
- I Malibu Creek State Park

Approximate scale in miles

0 10 20

605 | 80,055A
March 96 | PGSO-AI

Los Angeles County

Historic Route. The historic route enters Los Angeles County after crossing the Jurupa hills near Pedley in Riverside County and following a west–northwest course to the San Antonio Creek near Ontario in San Bernardino County. From there the route travels west, skirts to the north of the San Jose Hills past La Verne and San Dimas and then to Mission San Gabriel. From the mission, the route travels west to cross the Los Angeles River which it follows northwest to enter the San Fernando Valley. It then turns west along the foothills to enter the Simi Hills at Calabasas and then to follow approximately the route of highway 101 into Ventura County.

Federal Components
Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (NPS)

Historic Sites
Camp #62, Mission San Gabriel Arcángel

Interpretive Sites
Rancho San Jose
Camp #61
Whittier Narrows Nature Center and trailhead
Bicentennial Park (Horsemen's Park), City of Pico Rivera
El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historic Monument
Elysian Park
Camp #72, Griffith Park and Gene Autry Western Heritage Museum
Sepulveda Basin Recreation Area
Los Encinos State Historic Park
Camp #73, Malibu Creek State Park
Solstice Canyon Park

Recreational Trail
The L.A. County volunteer task force coordinated closely with the Riverside County task force to identify an off–road, multiuse trail through the urbanized areas of these counties. In the City of Riverside, the trail would begin at Anza's crossing of the Santa Ana River (now within Martha McLean–Anza Narrows Park) and would follow the Santa Ana River National Recreation Trail southwest to connect with trails within Chino Hills State Park. Here the trail dips into Orange County. Entering Los Angeles County at its southeast boundary, the route would proceed to El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historic Monument via the Schabarum Trail to Horsemen's Park (Pico Rivera) and the Rio Hondo Trail. All of this route would deviate by several miles from the actual historic route. From the state historic park west to Calabasas Creek, a proposed trail along the Los Angeles River would closely follow the actual historic route.

Auto Route (marked)
A marked auto route would continue from Riverside on state highway 60 to state highway 31 north to connect with Interstate 10 at Ontario. The route would continue on I–10 west to I–5 north to state highway 134 west which becomes U.S. federal highway 101.

Rail Tour
Amtrak's Coast Starlight route with a connection from San Bernardino to the Sunset Limited route to San Luis Obispo is on the historic route.

Auto Tour (guide book)
Los Angeles has changed completely since the days of the Anza expedition. Very little is the same as it was then. We will try to use that fact as a way to educate people about the conservation of land and preservation of our natural resources as well as the historic importance of our heritage... The rivers in Los Angeles County are now channelized... Efforts will be made to interpret the historic setting through the murals which now exist in Los Angeles — the mural capital of the world. Further efforts will be made to create an artwork program for Latinos and African American artists to depict the beautiful character of the land as it was.

— from the L.A. County Task Force Report to the NPS, May 31, 1993

The LA County Task Force outlined in detail a scenic automobile route from Riverside County to the Ventura County line which takes in each of the points of interest listed below as well as the historical sites listed as parts of Alternatives A and B. The task force has keyed the route to Thomas Brothers maps for the county.

This information is on file with the NPS, Pacific/Great Basin System Support Office, and with the task force and could be identified on local maps and used to develop county or regional brochures and guide books.

Points of Interest (❁included in proposal)

- Claremont Heritage Museum
  560 West Bonita, Claremont

- Carrion Adobe
  La Verne, CA 91750

- Bonelli Regional County Park/
  Puddingstone Reservoir
  120 Park Road
  San Dimas, CA 91773

❁ La Cienaga Mud Springs
Arrow Highway, San Dimas

❁Workman and Temple Homestead Museum (NR)
El Campo Santo (sacred resting place)
The burial site of Pio Pico, the last governor of Mexican California whose parents traveled with the Anza expedition as children.
15415 East Don Julian Road
City of Industry, CA 91745

- Los Angeles County and State Arboretum
  301 North Baldwin Avenue
  Arcadia, CA 91007

- Hugo Reid Adobe
  300 North Baldwin Avenue
  Arcadia, CA 91007

- Juan Matias Sanchez Adobe
  Montebello, CA 90640

- Taylor Ranch House
  737 North Montebello Boulevard
  Montebello, CA 90640

❁Pio Pico Casa (NR)
Pio Pico Mansion State Historic Park
6003 South Pioneer Boulevard
Whittier, CA 90606
(located on east bank of the San Gabriel River)

- Patricio Ontiveros Adobe
  12100 Mora Drive
  Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670

- San Gabriel Historical Museum
  546 W. Broadway
  San Gabriel, CA 91776

- Ortega-Vigare Adobe
  537 West Mission Drive
  San Gabriel, CA 91776

- Lopez de Lowther Adobe
  on the Mission San Gabriel grounds

- Huntington Library/Museum/Gardens/Art Gallery
  1151 Oxford Road
  San Marino, CA 91108

- Headquarters, CA State Historical Society of Southern California
  The Old Mill (El Molino Viejo - 1816)
  1120 Old Mill Road, San Marino 91108
  Site where the mission fathers ground the grain.

- Flores Adobe (private) located at the corner of Garfield and Foothill Street in South Pasadena.

- Cathedral Oak
  431 Arroyo Drive
  South Pasadena, CA
  A historical site plaque exists commemo rating this oak where Father Crespí said Easter Sunday mass; the tree no longer exists.

- Verdugo Adobe Museum
  2211 Bonita Avenue
  Glendale, CA 91208

- Casa Adobe de San Rafael
  1330 Dorothy Drive
  Glendale, CA 91202

❁ The quadrants of the *Pueblo de Los Angeles* created in 1781; plaques exist on four corners, three of which are on publicly owned land. These encompass the historic route.

a. Northeast corner:
Ernest E. Debs Regional Park
4235 Monterey Road
Highland Park, CA 90042

b. Northwest corner:
KCET-TV Station
corner of Fountain and Hoover
Los Angeles, CA

c. Southeast corner:
corner of Olympic and Indiana by a gas station

d. Southwest corner:
near airplane in front of Science and Industry Museum, near the corner of Exposition and Figueroa located on Los Angeles county land near the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History.

- Natural History Museum
Exposition Park at Exposition and Figueroa
Los Angeles, CA

- Southwest Museum
234 Museum Drive
Los Angeles, CA 90065

- Casa de Adobe Museum
4603 North Figueroa
Los Angeles, CA 90065

- Charles Lummis Home (NR) and Gardens
Headquarters, So. California Historic Society

- City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks
200 N. Main Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

- Heritage Square Museum Village
located at end of Homer Street
Los Angeles, CA 90065

- Los Angeles Main Post Office and the Union Station
(national historic sites)

- Mulholland Scenic Drive
Entering Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area. Scenic overlooks along t he way owned and operated by Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy

- Page Museum at the (La Brea) Tar Pits
5801 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90036

- Rocha Adobe
Gilmore Lane/north of 3rd Street
Los Angeles, CA 90036

- Portolá Marker
Site where Portolá's party first viewed the San Fernando valley from the Sepulveda Pass (located on the 405 [San Diego] Freeway between the cities of Brentwood/ Los Angeles and Encino).

- San Fernando Rey de España Mission (NR)
15101 Mission Boulevard
Mission Hills, CA 91345

- La Casa de Geronimo Lopez
1100 Pico Street
San Fernando, CA

- Andreas Pico Adobe
Headquarters of the San Fernando Valley Historical Society
10940 Sepulveda Boulevard
Mission Hills, CA 91345

- De la Osa Adobe
Balboa and Ventura Boulevard

- Los Encinos State Historic Park
Encino, CA 91436

- Lang Oak
One thousand year old coast live oak, 24' circumference
Louise Avenue, south of Ventura Boulevard

- Leonis Adobe (NR)
Calabasas Road
Calabasas, CA

- Calabasas City Hall
  Mureau Road
  Calabasas, CA
  An Anza plaque is planned for this site designating it as the public facility nearest the Anza campsite.

- Juan Bautista de Anza Park
  Las Virgenes Road, Calabasas
  A city park located near the Anza camp site.

- Indian Hills High School
  4345 Las Virgenes Road
  Calabasas, 91302
  School nearest the Anza campsite of Feb. 22, 1776. Plaque hangs in the principal's office. Anza Achievement Award presented annually to a graduating student.

- Malibu Creek State Park
  a. Sepulveda Adobe at White Oak Farm
     Corner of Las Virgenes Road and Mulholland Highway
     Malibu Creek State Park

  b. Malibu Creek State Park
     amphitheater. Site of the annual Anza pageant

  c. Talepop
     Chumash village in Malibu Canyon
     Malibu Creek State Park
     (7,000 year old village)

  d. Headquarters: CA Department of Parks and Recreation
     1725 Las Virgenes Road
     Calabasas, CA

- Tapia County Park
  Las Virgenes Road
  Tapia was a member of the Anza party.

- Mountains Conservancy Foundation
  3800 Solstice Canyon Road
  Malibu, CA 90265

- Headquarters
  Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy
  3700 Solstice Canyon Road
  Malibu, CA 90265

- Large Heritage Valley Oak
  south side of 101 Freeway between Cheeseboro and Kanan

- Reyes Adobe
  Reyes Adobe Park
  Agoura Hills, CA 91301

Agency/OrganizationCoordination

Army Corps of Engineers
Cities of
- Agoura Hills
- Alhambra
- Burbank
- Calabasas
- City of Industry
- Covina
- El Monte
- Glendale
- Hidden Hills
- La Puente
- La Verne
- Los Angeles
- Montebello
- Pasadena
- Pomona
- Rosemead
- San Dimas
- San Marino
- San Gabriel
- South Pasadena
- South El Monte
- Walnut
- West Covina

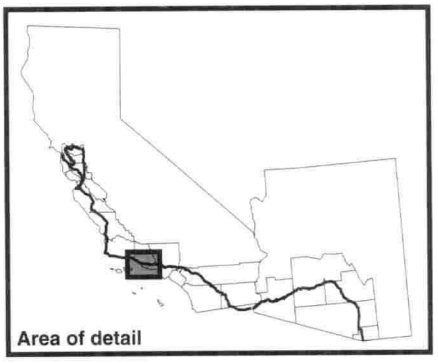
Claretian Order
County of Los Angeles
Gabrielino/Tongva Tribal Council
Los Angeles River Project
Southern California Association of Governments
State of California
- Department of Parks & Recreation
  - Chino Hills State Park
  - El Pueblo State Historic Park
  - Los Encinos State Historic Park
  - Malibu Creek State Park

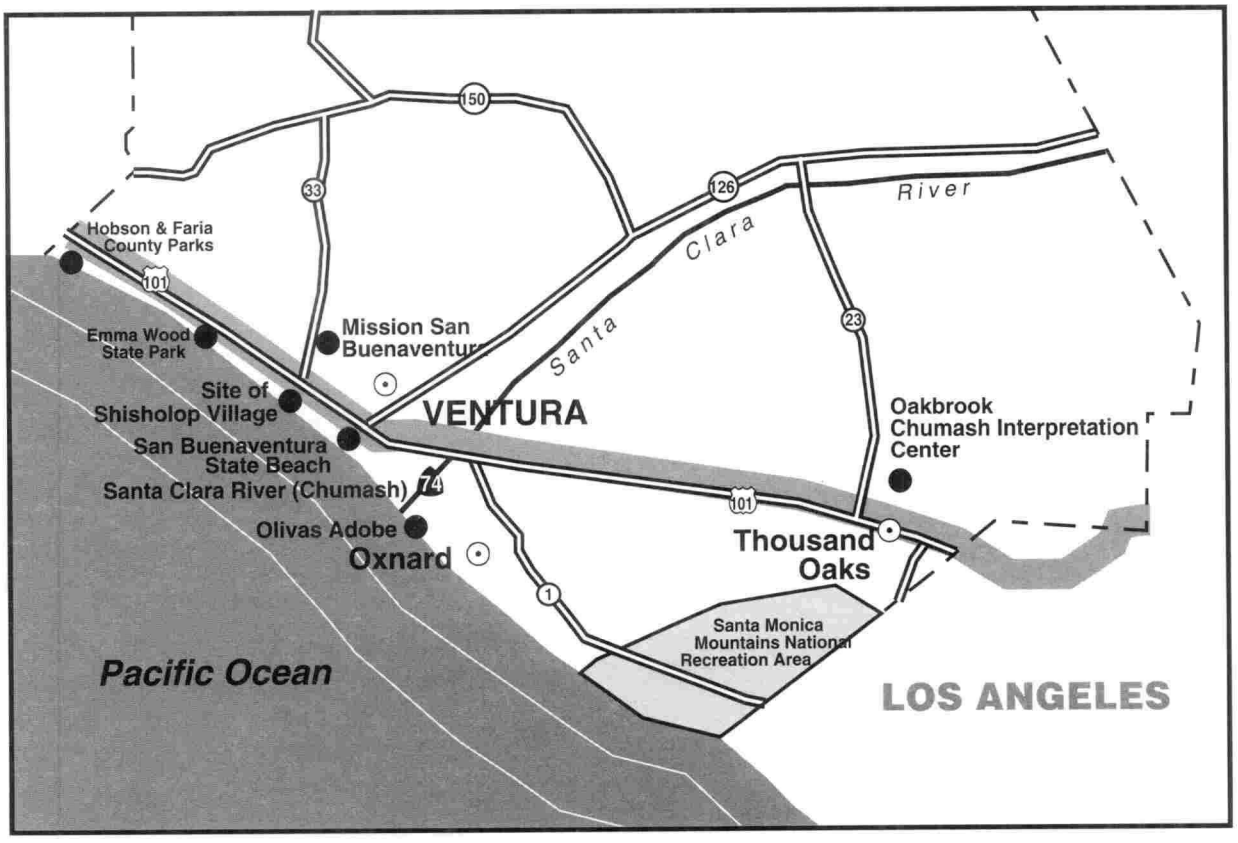
Native American Heritage Commission
- Office of Historic Preservation
- Office of Tourism
- Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy
- State Fish and Game Department

US Fish and Wildlife Service

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Juan Bautista de Anza National Historical Trail
Ventura County
California







605 | 80,056A
March 96 | PGSO-AI

Legend

- Historic Trail Corridor
- Interpretive Site
- Historic Site
- County Boundary
- Expedition Campsite Number (12) Name from Font's Diary

Ventura County

Historic Route. From the Los Angeles County line, the route descends from the Santa Monica Mountains to the coastal plain and follows the coast north and west from the vicinity of Ventura to the Santa Barbara County line closely following the alignment of federal highway 101.

Federal Components

Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (SMMNRA) including Satwiwa Native American Indian Culture Center
Channel Islands National Park (information center)

Interpretive Sites

Oakbrook Park Chumash Indian Interpretive Center
Olivas Adobe
Mission San Buenaventura
Site of the village of Shisholop
Coastal parks: San Buenaventura State Beach, Emma Wood State Beach, Faria County Park, Hobson County Park

Recreational Trail

The Ventura County Task Force recommends meeting the L.A. County segment at the end of Victory Boulevard in the Ahmanson Ranch approximately on the historic route. SMMNRA is undertaking a management plan for the Simi Hills and will include the Anza Trail. The trail would follow the Albertson Motorway, partially within SMMNRA, through the Palo Camado Canyon/ China Flat area to the Lang Ranch and the Oakbrook Interpretive Center. Here, the Motorway connects with the trail system in Thousand Oaks through the North Ranch Open Space, exits the Open Space at the proposed urban trail at Old Conejo School Road, passes under the 101 freeway to Conejo Open Space Conservation Agency (COSCA) land and the Los Robles Trail. This trail parallels the historic route and offers several panoramic views of the 101 freeway, the actual Anza route. At the same time, it offers a sense of the environment the expedition encountered.

The trail would then exit the Los Robles Trail near Satwiwa, cross SMMNRA heading north toward the freeway, follow the western ridge of the Dos Vientos property north toward 101, switchback down the mountain, cross Conejo Creek, and continue west on the farm road that parallels the south side of 101. The trail would then turn north at Central Avenue and continue to the Santa Clara River, which it would follow to the coast and the multiuse coastal trail from there to the county line.

Bicycle routes exist within the county which could be marked as the Anza Trail.

Auto Route (marked)
Highway 101.

Points of Interest (alternative C, not included in the proposal)

- Ventura County Museum of History & Art
- Ojai Valley Museum
- Port Hueneme Historic Museum
- Stage Coach Inn Historic Site
- Fillmore Historical Museum
- Strathearn Historical Park

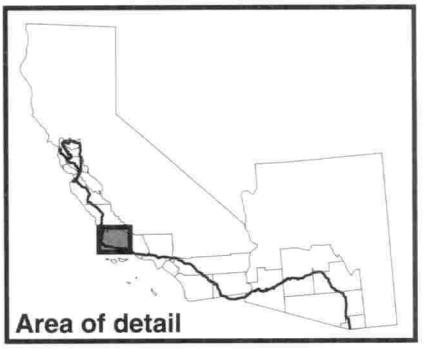
Agency/Organization Coordination

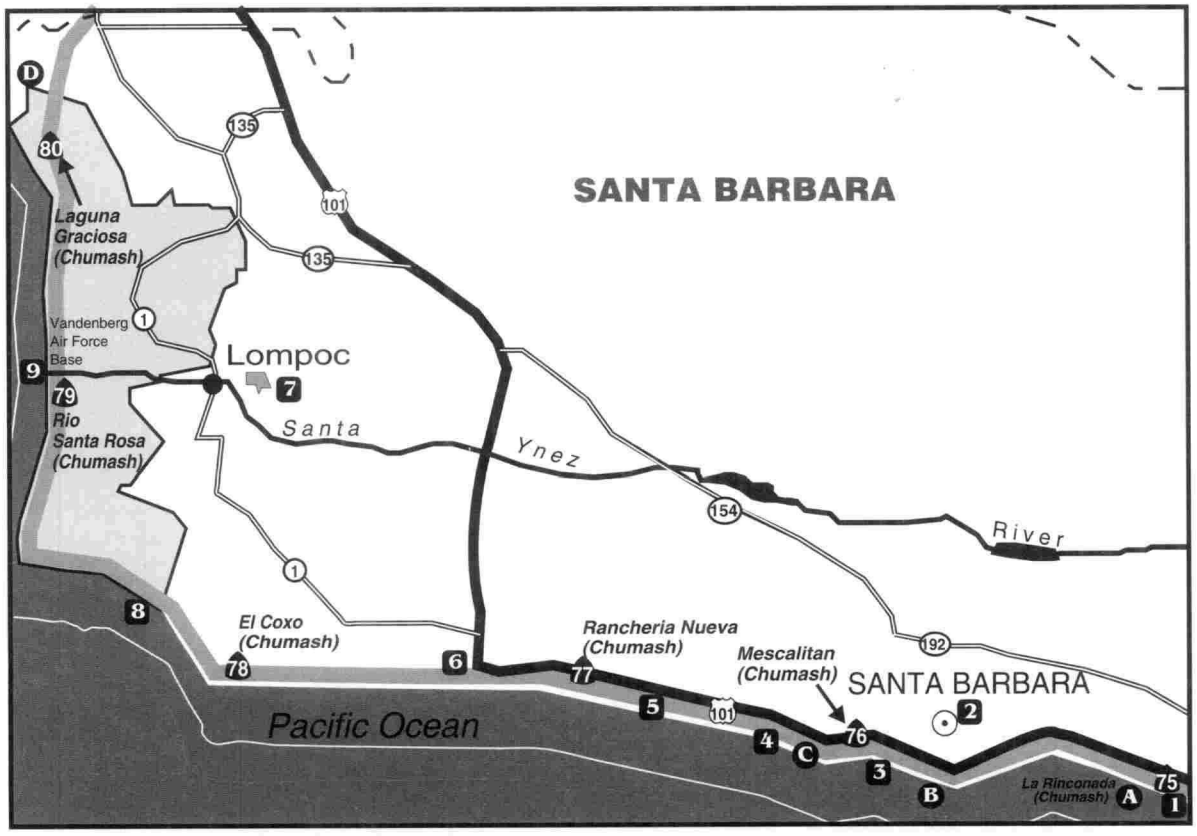
Chumash representatives
Cities of
  Camarillo
  Oxnard
  San Buenaventura
  Thousand Oaks
Conejo Open Space Conservation Agency
Conejo Recreation & Park District
Landowners
Mountains Conservancy Foundation
Pleasant Valley Parks & Recreation Department
Rancho Simi Recreation and Park District
Santa Monica Mountains Trails Council
Santa Monica Mountain National Recreation Area
State of California

- Caltrans
- Department of Parks & Recreation
- Fish and Game Department
- Native American Heritage Commission
- Office of Historic Preservation
- Office of Tourism
- State Lands Commission

US Fish and Wildlife Service
Ventura County General Services Agency
Ventura County Transportation Commission

Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail
Santa Barbara County
California





Legend

- Historic Trail Corridor
- County Boundary
- Expedition Campsite Number From Font's Diary

A Interpretive Sites

- A Carpinteria State Beach
- B Arroyo Burro Beach County Park
- C UC Santa Barbara Santa Barbara Airport
- D Point Sal State Beach

1 Historic Sites

1. Rincon County Beach Park
2. El Presidio State Hist. Park
3. Goleta Beach State Hist. Park
4. El Capitan State Beach
5. Refugio State Beach
6. Gaviota State Park
7. La Purisima Mission State Historic Park
8. Jalama Beach County Park
9. Ocean Beach County Park

N

Approximate scale in miles

0 10 20

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March 96 | PGSO-AI

Santa Barbara County

Historic Route. From the Ventura County line to the northern part of Vandenberg Air Force Base, the historic route closely follows the coast. In north Vandenberg, the route shifts inland to cross the Santa Maria River near the town of Guadalupe. The river is the boundary between Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties.

Federal Components
Vandenberg Air Force Base

High Potential Route Segments
Trails within state and county parks
Santa Barbara to Goleta trail and bikeway

Historic Sites
El Presidio de Santa Bárbara State Historic Park

La Purísima Mission State Historic Park

California State Beaches/Parks:
- Camp #75 at Rincon
- El Capitan
- Refugio
- Gaviota

Santa Barbara County Beach Parks:
- Camp #76 at Goleta
- Jalama
- Camp #79 at Ocean Beach

Interpretive Sites
- Carpinteria and Point Sal State Beach Parks

Recreational Trail
Existing and planned trails from Carpinteria to Goleta through the hills to the north of the City of Santa Barbara could be marked for equestrians and hikers.

The proposed Coastal Trail, shown on county trail plans, serves three purposes: "provide recreation for the hiker, bicyclist, and equestrian, [provide] an alternative mode of transportation to coastal recreation areas," and "provide a means of public access to scenic and remote coastal areas." (Santa Barbara County Coastal Plan [LCP] 1980) The segment of the trail from Goleta to Gaviota would provide for a multiuse trail, while the section from Gaviota to Jalama Beach would provide hiking trail access. Parts of this trail have been implemented and others will be implemented as development occurs or as funding is available. The Coastal Trail could be marked as the Anza Trail.

The NPS will encourage agreements with interested landowners to mark the trail and to provide public access through permits, docent tours, or other means.

An existing bikeway from Ventura connects with a system of bikeways in the City of Santa Barbara, which in turn, connects to existing designated segments of the Pacific Coast Bike Route north through the county. All of these bikeways are within the historic corridor. Highway 1 is a designated bikeway.

Auto Route (marked)
U.S.highway 101 is within the historic corridor to Gaviota. There, the auto route deviates from the historic route to join state scenic highway 1. South of Guadalupe, highway 1 enters the historic corridor again as it passes out of the county.

Rail Tour
Amtrak's Coast Starlight route from Ventura to San Luis Obispo is on the historic route.

