

XXI. NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM

1. Ala Kahakai

PUBLIC LAW 106-509—NOV. 13, 2000

114 STAT. 2361

Public Law 106-509  
106th Congress

An Act

To amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Ala Kahakai Trail  
as a National Historic Trail.

Nov. 13, 2000

[S. 700]

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

Ala Kahakai  
National Historic  
Trail Act.  
16 USC 1241  
note.

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “Ala Kahakai National Historic  
Trail Act”.

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

Congress finds that—

(1) the Ala Kahakai (Trail by the Sea) is an important  
part of the ancient trail known as the “Ala Loa” (the long  
trail), which circumscribes the island of Hawaii;

Hawaii.

(2) the Ala Loa was the major land route connecting 600  
or more communities of the island kingdom of Hawaii from  
1400 to 1700;

(3) the trail is associated with many prehistoric and historic  
housing areas of the island of Hawaii, nearly all the royal  
centers, and most of the major temples of the island;

(4) the use of the Ala Loa is also associated with many  
rulers of the kingdom of Hawaii, with battlefields and the  
movement of armies during their reigns, and with annual tax-  
ation;

(5) the use of the trail played a significant part in events  
that affected Hawaiian history and culture, including—

(A) Captain Cook’s landing and subsequent death in  
1779;

(B) Kamehameha I’s rise to power and consolidation  
of the Hawaiian Islands under monarchical rule; and

(C) the death of Kamehameha in 1819, followed by  
the overthrow of the ancient religious system, the Kapu,  
and the arrival of the first western missionaries in 1820;  
and

(6) the trail—

(A) was used throughout the 19th and 20th centuries  
and continues in use today; and

(B) contains a variety of significant cultural and nat-  
ural resources.

**SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.**

Section 5(a) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C.  
1244(a)) is amended—

(1) by designating the paragraphs relating to the California National Historic Trail, the Pony Express National Historic Trail, and the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail as paragraphs (18), (19), and (20), respectively; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(21) ALA KAHAKAI NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Ala Kahakai National Historic Trail (the Trail by the Sea), a 175 mile long trail extending from ʻUpolu Point on the north tip of Hawaii Island down the west coast of the Island around Ka Lae to the east boundary of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park at the ancient shoreline temple known as ʻWahaʻulaʻ, as generally depicted on the map entitled ʻAla Kahakai Trailʻ, contained in the report prepared pursuant to subsection (b) entitled ʻAla Kahakai National Trail Study and Environmental Impact Statementʻ, dated January 1998.

“(B) MAP.—A map generally depicting the trail shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

“(C) ADMINISTRATION.—The trail shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

“(D) LAND ACQUISITION.—No land or interest in land outside the exterior boundaries of any federally administered area may be acquired by the United States for the trail except with the consent of the owner of the land or interest in land.

“(E) PUBLIC PARTICIPATION; CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of the Interior shall—

“(i) encourage communities and owners of land along the trail, native Hawaiians, and volunteer trail groups to participate in the planning, development, and maintenance of the trail; and

“(ii) consult with affected Federal, State, and local agencies, native Hawaiian groups, and landowners in the administration of the trail.”.

Approved November 13, 2000.

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**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 700:**

SENATE REPORTS: No. 106-65 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

**CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:**

Vol. 145 (1999): July 1, considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 146 (2000): Oct. 24, considered and passed House.



**2. Appalachian**

PUBLIC LAW 106–554—DEC. 21, 2000

114 STAT. 2763

\* Public Law 106–554  
106th Congress

**An Act**

Making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001,  
and for other purposes.

Dec. 21, 2000  
[H.R. 4577]

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

SECTION 1. (a) The provisions of the following bills of the  
106th Congress are hereby enacted into law:

(1) H.R. 5656, as introduced on December 14, 2000.

(2) H.R. 5657, as introduced on December 14, 2000.

(3) H.R. 5658, as introduced on December 14, 2000.

(4) H.R. 5666, as introduced on December 15, 2000, except  
that the text of H.R. 5666, as so enacted, shall not include  
section 123 (relating to the enactment of H.R. 4904).

(5) H.R. 5660, as introduced on December 14, 2000.

(6) H.R. 5661, as introduced on December 14, 2000.

(7) H.R. 5662, as introduced on December 14, 2000.

(8) H.R. 5663, as introduced on December 14, 2000.

(9) H.R. 5667, as introduced on December 15, 2000.

(b) In publishing this Act in slip form and in the United  
States Statutes at Large pursuant to section 112 of title 1, United  
States Code, the Archivist of the United States shall include after  
the date of approval at the end appendixes setting forth the texts  
of the bills referred to in subsection (a) of this section and the  
text of any other bill enacted into law by reference by reason  
of the enactment of this Act.