Points of Interest (alternative C, not included in proposal)
- Santa Barbara Mission
- Santa Barbara County Courthouse (NR)
- Museum of Natural History.
- Santa Barbara Airport
- Caltrans rest stop at Gaviota

Agency/Organization Coordination
Chumash representatives
Cities of
- Carpinteria
- Goleta
- Guadalupe
- Lompoc
- Santa Barbara

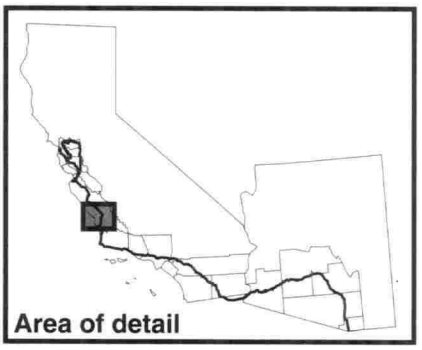
County Riding and Hiking Trails Advisory Committee (CRAHTAC)
Landowners
Los Padres Trail Riders
Montecito Trails Foundation
Santa Barbara County
- Department of Public Works
- Department of Parks & Recreation
- Department of Resource Management

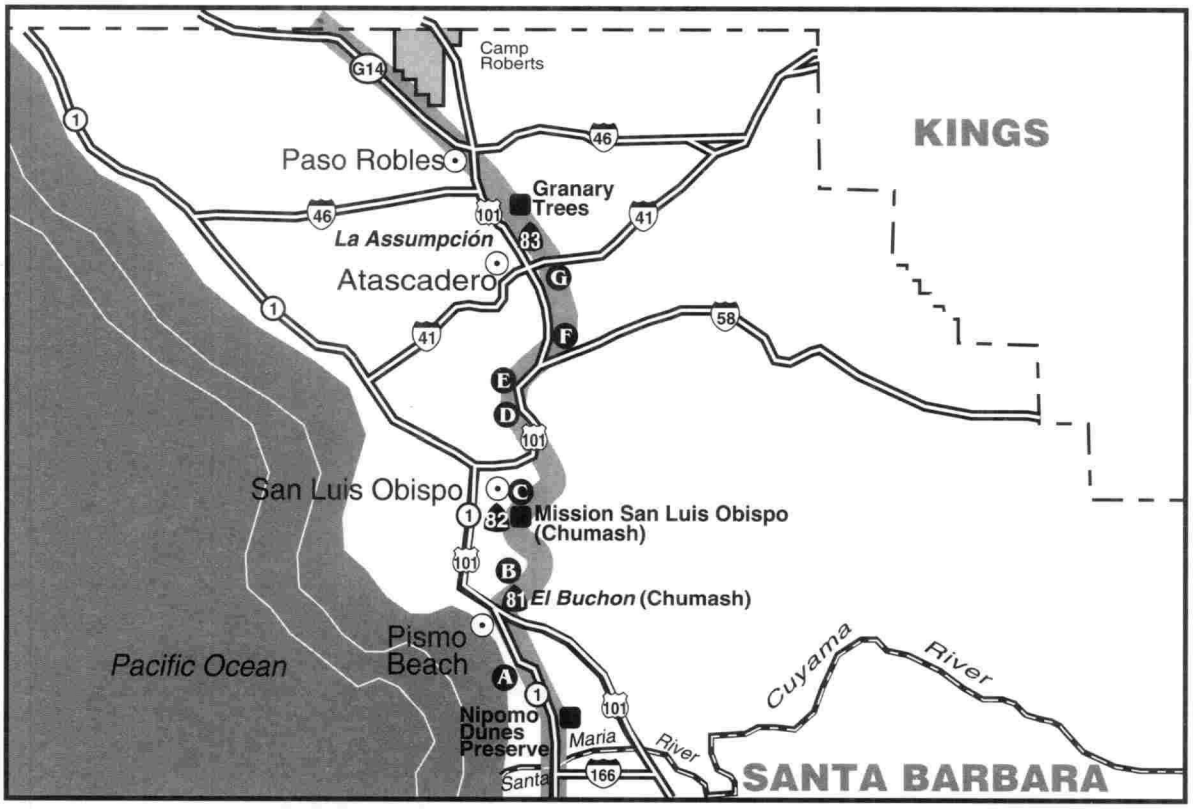
Santa Barbara County Trails Council
Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation
State of California
- Caltrans
- Department of Parks & Recreation
  Channel Coast District
- Native American Heritage Commission
- Office of Historic Preservation
- Office of Tourism
- State Lands Commission

US Fish and Wildlife Service
Vandenberg Air Force Base

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Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail
San Luis Obispo County
California





Legend

- Historic Trail Corridor
- Historic Site
- 48 Expedition Campsite Number Name from Font's Diary
- County Boundary
- A Interpretive Site
  - **A** Pismo Beach State Park Pismo Beach State Rec. Veh. Area
  - **B** Price Canyon
  - **C** Dallidet Adobe
  - **D** Cuesta Canyon County Park
  - **E** Stage Coach Road
  - **F** Santa Margarita Asistencia
  - **G** Wranglerette Arena

N

Approximate scale in miles
0 10 20

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March 96 | PGSO-AI

San Luis Obispo County

Historic Route. The historic route enters San Luis Obispo County nearly on the alignment of state highway 1, passes Oso Flaco Lake, and continues along the coast for several miles before turning inland at Price Canyon. It follows Price Canyon Road and state route 227 to reach the mission. The historic route then followed San Luis Creek upstream to the top of Cuesta Grade and then Santa Margarita Creek to the Salinas River. Today, this stretch is paralleled by U.S. 101 from San Luis Obispo through Atascadero to Paso Robles. There the historic route turns northwest on county road G14 to pass through Camp Roberts en route to the Monterey County line.

Federal Components
Camp Roberts

High Potential Route Segments
Trails within Nipomo Dunes
Stagecoach Road up Cuesta Grade
Cuesta Springs Road on north side of Cuesta Grade

Historic Sites
Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa.
Nipomo Dunes (NNL)
Granary Trees, Santa Margarita/Atascadero/ Paso Robles area

Interpretive Sites
Pismo Beach State Park
Pismo Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area
Camp #81, *El Buchon*
Dallidet Adobe
Cuesta Canyon County Park
Santa Margarita Asistencia
Camp #83, *Assumpcion* (Assuncion)
Wranglerette Arena

Recreational Trail
The Anza route has potential to become a bicycle route and perhaps a hiking and equestrian route. This route could include Stagecoach Road, Cuesta Springs Road, trails within Los Padres National Forest on both the east and west sides of highway 101 at Cuesta Grade, and the Jim Green Trail in Heilmann County Park.

Auto Route (marked)
The auto route, recognized in the County of San Luis Obispo Trails Plan, closely follows the historic route: highway 1 to Price Canyon Road to highway 227 (Edna Road), past the mission on Monterey Street to connect with U.S. 101, to Paso Robles, turning northwest on County Road G14 to Monterey County.

Rail Tour
Amtrak's Coast Starlight route from Guadalupe to Paso Robles is on the historic route.

Auto Tour (guide book)
The county task force identified a scenic route off Highway 101 from north of Cuesta Grade to Paso Robles which more nearly follows the historic route along the Salinas River and links interpretive sites and points of interest.

(Directions are given south to north.) From Highway 101, take Highway 58 east through the town of Santa Margarita and turn north on El Camino Real, noting the Asistencia and Community of Garden Farms on the west side. In Atascadero, take Viejo Camino east and then Halcyon Road to get an open view and access to the Salinas River.

Return to El Camino Real in Atascadero, turn east on Curbaril Avenue and follow it toward the Salinas River. Turn right on Gabarda Road, then left on Tampico Road which ends at the Wranglerette Arena. Return to Curbaril Avenue, and before the bridge over the Salinas River, turn left onto Sycamore Road (Highway 41) and follow it northwest along the river. Passing under the railroad tracks, turn right on Ensenada Avenue, then right on Via Avenue, and right again onto Traffic Way; follow it northwest along the river. Note the site of Camp #83, *Assumpcion*, on the right in the vicinity of Ferrocarril Road. Continue along Traffic Way , turning left onto Carrizo Road, turn right on El Camino Real, and then enter highway 101 north.

From highway 101 north, take the Vineyard Drive exit east across the Salinas River, turn left on El Pomar Drive, left on Neal Springs

Road, and left again onto South River Road. Follow River Road north to highway 46, turning left on County Road G14 to rejoin the marked auto route in Paso Robles.

Points of Interest (alternative C, not included in proposal)

- Dana Adobe
- Price Adobe
- Old Ranch Site in Price Canyon
- San Luis Obispo County Historical Museum
- Cuesta College
  Hollister Adobe Museum
  Archeological Research Center & Library
- Community of Garden Farms
- Atascadero Historical Society Museum

Agency/Organization Coordination

Atascadero Land Preservation Society
Camp Roberts
Chumash representatives
Cities of
- Arroyo Grande
- Atascadero
- Grover Beach
- Paso Robles
- Pismo Beach
- San Luis Obispo

County of San Luis Obispo
- Parks, Open Space, and Cultural Resources
- Planning Department
- Parks & Recreation Commission

Diocese of Monterey
Landowners
Nature Conservancy
Salinan Indian Tribe
San Luis Obispo Council of Governments
San Luis Obispo County Land Conservancy
San Luis Obispo Parks, Open Space, & Trail Foundation (SLOPOST)
State of California
- Caltrans
- Department of Fish and Game
- Department of Parks & Recreation
- Native American Heritage Commission
- Office of Historic Preservation
- Office of Tourism
- State Lands Commission

South San Luis Obispo County: Guadalupe to Pismo

Most of the vegetation and wildlife have been modified by human activity, but the Nipomo dunes are ... being protected and vehicles removed. Maybe someday bears will inhabit the Oso Flaco Lake area once again.

The climate is a Mediterranean type with mild winters and summers with a great deal of sea mist especially in summer. The dune vegetation seems little disturbed by our recent seven year drought.

The Willow-Wax Myrtle community predominates in pockets of the dunes.... Former swamp land east of the Santa Maria River outlet and Oso Flaco Lake have been converted to agricultural lands with apparent little effort to prevent soil erosion and contributing to the 90+% loss of California wetlands. Cattle graze in the wetlands adjacent to the estuary at the mouth of the Santa Maria River and are very destructive to the wetlands. Vehicles in the State Vehicle Recreation Area (SVRA) have completely destroyed the foredunes and the vegetation which held them in place. Removal of the vehicles would permit recovery of the foredunes in a decade or two.

This will be an excellent trail going from Guadalupe to the ocean and along the beach and into the dunes where permitted along the way and then on to Pismo Beach and Price Canyon.

—Bill Denneen. Information provided in the San Luis Obispo County Task Force Report to the NPS, May 1993

Natural History in North San Luis Obispo County

After Anza's group had passed inland, through the hills inland from Pismo Beach, they bogged down in mud southeast of San Luis Obispo. These may have been vernal pools. From Mission San Luis Obispo, they traveled along San Luis Creek, a Coast Live Oak–Riparian Forest that was probably bordered with native grasslands that are now mostly nonnative grasslands as well as serpentine rock outcrops that still do support native perennial species.

Going up over Cuesta Pass, they probably did not go through the Sargent Cypress grove, but through a lower point in the Serpentine Chaparral and Serpentine Digger Pine–Chaparral. At their high point on Cuesta Pass, they probably traveled through Coast Live Oak Woodland, Coast Live Oak Forest, and down into Valley Oak Woodland and Central Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest, and other riparian communities. They followed the Salinas River, traveling through a savannah of Valley and Blue Oaks mixed with grassland species.

North of Paso Robles, they arrived at the Nacimiento River which is dominated by willows, sycamores, and cottonwoods. The hills north of the Nacimiento River (southern Monterey County) are typically covered with grassland, blue oaks, and chaparral species growing on sedimentary soils.

—Lynne Dee Oyler, Field Ecologist. Information provided in the San Luis Obispo County Task Force Report to the NPS, May 1993

Effect of Spanish Colonization on Native Vegetation

Native plants were mostly perennial (plants that have live roots year round) and were probably invaded by plants from the Mediterranean region even before Juan Bautista de Anza passed this way. Studies of plant remains found in adobe bricks used in constructing the oldest buildings at the earliest missions indicate that three species—red-stem filaree, curly dock and prickly sow thistle—may have preceded Europeans to California.

These plants are highly adapted for dissemination by wind or by animals and can move for long distances. Man may also have aided this early distribution directly. Spanish and other navigators touched shore at various points on the California coast in 1542 and afterwards. Although their activities on this land were limited, introduction of plants such as those mentioned above was quite possible.

Further evidence from plant materials in adobe bricks indicates the probable introduction of at least 15 additional species of weeds between 1769 and 1824. All of them are now widespread in the state and some are very troublesome.

All the alien plants can't be regarded as weeds, particularly those which became established on rangelands. Wild oats, soft chess, perennial and Italian ryegrasses, bur clover, the filarees and others have well-recognized forage and wildlife values.

—Bill Weitcamp, Farm Advisor, Cooperative Extension University of California. Information provided in the San Luis Obispo County Task Force Report to the NPS, May 1993.

A Recommended Interpretive Site

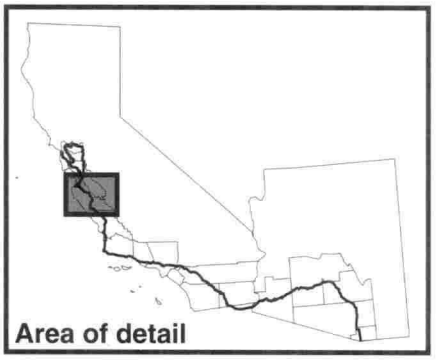
[The campsite called "El Buchon" by the Spanish] was one of the many Chumash village sites in the area around San Luis Obispo Bay. Buchon was the Wot (chieftain) of a vast area. When Señor Portola's first expedition came, Buchon lived there. When Anza arrived in 1776, one of his principal wives still lived there.

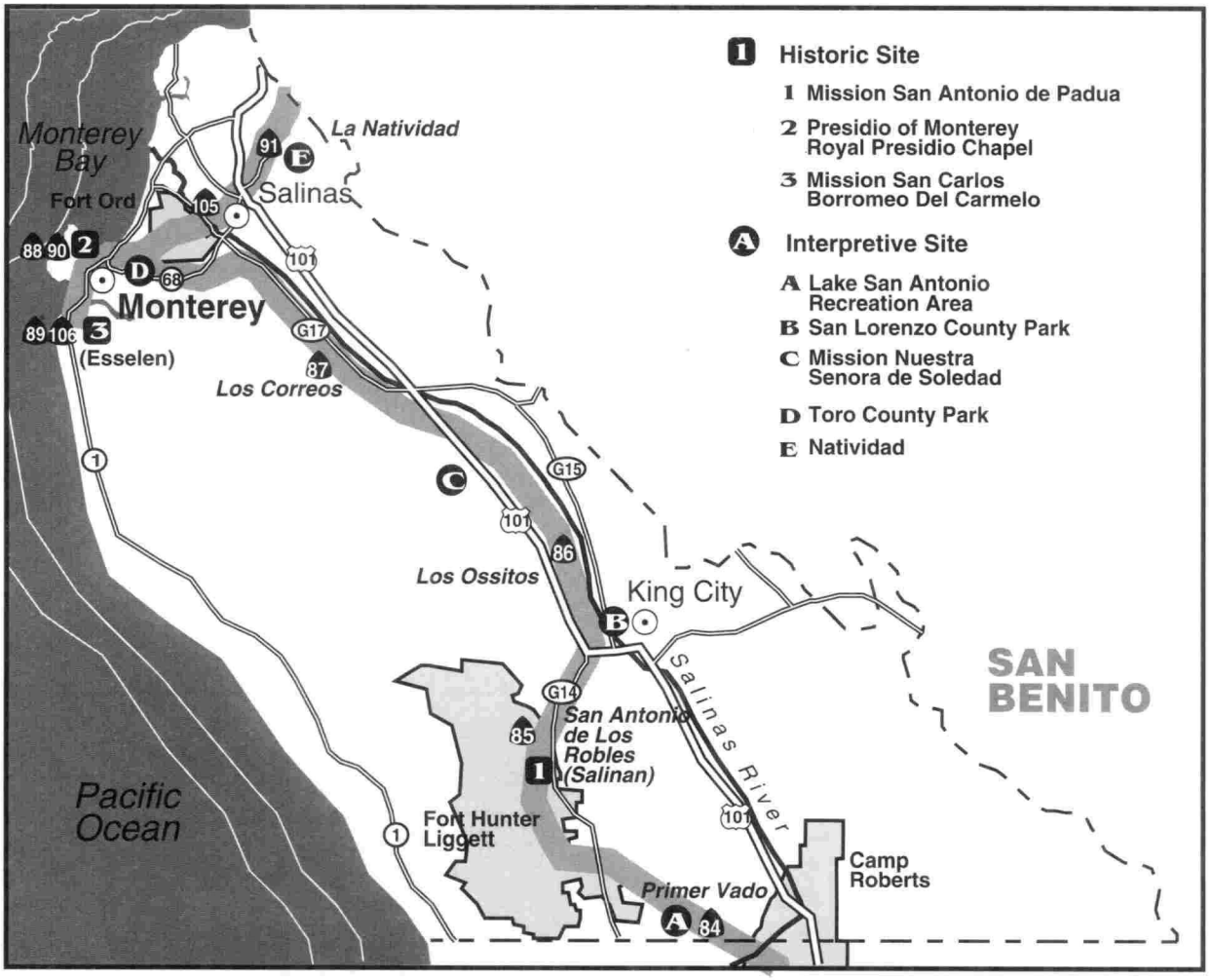
The Chumash thrived in this area. Clams, fish (both freshwater and saltwater), game, acorns and other seeds and plants provided abundant food. Broken clam shells, left in piles at village sites, are found through the area. Because acorns were an important part of their diet, the Chumash tended groves of oak trees to get a good crop. They also tended other communities of plants used for food and medicine.

Price Canyon would be a good place for interpretation of the Chumash culture....

—from the San Luis Obispo County Task Force Report to the NPS, May, 1993

Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail
Monterey County
California







Approximate scale in miles
0 10 20

605|80,059A
March 96|PGSO-AI

Legend

- Historic Trail Corridor
- Historic Site
- Expedition Campsite Number Names from Font's Diary
- Interpretive Site
- County Boundary

Monterey County

Historic Route. The historic route enters Monterey County in the vicinity of San Antonio Dam and follows the San Antonio River upstream to Mission San Antonio. From the Mission, the route winds northerly through the hills and descends to the Salinas River, following the river nearly to Salinas before turning west to Monterey. For the Monterey to San Francisco trek, the route crosses Fort Ord and passes through Salinas before crossing the Gabilan Mountains into San Benito County.

Federal Components
Fort Hunter Liggett (U.S. Army)

Fort Ord Public Lands (BLM)

High Potential Route Segments
Recreational trails over Fort Ord Public Lands are planned for future use under BLM or county management.

Historic Sites
Camp # 85, Mission San Antonio de Padua

Camps #88 and 90, Royal Presidio Chapel (Presidio of Monterey)

Camp #89, Mission San Carlos Borromeo del Carmelo

Interpretive Sites
Monterey County Parks
- Lake San Antonio Recreation Area
- San Lorenzo County Park Agricultural/ Rural Life Museum
- Toro County Park

Mission Nuestra Señora de la Soledad

Recreational Trail
The Monterey County Recreational Trails Plan (1971) proposes recreational trails in rough proximity to virtually the entire historic route to Monterey. The City of Salinas Open Space Plan offers greenbelt and trail opportunities within the historic corridor connecting Fort Ord to San Juan Grade Road.

Auto Route (marked)
From San Luis Obispo County follow County Road G14 to Mission San Antonio. Sulphur Springs Road is preferred in leaving the mission, but G14 could be followed to King City. Follow G15 north to Soledad on the east side of the Salinas River, cross over U.S. 101 and the river to River Road (G17), follow the river north on its west side to state scenic highway 68 and Monterey. For the trip to San Francisco, follow highway 68 to Main Street in Salinas to San Juan Grade Road and San Juan Bautista in San Benito County.

Points of Interest (alternative C, not included in the proposal)
- Jose Eusebio Boronda Adobe (NR)
- Rancho El Sausal & Castro Adobe

Agency/Organization Coordination
Bureau of Land Management
Cities of
- King
- Monterey
- Salinas
- Soledad

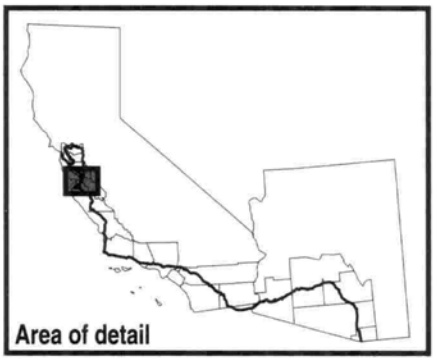
County of Monterey
- Parks & Recreation Department
- Planning Department
- Transportation Department

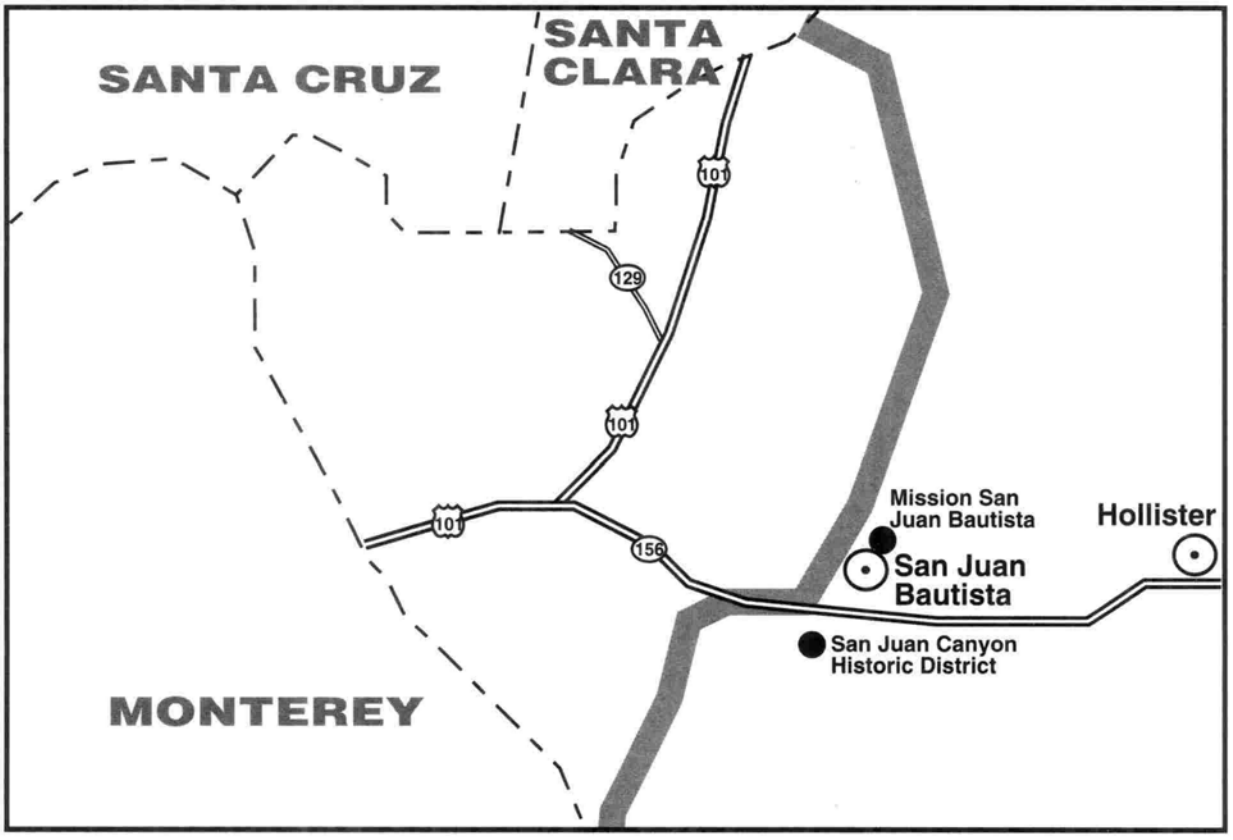
Ohlone/Costanoan Esselen Nation
Franciscans
Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District
Salinan Indians
State of California
- Caltrans
- Department of Fish and Game
- Military Department
  Camp Roberts
- Native American Heritage Commission
- Office of Historic Preservation
- Office of Tourism
- Parks & Recreation Department
  Monterey State Historic Park
- State Lands Commission

U.S. Army
- Fort Hunter Liggett

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail
San Benito County
California





Legend

- Historic Trail Corridor
- Historic Site
- Interpretive Sites
- County Boundary

N

Approximate scale in miles

0 1 2 3 4 5

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March 96 | PGSO-AI

San Benito County

Historic Route. The historic route enters San Benito County from the south on the alignment of San Juan Grade Road through the Gabilan Mountains, passes the City of San Juan Bautista, and proceeds north through agricultural lands to join the alignment of U.S. 101 south of the Pajaro River. The route then follows the highway alignment to the river and across the county line.

Federal Components
None

High Potential Route Segments
Old Stage Coach Road

Recreational Trail
Multiuse recreational trail potential exists along public rights–of–way including the gated Old Stage Road which extends between Monterey and San Benito Counties through the Gabilan Mountains.

Auto Route (marked)
Continue on San Juan Grade Road from Salinas over the Gabilan range to San Juan Bautista and then north to U.S. Highway 101.

Interpretive Sites
Mission San Juan Bautista

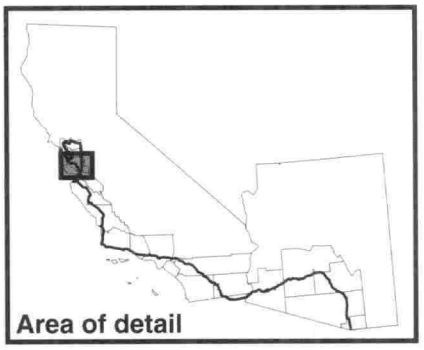
Points of Interest (alternative C, not included in the Proposal)
- San Juan Bautista State Historic Park

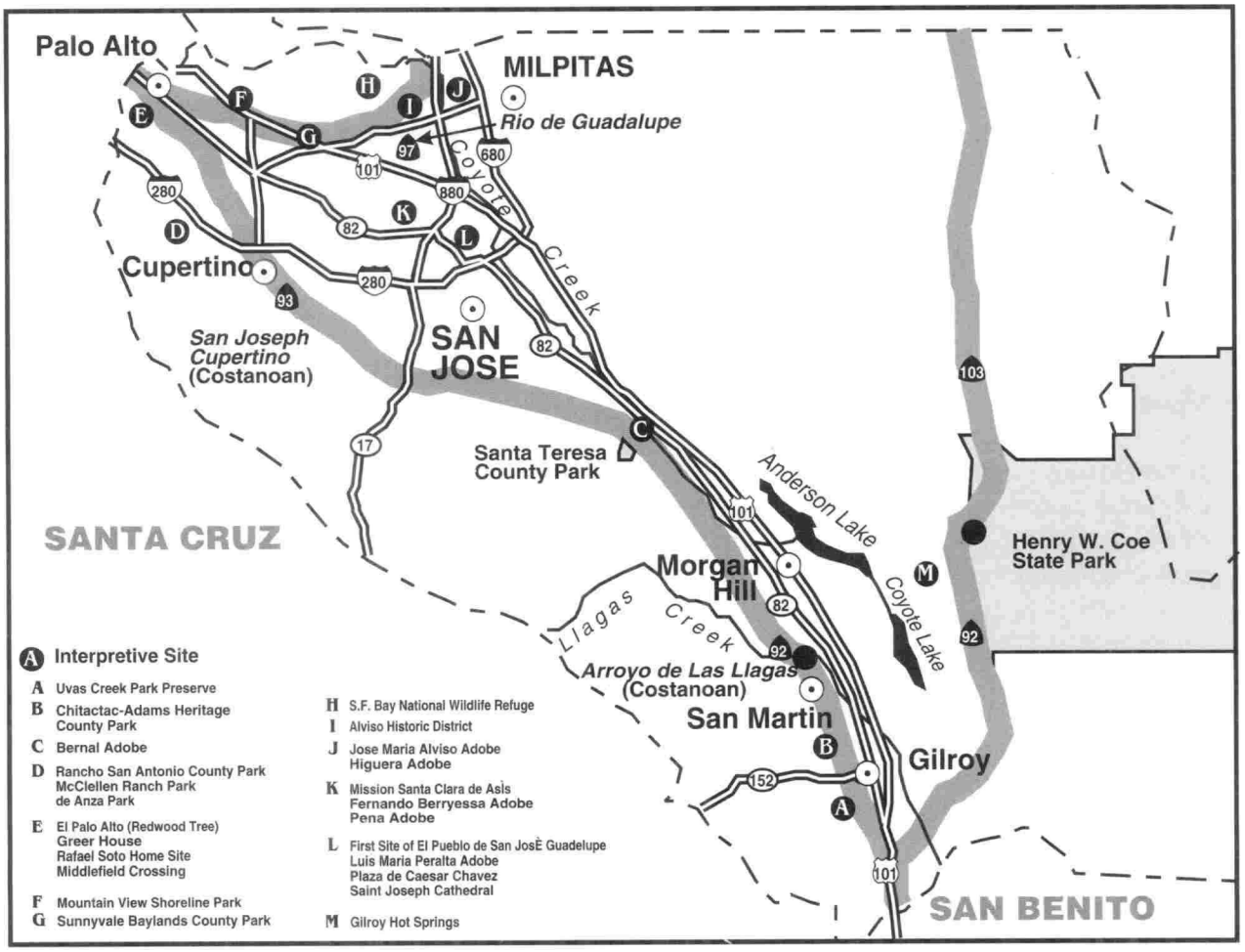
Agency/Organization Coordination
Amah–Mutsun/Ohlone Band
Cities of
  Hollister
  San Juan Bautista
Costanoan Indian Research, Inc., Indian Canyon Ranch
Franciscans
San Benito County
- Park & Recreation Department
- Planning Department
- Public Works Department

San Benito County Historical Society
State of California
- Caltrans
- Department of Parks & Recreation
- Department of Fish and Game
- Native American Heritage Commission
- Office of Historic Preservation
- Office of Tourism

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail
Santa Clara County
California





N

Approximate scale in miles
0 5 10

605| 80,061A
March 96| PGSO-AI

Legend

- Historic Trail Corridor
- Interpretive Site
- Historic Site
- County Boundary
- Expedition Campsite Number Names from Font's Diary

Santa Clara County

Historic Route. The expedition covered many miles in Santa Clara County, traversing western areas enroute from Monterey to San Francisco, and traveling around the south end of San Francisco Bay and then through the eastern portions of the county on the return trip to Monterey from exploration of the East Bay area.

The route to San Francisco enters Santa Clara County from the south on approximately the alignment of U.S. Highway 101, then follows the west side of the Santa Clara Valley, in the elevated land at the base of the foothills, all the way to the county line near Palo Alto.

Returning from San Francisco, the route to the East Bay exploration follows the south end of San Francisco Bay before turning north into Alameda County.

On the return trip to Monterey, the route closely follows the eastern county line after entering from the north. It passes through rural San Antonio Valley, and then follows Skunk Hollow Gulch to the East Fork of Coyote Creek, to the main Coyote drainage and south to the vicinity of Gilroy where it rejoins the northbound route.

Federal Components
None

High Potential Route Segments
Trails within the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge (USFWS)

Trail within Henry Coe W. State Park includes *Los Cruzeros*, a noontime stop

Interpretive Sites
Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park
Uvas Creek Park Preserve
Camp #92, Silvera Park
Rancho Santa Teresa Historic District/Santa Teresa County Park:
- Santa Teresa Springs
- Bernal Adobe Site
- Bernal-Joice Rancho

Camp #93, Cupertino
McClellen Ranch Park/Stevens Creek
Rancho San Antonio County Park
El Palo Alto
Greer House
Rafael Soto Home Site
Middlefield Crossing
Camp #97
Mission Santa Clara de Asís
Peña Adobe
Fernando Berreyesa Adobe
First Site of El Pueblo de San Jose de Guadalupe
Luis Maria Peralta Adobe
Plaza de Caesar Chavez
Saint Joseph Cathedral
Mountain View Shoreline Park
Sunnyvale Baylands County Park
Alviso Historic District
Jose Maria Alviso Adobe
Higuera Adobe
Camp # 103
Henry W. Coe State Park Visitor Center
Gilroy Hot Springs
Camp #104

Recreational Trail
The Santa Clara County Anza Trail Task Force coordinated closely with the Santa Clara County Trail Master Plan Advisory Committee to identify multiuse recreational trails within the historic corridor which may be marked as the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. These are shown in the *Map Supplement*.

Some trail segments identified by the task force are the following:
Bay Trail segments:
- Baylands Trail in Palo Alto and Mountain View.
- Guadalupe River/Coyote Creek Riparian Corridor, near Agnews area campsite. Includes San Francisco Bay Bird Observatory, San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge, and Coyote Creek Riparian Station.
- Sunnyvale Baylands Levee Trail Loop. A 4–mile loop. Marshes and ponds provide waterfowl and shorebird habitat.
- Coyote Creek Park Chain from Anderson Park in Morgan Hill to Hellyer Park in San Jose. The southern segment to the town of

Coyote closely parallels the historic route. Trails for hikers, bikers, and equestrians already exist.
- Portions of the Stevens Creek Trail
- Trail segment within Henry W. Coe State Park.

Coordination with county agencies has begun for an Anza Trail bicycle route.

Auto Route (marked)
Follow U.S. highway 101 from San Benito County to Santa Teresa Boulevard to Almaden Expressway (G8) north to Interstate 280 west to Stevens Creek Boulevard (state highway 85) to El Camino Real north to San Mateo County.

For the return from San Francisco, follow El Camino Real from San Mateo County to San Tomas Expressway, east to Montague Expressway to Interstate 680 north to Alameda County.

Auto Tour (guide book)
Follow state highway 101 north from San Benito County, to Santa Teresa Boulevard past Uvas Park Preserve, Santa Teresa County Park, and Alameda Lake Park. Take Blossom Hill Road west to Los Gatos Boulevard. Turn southwest on Los Gatos Boulevard to Los Gatos–Saratoga Road (state highway 9) and north to Saratoga–Sunnyvale Road (state highway 85) to Stevens Creek Boulevard (past De Anza College) and left to Foothill Expressway. Follow Foothill to Springer Road exit and connect with El Camino Real (state highway 82) to exit the county.

On the return from San Francisco, take El Camino Real through San Mateo County to Montague Expressway east to North Park Victoria Boulevard in Milpitas to Alameda County.

In the eastern county, the historic return route can be followed in part, but a detour is required to skirt a roadless area. Continue on Old Mines Road from Alameda County into San Antonio Valley. The road ends at private property, while the historic route continues south. Follow county road 130 and turn west over Mount Hamilton. This road leads to highway 101 south.

A loop from Gilroy allows further experience of the historic route. Exit highway 101 east on Leavesley to New Avenue north to Roop Road east which goes to Gilroy Hot Springs and Henry W. Coe State Park. Return on Cañada Road, turn left onto Pacheco Pass Highway (152 east), then turn west on Bloomfield Avenue to state highway 25 to highway 101 again.

Points of Interest (alternative C, not included in the proposal):
- New Almaden Quicksilver County Park.
- The Alameda. From highway 880 to Magnolia Street in San Jose. Established in the 1700s, it linked the Pueblo San Jose de Guadalupe, the Mission Santa Clara de Asís, and San Francisco.
- Hotel Metropole/the Juzgado. Between South San Pedro and South Market Streets. The site of the town hall of the Pueblo constructed in 1798.
- Tamien Station Archeological Site and Museum. A point where the Light Rail Transit, Caltrain, and Route 87 intersects in San Jose. The museum will describe the archeological finds of an excavation of a thousand year old American Indian village and cemetery.
- Robert–Sunol Adobe. 770 Lincoln Avenue, just south of highway 280 in old Willow Glen, San Jose. Built in 1836 by Roberto Balermino, a native California Indian. Mexican Governor Micheltorena granted Rancho Coches to Balermino in 1844. Few American Indians received Mexican land grants.
- Ohlone Mound Site. Plaque at Middlefield Road and Webster Street in Palo Alto.
- Rengstorff Park. Located at 201 South Rengstorff Avenue and Central Expressway in Mountain View, this park contains a reenactment marker.
- Don Secundino Robles Park. At 4116 Park Boulevard in Palo Alto.

- Don Jesus Ramos Park. At 800 East Meadow Drive in Palo Alto.

- Juana Briones Park. Arastradero Road at Clemo Avenue in Palo Alto.

- Briones Home. 4155 Old Adobe Road, Palo Alto.

- Christmas Hill Park, Gilroy.

- Morgan Hill Historical Museum. Located at 600 West Main Street, Morgan Hill, it con tains exhibits on American Indians.

- Lincoln Park, Los Altos. Reenactment marker at Foothill Expressway and Lincoln Street

Agency/Organization Coordination

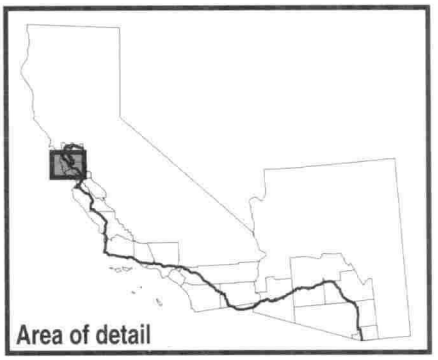
Bay Trail Project
Bay Area Ridge Trail
Cities of
- Campbell
- Cupertino
- Gilroy
- Los Altos
- Los Altos Hills
- Los Gatos
- Milpitas
- Morgan Hill
- Mountain View
- Palo Alto
- San Jose
- Santa Clara
- Saratoga
- Sunnyvale

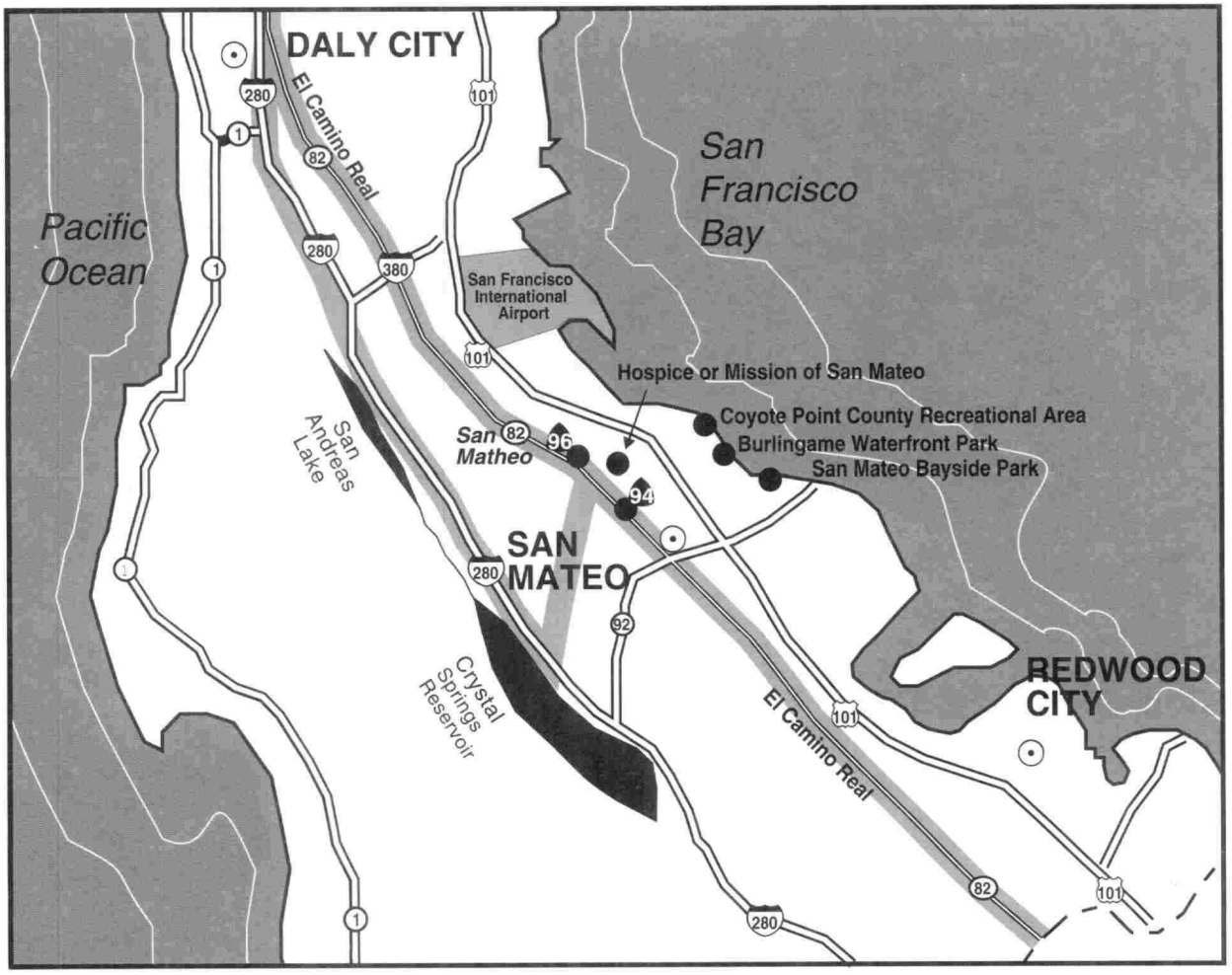
De Anza College/California History Center
De Anza Lancers, Inc.
Henry W. Coe State Park Trail Advisory Committee
Landowners
Los Altos Horsemen's Association
Mounted Patrol of San Mateo County
Muwekma–Ohlone Tribe
Ohlone Tribe
San Martin Horseman's Association
Santa Clara University
Santa Clara County
- Parks & Recreation Department
- Planning Department
- Transportation Agency
- Traffic Authority
- South County Trails Committee

San Jose State University
Stanford University
State of California
- Caltrans
- Coastal Conservancy
- Department of Fish and Game
- Native American Heritage Commission
- Office of Historic Preservation
- Office of Tourism
- Parks & Recreation Department
  Henry W. Coe State Park
- State Lands Commission

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge

Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail
San Mateo County
California





N

Approximate scale in miles
0 5 10

605 | 80,062A
March 96 | PGSO-AI

Legend

- Historic Trail Corridor
- Interpretive Site
- Historic Site
- County Boundary
- Expedition Campsite Number (94) Name from Font's Diary

San Mateo County

Historic Route. The historic route enters San Mateo County at San Francisquito Creek at the site of *El Palo Alto*, the redwood tree named by the Portolá expedition of 1769. The route through the county more or less follows state highway 82, a portion of the El Camino Real today, which was the travelable edge of the bay in 1776. In the San Bruno Mountain area, the route turns north to enter San Francisco County.

Federal Components
None

Interpretive Sites
El Camino Real
Camp #94 in Burlingame
Camp #96 at San Mateo Creek
Burlingame Waterfront Park
San Mateo Bayside Park
Hospice or Mission of San Mateo
Coyote Point County Recreation Area/
Museum

Recreational Trail
The San Mateo County Trails Advisory Committee has recommended support for marking the historic route (El Camino Real) and designating two multiuse recreational alternatives, the Bay Trail and the Sawyer Camp/Cañada Trails. The historic route is now urbanized, but the San Francisco Bay Trail offers an opportunity to experience some of the bay environment as the Anza expedition may have seen it. It is a multiuse route with the goal of completing a continuous trail within 100 feet of the shoreline all around the San Francisco Bay. The San Francisco Bay Trail board has passed a resolution to support and cooperate with the National Park Service to identify areas where signs can be installed to celebrate both trails.

The Sawyer Camp and Cañada trails along Crystal Springs are on a portion of the historic route which some of the expedition members followed on their return from San Francisco Bay. The County Trails Plan identifies a route for all users which follows the Lower Alpine Trail west from the Santa Clara County line at Arastradero Road, and continues through Portola Valley and Woodside along part of the Sand Hill Trail to Cañada Road. Following the Cañada Trail to the Crystal Springs trails South and North, it would meet the Sawyer Camp Trail in the San Francisco Watershed. At the northern end of Sawyer Camp Trail, the Anza Trail recreation route would head up the hill toward the Bay Area Ridge Trail. Equestrians not wishing to use Sawyer Camp Trail might use another access that may be available along the Cañada Road corridor.

Auto Route (marked)
Continue from Santa Clara County on state highway 82 (El Camino Real) to Hickey Boulevard west to Junipero Serra north to enter San Francisco County.

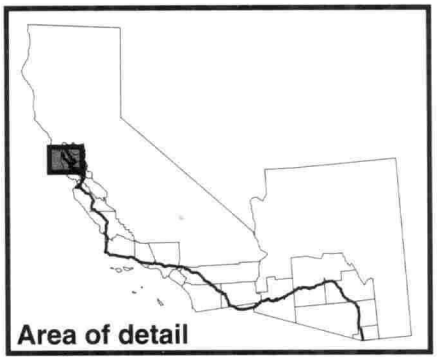
Points of Interest (alternative C, not included in the proposal)
San Francisco Airport
San Mateo County Historical Museum

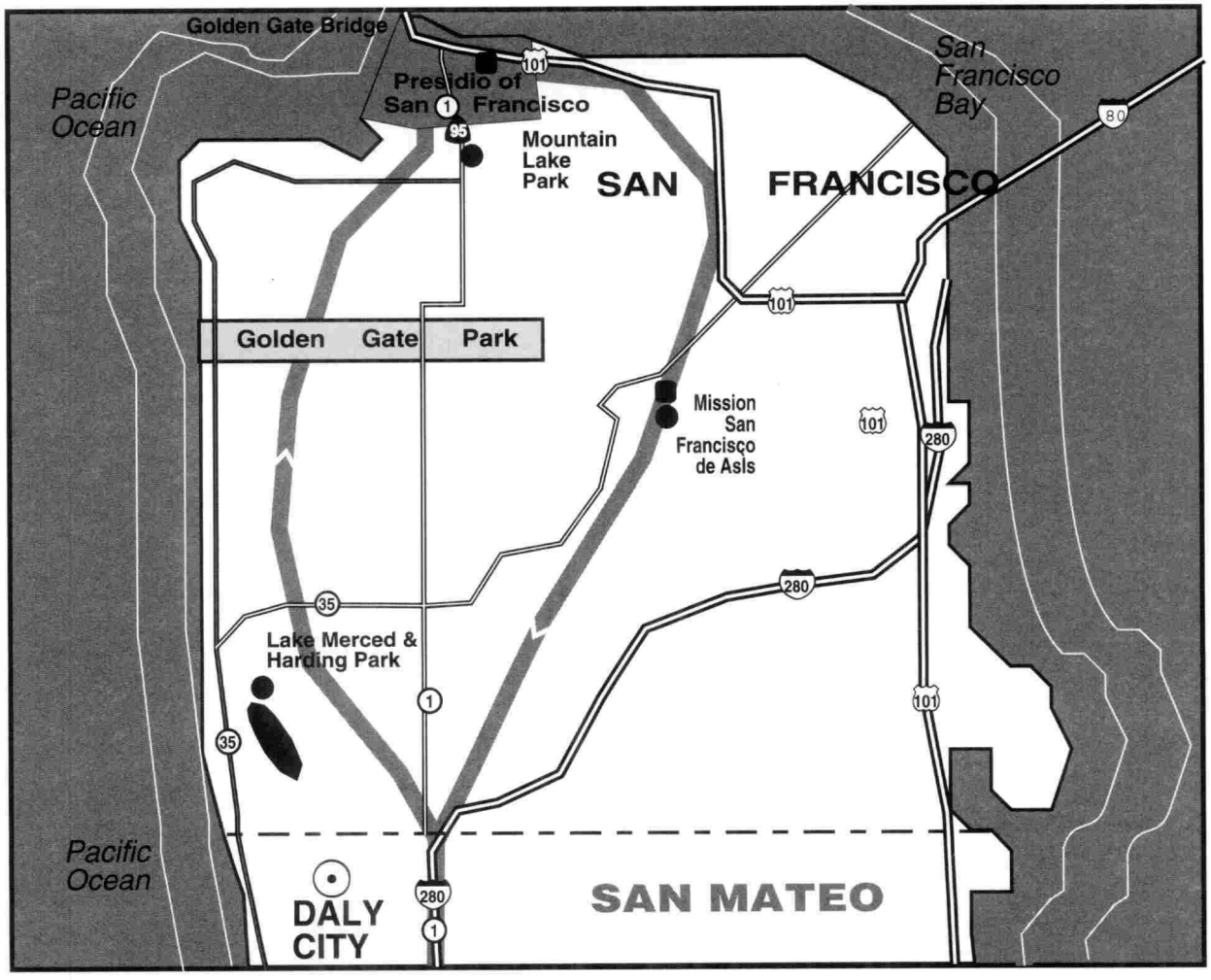
Agency/Organization Coordination
Bay Area Ridge Trail
Cities of
- Atherton
- Menlo Park
- Portola Valley
- San Mateo
- Sharon Heights
- West Menlo Park
- Woodside

County of San Mateo
- Parks & Recreation Department
- Planning Department
- Trails Advisory Committee
- Historical Advisory Committee

Muwekma-Ohlone Tribe of San Francisco Bay
Ohlone Tribe
San Francisco Bay Trail Project
San Mateo County Historical Society
State of California
- Caltrans
- Coastal Conservancy
- Department of Fish and Game
- Native American Heritage Commission
- Office of Historic Preservation
- Office of Tourism
- State Lands Commission

Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail
San Francisco City and County
California





N

Approximate scale in miles

0 1 2

605 | 80,063A
March 96 | PGSO-AI

Legend

- Historic Trail Corridor
- Historic Site
- Expedition Campsite Number / Name from Font's Diary
- Interpretive Site
- County Boundary

San Francisco County

Historic Route. The historic route enters San Francisco to the east of Lake Merced and proceeds north several miles to Mountain Lake, located in the southernmost portion of the Presidio of San Francisco. Mountain Lake is the base camp from which Anza explored the area that was eventually to become the City of San Francisco. The area traversed by the trail route is heavily urbanized.

Federal Components
Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA)/ Presidio of San Francisco (NPS)

High Potential Route Segments
Trail within the Presidio

Historic Sites
Camp # 95, Mountain Lake
GGNRA Presidio of San Francisco including Fort Point, the site of the original presidio around Pershing Square, and a remnant of the *comandancia* in the Presidio Community Club
Mission San Francisco de Asís (Mission Dolores)

Interpretive Sites
Lake Merced and Harding Park
Golden Gate Park
Mountain Lake Park (City portion)

Recreational Trail
A walking path can be marked on the historic route on sidewalks and on paths within parks.

Potential exists for a continuous equestrian route, although discussions with the City Parks Department indicate that this route would not be marked as a permanent trail, but would be available on a permit basis. A connection with San Mateo County would have to be worked out. The recently completed Master Plan for Golden Gate Park shows an alignment for the Anza Trail.

The trail enters San Francisco County on an existing trail on the west side of Lake Merced and connects with the horse trail on the east side of Sunset Boulevard to Golden Gate Park, follows bridle trails through the park to Park Presidio Boulevard and Fulton Street and follows the horse trail on the east side of Park Presidio Boulevard to Mountain Lake Park. This part of the horse path crosses several busy east--west streets, a safety concern to the Parks Department. From Mountain Lake Park to the Golden Gate Bridge Area, the NPS has designated a hiking trail tracing the route of the Anza expedition. Equestrian use in this area is limited.

Parts of the historic route within parks have designated bicycle paths. A continuous bicycle route can be identified with the Bicycle Advisory Committee.

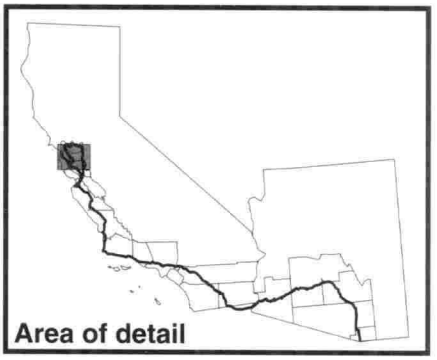
Auto Route (marked)
Continue north on Junipero Serra from San Mateo County, west on Stanley Drive to Lake Merced Boulevard north, to Sunset Boulevard to Golden Gate Park. Within the park follow Martin Luther King Drive east to Cross Over Drive north to Park Presidio By Pass Drive east to Presidio Parkway north to Mountain Lake Park. From the park, follow West Pacific Avenue east to Arguello Boulevard north to the area of the Presidio Officers' Club and Pershing Square. Proceed east along Moraga Avenue to Funston, turning north to the Presidio Army Museum. Proceed west along Lincoln Boulevard to Fort Point, Anza's selected site for the presidio.