Consolidated  
Appropriations  
Act, 2001.  
Incorporation by  
reference.

Publication.  
1 USC 112 note.

SEC. 2. (a) Notwithstanding Rule 3 of the Budget Scorekeeping  
Guidelines set forth in the joint explanatory statement of the  
committee of conference accompanying Conference Report 105–217,  
legislation enacted in section 505 of the Department of Transpor-  
tation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, section 312  
of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2001, titles X and  
XI of H.R. 5548 (106th Congress) as enacted by H.R. 4942 (106th  
Congress), division B of H.R. 5666 (106th Congress) as enacted  
by this Act, and sections 1(a)(5) through 1(a)(9) of this Act that  
would have been estimated by the Office of Management and Budget  
as changing direct spending or receipts under section 252 of the  
Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 were  
it included in an Act other than an appropriations Act shall be  
treated as direct spending or receipts legislation, as appropriate,  
under section 252 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit  
Control Act of 1985.

(b) In preparing the final sequestration report required by  
section 254(f)(3) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit  
Control Act of 1985 for fiscal year 2001, in addition to the infor-  
mation required by that section, the Director of the Office of Man-  
agement and Budget shall change any balance of direct spending

\* See Endnote on 114 Stat. 2764.

114 STAT. 2764

PUBLIC LAW 106-554—DEC. 21, 2000

and receipts legislation for fiscal year 2001 under section 252 of that Act to zero.

(c) This Act may be cited as the “Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001”.

Approved December 21, 2000.

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**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 4577 (S. 2553):**

**HOUSE REPORTS:** Nos. 106-645 (Comm. on Appropriations) and 106-1033 (Comm. of Conference).

**SENATE REPORTS:** No. 106-293 accompanying S. 2553 (Comm. on Appropriations).

**CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 146 (2000):**

June 8, 12-14, considered and passed House.

June 22, 23, 26-30, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Dec. 15, House and Senate agreed to conference report.

**WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 36 (2000):**

Dec. 21, Presidential remarks and statement.

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**\*ENDNOTE:** The following appendixes were added pursuant to the provisions of section 1 of this Act (114 Stat. 2763).



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APPENDIX I—H.R. 5667

**APPENDIX D—H.R. 5666**

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes, namely:

\* \* \* \* \*

114 STAT.  
2763A-214

**DIVISION B**

**TITLE I**

\* \* \* \* \*

114 STAT.  
2763A-229

**SEC. 124. APPALACHIAN NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL. (a) ACQUISITIONS.—**

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of the Interior shall—

(A) negotiate agreements with landowners setting terms and conditions for the acquisition of parcels of land and interests in land totaling approximately 580 acres at Saddleback Mountain near Rangeley, Maine, for the benefit of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail;

(B) complete the pending environmental compliance process for the acquisitions; and

(C) acquire the parcels of land and interests in land for consideration in the amount of \$4,000,000 plus closing costs customarily paid by the United States.

(2) **ACCEPTANCE OF DONATIONS.**—The Secretary may accept as donations parcels of land and interests in land at Saddleback Mountain, in addition to those acquired by purchase under paragraph (1), for the benefit of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail.

(b) **CONVEYANCE TO THE STATE.**—The Secretary shall convey to the State of Maine a portion of the land and interests in land acquired under subsection (a) without consideration, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary and the State of Maine agree are necessary to ensure the protection of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail.

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**3. El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro**

PUBLIC LAW 106–307—OCT. 13, 2000

114 STAT. 1074

Public Law 106–307  
106th Congress**An Act**

To amend the National Trails System Act to designate El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro as a National Historic Trail.

Oct. 13, 2000

[S. 366]

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,***SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail Act”.

El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail Act. New Mexico. Texas. 16 USC 1241 note.

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

The Congress finds the following:

(1) El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro (the Royal Road of the Interior), served as the primary route between the colonial Spanish capital of Mexico City and the Spanish provincial capitals at San Juan de Los Caballeros (1598–1600), San Gabriel (1600–1609) and then Santa Fe (1610–1821).