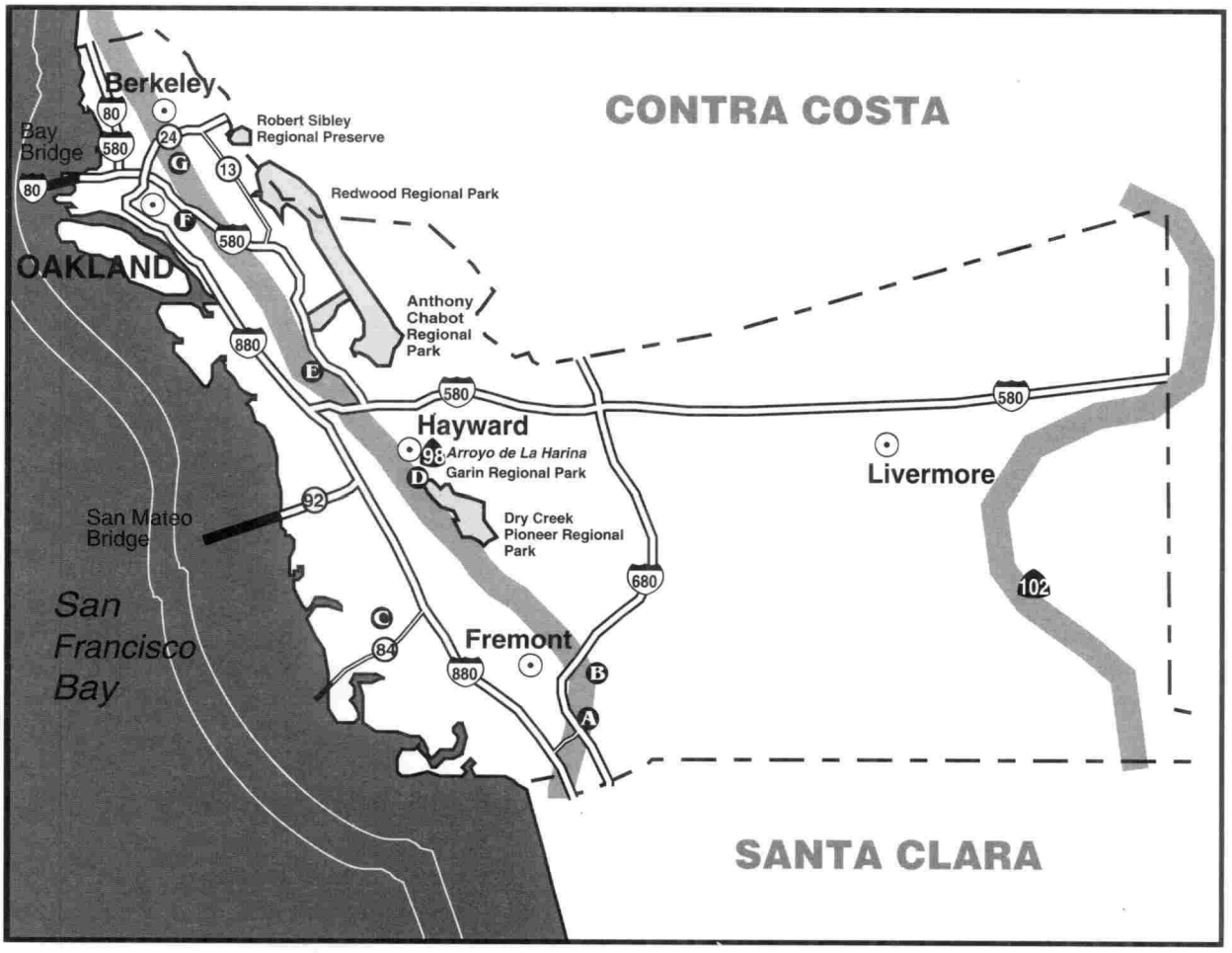
Agency/Organization Coordination
City of San Francisco
- Bicycle Advisory Committee
- Department of City Planning
- Department of Public Works
- Recreation and Park Department

Franciscans
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Muwekma-Ohlone Tribe of San Francisco Bay
Ohlone Tribe
State of California
- Department of Fish and Game
- Native American Heritage Commission
- Office of Historic Preservation
- Office of Tourism
- State Lands Commission

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail
Alameda County
California





Legend

- Historic Trail Corridor
- Historic Site
- Expedition Campsite Number / Name from Font's Diary
- County Boundary
- Interpretive Site
- A Rancho Higuera Historical Park
- B Mission San Jose Stanford Avenue Staging Area
- C Coyote Hills Regional Park
- D Hayward City Hall
- E San Leandro Memorial Park
- F Mills College
- G California College of Arts & Crafts

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Approximate scale in miles

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March 96 | PGSO-AI

Alameda County

Historic Route. The historic route for exploration of the East Bay passes northbound from Santa Clara County into Alameda County in the Bay plain, then ascends into the low hills to parallel San Francisco Bay for several miles to a campsite on San Lorenzo Creek, in Hayward today. It then continues along the foothills to enter Contra Costa County. The route continues north and east along the Carquinez Strait, Suisun Bay, and the Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta past Oakley to the vicinity of Bethany where the exploration was terminated. The explorers headed south toward Monterey, reentering Alameda County south of Clifton Court Forebay.

According to Bolton, the established reference for the historic corridor, the route south crossed Patterson Pass, then ascended Crane Ridge and dropped into the Arroyo Mocho to Livermore Valley and then to San Antonio Valley and eastern Santa Clara County. This portion of the historic route is under review by a historian.

Federal Components
San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge (USFWS)

Interpretive Sites
Rancho Higuera Historical Park
Mission San José
Camp #98, Hayward City Hall
San Leandro Memorial Park
Mills College
California College of Arts and Crafts

Recreational Trail
Alameda and Contra Costa Counties are served by the East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD), the agency with primary responsibility for planning and implementing regional parks and a regional trail system. EBRPD is helping to implement the Bay Ridge Trail which would be an appropriate multiuse recreational component of the Anza Trail. In the western county, this trail parallels the historic route and provides several viewpoints which overlook the historic route and landmarks noted by the expedition diarists. In the City of Fremont, the Alameda Creek Trail connects the recreational trail to Coyote Hills Regional Park and South San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Preserve.

In the eastern part of Alameda County, the Livermore Area Recreation and Park District Regional Trail Plan shows existing or proposed trails which follow the historical route fairly closely. The regional and open space functions of this district have recently been included within EBRPD jurisdiction. The Mountain House development, which is in San Joaquin County, and a landowner have planned easements for the trail.

The auto tour route described below has potential to become a marked bicycle route on the historic route.

Auto Route (marked)
From Santa Clara County, continue on Interstate 680 to Mission Boulevard west to Interstate 880 and then to Interstate 80 to enter Contra Costa County.

Auto Tour (guide book)
From Santa Clara County take North Park Victoria Boulevard north to Scotts Creek Road, west to Warm Springs Road, north to Mission Boulevard. Follow Mission Boulevard north past Ohlone College and Mission San José into Hayward to Foothill Boulevard. Turn east on Foothill to the Hayward Civic Center at San Lorenzo Creek. Continue north on Foothill to Mattox Road, west to East 14th Street, north to Dutton Avenue, east to MacArthur Boulevard north to Mills College.

The auto tour would then go to downtown Oakland and the Oakland Museum and continue north on Grand Avenue to Pleasant Valley Avenue to 51st Street, north to Martin Luther King Boulevard to Colusa Avenue, then west on Fairmount Avenue in Kensington to San Pablo Avenue.

For the expedition return route to Monterey, the auto route continues west on Patterson Pass Road from San Joaquin and Contra Costa counties until it ends at Greenville Road. Go south on Greenville Road, west on Tesla Road (County Road J2) two and one-half miles to Mines Road, southeast. This road

follows the Arroyo Mocho into the San Antonio Valley and Santa Clara County.

Points of Interest (not included in the proposal):

- Ohlone College. Former site of extensive Ohlone village near Mission San Jose.
- California State College at Hayward. Overlook.
- Oakland Museum. Extensive American Indian and Spanish colonial exhibits.
- Schools along Anza Route. Castlemont High and Oakland High on MacArthur Boulevard; Oakland Tech on Broadway; Berkeley High on Milvia; Albany High on Key Route Boulevard.

Agency/Organization Coordination

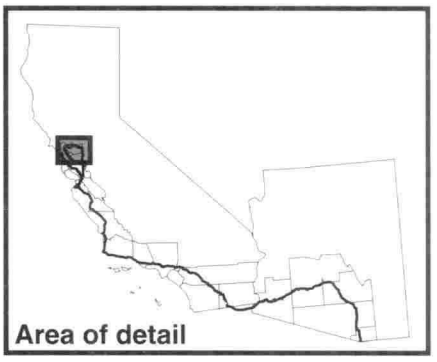
Alameda County
- Planning Department
- Public Works Department
- Transportation Department

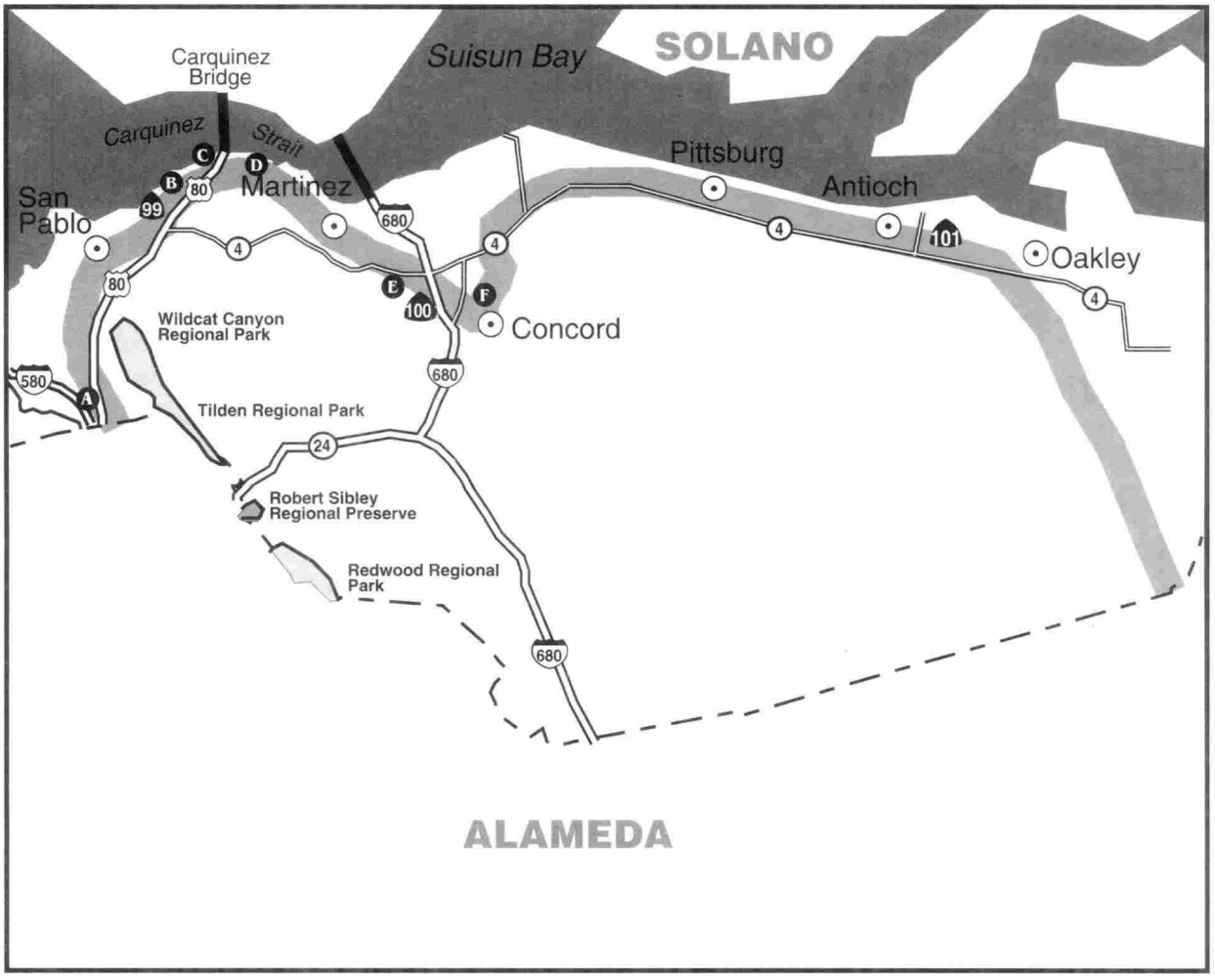
Bay Area Ridge Trail
California College of Arts and Crafts
Cities of
- Albany
- Berkeley
- Fremont
- Hayward
- Newark
- Oakland
- San Leandro
- San Lorenzo

East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD)
East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD)
East Bay Trails Council
Livermore Area Recreation & Park District (LARPD)
Mills College
Muwekma-Ohlone Tribe of San Francisco Bay
Ohlone Tribe
State of California
- Caltrans
- Coastal Conservancy
- Department of Parks & Recreation
  Carnegie State Vehicular Recreation Area
- Native American Heritage Commission
- Office of Historic Preservation
- Office of Tourism
- State Lands Commission

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Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail
Contra Costa County
California





Legend

- Historic Trail Corridor
- Historic Site
- 99 Expedition Campsite Number Name from Font's Diary
- County Boundary
- A Interpretive Site
  - A Rancho San Pablo Marker
  - B Rodeo Campsite Marker
  - C Vista Del Rio - Noon Camp
  - D Carquinez Regional Shoreline
  - E John Muir National Historic Site Vicente Martinez Adobe
  - F Hillcrest Community Park Salvio Pacheco Adobe Fernando Pacheco Adobe

N

Approximate scale in miles

0 5 10

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March 96 | PGSO-AI

Contra Costa County

Historic Route. From Alameda County the historic route approaches the Bay along what is now Masonic Boulevard and San Pablo Avenue, reaching the first campsite near Rodeo. From Rodeo, the route continues north and then east along San Pablo Bay and east along Carquinez Strait to Suisun Bay, and the Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta. In the vicinity of Bethany today, the expedition ended its exploration and headed south toward Monterey.

Federal Components

John Muir National Historic Site (Vicente Martinez Adobe)

Interpretive Sites

Rancho San Pablo Marker
Camp #99, Rodeo
Vista del Rio
Salvio Pacheco Adobe
Don Fernando Pacheco Adobe/ Hillcrest Community Park
East Bay Regional Park District

- Lone Tree Point, Rodeo
- Selby Open Space
- Carquinez Strait Regional Shoreline
- Delta–De Anza Trail and viewpoint

Recreational Trail

Contra Costa County is served by the East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD), the agency with primary responsibility for planning and implementing regional parks and a regional trail system. Within the county, multiuse trails are existing or proposed along nearly the entire historic route. EBRPD is helping to implement the San Francisco Bay Trail which links several EBRPD parks in western Contra Costa County, including Lone Tree Point, Selby Open Space, and Carquinez Strait Regional Shoreline. The San Francisco Bay Trail board has passed a resolution to support and cooperate with the NPS to identify areas where signs can be installed to celebrate both trails.

The State of California Lands Commission is the lead agency is a multi–agency effort to establish a Carquinez Strait Recreation Area. This effort should enhance the possibility of completing the Bay Trail in the western county. EBRPD has already completed portions of the Delta—De Anza Trail which links the Iron Horse Trail along Walnut Creek in the Concord area to the eastern county line. This trail includes a vista point which provides views of the Suisun Bay and the Delta similar to those Anza and Font would have had.

Auto Route (marked)

From Alameda County, exit interstate 80 at San Pablo Avenue and follow it north to Crockett where it becomes Pomona Street and then Carquinez Scenic Drive. Follow this drive to Port Costa, turn south on McEwen Road to state highway 4, east. Continue on highway 4 through Oakley and Brentwood. North of Byron continue on County Road J4 to Patterson Pass Road in San Joaquin County. Patterson Pass Road turns west and enters Alameda County.

Auto Tour (guide book)

Follow San Pablo Avenue north–northeast to Crockett passing the Rodeo campsite at Parker Street in Rodeo. Before the Carquinez Strait Bridge, take Merchant Street up the hill to Kendall Street to Vista del Rio, the midday camp and viewpoint. Return to San Pablo Avenue, which becomes Pomona Street in Crockett, and then Carquinez Scenic Drive. Follow this drive to Port Costa, turn south on McEwen Road, which becomes Franklin Canyon Road, to Martinez. Turn north on Alhambra Road toward downtown Martinez, east on Escobar Street, south on Court Street which becomes Pine Street and then Pacheco Boulevard. Follow this boulevard east–southeast to Contra Costa Boulevard to Willow Pass Road. Camp 100 is where Willow Pass Road crosses Walnut Creek. Continue on Willow Pass Road to highway 4 and the auto route described above.

Points of Interest (not included in the proposal):

- Alvarado Adobe. Home of Governor of California, 1836–42.

- Jose Joaquin Moraga Adobe. Adobe Lane, Orinda. Oldest standing building in Contra Costa County, built in 1891 by the grand son of Anza's Lieutenant Moraga. Not open to the public.

- Abelino Altamirano Adobe. 295 Millthwait Drive, Martinez. Built in 1848. Not open to the public.

Agency/Organization Coordination

Cities of
- Antioch
- Brentwood
- Byron
- Concord
- Crockett
- Hercules
- Knightsen
- Martinez
- Oakley
- Pinole
- Pittsburg
- Richmond
- West Pittsburg

County of Contra Costa
- Planning Department
- Public Works Department

East Bay Municipal Utilities District (EBMUD)
East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD)
Moraga Historical Society
Muwekma–Ohlone Tribe of San Francisco Bay
Ohlone Tribe
San Francisco Bay Trail Project
State of California
- Caltrans
- Coastal Conservancy
- Department of Fish and Game
- Department of Parks and Recreation
- Native American Heritage Commission
- Office of Historic Preservation
- Office of Tourism
- State Lands Commission

Appendix D: Trail-Long Themes and Subthemes Preliminary Alternatives

TOPIC/THEME	SUBTOPICS		
	ALTERNATIVE A	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**
Pre-1775 The Spanish had a long history in Mexico and the Western U.S.		The 1774 exploratory trip. Sebastian Tarabal. Kino/Jesuits Franciscans/Serra Mission/presidio system Galvez/Bucareli Culiacan, Sinaloa, Sonora	Same as B.
1775-76 Trek Anza organized, provisioned, and led a group of 240 to start 2 missions and a presidio at San Francisco Bay.	Anza's biography. Anza/Font relationship. Colonists/ethnicity. Provisions. Order of the march. Adversities/challenges: • Nogales to the Gila • The Gila River • Through the desert • Mountain passage • San Gabriel/Monterey • To San Francisco Bay • East Bay exploration Campsite selection. Dependence upon Indian trails and guidance. • Pima (Tohono O'odham) • Gila River • Yuma (Quechan)/Palma • Cahuilla • Gabrielino/Tongva • Chumash • Salinan • Esselen • Ohlone Mission destinations.	Alternative A topics plus Culiacan to Nogales. San Gabriel to San Diego. Return from Monterey.	Same as B.
Effect of the Trail The establishment of an overland route from Sonora to San Francisco, even though short-term, helped ensure the success of Spanish settlements in Alta California.	Moraga/founding of presidio and mission in San Francisco. Expedition members who stayed at San Gabriel and Monterey. Increase in livestock.	Continuing relations with Palma and the Yumas. Pueblos of San Jose and Los Angeles. Misión Santa Clara de Asís	Later uses of the trail: • Mormon Battalion • Southern Emigrant • Butterfield Stage • El Camino Real Spanish plan for missions and presidios. Spanish colonial settlement/land grants.

TOPIC/THEME	SUBTOPICS		
	ALTERNATIVE A	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**
Natural Elements Survival depends on knowledge of natural forces and the environment.	Trail follows water. Transition through physiographic regions [Basin & Range (Sonoran Desert, Salton Trough); Pacific Border (Los Angeles Ranges, Coastal Ranges)]: • Weather and climate. • Vegetation. • Water. • Physical features • Landmarks. Transition through life zones. Need for water, food, firewood, and pasture. Indian guidance.	Same as A.	Same as A.
Land Management Cultures manage land differently.	The historic natural and visual landscape. Federal and state land managing agencies and their philosophies.	Alternative A plus Native American: • socio-political organization and territory • spirituality and the land • sacred sites • farming • fishing/hunting • gathering • trading Spanish • land ownership system • religion and land use • use of Indian labor • impact on Native American populations • commercial production • trading • farming • livestock raising	Alternative B plus Changes over time in federal, state, and local land managing agencies philosophies and roles. Mexican • Political organization • ranchos Anglo-American

TOPIC/THEME	SUBTOPICS		
	ALTERNATIVE A	**ALTERNATIVE B**	**ALTERNATIVE C**
Relationship to Today Native American and Spanish colonial influences are seen in contemporary culture.		Native American & Spanish influences on each other. Architecture. Archeological sites. Place names. Use of expedition journals.	Evolution of trail uses. Travel and trade routes. Multi-cultural society. Hispanic & Indian culture today. Anza and popular culture. Re-enactments.

INTERPRETIVE REGIONS, THEMES, AND KEY POINTS

REGION/THEMES	KEY POINTS		
	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C
Santa Cruz River	The Santa Cruz River provided a familiar pathway for the expedition. Here they suffered their one loss of life.	Spanish exploration of the river and the Pimería Alta began with Kino in 1691.	River provides water for riparian habitat to around Green Valley; source is annual rainfall and effluent from International Wastewater Treatment Plan near Nogales. Modern human interventions robbed northern river of most water and reduced the Tohono O'odham's ability to engage in their traditional agriculture.
Gila River	Pima farming villages and Yumas (Quechan) provided safe passage for the expedition. They endured two births and illness. With help of the Yumas, they met the challenge of crossing the Colorado.	The Pima confederation along the middle Gila River provisioned travelers with planned wheat surpluses through the 49'er days. The Yumas closed the Colorado crossing to Spanish use in 1781.	The river has been a continuing source of water for agriculture. The environment has changed since Anza came through. [Las Lagunas were a series of lakes with rare species of beaver, fish, and water fowl. There is now a dam at Painted Rocks.]
California Desert and Mountain Pass	The need to find dependable water directed their travel. The colonists survived one of the coldest winters recorded. They celebrated a Christmas Eve birth. The mountain pass led them to land similar to Spain.		

REGION/THEMES	KEY POINTS		
	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C
San Gabriel to Monterey	The colonists spent six weeks at the mission while Anza and Font traveled to San Diego. They followed an established Spanish route.	Relationships of Spanish and Indian in the Missions Spanish land grants	
Monterey to San Francisco	Anza argued with Rivera over siting a mission and presidio at San Francisco Bay. A group of twenty reconnoitered the Bay area. They selected sites for the presidio and mission.		
The East Bay	The expedition explored the east bay. Anza and Font argued over whether the Carquinez Strait was a lake or a river.		

Appendix E: State Liability Statutes

State of Arizona

Section 1. Title 33, Arizona Revised Statutes, Chapter 12, Article 1, section 33-1551

CHAPTER 12

LIABILITIES AND DUTIES ON PROPERTY USED FOR EDUCATION AND RECREATION

ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 33–1551. Duty of owner, lessee or occupant of premises to recreational users; liability; definitions

A. A public or private owner, easement holder, lessee or occupant of a premises is not liable to a recreational or educational user except upon a showing that the owner, easement holder, lessee or occupant was guilty of wilful, malicious or grossly negligent conduct which was a direct cause of the injury to the recreational or educational user.

B. As used in this section:

1. "Educational user" means a person to whom permission has been granted or implied without the payment of an admission fee or other consideration to enter upon premises to participate in an educational program, including but not limited to, the viewing of historical, natural, archaeological or scientific sights.

2. "Premises" means agricultural, range, open space, park, flood control, mining, forest or railroad lands, and any other similar lands, wherever located, which are available to a recreational or educational user, including, but not limited to, paved or unpaved multi-use trails and special purpose roads or trails not open to automotive use by the public and any building [1] improvement, fixture, water conveyance system, body of water, channel, canal or lateral, road, trail or structure on such lands.

3. "Recreational user" means a person to whom permission has been granted or implied without the payment of an admission fee or other consideration to travel across or to enter upon premises to hunt, fish, trap, camp, hike, ride, exercise, swim or engage in similar pursuits. The purchase of a state hunting, trapping or fishing license is not the payment of an admission fee or other consideration as provided in this section.

C. This section does not limit the liability which otherwise exists for maintaining an attractive nuisance, except with respect to dams, channels, canals and lateral ditches used for flood control, agricultural, industrial, metallurgical or municipal purposes.

Amended by Laws 1993, Ch. 90, § 25.

[1] So in original. Should probably be a comma following "building".

State of California

CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE SECTION 846

§ 846. Permission to enter for recreational purposes

An owner of any estate or any other interest in real property, whether possessory or nonpossessory, owes no duty of care to keep the premises safe for entry or use by others for any recreational purpose or to give any warning of hazardous conditions, uses of, structures, or activities on such premises to persons entering for such purpose, except as provided in this section.