(2) The portion of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro that resided in what is now the United States extended between El Paso, Texas and present San Juan Pueblo, New Mexico, a distance of 404 miles;

(3) El Camino Real is a symbol of the cultural interaction between nations and ethnic groups and of the commercial exchange that made possible the development and growth of the borderland;

(4) American Indian groups, especially the Pueblo Indians of the Rio Grande, developed trails for trade long before Europeans arrived;

(5) In 1598, Juan de Oñate led a Spanish military expedition along those trails to establish the northern portion of El Camino Real;

(6) During the Mexican National Period and part of the United States Territorial Period, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro facilitated the emigration of people to New Mexico and other areas that would become the United States;

(7) The exploration, conquest, colonization, settlement, religious conversion, and military occupation of a large area of the borderlands was made possible by this route, whose historical period extended from 1598 to 1882;

114 STAT. 1075

PUBLIC LAW 106-307—OCT. 13, 2000

(8) American Indians, European emigrants, miners, ranchers, soldiers, and missionaries used El Camino Real during the historic development of the borderlands. These travelers promoted cultural interaction among Spaniards, other Europeans, American Indians, Mexicans, and Americans;

(9) El Camino Real fostered the spread of Catholicism, mining, an extensive network of commerce, and ethnic and cultural traditions including music, folklore, medicine, foods, architecture, language, place names, irrigation systems, and Spanish law.

### SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

Section 5(a) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)) is amended—

(1) by designating the paragraphs relating to the California National Historic Trail, the Pony Express National Historic Trail, and the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail as paragraphs (18), (19), and (20), respectively; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(21) EL CAMINO REAL DE TIERRA ADENTRO.—

“(A) El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro (the Royal Road of the Interior) National Historic Trail, a 404 mile long trail from the Rio Grande near El Paso, Texas to San Juan Pueblo, New Mexico, as generally depicted on the maps entitled ‘United States Route: El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro’, contained in the report prepared pursuant to subsection (b) entitled ‘National Historic Trail Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment: El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, Texas-New Mexico’, dated March 1997.

“(B) MAP.—A map generally depicting the trail shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

“(C) ADMINISTRATION.—The Trail shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

“(D) LAND ACQUISITION.—No lands or interests therein outside the exterior boundaries of any federally administered area may be acquired by the Federal Government for El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro except with the consent of the owner thereof.

“(E) VOLUNTEER GROUPS; CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of the Interior shall—

“(i) encourage volunteer trail groups to participate in the development and maintenance of the trail; and

“(ii) consult with other affected Federal, State, local governmental, and tribal agencies in the administration of the trail.



PUBLIC LAW 106-307—OCT. 13, 2000

114 STAT. 1076

“(F) COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary of the Interior may coordinate with United States and Mexican public and non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, and, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the government of Mexico and its political subdivisions, for the purpose of exchanging trail information and research, fostering trail preservation and educational programs, providing technical assistance, and working to establish an international historic trail with complementary preservation and education programs in each nation.”.

Approved October 13, 2000.

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 366:

SENATE REPORTS: No. 106-22 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 145 (1999): Nov. 19, considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 146 (2000): Oct. 3, considered and passed House.



#### 4. Ice Age

114 STAT. 2763

PUBLIC LAW 106-554—DEC. 21, 2000

**\* Public Law 106-554**  
**106th Congress**

**An Act**

Dec. 21, 2000  
 [H.R. 4577]

Making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001,  
 and for other purposes.

Consolidated  
 Appropriations  
 Act, 2001.  
 Incorporation by  
 reference.

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

SECTION 1. (a) The provisions of the following bills of the  
 106th Congress are hereby enacted into law:

- (1) H.R. 5656, as introduced on December 14, 2000.
- (2) H.R. 5657, as introduced on December 14, 2000.
- (3) H.R. 5658, as introduced on December 14, 2000.
- (4) H.R. 5666, as introduced on December 15, 2000, except  
 that the text of H.R. 5666, as so enacted, shall not include  
 section 123 (relating to the enactment of H.R. 4904).
- (5) H.R. 5660, as introduced on December 14, 2000.
- (6) H.R. 5661, as introduced on December 14, 2000.
- (7) H.R. 5662, as introduced on December 14, 2000.
- (8) H.R. 5663, as introduced on December 14, 2000.
- (9) H.R. 5667, as introduced on December 15, 2000.

Publication.  
 1 USC 112 note.

(b) In publishing this Act in slip form and in the United  
 States Statutes at Large pursuant to section 112 of title 1, United  
 States Code, the Archivist of the United States shall include after  
 the date of approval at the end appendixes setting forth the texts  
 of the bills referred to in subsection (a) of this section and the  
 text of any other bill enacted into law by reference by reason  
 of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2. (a) Notwithstanding Rule 3 of the Budget Scorekeeping  
 Guidelines set forth in the joint explanatory statement of the  
 committee of conference accompanying Conference Report 105-217,  
 legislation enacted in section 505 of the Department of Transpor-  
 tation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, section 312  
 of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2001, titles X and  
 XI of H.R. 5548 (106th Congress) as enacted by H.R. 4942 (106th  
 Congress), division B of H.R. 5666 (106th Congress) as enacted  
 by this Act, and sections 1(a)(5) through 1(a)(9) of this Act that  
 would have been estimated by the Office of Management and Budget  
 as changing direct spending or receipts under section 252 of the  
 Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 were  
 it included in an Act other than an appropriations Act shall be  
 treated as direct spending or receipts legislation, as appropriate,  
 under section 252 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit  
 Control Act of 1985.