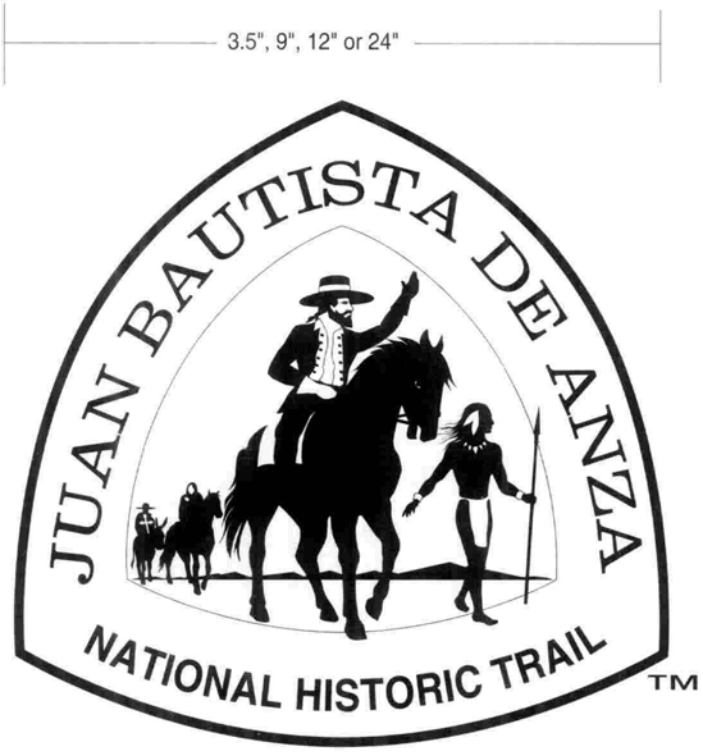
A "recreational purpose," as used in this section, includes such activities as fishing, hunting, camping, water sports, hiking, spelunking, sport parachuting, riding, including animal riding, snowmobiling, and all other types of vehicular riding, rock collecting, sightseeing, picnicking, nature study, nature contacting, recreational gardening, gleaning, hang gliding, winter sports, and viewing or enjoying historical, archaeological, scenic, natural, or scientific sites.

An owner of any estate or any other interest in real property, whether possessory or nonpossessory, who gives permission to another for entry or use for the above purpose upon the premises does not thereby (a) extend any assurance that the premises are safe for such purpose, or (b) constitute the person to whom permission has been granted the legal status of an invitee or licensee to whom a duty of care is owed or (c) assume responsibility for or incur liability for any injury to person or property caused by any act of such person to whom permission has been granted except as provided in this section.

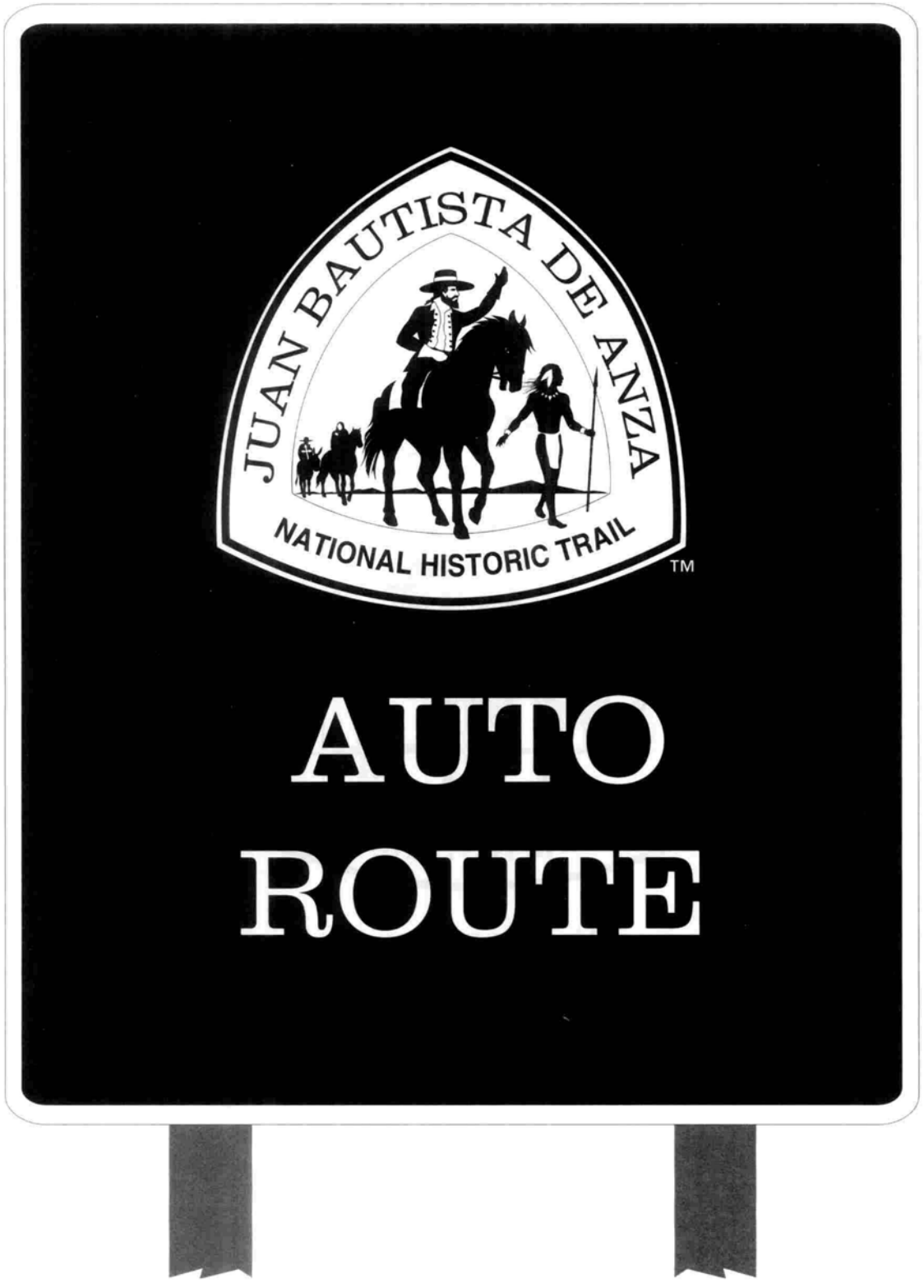
This section does not limit the liability which otherwise exists (a) for willful or malicious failure to guard or warn against a dangerous condition, use, structure or activity; or (b) for injury suffered in any case where permission to enter for the above purpose was granted for a consideration other than the consideration, if any, paid to said landowner by the state, or where consideration has been received from others for the same purpose; or (c) to any persons who are expressly invited rather than merely permitted to come upon the premises by the landowner.

Nothing in this section creates a duty of care or ground of liability for injury to person or property.

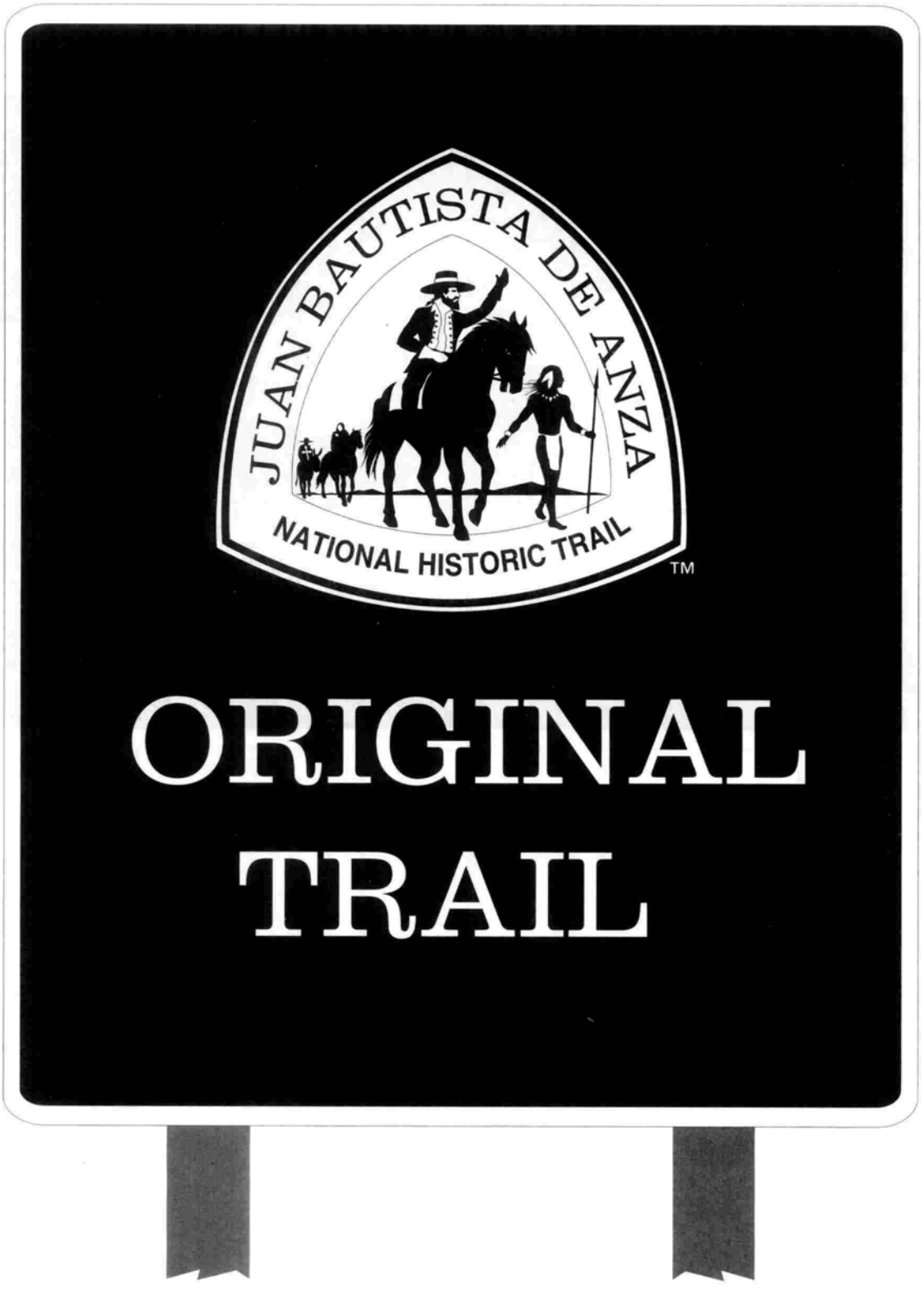
Appendix F: Recommended Signs



Uniform marker



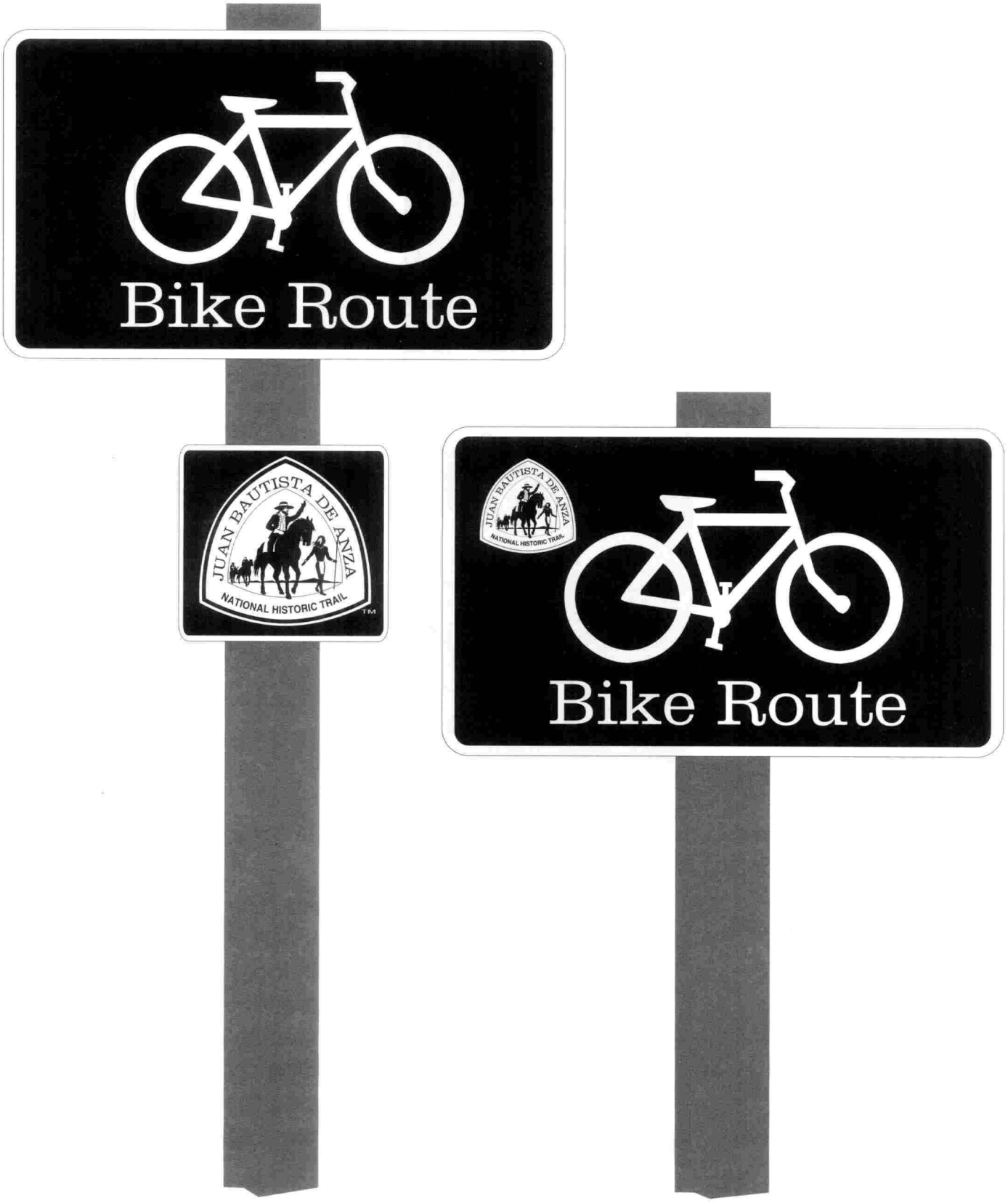
Auto route sign using uniform marker where route deviates from historic route



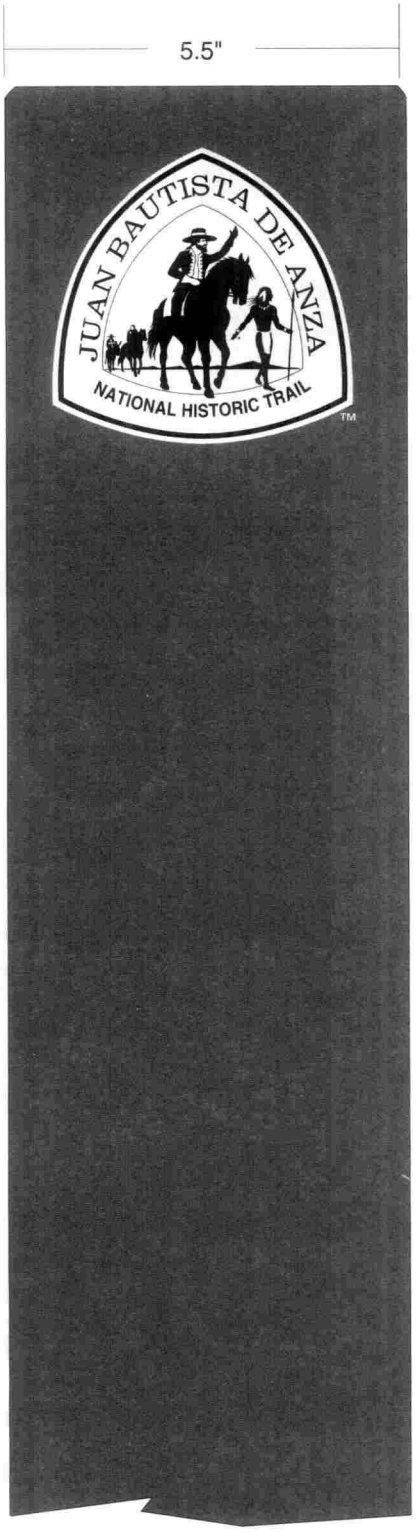
Auto route sign using uniform marker where roadway is on the historic route



Site directional sign on auto route



Sample uniform markers used on bike route on historic trail



Note: The National Park Service will coordinate with local American Indian representatives to develop a means of identifying the village or tribe present during the passage of the Anza Expeditions

Recreational trail marker on historic route



Sample recreational trail markers used to maintain continuity when trail deviates from the historic route

Appendix G:
Sample Memorandum of Understanding

Between the U.S. Department of the Interior and the State of _____
Concerning the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail

This Memorandum of Understanding is entered into by and between the U.S. Department of the Interior ("Interior") and the State of _____ ("State").

I. Authorities

This Memorandum of Understanding is developed under the following authorities:

A. The National Trails System Act (16 USC 1241, et seq.), as amended by Public Law 101-365 (104 Stat. 429, 16 USC 1244 Sec.5[a][17]).

B. Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 (42 USC 4201 et seq.).

II. Purpose

The purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding is to provide the basis for cooperation between Interior and the State to implement the *Comprehensive Management and Use Plan* for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

III. Background

Public Law 100-365 (104 Stat. 429, 16 USC 1241 Sec.2 [a][17],[b], amended the National Trails System Act ("the Act") to establish the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail ("the Trail"). The Act places responsibility for administering the Trail with the Secretary of the Interior ("Secretary"). Only federal lands are to be administered as initial protection components of the Trail; but the Act authorizes the Secretary to encourage and to assist State, local, or private entities in establishing, administering, and protecting those segments of the Trail which cross nonfederally owned lands. In furtherance of that objective, the Act provides that Memoranda of Understanding between Interior and cooperating nonfederal agencies may be written for marking the Trail, establishing rights-of-way, and developing and maintaining facilities. Pursuant to the Act, the *Comprehensive Management and Use Plan* for the Trail outlines objectives and practices to be observed in the management of the Trail and identifies significant potential Trail components, procedures for nonfederal certification, and the process to mark the Trail. The Governor of the State of _____ and appropriate State agencies were consulted in the preparation and approval of the *Comprehensive Management and Use Plan.*

IV. Responsibilities

The State and Interior mutually desire that the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail across the State of _____ be appropriately marked, administered, and managed so as to accomplish the purposes of the National Trails System Act. Accordingly, the State and Interior agree to carry out the following responsibilities for this purpose:

A. The U.S. Department of the Interior and the State of _____ mutually agree to:

1. Establish individual coordinators within each administering agency for Trail administration activities.

2. Adopt the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail *Comprehensive Management and Use Plan*, dated _____, and manage the trail's resources as appropriate and feasible.

3. Keep each other informed and consult periodically on management problems pertaining to the Trail, including consultation with the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail Advisory Council.

4. Subject to the availability of funds and personnel, provide assistance at the request of either party for the planning and development of facilities, acquisition of land, and the administration of the Trail.

B. Interior agrees to:

1. Designate the National Park Service (NPS) as the federal agency to carry out the Department's responsibilities, as appropriate, concerning the Trail.

2. Provide the State with an initial set of Trail markers in accordance with the marking program established in the *Comprehensive Management and Use Plan* and authorize highway department use of the logo for appropriate directional signs.

3. Publish a notice of the Trail route in the *Federal Register.*

4. Upon request and as funds permit, provide technical assistance for planning access, protection, facilities, interpretation, and other aspects of management of the Trail.

5. Assist, as possible, private landowners and nonfederal managing entities with cultural resource compliance assistance (i.e., National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, sections 106 and 110) and natural resource compliance assistance, including on-site technical evaluations and reviews of plans, designs, and mitigation measures.

6. Support efforts that promote the whole trail as a single, integrated system.

C. The State agrees to:

1. Mark the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail with an initial set of markers furnished by the National Park Service according to the marking process identified in the *Comprehensive Management and Use Plan* for the Trail.

2. Maintain the trail markers erected under item C.1.

3. Administer, manage, protect, and maintain State-owned Trail sites and segments in accordance with the purpose of the Trail and the *Comprehensive Management and Use Plan.*

4. Develop, operate, and maintain public access, interpretive and recreational opportunities, and visitor use facilities in accordance with the *Comprehensive Management and Use Plan*, and recommend appropriate State facilities to house NPS interpretive media or to receive NPS technical assistance.

5. Assist, as possible, private landowners and nonfederal managing entities with cultural resource compliance assistance (i.e., National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, sections 106 and 110) and natural resource compliance assistance, including on-site technical evaluations and reviews of plans, designs, and mitigation measures.

6. Identify trail projects in appropriate programming documents (e.g., SCORP) and seek funding from State appropriations and federal sources such as the Land and Water Conservation Fund or historic preservation grants (e.g., National Historic Landmark Program, Historic Preservation Fund) for acquiring, administering, managing, developing, operating, and maintaining State-owned Trail sites and segments or preserving privately owned sites on the National Register of Historic Places or designated as National Historic Landmark sites.

7. Seek such additional State legislative authority as may be required for public use of, and to obligate State funds for management of, State-owned rights-of-way, sites, or other lands in the trail corridor.

8. Promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary for proper administration and protection of State-owned or privately owned sites and segments.

9. Seek cooperative agreements with owners of those private lands within the Trail corridor adjoining high potential State-owned sites and segments where necessary to ensure adequate protection or public access.

10. Consider acquiring necessary interests in those lands identified in item C.9. above where cooperative agreements with private landowners cannot be consummated.

11. Work cooperatively to develop an interstate task force to publicize the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail on a national and international basis.

V. Nondiscrimination

During the performance of this Memorandum of Understanding, the cooperators agree to abide by the terms of Executive Order 11246 on nondiscrimination and will not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, age, sex, or national origin. The cooperators will take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed without regard to their race, color, religion, age, sex, or national origin. No otherwise qualified individual will be denied access to a program or activity solely on the basis of a handicap.

VI. Officials Not to Benefit

No member of or delegate to Congress or resident Commissioner shall be admitted to any share or part of this Memorandum of Understanding or to any benefit that may arise therefrom, but this provision shall not be construed to extend to this Memorandum of Understanding if made with a corporation for its general benefit.

VII. Limitation

Nothing in this Memorandum of Understanding will be construed as limiting or affecting in any way the authority or legal responsibilities of Interior or the State to perform beyond the respective authority of each or to require either party to expend funds in any context or other obligation for future payment of funds or services in excess of those available or authorized for expenditure.

VIII. Amendment and Termination

Amendments to this Memorandum of Understanding may be proposed by either party and shall become effective upon written approval by both parties.

This Memorandum of Understanding will exist for a period of no longer than ten years, at which time all parties to the Memorandum of Understanding will evaluate its benefits and determine if the Memorandum should be reaffirmed. It may be terminated or revised upon 60 days advance written notice given by one of the parties to the other, or it may be terminated earlier by mutual consent of both parties.

IX. Execution

In witness whereof, the parties hereto have executed this Memorandum of Understanding as of the last date written below:

_____	_____	_____	_____
Secretary of the Interior	*Date*	*Governor, State of_____*	*Date*

Appendix H: Sample Cooperative Agreement

(agreement number)

Cooperative Agreement Between
The National Park Service, Department of the Interior
and X, Y, and Z

ARTICLE I - BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

A. Legislative authority:

This Cooperative Agreement between the National Park Service, Pacific West Field Area, Department of the Interior (hereafter "NPS") and X, Y, and Z is entered into by the authority of Public Law 90-543 as amended by Public Law 101-365 (The National Trails System Act).

B. Public Purpose:

The public purpose of this project or assistance is to further the planning, development, operation, maintenance, and protection of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail (hereafter, "Anza Trail"), a long-distance trail authorized by Congress as a component of the national trails system in 1990. The National Trails System Act limits direct federal involvement in acquiring, developing, protecting, and managing the Anza Trail and places heavy emphasis on the involvement of private voluntary interests in efforts associated with the trail. Since the trail cannot achieve the level of completion described in the Trail comprehensive management plan (hereafter, "CMP") without active and continuing volunteer involvement, it is in the public interest that the NPS and X, Y, and Z act in a concerted manners to accomplish this work. This assistance is designed to support and ensure an ongoing private volunteer effort to carry out these tasks through a project or organization that has the trail and the objectives of the trail and the National Trails System Act as its focus. This assistance will help encourage volunteerism by providing continuing and expanded opportunities for individuals to participate in the conservation and protection of nationally significant resources and the development of recreational and educational trail opportunities under the overall administration of the NPS.

C. Specific objectives of this Agreement:

1. Encourage private sector participation in the planning, development, and protection of the Anza Trail.

2. Increase public awareness and use of the Anza Trail and support for its complete development.

3. Support and strengthen the capabilities of volunteers to take the leadership role within the private sector in planning, developing, and protecting the Anza Trail.

ARTICLE II - STATEMENT OF WORK

X, Y, and Z agree to

1. Assist in the implementation of the Anza Trail CMP in consultation with and subject to the approval of the NPS.

2. Assist with on–the–ground construction of the Anza Trail by such activities as organizing volunteer work crews, sponsoring trail segment openings, or others.

3. Promote public awareness and support of the Anza Trail through such activities as encouraging local news media to feature the Anza Trail, sponsoring events, and identifying other activities which bring the trail to public attention.

The National Park Service agrees to

1. Coordinate the continued planning and implementation of the Anza Trail CMP.

2. Provide financial assistance for work mutually agreed to and performed as part of this agreement.

3. Be substantially involved in the management and execution of the project, as follows:

   a. Prepare, as appropriate, other planning documents and reports of the Anza Trail to guide the activities X, Y, and Z in developing and maintaining the trail.

   b. Take the necessary actions or ensure that others take such actions to fully comply with applicable federal laws and regulations (e.g. the National Environmental Policy Act and Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act).

   c. Work with X, Y, and Z to ensure that printed information about the Anza Trail for public distribution correctly reflects the national status of the Anza Trail and any applicable regulations about which users must be aware.

   d. Provide, as appropriate, tools, equipment, supplies, and materials needed by X, Y, and Z for trail planning and development activities.

   e. Provide training and assistance in trail planning, development, protection, and public relations to X, Y, and Z, as needed.

4. Assign a Government Technical Representative (GTR) and a Government Field Representative (GFR).

   a. The GTR will administer this Cooperative Agreement.

   b. The GFR will provide technical support, guidance, documentation, consultation, and liaison with X, Y, and Z in connection with the tasks identified in the attached work plan.

Both NPS and X, Y, and Z agree to:

1. Work together to ensure that the Anza Trail is consistently and adequately signed, constructed, marked, interpreted, managed, and maintained as a national historic trail.

2. Cooperate to the fullest extent in all activities related to the Anza Trail to assure that the efforts of each party will complement those of the other. The parties will meet, have telephone conferences with agendas, or communicate in writing at regularly agreed upon times to plan and to discuss activities related to the Anza Trail, to determine ways of enhancing the project, and to encourage and enhance participation of all constituents.

3. Abide by the terms of Executive Order #11246 on nondiscrimination and not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. The parties will take affirmative action to ensure the participants are involved without regard to their race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

ARTICLE III - TERM OF AGREEMENT

This Agreement will commence upon the date of the final signature and will be in effect for one year unless terminated as provided in Article V. The Agreement may be renewed on a yearly basis for four one-year option periods. Funding is subject to the availability of funds each fiscal year and will be provided in conformance with mutually approved annual plans and modifications to this agreement.

ARTICLE IV - KEY OFFICIALS

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	X, Y, and Z
_____GTR	_____, Executive Director
GFR (address, phone)	(address, phone)

ARTICLE V - AWARD, PAYMENT/INVOICES

1. Assistance under this Agreement may include the provision of financial assistance and/or the provision of property.

Financial assistance will be budgeted and funds awarded based on information contained on SF 424A, Budget Information-Non-construction, or on SF 424C, Budget Information-Construction, as applicable. Awards will be subject to the auditing and accounting policies and procedures outlined in the applicable Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circulares.

2. Payment of financial assistance will be made through reimbursement arrangement as per the guidance established by the General Provisions for Cooperative Agreements (NPS-20, Release No.4, March 1994). For transfer of funds to occur, Standard Form 270 (SF 270) shall be submitted for each payment to the Pacific Great Basin System Support Office, Planning and Partnerships Team, 600 Harrison Street, Suite 600, San Francisco, CA 94107. Funds transferred from the National Park Service will be sent to X, Y, and Z at [provide address]. X, Y, and Z will provide progress reports and requests for payment to the Pacific West Field Area at the above address. The Cooperative Agreement number and any applicable modification numbers should be cited. Any future modifications to this agreement will be mutually agreed upon and executed in writing by both parties and the Contracting Officer, based on the allocation of funds by Congress.

ARTICLE VI - PRIOR APPROVAL

In accordance with OMB Circular A-102 and the "Common Rule," 43 CFR Part 12., Subpart C, Paragraph 12.70.

Use of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail marker and symbol by X, Y, and Z will require written permission of the NPS. NPS will provide X, Y, and Z with appropriate photo-mechanicals as needed.

ARTICLE VII - REPORTS AND/OR DELIVERABLES

Records and reports will be maintained by X, Y, and Z in accordance with General Provisions of the National Park Service Guideline NPS-20, Release No. 4, March 1994 and to the uniform reporting procedures for financial and technical reporting in OMB Circular A-102 and the "Common Rule," 43 CFR Part 12, Subpart C, paragraphs 12,80, 12,81, and 12.90.

A brief description of activities and accomplishments should accompany each invoice for reimbursement. A detailed annual report should be submitted to the GTR.

The recipient shall submit an original and two copies of a Financial Status Report (SF-269A) 15 days following the end of each quarter. A copy of the annual organization audit report will be submitted within 30 day of receipt by X, Y, and Z.

ARTICLE VIII - PROPERTY UTILIZATION AND DISPOSITION

In accordance with OMB Circular A-102 and the "Common Rule," 43 CFR Part 12, Subpart C, Paragraphs 12.80, 12.81, and 12.90, which establish property management standards and include the requirement for a biennial inventory of Government-furnished property. (Note: If applicable, list required reports, if other than shown in regulations references above.)

ARTICLE IX - TERMINATION AND MODIFICATION

This agreement may be terminated by either the NPS or X, Y, and Z by giving 30 days written notice to the other party.

The agreement may be amended by written mutual consent of the parties.

ARTICLE X - GENERAL AND SPECIAL/ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

General Provisions

1. National Park Service Guidelines NPS-20 (Agreements Guideline) March 1994 edition.

Additional Provisions

1. Drug-Free Workplace Requirements (Grants), 43 CFR Part 12, Subpart D, Chapter 12.600 through 12.630.

2. MBE/WBE Utilization Under Federal Grants, Cooperative Agreements, and Other Federal Assistance Agreements, 505 DM 3.6 (E) (2).

ARTICLE XI - ATTACHMENTS

1. X, Y, and Z Project proposal

2. SF 424, Federal Assistance
   SF 424, Budget Information -- Non-Construction Program
   (or 424C. Budget Information -- Construction Program)

Agreed Upon and Approved by:

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

_____
Signature
Director, Pacific West Field Area
National Park Service

_____
Date

_____
Contracting Officer

_____
Date

X, Y, and Z

_____
Signature
Name
Title

_____
Date

APPENDIX I: PROVISIONS FOR COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT

POSSIBLE PROVISIONS OF MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

PARTIES TO AGREEMENTS	WHAT THE PARTIES COULD AGREE TO DO: TRAIL MARKING	MANAGEMENT	DEVELOPMENT	INTERPRETATION
Federal Agencies National Park Service	Provide each nonfederal managing authority with a set of official markers for its sites or segments of the trail, to be erected in accordance with the marking program presented in the comprehensive plan.	Establish a management entity in the NPS Western Regional Office for overall trail administration and coordination activities. Manage portions of the trail passing through NPS areas.	Develop interpretation at NPS areas as prescribed by the comprehensive plan at NPS expense. Any facilities developed would be in keeping with the site's general management plan.	Provide appropriate public access and interpretation for segments passing through NPS areas, in accordance with the site's general management plan.
Other Federal Agencies (Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, Corps of Engineers)	Erect and maintain markers on sites or segments within federal areas in accordance with the marking program in the comprehensive plan.	Manage, protect, and maintain federal sites or segments in accordance with the comprehensive plan and any subsequent agreements.	Develop, operate, and maintain trails and support facilities as prescribed by the comprehensive plan (at each agency's expense).	Provide appropriate public access and interpretive opportunities for federal sites or segments (at each agency's expense).
State Agencies and Local Governments	Erect and maintain markers on certified sites or segments in accordance with the marking program in the comprehensive plan. Mark auto tour route.	Manage, protect, and maintain state or locally owned certified sites or segments in accordance with the comprehensive plan or certification.	Develop, operate, and maintain trails and support facilities as prescribed by the comprehensive plan (at each agency's expense) or certification (on a cost-share basis).	Same as above for state and locally managed certified sites or segments (on a cost-share basis).
American Indian Tribes	Erect and maintain markers on certified sites or segments in accordance with the marking program in the comprehensive plan. Mark auto tour route, if appropriate.	Manage, protect, and maintain tribally owned certified sites or segments in accordance with the comprehensive plan or certification.	Develop, operate, and maintain trails and support facilities as prescribed by the comprehensive plan or certification (on a cost-share basis).	Same as above for certified sites or segments owned or managed by tribes(on a cost-share basis).
Landowners, Private Organizations, Corporations, and Individuals	Same as above.	Same as above for privately managed certified sites or segments.	Develop, operate, and maintain trails and support facilities as prescribed by the comprehensive plan (at each agency's expense) or certification (on a cost-share basis).	Same as above for privately managed certified sites or segments (on a cost-share basis).

Parties to Agreements	What the Parties Could Agree to Do: Consultation with Advisory Council	Right-of-way Agreements with Private Landowners	Land Exchange or Acquisition	Rules and Regulations
Federal Agencies National Park Service	Consult with council about trail matters, including transmittal of concerns from managing authorities and returning council's advice to managing authorities.	Outside federal areas consider initiating agreements with owners of critical trail links where state and local governments fail to do so (NTSA, sec. 7[e]).	Consider acquisition of any needed private lands within the exterior boundaries of NPS areas where agreements cannot be consummated (NTSA, sec. 7[d] and 10[c]).	After consulting with affected interests, promulgate regulations as necessary for NPS-managed segments and for proper administration and protection of the trail.
Other Federal Agencies (Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, Corps of Engineers)	Convey trail management concerns to NPS for transmittal to advisory council.	Seek agreements with owners of high-potential nonfederal lands within federal areas needed for the trail (NTSA, sec. 7[d]).	Consider acquisition of any needed private lands within the exterior boundaries of federal areas where agreements cannot be consummated (NTSA, sec. 7[d] and 10[c]).	Promulgate rules and regulations as may be necessary for managed segments, consistent with overall trail regulations and the comprehensive plan.
American Indian Tribes and Groups	Same as above.	N/A	N/A	Same as above.
State Agencies and Local Governments	Same as above.	Seek agreements with owners of private lands needed for state and locally managed segments that may become certified (NTSA, sec. 7[e]).	Consider acquisition of private lands where agreements cannot be consummated. State funds, including Land and Water Conservation Fund monies, may be used for acquisition (NTSA, sec. 7[e]) provided that state comprehensive outdoor recreation plans reflected trail needs.	Same as above.
Private Organizations, Corporations, and Individuals	Same as above.	Seek agreements with landowners to establish segments that may subsequently be certified.	Consider acquiring lands for segments that may subsequently be certified.	Same as above.

Parties to Agreements	What the Parties Could Agree to Do: Technical Assistance	Funding	Certification as Official Segments	Additional Legislative Authority
Federal Agencies National Park Service	Upon request and as funds permit, provide technical assistance (e.g., national historic landmark program) to managing authorities for planning access, protection, facilities, interpretation, and establishment of rights-of-way for trail segments.	Fund initial set of markers for entire trail. Seek adequate appropriations to carry out overall administrative and technical assistance responsibilities and to develop and manage segments within NPS areas.	Process and take action on requests from federal, state, local, or private interests for certification of segments and sites.	N/A
Other Federal Agencies (Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, Corps of Engineers)	Request technical assistance as outlined above from NPS and other sources, as needed.	Seek adequate appropriations to carry out responsibility for developing and managing federal segments (NTSA, sec. 10[c]).	N/A	N/A
American Indian Tribes and Groups	Same as above.	N/A	N/A	N/A
State Agencies and Local Governments	Same as above; may provide technical assistance to federal and private entities upon request.	Same as above, including both state, private, and appropriate federal sources, for developing and managing certified segments.	Same as above.	Seek such additional state authority as may be required to obtain and obligate state funds for developing and managing state-owned certified segments.
Private Organizations, Corporations, and Individuals	Same as above for state assistance.	Seek funds from appropriate private, state, or federal sources for developing and managing certified segments that are privately owned.	Same as above.	N/A

Parties to Agreements	What the Parties Could Agree to Do: Federal Register Notification	What the Parties Could Agree to Do: Periodic Consultation
Federal Agencies National Park Service	Arrange for publication of the official trail route in the *Federal Register* (NTSA, sec. 7[a]); periodically publish notice of additional certified segments and any relocations.	Periodically consult with managing authorities about trail management, including coordination with planning of other conservation programs.
Other Federal Agencies (Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, Corps of Engineers)	Immediately notify NPS of any changes in the status of federal protection components.	Periodically consult with the NPS as outlined above; establish a primary coordinator for the trail.
American Indian Tribes and Groups	Immediately notify NPS of any changes in the status of sites and segments protected by tribes.	Same as above.
State Agencies and Local Governments	Immediately notify NPS of any changes in the status of sites and segments protected by state and local government agencies.	Same as above.
Private Organizations, Corporations, and Individuals	Same as above.	Same as above.

Appendix J: Site/Segment Certification Guide

Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail

The following information is provided as a general guide to nonfederal site or trail segment owners or managers who wish to certify a site or segment as a component of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. In practice, the National Park Service trail adminstrator or staff person would visit the site, meet with the owner or manager, and together they would develop a specific agreement. To nominate a site or segment for certification, please contact the National Park Service, Pacific Great Basin System Support Office, Planning and Partnerships Team, 600 Harrison Street, Suite 600, San Francisco, CA 94107-1372.

This certification agreement is entered into as provided for in the Comprehensive Management and Use Plan for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail for "...the identification and protection of the historic route and its historic remnants and artifacts for public use and enjoyment." [National Trails System Act 16 U.S.C. - 1241 et seq. Section 3(a)(3)].

I. Name or Description of Site (Facility) or Segment

II. Owner or Managing Authority Responsible for Site or Segment

Name:
Address:
Telephone:
Fax:
E-mail:
Principal Contact:

III. Location and Description

Enclose a general location map (such as a state or county highway map) and a detailed map (such as a topographical map or site brochure with map) showing the site/segment. Indicate the size of the site or length of the segment and the type of legal interest jurisdiction (ownership, lease agreement, etc.) that the owner or managing authority has over the lands involved. If the land is owned in less than fee simple, enclose a copy of the lease, agreement, or other document that conveys the legal interest (optional). Describe the general environment of the site/segment, including present land use and any potential conflicts with its official inclusion as part of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

IV. Facilities and Uses

Describe the historical relationship of the site/segment to the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. Describe how the site/segment meets the criteria for historic or interpretive sites defined in the comprehensive management plan. Describe existing and proposed facilities and

programs (if any) for interpreting this story (signs, museums, displays, brochures, audiovisual programs, etc.). Enclose copies of brochures, the text of interpretive signs (or readable photo(s), and other appropriate materials illustrating trail interpretation (if any). Describe other historical themes interpreted at the site. Describe existing and proposed recreation facilities at the site or along the segment and permitted recreational use of the site/segment (if any). Describe feasible methods for making the site or segment accessible to people with disabilities or explain why accessibility is not practicable. Enclose a few photographs clearly showing the site/segment.

V. Legal and Policy Compliance

In cooperation with and with the assistance of the National Park Service or other qualified agencies, develop necessary documentation to show compliance with appropriate environmental and historic resource protection laws including the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act, and others as applicable for the purpose of ensuring that management and development will not have an adverse impact on the resources of site/segment. All such documentation, and the responsibilities to be imposed on the site/segment and its owner or managing authority, must be accepted by the owner or managing authority prior to this certification becoming effective.

The Secretary of the Interior shall notify a private landowner of the potential liability, if any, for injury to the public resulting from physical conditions which may be on the landowner's land. The United States shall not be held liable by reason of such notice or failure to provide such notice to the landowner. The states of Arizona and California have statutes that can protect landowners from liability arising from recreational use of their lands by the public when no fees are charged. (Refer to Appendix E for state liability statutes.)

VI. Management Policies and Practices

Describe or enclose the management policies or regulations that apply to resource protection and public use of the site/segment. Specify any fees or permits required for site/segment use. Describe how maintenance is performed and by whom. Specify placement of the official historic trail markers. Enclose copies of any applicable management plans (optional).

VII. Certification

The National Park Service agrees to certify the __(site name)__ for a__ -year term to be effective from the last date below. The certification will be renewed based on good faith efforts by both parties to carry out the terms of this certification agreement and to achieve the management objectives of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail Comprehensive Management and Use Plan. The National Park Service agrees to allow the owner/manager to use the official trail marker for approved posting purposes for the term of the agreement, and will provide the markers to the owner/manager. Additional uses of the markers must be approved in advance by the National Park Service.

The owner/manager retains all legal rights to the property, and nothing in this agreement is to be construed as granting any legal authority to the National Park Service over the property or any action by the owner/manager. Terms of this agreement are based on the mutual agreement of both parties to work towards achieving the highest level of resource protection and visitor appreciation of trail resources through the application of National Park Service standards, guidelines, and policies.

This certification agreement is nonbinding, and may be canceled by either party at any time by written notice. The National Park Service and the owner/manager agree, whenever possible, to identify issues or concerns to allow for resolution prior to actual decertification.

SITE/SEGMENT CERTIFICATION
or
COMPLEMENTARY INTERPRETIVE FACILITY CERTIFICATION

I affirm that: (A) I am authorized to represent the owner/manager; (B) _name of site_ is available for public use regardless of race, color, creed, national origin, sex, age, or handicap; (C) I will notify the National Park Service if there is a potential change affecting the certified status of the site; and (D) the official Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail markers will be appropriately posted.

_____ _____

Name Date
Title

On behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, I certify the site(s) described in this agreement as (an official component, a complementary interpretive facility) of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail, and agree to provide the official trail markers for the site.

_____ _____

Name Date
Title

Appendix K: Comparison of Annual NPS Management Costs for All Alternatives

APPENDIX K: COMPARISON OF ANNUAL MANAGEMENT COSTS[1] FOR ALL ALTERNATIVES

COST CATEGORY	Proposal	Alt. A	Alt. B	Alt. C
NPS Administration (Salaries, benefits, supplies)	$148,000	$20,000	$89,000	$173,000
Advisory Council Support (travel, meeting space, printing, etc.) For 10 years	15,000	8,000	15,000	15,000
Travel/Coordination/Promotion (NPS and VIP)	20,000	3,500	8,000	27,000
Brochure/publications/newsletter/signs (planning, design, printing)	20,000	8,000	13,000	45,000
Cost share grants (waysides, interpretive media)	20,000	6,000	10,000	25,000
Partner Support[2]	50,000	16,500	35,000	50,000
Special Projects[3]	15,000	2,000	10,000	15,000
TOTALS	$288,000	$64,000	$180,000	$350,000

1 All costs are in 1994 dollars. They represent costs to NPS for administering the trail. Any development, construction, maintenance, or land protection costs would come from the cost share, partner support, or special projects categories.

2 Partners include non-profit support associations, state, and other federal agencies.

3 Special projects include the resource report, GIS or other mapping system, or others. They would generally be multi-year projects.

Appendix L:
Summary of Preliminary Alternatives
as Presented to the Task Forces for Review

TOPIC	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C
Vision	The visitor will be able to experience, directly on the historic route, the landscape and physical challenges faced by the Anza expedition in settings as similar as possible to what the expedition members encountered.	The visitor will have the opportunity to understand the Anza expedition, its members, the Native American tribes who allowed them passage, and the natural environment they encountered by experiencing a continuous auto route or multi-use recreation trail.	The visitor will have to chance to understand the connections of trail uses, users, and landscapes to the present day within or near the historic Anza trial corridor by experiencing a variety of sites and tour types. The trail will encourage positive economic benefits to the 19 counties by linking historic sites as a marketed tourist route.
Certifiable Sites and Route Segments	Only high potential or core trail segments directly associated with the 1775-76 expedition and already federally designated or protected by federal, state, or local laws or private parties or designated as NHL or NR.	Core segments, plus linking or parallel bicycle, hiking, and equestrian trails which connect core sites and route segments. Autotour on or near the historic route which links core sites.	Same as B, plus a scenic auto/bus tour route includes points of interest based on interpretation of history within or adjacent to the historic corridor to the present day. Train tour along some sections.
Resource Protection	Limited to federal components and already protected core route segments, landscapes, and sites which the 1775-76 expedition saw or visited. Encourages partnerships with local, state, and private owners to protect NHL or NR sites.	Already protected elements, plus as feasible, other certifiable resources associated with the expedition, its members, or Native Americans within a continuous corridor from Nogales to San Francisco. Resource protection measures extended to significant elements of this corridor may be parallel to, but not exactly on, the historic route.	Same as B, plus extended as feasible to certified points of interest within the historic Anza trail corridor.

TOPIC	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C
Visitor Use • **Uses**	Experience of core segments using modes of transportation available to Anza and his colonists, horseback and walking. But recognizes existing uses permitted by land managers.	Experience of core segments plus linking and parallel routes which offer a similar landscape and views of the historic route. Access to trail sites, route segments, and interpretation through a marked auto route linking historic sites and segments. Experience of Anza trek through reenactments, celebrations, guided tours, day or endurance trail rides, and similar activities.	Same as B, plus includes experience of the historic route through rail and other potential modes. Bus, auto, biking, and equestrian tours link a range of historic sites within the Anza corridor.
• **Interpretation**	Themes limited to the historic 1775-76 trek. Sites limited only to those related to 1775-76. Media limited to a single NPS brochure. Local site bulletins and wayside exhibits at core sites and segments may be provided by land managers or other organizations or groups.	Themes include Spanish colonial history from Kino to 1821 related to the expedition, its members, and descendants, Native American history and culture, natural resources, the historic landscape and environment. Sites include relevant Native American and Spanish colonial, trail waysides, memorials, museums and other existing interpretive sites within the trail corridor. Media include a broad range to make the history and experience of the expedition understandable to the visitor. Ranger and docent interpretation encouraged. Brochure, site bulletins, and waysides, plus cassette autotours, interactive displays, radio messages, festivals, reenactments, celebrations, etc. Emphasis on flexibility, variety, and ease of revision.	Themes emphasize the layering of history and include more broadly the Spanish colonial role in the development of the western U.S. as well as subsequent settlement to the present-day scene. Sites include historic elements and "points of interest" within the Anza trail corridor, especially those related generally to Spanish colonial history. Media similar to B, but visitor contact facilities offer more sophisticated technology in terms of interactive displays, etc. Emphasis on personal services, such as guided trail, auto, bus, and rail tours, and living history as feasible. NPS would monitor accuracy of interpretation and historic representation.

TOPIC	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C
Facility Development	Public access to existing or potential core segments. Augment access of all populations regardless of physical ability.	Same as B, plus parallel trails encouraged as required to link local and regional trails to create a continuous recreation trail generally within historic corridor. Trail heads encouraged to expedite both long-distance travel and day use.	Same as B, plus trail-related visitor contact facilities would be identified by state, region, or county.
Management & Partnerships • **Marking**	Coordinate with federal managers and managers of certified segments to mark the historic route.	Same as A, plus coordinate with federal, state, and county agencies to mark auto route. Coordinate with all land managers and private landowners to mark historic route segments and sites. Coordinate with city, county, regional, state agencies to place modified marker on parallel or linking recreation routes, clearly displaying deviations from the historic route. Coordinate with Indian representatives to note tribal territories or trail names.	Same as B, plus NPS and cooperators to coordinate with state tourist bureaus to form a marketing task force. Trail and logo "marketed" to encourage tourism. Logo used with NPS approval on a variety of informational and theme-related materials and products.

TOPIC	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C
Management & Partnerships			
• **NPS Role**	Certifies core sites and segments. Encourages partnerships with private, local, and state owner/managers of federally designated historic properties. Coordinates with other federal agencies, state-level agencies, and cooperating organization. Offers limited technical assistance. Provides management as collateral duty for oversight. Staffs a small advisory council which meets annually for its ten-year term to advise on trail matters.	Certifies eligible sites and segments. Actively works with governments, land managing agencies, landowners, and organizations to create a continuous and unified trail. Offers technical assistance, limited financial assistance. Encourages formation of and is supportive of a non-profit trail association related only to the Anza Trail. Provides enough management time for close coordination. Staff to a broadly representative advisory council which meets twice a year. Monitors resource protection.	Same as B, but in addition, works closely with the media and local, regional, and state tourist bureaus to market the trail.
• **Partner's Roles [Federal land managers; city, county, state, regional agencies; non-profit organizations; supporting association.]**	Assume responsibility for implementation, historical and environmental compliance for future trail development, management and maintenance. Heritage Trails Fund would continue as the major non-profit partner.	Develop partnerships with proactive NPS to develop, manage, and maintain the trail and associated sites. Form a trail-wide non-profit trails association solely to support the Anza Trail.	Same as B, plus work closely with tourist bureaus and others to market the trail, sponsor events, and celebrations.

Appendix M: Endangered Species Consultation

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
ARIZONA ECOLOGICAL SERVICES STATE OFFICE
3616 West Thomas Road, Suite 6
Phoenix, Arizona 85019

Telephone: (602) 379-4720 FAX: (602) 379-6629

2-21-93-I-367

July 13, 1993

MEMORANDUM

To: Milton Haderlie, Kofa National Wildlife Refuge

From: State Supervisor

Subject: Management plan for the Juan Bautista De Anza National Historic Trial

This memorandum is in response to your June 16, 1993, request of listed or proposed threatened or endangered species and candidate species that may occur within a two mile wide corridor along the lower Gila River from the Yuma County line to its confluence with the Colorado River, and then along the Colorado River to the international border.

Our data indicate the following listed and candidate species may occur in the above referenced area:

Endangered
Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)
Yuma clapper rail (*Rallus longirostris yumanensis*)
Bonytail chub (*Gila elegans*) with proposed critical habitat

Candidate Category 1
Southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*)
Flat-tailed horned lizard (*Phrynosoma mcallii*)

Candidate Category 2
California leaf-nosed bat (*Macrotus californicus*)
Spotted bat (*Euderma maculatum*)
Yavapai Arizona pocket mouse (*Perognathus amplus amplus*)
Yuma hispid cotton rat (*Sigmodon hispidus eremicus*)
Loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)
Chuckwalla (*Sauromalus obesus*)
Cowles fringe-toed lizard (*Uma notata rufopunctata*)
Cheese-weed owlfly (*Oliarces clara*)
Sand food (*Pholisma sonorae*)
Dune sunflower (*Helianthus niveus ssp. tephrodes*)
Giant Spanish needles (*Palafoxia arida var. gigantea*)

Endangered and threatened species are protected by Federal law and must be considered prior to project development. Candidate species are those which the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is considering adding to the threatened or endangered species list. Category 1 candidates are those which the Service has enough information to support a proposal to list. Category 2 species are those for which the Service presently has insufficient information to support proposing to list. Although candidate species have no legal protection, we would appreciate your consideration of them in the development and planning of any project.

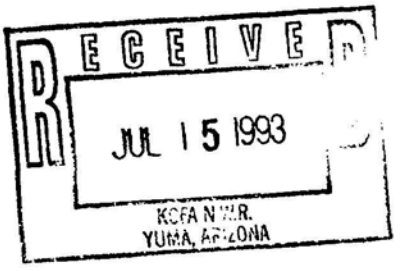
The State of Arizona protects some species not protected by Federal law. We suggest you contact the Arizona Game and Fish Department and the Arizona Department of Agriculture for State-listed or sensitive species in the project area.

In future communications on this project, please refer to consultation number 2-21-93-I-367. If we may be of further assistance, please contact Brenda Andrews or Tom Gatz.

Sincerely,

Sam F. Spiller
State Supervisor

cc: Director, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, Arizona



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
ARIZONA ECOLOGICAL SERVICES FIELD OFFICE
3616 West Thomas Road, Suite 6
Phoenix, Arizona 85019

Telephone: (602) 379-4720 FAX: (602) 379-6629

2-21-93-I-367

October 18, 1993

Meredith Kaplan
National Park Service
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, California 94107-1372

Dear Ms. Kaplan:

This letter is in response to your September 21, 1993, request of listed or proposed threatened or endangered species and candidate species that may occur along the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. This list does not include the area from the lower Gila River at the Yuma County line to the confluence with the Colorado River since you have already received a list of species for that area.

Our data indicate the following listed and candidate species may occur in the area:

Endangered
Lesser long-nosed bat (*Leptonycteris curasoae yerbabuenae*)
Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)
American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*)
Gila topminnow (*Poeciliopsis occidentalis occidentalis*)
Pima pineapple cactus (*Coryphantha scheeri var. robustispina*)

Proposed Endangered
*Southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*)

Candidate Category 1
Cactus ferruginous pygmy owl (*Glaucidium brasilianum cactorum*)

Candidate Category 2
Yellow-nosed cotton rat (*Sigmodon ochrognathus*)
California leaf-nosed bat (*Macrotus californicus*)
Mexican long-tongued bat (*Choeronycteris mexicana*)
Greater western mastiff-bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*)
Loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)
Ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*)
Gray hawk (*Buteo nitidus*)
Mexican garter snake (*Thamnophis eques*)
Canyon spotted whiptail (*Cnemodophorus burti*)
Chuckwalla (*Sauromalus obesus*)
Desert tortoise (Sonoran population) (*Gopherus agassizii*)

Lowland leopard frog (*Rana yavapaiensis*)
Gila chub (*Gila intermedia*)
Large-flowered blue-star (*Amsonia grandiflora*)

* Please note the change is status of this species since the July 13, 1993 species list.

Endangered and threatened species are protected by Federal law and must be considered prior to project development. Candidate species are those which the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is considering adding to the threatened or endangered species list. Category 1 candidates are those which the Service has enough information to support a proposal to list. Category 2 species are those for which the Service presently has insufficient information to support proposing to list. Although candidate species have no legal protection, we would appreciate your consideration of them in the development and planning of this project.

If any proposed action may affect riparian areas, the following concerns should be noted. The Service is concerned about the protection of riparian habitats because they are rare and declining in the southwestern United States. Because many plant and animal species only occur or are more abundant in riparian areas, protecting and conserving riparian areas is critical to preserving genetic, species, and community diversity throughout Arizona. Maintaining hydrologic and other environmental conditions that support healthy riparian ecosystems is essential to ensure the maintenance of healthy populations of plants, invertebrates, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals. Riparian areas also provide linear corridors critical to migratory species such as neotropical birds, waterfowl, and certain bats. The Service recommends that effects to riparian areas be avoided or mitigated if effects cannot be avoided.

The State of Arizona protects some species not protected by Federal law. We suggest you contact the Arizona Game and Fish Department and the Arizona Department of Agriculture for state-listed or sensitive species in the project area.

In future communications on this project, please refer to consultation number 2-21-93-I-367. If we may be of further assistance, please contact Brenda Andrews or Tom Gatz.

Sincerely,

Sam F. Spiller
State Supervisor

cc: Director, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, Arizona
Plant Program Manager, Arizona Department of Agriculture, Phoenix Arizona

Arizona Game and Fish Department's Heritage Data Management System
Special Status Species

Project: Comprehensive Management Plan For The Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail

The special status species listed below have been documented as occurring within the vicinity of the following specific areas along the trail corridor.

Mohawk Area

Yuma clapper rail (Rallus longirostris yumanensis)
Spotted bat (Euderma maculatum)
Cowles fringe-toed lizard (Uma notata rufopunctata)

Antelope Hill Area

Yuma clapper rail

Dome Area

Yuma clapper rail

Yuma Crossing Area

Flat-tailed horned lizard (Phrynosoma mcallii)
Cowles fringe-toed lizard
Dune sunflower (Helianthus niveus tephrodes)

Special status species likely occurring within all of the areas listed above include:

Osprey (Pandion haliaetus)
Belted kingfisher (Ceryle alcyon)
Loggerhead shrike (Lanius ludovicianus)
Great egret (Casmerodius albus)
Snowy egret (Egretta thula)
Least bittern (Ixobrychus exilis)
Black-bellied whistling-duck (Dendrocygna autumnalis)

Arizona Game and Fish Department's Heritage Data Management System
Special Status Species Check

Project: Comprehensive Management Plan For The Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail

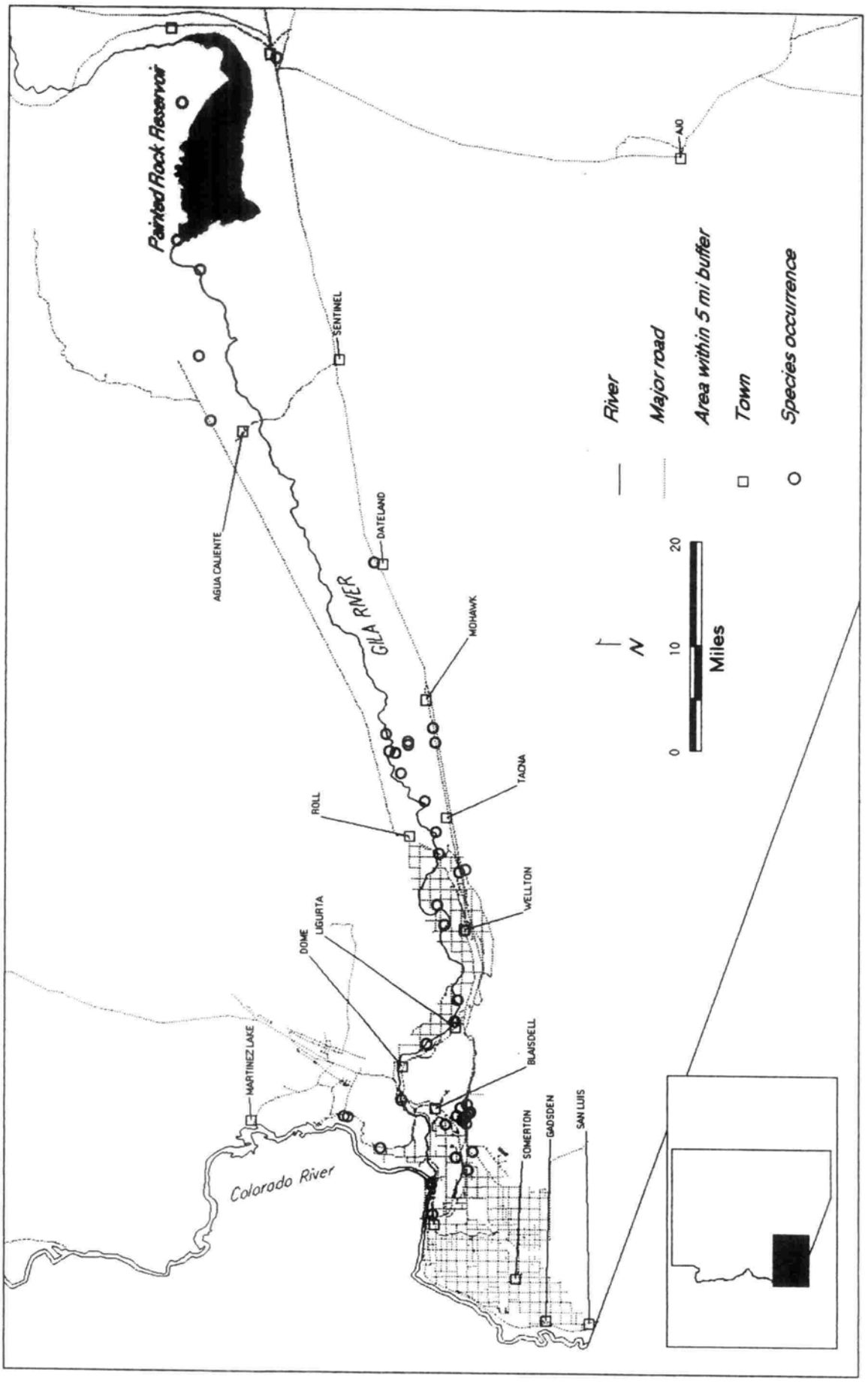
The Department's Heritage Data Management System has been accessed and current records show that the special status species listed below have been documented as occurring within five miles of the Gila River from Painted Rock Reservoir to Yuma (i.e., within the trail corridor).

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	STATUS
California black rail	Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus	C2,SE
California snakewood	Colubrina californica	S
Chuckwalla	Sauromalus obesus	C2
Cowles fringe-toed lizard	Uma notata rufopunctata	C2,SC
Dune sunflower	Helianthus niveus tephrodes	C2
Gila monster	Heloderma suspectum	S
Greater western mastiff-bat	Eumops perotis californicus	C2,S
Harris' hawk	Parabuteo unicinctus	S
Flat-tailed horned lizard	Phrynosoma mcallii	C1,ST
Sonoran desert tortoise	Gopherus agassizii	C2,SC,S
Sonoran pronghorn	Antilocapra americana sonoriensis	LE,SE
Southwestern cave myotis	Myotis velifer brevis	C2,S
Spotted bat	Euderma maculatum	C2,SC,S
Wiggin's cholla	Opuntia wigginsii	C2,SR
Yuma clapper rail	Rallus longirostris yumanensis	LE,ST,S

Other special status species potentially occurring within the trail corridor include:

Osprey	Pandion haliaetus	ST
Belted kingfisher	Ceryle alcyon	SC
Loggerhead shrike	Lanius ludovicianus	C2
Great egret	Casmerodius albus	SE
Snowy egret	Egretta thula	ST
Least bittern	Ixobrychus exilis	SC
Black-bellied whistling-duck	Dendrocygna autumnalis	SC

Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail
Special Status Species from Painted Rock Reservoir to Yuma, Arizona
AGFD - Heritage Data Management System
June 22, 1993



Arizona Game and Fish Department's Heritage Data Management System
Special Status Species Check

Project: Comprehensive Management Plan For The Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail

STATUS DEFINITIONS

LE - Listed Endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Species which are in imminent jeopardy of extinction.

C1 - Category 1 Candidate as listed by USFWS under ESA. Species determined to be appropriate for listing, but are currently precluded due to other listing priorities.

C2 - Category 2 Candidate as listed by the USFWS under ESA. Species being considered for listing as Threatened or Endangered pending more information.

SE - State Endangered on the Arizona Game and Fish Department's listing of **Threatened Native Wildlife in Arizona** (TNW). Species extirpated from Arizona since the mid-1800s or for which extinction or extirpation is highly probable without conservation efforts.

ST - State Threatened on the Department's TNW list. Species with identified, serious threats and populations lower than they were historically and/or extremely local and small.

SC - State Candidate on the Department's TNW list. Species with known or suspected threats, but for which substantial population declines from historical levels have not been documented.

S - Classified as **"sensitive"** by the Regional Forester when occurring on lands managed by the U.S. Forest Service.

SR - Salvage Restricted as defined by Arizona Native Plant Law (1990).

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Ecological Services
Ventura Field Office
2493 Portola Road, Suite B
Ventura, California 93003

May 5, 1995

Memorandum

To: Anza Trail Team Coordinator, National Park Service, Western Region, San Francisco, California

From: Acting Field Supervisor, Ecological Services - Ventura Field Office, Ventura, California

Subject: Updated Species List and Review of the Juan Bautista de Anna National Historic Trail Project Environmental Impact Statement

This memorandum is in response to your request for an updated list of threatened and endangered species that may be affected by the portions of the subject project in San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura counties. The Ventura Field Office of the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) provided an initial list on October 18, 1994. We have also attached comments on the draft environmental impact statement.

If you have any questions regarding the species on the attached list, or your responsibilities under the Act, please contact Trudy Ingram or Kirk Waln of my staff at (805) 644-1766.

Attachment

LISTED, PROPOSED, AND CANDIDATE SPECIES
WHICH MAY BE PRESENT IN THE VICINITY OF THE
JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL

Listed Species

Birds		
Least Bell's vireo	*Vireo bellii pusillus*	E
Brown pelican	*Pelecanus occidentalis*	E
California least tern	*Sterna antillarum browni*	E
Western snowy plover	*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*	T
Light-footed clapper rail	*Rallus longirostris levipes*	E
California clapper rail	*Rallus longirostris obsoletus*	E
Mammals		
San Joaquin kit fox	*Vulpes macrotis mutica*	E
Giant kangaroo rat	*Dipodomys ingens*	E
Reptiles		
Blunt-nosed leopard lizard	*Gambelia silus*	E
Amphibians		
Santa Cruz long-toed salamander	*Ambystoma macrodactylum croceum*	E
Arroyo toad	*Bufo microscaphus californicus*	E
Fish		
Tidewater goby	*Eucyclogobius newberryi*	E
Unarmored threespine stickleback	*Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni*	E
Invertebrates		
Smith's blue butterfly	*Euphilotes enoptes smithi*	E
Longhorn fairy shrimp	*Branchinecta longiantenna*	E
Banded dune snail	*Helminthoglypta walkeriana*	E
Plants		
Saltmarsh bird's-beak	*Cordylanthus maritimus ssp. maritimus*	E
Beach layia	*Layia carnosa*	E
Menzies wallflower	*Erysimum menziesii ssp. menziesii*	E
Yadon's wallflower	*Erysimum menziesii ssp. yadonii*	E
Tidestrom's Lupine	*Lupinus tidestromii*	E
Monterey spineflower	*Chorizanthe pungens var. pungens*	T
Robust spineflower	*Chorizanthe robusta var. robusta*	E
Sand gilia	*Gilia tenuiflora ssp. arenaria*	E
San Benito evening-primrose	*Camissonia benitensis*	T
San Joaquin woollythreads	*Lembertia congdonii*	E
Slender-petaled thelypodium	*Thelypodium stenopetalum*	E
California jewelflower	*Caulanthus californicus*	E
Hoover's eriastrum	*Eriastrum hooveri*	T
Gambel's watercress	*Rorippa gambellii*	E
Marsh sandwort	*Arenaria paludicola*	E
California sea-blite	*Suaeda californica*	E
Morro manzanita	*Arctostaphylos morroensis*	E
Indian knob mountainbalm	*Eriodictyon altissimum*	E
Pismo clarkia	*Clarkia speciosa ssp. immaculata*	PE

Proposed Species

Plants		
Lyon's pentachaeta	*Pentachaeta lyonii*	PE
Conejo dudleya	*Dudleya abramsii ssp. parva*	PE
Marcescent dudleya	*Dudleya cymosa ssp. marcescens*	PE
Santa Monica Mountains dudleya	*Dudleya cymosa ssp. ovatifolia*	PE
Braunton's milk-vetch	*Astragalus brauntonii*	PE
Amphibian		
California red-legged frog	*Rana aurora draytoni*	PE

Candidate Species

Mammals		
Big-eared kangaroo rat	*Dipodomys elephantinus*	2
San Joaquin antelope squirrel	*Ammospermophilus nelsoni*	1
Santa Cruz harvest mouse	*Reithrodontomys megalotis santacruzae*	2
Birds		
Belding's savannah sparrow	*Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi*	2
Tricolored blackbird	*Agelaius tricolor*	2
California black rail	*laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*	2
Reptiles		
Southwestern pond turtle	*Clemmys marmorata pallida*	1
San Diego horned lizard	*Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei*	2
Southern rubber boa	*Charina bottae umbratica*	2
Black legless lizard	*Anniella pulchra nigra*	2
Amphibians		
California tiger salamander	*Ambystoma californiense*	2
Foothill yellow-legged frog	*Rana boylii*	2
Fish		
Santa Ana sucker	*Catostomus santaanae*	2
Invertebrates		
Tiger beetle	*Cicindela hirticollis gravida*	2
Mimic tryonia	*Tryonia imitator*	2
Globose dune beetle	*Coelus globosus*	2
Dolloff cave spider	*Meta dolloff*	2
Helminthoglypta sequoicola consors	*Helminthoglypta sequoicola consors*	2
San Joaquin dune beetle	*Coelus gracilis*	1
Morrisons blister beetle	*Lytta morrisoni*	2
White Sand bear scarab beetle	*Lichnanthe albipilosa*	2
Santa Barbara shelled slug	*Binneya notabilis*	2
Plants		
Santa Susana tarplant	*Hemizonia minthornii*	2
Coulter's goldfields	*Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri*	2

Trask's cryptantha	*Cryptantha traskiae*	1
Hoffman's rock cress	*Arabis hoffmannii*	1
Beach spectaclepod	*Dithyrea maritima*	1
Aphanisma	*Aphanisma blitoides*	2
Blochman's dudleya	*Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae*	2
Bright green dudleya	*Dudleya virens*	2
Ventura marsh milk-vetch	*Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus*	2
Trask's milk-vetch	*Astragalus traskiae*	2
Flax-like monardella	*Monardella linoides ssp. oblonga*	2
Short-lobed broomrape	*Orobanche parishii ssp. brachyloba*	1
Conejo buckwheat	*Eriogonum crocatum*	2
Sanford's arrowhead	*Sagittaria sanfordii*	2
Ojai fritillary	*Fritillaria ojaiensis*	2
Adobe sanicle	*Sanicula maritima*	2
Eastwood's goldenbush	*Ericameria fasciculata*	2
Santa Cruz tarplant	*Holocarpha macradenia*	1
Jones' layia	*Layia jonesii*	2
Carmel Valley cliff-aster	*Malacothrix saxatilis var. arachnoidea*	2
Santa Cruz microseris	*Stebbinsoseris decipiens*	2
Slender pentachaeta	*Pentachaeta exilis ssp. aeolica*	1
Mason's neststraw	*Stylocline masonii*	2
Caper-fruited tropidocarpum	*Tropidocarpum capparideum*	2
Arroyo De La Cruz manzanita	*Arctostaphylos cruzensis*	2
Toro manzanita	*Arctostaphylos montereyensis*	2
Sandmat manzanita	*Arctostaphylos pumila*	2
Little Sur manzanita	*Arctostaphylos edmundsii*	2
Coastal Dunes milk-vetch	*Astragalus tener var. titi*	1
Pacific Grove clover	*Trifolium polyodon*	1
Monterey clover	*Trifolium trichocalyx*	1
Santa Lucia mint	*Pogogyne clareana*	2
Abbott's bush mallow	*Malacothamnus abbottii*	1
Arroyo Seco bush mallow	*Malacothamnus palmeri var. lucianus*	2
Hardham's evening-primrose	*Camissonia hardhamiae*	2
One-awned spineflower	*Chorizanthe rectispina*	2
Butterworth's buckwheat	*Eriogonum butterworthianum*	2
Hutchinson's larkspur	*Delphinium hutchinsoniae*	2
Hickman's cinquefoil	*Potentilla hickmanii*	1
Cone Peak bedstraw	*Galium californicum ssp. luciense*	2
Seaside bird's-beak	*Cordylanthus rigidus ssp. littoralis*	1
Dudley's lousewort	*Pedicularis dudleyi*	2
Mexican flannelbush	*Fremontodendron mexicanum*	2
Gowen cypress	*Cupressus goveniana ssp. goveniana*	2
Monterey cypress	*Cupressus macrocarpa*	2
Hickman's onion	*Allium hickmanii*	1
Purple amole	*Chlorogalum purpureum var. purpureum*	1
Talus fritillary	*Fritillaria falcata*	2
San Benito fritillary	*Fritillaria viridea*	2
Yadon's piperia	*Piperia yadonii*	1
Rayless layia	*Layia discoidea*	2

San Joaquin saltbush	*Atriplex joaquiniana*	2
La Graciosa thistle	*Cirsium loncholepis*	1
Surf thistle	*Cirsium rhothophilum*	1
Ft. Tejon woolly sunflower	*Eriophyllum lanatum var. hallii*	1
Nevin's woolly sunflower	*Eriophyllum nevinii*	2
Gaviota tarplant	*Hemizonia increscens ssp. villosa*	1
Contra Costa goldfields	*Lasthenia conjugens*	1
Santa Barbara jewelflower	*Caulanthus amplexicaulis var. barbarae*	1
Beach spectaclepod	*Dithyrea maritima*	1
Candleholder dudleya	*Dudleya candelabrum*	2
Sand Mesa manzanita	*Arctostaphylos rudis*	1
Santa Ynez false-lupine	*Thermopsis macrophylla var. agnina*	2
Lompoc yerba santa	*Eriodictyon capitatum*	1
Crisp monardella	*Monardella crispa*	2
San Luis Obispo monardella	*Monardella frutescens*	2
Santa Cruz Island bush mallow	*Malacothamnus fasciculatus var. nesioticus*	1
Parish's checkerbloom	*Sidalcea hickmanii ssp. parishil*	2
Large red buckwheat	*Eriogonum grande var. rubescens*	2
Hoffman's slender-flowered gilia	*Gilia tenuiflora ssp. hoffmannii*	1
Box bedstraw	*Galium buxifolium*	1
Soft-leaved indian paintbrush	*Castilleja mollis*	1
Compact cobwebby thistle	*Cirsium occidentale var. compactum*	2
Lost Hills crownscale	*Atriplex vallicola*	2
San Luis serpentine dudleya	*Dudleya abramsii ssp. bettinae*	2
Hearst's manzanita	*Arctostaphylos hookeri ssp. hearstiorum*	2
Santa Margarita manzanita	*Arctostaphylos pilosula*	2
Nipomo Mesa lupine	*Lupinus nipomensis*	1
San Luis Obispo County lupine	*Lupinus ludovicianus*	2
Cuesta Pass checkerbloom	*Sidalcea hickmanii ssp. anomala*	2
Diamond-petaled California poppy	*Eschscholzia rhombipetala*	2
Hearst's ceanothus	*Ceanothus hearstiorum*	2
Maritime ceanothus	*Ceanothus maritimus*	2
Dwarf goldenstar	*Bloomeria humilis*	1
Arroyo De La Cruz mariposa lily	*Calochortus clavatus ssp. recurvifolius*	2
Camatta Canyon amole	*Chlorogalum purpureum var. reductum*	1

(E)-Endangered (T)-Threatened (P)-Proposed (CH)-Critical Habitat
(PE)-Proposed Endangered
(1)-Category 1: Taxa for which the Fish and Wildlife Service has sufficient biological information to support a proposal to list as endangered or threatened.

(2)-Category 2: Taxa which existing information indicates may warrant listing, but for which substantial biological information to support a proposed rule is lacking.

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Ecological Services
Sacramento Field Office
2800 Cottage Way, Room E-1803
Sacramento, California 95825-1846

In Reply Refer To:
1-1-93-SP-1468

October 15, 1993

Memorandum

To: Chief, Western Region, National Park Service, San Francisco, California (Attn: Meredith Kaplan, Anza Trail Team Coordinator)

From: Acting Field Supervisor, Sacramento Field Office, Fish and Wildlife Service, Sacramento, California

Subject: Species List for the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail, Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties, California

As requested by letter from your agency dated September 3, 1993, you will find attached a list of the proposed and listed endangered and threatened species that may be present in the subject project area (see Attachment A). This list fulfills the requirement of the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) to provide a species list pursuant to Section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act, as amended (Act).

Some pertinent information concerning the distribution, life history, habitat requirements, and published references for the listed species is also attached. This information may be helpful in preparing the biological assessment for this project, if one is required. Please see Attachment B for a discussion of the responsibilities Federal agencies have under Section 7(c) of the Act and the conditions under which a biological assessment must be prepared by the lead Federal agency or its designated non-Federal representative.

Formal consultation, pursuant to 50 CFR § 402.14, should be initiated if you determine that a listed species may be affected by the proposed project. If you determine that a proposed species may be adversely affected, you should consider requesting a conference with our office pursuant to 50 CFR § 402.10. Informal consultation may be utilized prior to a written request for formal consultation to exchange information and resolve conflicts with respect to a listed species. If a biological assessment is required, and it is not initiated within 90 days of your receipt of this letter, you should informally verify the accuracy of this list with our office.

Also, for your consideration, we have included a list of the candidate species that may be present in the project area (see Attachment A). These species are currently being reviewed by our Service and are under consideration for

Director, Western Region, National Park Service

possible listing as endangered or threatened. Candidate species have no protection under the Endangered Species Act, but are included for your consideration as it is possible that one or more of these candidates could be proposed and listed before the subject project is completed. Should the biological assessment reveal that candidate species may be adversely affected, you may wish to contact our office for technical assistance. One of the potential benefits from such technical assistance is that by exploring alternatives early in the planning process, it may be possible to avoid conflicts that could otherwise develop, should a candidate species become listed before the project is completed.

Please contact Laurie Stuart Simons at (916) 978-4866 if you have any questions regarding the attached list or your responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act. For questions concerning the California condor, *Gymnogyps californianus*, please contact Robert Mesta, Condor Coordinator, Ventura Field Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2140 Eastman Avenue, Suite 100, Ventura, California 93003, (805) 644-1766/1767.

for Wayne S. White

Attachments

cc: Mr. Robert Mesta, Condor Coordinator, Ventura Field Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2140 Eastman Avenue, Suite 100, Ventura, CA 93003

ATTACHMENT A

LISTED AND PROPOSED ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES AND CANDIDATE SPECIES THAT MAY OCCUR IN THE AREA OF THE PROPOSED JUAN BAUTISTA DE ANZA NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL, ALAMEDA, CONTRA COSTA, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO AND SANTA CLARA COUNTIES, CALIFORNIA (1-1-93-SP-1468, OCTOBER 15, 1993)

Listed Species

Reptiles

San Francisco garter snake, *Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia* (E)

Birds

bald eagle, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* (E)
American peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus anatum* (E)
California condor, *Gymnogyps californianus* (E)
Aleutian Canada goose, *Branta canadensis leucopareia* (T)
California brown pelican, *Pelecanus occidentalis californicus* (E)
California clapper rail, *Rallus longirostris obsoletus* (E)
California least tern, *Sterna antillarum (=albifrons) browni* (E)
western snowy plover, coastal population, *Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus* (PT)

Mammals

San Joaquin kit fox, *Vulpes macrotis mutica* (E)
salt marsh harvest mouse, *Reithrodontomys raviventris* (E)

Invertebrates

Smith's blue butterfly, *Euphilotes (=shijimiaeoides) enoptes smithi* (E)
mission blue butterfly, *Icaricia icariodes missionensis* (E)
bay checkerspot butterfly, *Euphydryas editha bayensis* (T)
San Bruno elfin butterfly, *Incisalia mossii bayensis* (E)
valley elderberry longhorn beetle, *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus* (T)

Plants

large-flowered fiddleneck, *Amsinckia grandiflora* (E)
palmate-bracted bird's-beak, *Cordylanthus palmatus* (E)
Contra Costa wallflower, *Erysimum capitatum* var. *angustatum* (E)
Antioch Dunes evening-primrose, *Oenothera deltoides* ssp. *howellii* (E)
Presidio manzanita, *Arctostaphylos hookeri* var. *ravenii* (E)
beach layia, *Layia carnosa* (E)
San Mateo thornmint, *Acanthomintha duttonii* (E)
Santa Cruz cypress, *Cupressus abramsiana* (E)

Proposed Species

Fish

tidewater goby, *Euclyclogobius newberryi* (PE)

Plants

Presidio clarkia, *Clarkia franciscana* (PE)
No Common Name , *Suaeda californica* (PE)
swamp sandwort, *Arenaria paludicola* (PE)
Marin dwarf-flax, *Hesperolinon congestum* (PT)
Metcalf Canyon jewelflower, *Streptanthus albidus* ssp. *albidus* (PE)
fountain thistle, *Cirsium fontinale* var. *fontinale* (PE)
San Mateo wooly-sunflower, *Eriophyllum latilobum* (PE)
white-rayed pentachaeta, *Pentachaeta bellidiflora* (PE)
Coyote Valley California-lilac, *Ceanothus ferrisae* (PE)
Santa Clara Valley dudleya, *Dudleya setchellii* (PE)

Candidate Species

Amphibians

California tiger salamander, *Ambystoma californiense* (2■)
California red-legged frog, *Rana aurora draytonii* (1■)
western spadefoot toad, *Scaphiopus hammondi hammondi* (2R)
foothill yellow-legged frog, *Rana boylei* (2)
Alameda whipsnake, *Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus* (1)

Reptiles

northwestern pond turtle, *Clemmys marmorata marmorata* (2)
southwestern pond turtle, *Clemmys marmorata pallida* (1)

Birds

California spotted owl, *Strix occidentalis occidentalis* (2)
northern goshawk, *Accipiter gentilis* (2)
ferruginous hawk, *Buteo regalis* (2■)
Suisun song sparrow, *Melospiza melodia maxillaris* (2)
San Pablo song sparrow, *Melospiza melodia samuelis* (2)
salt marsh common yellowthroat, *Geothlypis trichas sinuosa* (2)
Alameda (South Bay) song sparrow, *Melospiza melodia pusillula* (2)
black rail, *Laterallus jamaicensis* (2)

Mammals

San Pablo California vole, *Microtus californicus sanpabloensis* (2)
salt marsh vagrant shrew, *Sorex vagrans halicoetes* (1)
California bighorn sheep, *Ovis canadensis californiana* (2)
riparian brush rabbit, *Sylvilagus bachmani riparius* (1)
San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat, *Neotoma fuscipes annectens* (2)
San Joaquin Valley woodrat, *Neotoma fuscipes riparia* (2)
spotted bat, *Euderma maculatum* (2)
Pacific western big-eared bat, *Plecotus townsendii townsendii* (2)
greater western mastiff-bat, *Eumops perotis californicus* (2)

Invertebrates

Opler's longhorn moth, *Adella oplerella* (2)

Plants

Alameda manzanita, *Arctostaphylos pallida* (1)
Mt. Hamilton thistle, *Cirsium fontinale* var. *campylon* (2)
South Bay clarkia, *Clarkia concinna* ssp. *automixa* (2)
northcoast bird's-beak, *Cordylanthus maritimus* ssp. *palustris* (2)
interior California larkspur, *Delphinium californicum* ssp. *interius* (2)
Contra Costa buckwheat, *Eriogonum truncatum* (2*)
diamond-petaled poppy, *Eschscholzia rhombipetala* (2)
fragrant fritillary, *Fritillaria liliacea* (2)
bay matchweed, *Gutierrezia californica* (2R)
Diablo rock-rose, *Helianthella castanea* (2)
Santa Cruz tarweed, *Holocarpha macradenia* (1)
wedge-leaved horkelia, *Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *sericea* (2)
Contra Costa goldfields, *Lasthenia conjugens* (1)
delta tule-pea, *Lathyrus jepsonii* ssp. *jepsonii* (2)
Mt. Diablo phacelia, *Phacelia phacelioides* (2)
hairless allocarya, *Plagiobothrys glaber* (2)
adobe sanicle, *Sanicula maritima* (2)
uncommon jewelflower, *Streptanthus albidus* ssp. *peramoenus* (1)
showy Indian clover, *Trifolium amoenum* (2*)
caper-fruited tropidocarpum, *Tropidocarpum capparideum* (2*)
Suisun aster, *Aster chilensis* var. *lentus* (2)
heartscale, *Atriplex cordulata* (2)
valley spearscale, *Atriplex joaquiniana* (2)
soft bird's-beak, *Cordylanthus mollis* ssp. *mollis* (1)
procumbent bird's-beak, *Cordylanthus nidularius* (1)
recurved larkspur, *Delphinium recurvatum* (2)
Diablo rock-rose, *Helianthella castanea* (2)
Brewer's dwarf-flax, *Hesperolinon breweri* (2)
California hibiscus, *Hibiscus californicus* (2)
Hinds' walnut, *Juglans hindsii* (2)
Mason's lilaeopsis, *Lilaeopsis masonii* (2)
rock sanicle, *Sanicula saxatilis* (2)
Mt. Diablo jewelflower, *Streptanthus hispidus* (2)
Laurel Hill manzanita, *Arctostaphylos hookeri* var. *franciscana* (1**)
San Francisco wallflower, *Erysimum franciscanum* (2)
San Francisco gumplant, *Grindelia maritima* (2)
San Francisco lessingia, *Lessingia germanorum* var. *germanorum* (1)
coast lily, *Lilium maritimum* (1)
San Francisco owl's-clover, *Triphysaria floribundus* (2)
San Francisco popcornflower, *Plagiobothrys diffusus* (2*)
Marin checkermallow, *Sidalcea hickmanii* ssp. *viridis* (2)
Mission Delores campion, *Silene verecunda* ssp. *verecunda* (2)
San Bruno manzanita, *Arctostaphylos imbricata* ssp. *imbricata* (1)
Montara manzanita, *Arctostaphylos imbricata* ssp. *montaraensis* (2)
Point Reyes stickyseed, *Blennosperma nanum* var. *robustum* (2)
legenere, *Legenere limosa* (2)
Point Reyes meadowfoam, *Limnanthes douglasii* var. *sulphurea* (2)
San Mateo tree lupine, *Lupinus arboreus* var. *eximius* (2)
slender pentachaeta, *Pentachaeta exilis* ssp. *aeolica* (2)
Hickman's cinquefoil, *Potentilla hickmanii* (1)

Plants continued

Mt. Hamilton harebell, *Campanula sharsmithiae* (2)
Mt. Hamilton coreopsis, *Coreopsis hamiltonii* (2)
Hoover's button-celery, *Eryngium aristulatum* var. *hooveri* (1R)
talus fritillary, *Fritillaria falcata* (2)
Gairdner's yampah, *Perideridia gairdneri* ssp. *gairdneri* (2)
Mt. Hamilton jewelflower, *Streptanthus callistus* (2)

(E)--Endangered (T)--Threatened (P)--Proposed (CH)--Critical Habitat
(1)--Category 1: Taxa for which the Fish and Wildlife Service has sufficient biological information to support a proposal to list as endangered or threatened.
(2)--Category 2: Taxa for which existing information indicated may warrant listing, but for which substantial biological information to support a proposed rule is lacking.
(1R)-Recommended for Category 1 status.
(2R)-Recommended for Category 2 status.
(▪)--Listing petitioned.
(*)--Possibly extinct.

ATTACHMENT B

FEDERAL AGENCIES' RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER
SECTIONS 7(a) and (c) OF THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

SECTION 7(a) Consultation/Conference

Requires: 1) Federal agencies to utilize their authorities to carry out programs to conserve endangered and threatened species; 2) Consultation with FWS when a Federal action may affect a listed endangered or threatened species to insure that any action authorized, funded or carried out by a Federal agency is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat. The process is initiated by the Federal agency after determining the action may affect a listed species; and 3) Conference with FWS when a Federal action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a proposed species or result in destruction or adverse modification of proposed critical habitat.

SECTION 7(c) Biological Assessment--Major Construction Activity[1]

Requires Federal agencies or their designees to prepare a Biological Assessment (BA) for major construction activities. The BA analyzes the effects of the action[2] on listed and proposed species. The process begins with a Federal agency requesting from FWS a list of proposed and listed threatened and endangered species. The BA should be completed within 180 days after its initiation (or within such a time period as is mutually agreeable). If the BA is not initiated within 90 days of receipt of the list, the accuracy of the species list should be informally verified with our Service. No irreversible commitment of resources is to be made during the BA process which would foreclose reasonable and prudent alternatives to protect endangered species. Planning, design, and administrative actions may proceed; however, no construction may begin.

We recommend the following for inclusion in the BA: an on-site inspection of the area affected by the proposal which may include a detailed survey of the area to determine if the species or suitable habitat are present; a review of literature and scientific data to determine species' distribution, habitat needs, and other biological requirements; interviews with experts, including those within FWS, State conservation departments, universities and others who may have data not yet published in scientific literature; an analysis of the effects of the proposal on the species in terms of individuals and populations, including consideration of indirect effects of the proposal on the species and its habitat; an analysis of alternative actions considered. The BA should document the results, including a discussion of study methods used, any problems encountered, and other relevant information. The BA should conclude whether or not a listed or proposed species will be affected. Upon completion, the BA should be forwarded to our office.

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[1] A construction project (or other undertaking having similar physical impacts) which is a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as referred to in NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)C).

[2] "Effects of the action" refers to the direct and indirect effects on an action on the species or critical habitat, together with the effects of other activities that are interrelated or interdependent with that action.

Appendix N:
Service-wide Memorandum of Understanding

for Cooperative Management and Administration
of National Historic Trails
betweem the
U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management,
National Park Service,
and the
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service

I. BACKGROUND

A. Whereas, the National Trails System Act of 1968 (PL 90-543), as amended, recognized the importance of long-distance trails to American culture. The Act identifies four types of national trails: scenic, historic, recreation, and side/connecting. This Service-wide Memorandum of Understanding (SMU) addresses only the national historic trails (NHTs), and;

B. Whereas, each NHT is established by law and assigned to be administered by a specific Federal agency, through either the Secretary of the Interior or Agriculture, to exercise the administrative responsibilities of the National Trails System Act. These responsibilities include: overall trailwide coordination, planning and marking, site and segment certification, resource preservation and protection, interpretation, cooperative/interagency agreements, and limited financial assistance to other government agencies, landowners and interest groups, and;

C. Whereas, the responsibility for on-the-ground management of the trail corridor rests with private landowners, government land managing agencies, and other organizations which have ownership jurisdiction. These responsibilities include: planning and development of trail segments or specific sites, site interpretation, site stabilization and protection, and management of visitor use, and;

D. Whereas, each trail has its own unique pattern of land ownership and, at time, the administering federal agency has little or no land which it manages along the trail thus necessitating greater coordination and cooperation with private landowners, other government entities, and interested publics, and;

E. Whereas, interagency cooperation is desirable and can be a productive means of implementing the intention of the National Trails System Act for improving communication and achieving better management of the trail and its associated resources for the public use and enjoyment, and;

F. Whereas, each Federal agency involved with a NHT has its own budget for carrying out trail activities, coordination with other agencies requests for and obligation of funds can be improved to eliminate duplication of effort, and;

G. Whereas, persons visiting public lands seek and enjoyable and memorable quality experience, regardless of jurisdiction, and;

H. Whereas, interagency cooperation should be a means of achieving more efficient public service and less duplication of government operations, and;

Therefore, the parties to this SMU, the Bureau of Land Management (referred to as "BLM" hereinafter) and National Park Service ("NPS" hereinafter) (Department of the Interior), and the Forest Service ("FS" hereinafter) (Department of Agriculture), desire to enter into this agreement so as to promote and further the spirit and intent of the National Trails System Act.

II. LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

This SMU is entered into under the authorities of the National Trails System Act of October 2, 1968 (16 U.S.C. 1241 et. seq.), as amended, and the Federal Land Management and Policy Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et. seq.) as amended.

III. PURPOSES

The purposes of this SMU are:

A. To assure and expand continued long-term interagency coordination and cooperation for the planning, preservation, administration, management, and operation of national historic trails as authorized in the National Trails System Act through the identification, protection, interpretation, and management of national historic trail resources for appropriate public access and use.

B. To carry out the full administrative and management responsibilities of the National Trails System Act with an emphasis on quality public service and efficient and effective expenditure of Federal funds through cooperation among the Federal agencies involved.

C. To facilitate Federal coordination of national historic trails by agreeing to the transfer of funds (where appropriate and by separate agreement), personnel, and services as appropriate, ensuring efficient and effective use of each participating agency's full spectrum of programs and expertise.

D. To promote efficient coordination of public and private funding to support national historic trail activities.

E. To provide interagency points of contact for collaboration with non-Federal entities for identifying, mapping, studying, protecting, and interpreting national historic trails.

IV. SCOPE

The scope of this SMU consists of:

A. Coordinating and unifying planning efforts at all levels for the historic trails to ensure consistency and avoid duplication of effort.

B. Coordinating on-the-ground projects as planned by each agency to ensure consistency and avoid duplication of effort.

C. Coordinating NPS, BLM, and FS budget submission and legislative initiatives to ensure effective use of public funds pertaining to national historic trails, as well as working together to complete development of
separate agreements to transfer funds when appropriate between and among the parties to this SMU to carry out the purposes of the National Trails System Act.

D. Developing, as appropriate, staff assignments from trail managing agencies to the administrative office responsible for over-all coordination of a specific NHT.

V. STATEMENT OF WORK

The BLM, NPS, and FS mutually agree to:

A. Establish a point of contact for each national historic trail over which it has administrative or on-the-ground management responsibilities.

B. When responsible under the National Trails System Act for the administration of a specific trail or group of trails, establish interagency positions or an electronic communication network in their trail office(s) to coordinate planning, administration, and management. In addition, for actions which require interagency transfer of funds, they will cooperate to develop separate agreements to transfer funds, as available and appropriate, between agencies, to other Federal agencies involved in the management, protection, interpretation, and promotion of each trail and facilitate and support the work of on-the-ground managers of segments and sites along these trails to bring the trail story to the visiting public and preserve and protect trail resources which enhance the values for which these trails were created.

C. Foster appropriate actions which enhance each trail through such means as local and statewide agreements, land use authorizations and permits, regulations, resource management and protection, development projects, interpretive services, trail marking, site-specific planning, and regulatory and compliance functions.

D. Identify agency personnel at all levels of the organization who work with national historic trails as part of their regular duties. Further, each agency shall provide the services of these individuals, as appropriate and feasible, to cooperatively implement this SMU.

E. Capitalize on the talents, skills, and knowledge of appropriate agency staff to avoid redundancy and duplication of effort. Key staff contacts will be designated to maintain good internal and external communication.

F. Develop appropriate organizational structures to facilitate this interagency cooperation and identify contributing program specializations in which each agency is expert.

G. Coordinate agency budget submissions for these historic trail activities through the respective Departments.

H. Cooperatively coordinate contacts with external constituents to avoid public confusion and duplication.

I. Coordinate and cooperatively conduct planning efforts affecting national historic trails, integrating the concept of ecosystem management. Each agency with administrative responsibility for a specific NHT will arrange for

trailwide plans in conjunction with other agencies and jurisdictions which conduct on-the-ground planning.

J. Efficiently carry out all necessary natural and cultural resource compliance associated with the planning and management of these historic trails.

K. Initiate supplemental and trail-specific interagency agreements to carry out the intentions of this SMU. Activities which require interagency transfer of funds shall be addressed under separate Interagency Agreements.

L. Participate regularly in the Inter-Agency Council on Trails, in Washington, D.C., to coordinate policy, budget, and other relevant matters pertaining to the implementation of relevant authorities of the National Trails System Act under this SMU.

VI. TERM OF AGREEMENT

A. Effective Date of Agreement: This instrument is executed as of the last date shown below and shall run for a period not to exceed 5 years, at which time it will be subject to review, renewal, or expiration.

B. Modifications: Modifications within the scope of this instrument shall be made by the issuance of a bilaterally executed modification prior to any changes being performed.

C. Termination: Either party(s), in writing, may terminate the participation in this instrument in whole, or in part, at any time before the date of expiration.

VII. Principal Contacts: The principal contacts for this instrument are:

NPS:	Steve Elkinton
address:	National Park Service U.S. Department of the Interior P.O. Box 37127 Washington, D.C. 20013-7127
BLM:	Carl Barna
address:	Bureau of Land Management U.S. Department of the Interior 18th and C Streets, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20420
FS:	Brent Botts
address:	Forest Service U.S. Department of Agriculture P.O. Box 96090 Washington, D.C. 20090-6090

VIII. SPECIAL PROVISIONS

A. Non-Fund Obligating Document. This instrument is neither a fiscal nor a funds obligation document. Any endeavor involving reimbursement or contribution of funds between the parties to this instrument will be handled in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and procedures including those for Government procurement and printing. Such endeavors will be outlined in separate agreements that shall be made in writing by representatives of the parties and shall be independently authorized by appropriate statutory authority. This instrument does not provide such authority. Specifically, this instrument does not establish authority for noncompetitive award to the cooperator of any contract or other agreement. Any contract or agreement for training or other services must fully comply with all applicable requirements for competition.

B. Restriction for Delegates. Pursuant to section 22, Title 41, United States Code, no member of, or delegate to, Congress shall be admitted to any share or part of this instrument, or any benefits that may arise there from.

C. Participation in Similar Activities. This instrument in no way restricts the Forest Service or the Cooperator(s) from participating in similar activities with other public or private agencies, organizations, and individuals.

D. Nothing in this SMU abrogates the accountability of the designated administering agency for achieving the purposes of the National Trails System Act.

E. Nothing in this SMU abrogates the responsibility of any Federal land managing agency to manage its trail resources according to the laws, rules, and regulations providing its management authority over such lands.

IX. NON-DISCRIMINATION

During the performance of this agreement, the participants agree to abide by the terms of Executive Order 11264 on non-discrimination and will not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. The participants will take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed without regard to their race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.

X. APPROVALS

For the U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

ROGER KENNEDY
Director

7/17/95
Date

For the U.S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service

For **JACK WARD THOMAS**
Chief

6/28/95
Date

For the U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

for **MICHAEL DOMBECK**
Director

7/25/95
Date

Index

A

Action Items 43
Alternative AA: No Action iv, 44
Alternative A: Single Theme iv, 17, 45–47
Alternative B: Multitheme iv, 17, 47
Alternative C: Broad Outreach iv, 17, 48
Alternative D: The Proposal iv, 17, 18–44
Alternatives and Environmental Impact Statement 7
Alternatives Comparison Table v
Archeological Sites 50
Auto Route 34, 40
Auto Route Map 34

B

Basin and Range 54
Bicycle Route 35, 41
Bureau of Land Management Areas 21
Bureau of Reclamation 22

C

Carrying Capacity 36
Casa Grande Ruins National Monument 32
Certification 38-39
Channel Islands National Park 32
Comments on the Draft Plan 79–228
Commitment of Resources 71
Compatible Use Guidelines 36
Complementary Interpretive Facilities 33
Compliance 39, 229
Cooperative Agreement(s) 24, 38, 230, H–1
Cooperative Management
  System 36
Costs K–1
  Alternative AA 44
  Alternative A 47
  Alternative B 47
  Alternative C 48
  Alternative D, The Proposal 43
Criteria for Certification
  Complementary Interpretive Facilities 33
  Historic Sites 20
  Interpretive Sites 20
  Linking Segments 34
  Nonfederal High Potential Route Segments 23
  Site and Segment 38
Cultural
  Environment 49–54
  Landscapes 50
  Resources 49, 63
  Sites 50
Cultural Resources 63
Cumulative Impacts 71

D

Decertification 39
Department of Defense 22
Donation/Bargain Sale 27

E

Easements 25
Environmental Impact Statement 7
Environmental Consequences iv
Ethnography 51, 66
Exchange 27
Expedition
  Colonizing 9
  Exploratory 11
  Significance of 11

F

Facility Development 42
Federal Trail Components 20
  Route Segments 20
Fee-Simple ownership 26
Floodplains 56
Funding 43

G

Golden Gate National Recreation Area 33

H

High Potential Sites and Segments 20–24
  Historic Sites B–1
  Interpretive Sites 21, 230, .B–1
  Nonfederal Historic Route Segments 22, 230
Historic
  and Cultural Landscapes
  and Prehistoric Sites and Segments 64
  Route 18
  Route Map 20
  Setting 9
  Sites 20
History and Significance 63

I

Indian Burials and Sacred Objects 27
Interagency Agreement 38, 230, N–1
Interpretive Facilities
  Category I 33
  Category II 33
  Category III 33
Interpretive Framework 28
Interpretive Media 29–32
Interpretive Prospectus 29, 231
Issues iii

J

John Muir National Historic Site 33

L

Land Use 68
Land Ownership and Use 58
Land preservation groups 26
Landownership 69
Landscapes 50
Legal and Administrative Direction 1
Liability 36
Linking segments
  criteria 34
Local Land Protection and Regulatory Processes 25

M

Management
  and Cooperation 4
  Objectives
    Development 6
    NPS Management 6
    Resource Protection 6
    Visitor Use and Experience 6
Management and Partnerships 36
Marking 40–41
Memorandum of Understanding 38, 231, G–1
Mexico 18
Mission Statement 18

N

National Park System Areas 21
National Trails System Act A–1
Natural Environment 54–62
Natural Resources 68
Need for the Plan 4
New World Spanish 54
Nonfederal Historic and Interpretive Sites 22
Notice of Availability 79
NPS Interpretive Media
  Audiovisual Media
  Media Kits 32
  Outreach Activities
  Publications 29
  Wayside Exhibits 29
NPS Role 36

O

Overland Route
  Need for 9

P

Pacific Border Province 54
Physiography 54
Planning 37
Planning Issues

Certifiable Routes 4
Certifiable routes 4
Facility Development 4
Management and Cooperation 4
Resource Protection 4
Plan Preparers 75
Presidio of San Francisco 33
Promotion and Marketing 41
Proposal: Alternative D 18–44
Purpose of the Plan 2

R

Rail Tour 35
Recreational retracement trail 40
Recreational retracement route 34
Regional Themes. 29
Research 27
Resource Protection 24–28
Resource Protection Techniques 24–27
Cooperative Agreements 24
Easements 25
Exchange 27
Donation 27
Fee Simple Ownership 26
Local Land Protection and Regulatory Processes 25
NPS Assistance Programs 24
Resource Study 27
Reviewers 77
Route
Linking 33
Rail 18

S

Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area 32
Scoping 73
Segment
high potential 19
linking 34
Short Term Uses and Long Term Productivity 71
Site and Segment Certification 38, J–1
Sites
Historic 20
Interpretive 20
Socioeconomic Environment 58, 68
Sonoran Desert 54

T

Threatened and Endangered Species 57, M–1
Trail as Corridor 19
Trail Theme 29
Tumacácori National Historical Park 32

U

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, San Francisco Bay 22
U.S. Forest Service Area 21
Unavoidable Adverse Environmental Effects 70

V

Vegetation 55
Visitor Experience 20, 28
Visitor Programs at NPS Units 32
Visitor Use 59–62, 70
Visitor Uses Along the Trail. 33

W

Wayside Exhibits 29, 231
Wetlands 56
Wildlife 55





National Park Service ■ U.S. Department of the Interior

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 sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places; providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.



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