(b) In preparing the final sequestration report required by  
 section 254(f)(3) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit  
 Control Act of 1985 for fiscal year 2001, in addition to the informa-  
 tion required by that section, the Director of the Office of Manage-  
 ment and Budget shall change any balance of direct spending

\* See Endnote on 114 Stat. 2764.

PUBLIC LAW 106-554—DEC. 21, 2000

114 STAT. 2764

and receipts legislation for fiscal year 2001 under section 252 of that Act to zero.

(c) This Act may be cited as the “Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2001”.

Approved December 21, 2000.

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**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 4577 (S. 2553):**

**HOUSE REPORTS:** Nos. 106-645 (Comm. on Appropriations) and 106-1033 (Comm. of Conference).

**SENATE REPORTS:** No. 106-293 accompanying S. 2553 (Comm. on Appropriations).

**CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 146 (2000):**

June 8, 12-14, considered and passed House.

June 22, 23, 26-30, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Dec. 15, House and Senate agreed to conference report.

**WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 36 (2000):**

Dec. 21, Presidential remarks and statement.

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**\*ENDNOTE:** The following appendixes were added pursuant to the provisions of section 1 of this Act (114 Stat. 2763).



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APPENDIX H—H.R. 5663

APPENDIX I—H.R. 5667

**APPENDIX D—H.R. 5666**

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes, namely:

\* \* \* \* \*

**DIVISION B**

114 STAT.  
2763A-214

**TITLE I**

\* \* \* \* \*

SEC. 135. Funds provided in Public Law 106-291 for Federal land acquisition by the National Park Service in Fiscal Year 2001 for Brandywine Battlefield, Ice Age National Scenic Trail, Mississippi National River and Recreation Area, Shenandoah National Heritage Area, Fallen Timbers Battlefield and Fort Miamis National Historic Site may be used for a grant to a State, local government, or to a land management entity for the acquisition of lands without regard to any restriction on the use of Federal land acquisition funds provided through the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965.

114 STAT.  
2763A-230

\* \* \* \* \*

**5. Lewis and Clark**

113 STAT. 1743

PUBLIC LAW 106–157—DEC. 9, 1999

**Public Law 106–157  
106th Congress****An Act**Dec. 9, 1999  
[H.R. 2737]

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the State of Illinois certain Federal land associated with the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail to be used as an historic and interpretive site along the trail.

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

**SECTION 1. LAND CONVEYANCE, LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL, ILLINOIS.**

(a) **CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.**—The Secretary of the Interior may convey, without consideration, to the State of Illinois all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of federally-owned land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary consisting of approximately 39 acres located in the north half of section 16, township 4 north, range 9 west, Third Principal Meridian, Madison County, Illinois, within the corridor of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.

(b) **SURVEY; CONVEYANCE COSTS.**—The exact acreage and legal description of the land to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary. The cost of the survey and all other costs incurred by the Secretary to convey the land shall be borne by the State of Illinois.

**(c) CONDITIONS OF CONVEYANCE.—**

(1) **USE OF CONVEYED LAND.**—The conveyance authorized under subsection (a) shall be subject to the condition that the State of Illinois, acting through the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, use the conveyed land as an historic site and interpretive center for the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.

Deadline.  
Public review.

(2) **PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF SITE.**—The conveyance authorized under subsection (a) shall be subject to the further condition that the Governor of the State of Illinois develop, within 2 years after the date of the conveyance, a plan for the development and operation of the historic site and interpretive center proposed for the conveyed land. In developing the plan, the Governor shall provide an opportunity for review and comment by the Secretary and the public.

(d) **DISCONTINUANCE OF USE.**—If the State of Illinois determines to discontinue use of the land conveyed under subsection (a) as an historic site and interpretive center for the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, the State of Illinois shall convey the lands back to the Secretary without consideration.

(e) **ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.**—The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with

PUBLIC LAW 106-157—DEC. 9, 1999

113 STAT. 1744

the conveyance under subsection (a) as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

Approved December 9, 1999.

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 2737:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 106-427 (Comm. on Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 145 (1999):

Nov. 1, considered and passed House.

Nov. 19, considered and passed Senate.



**6. Metacomet-Monadnock-Mattabesett (study)**

116 STAT. 2886

PUBLIC LAW 107-338—DEC. 16, 2002

Public Law 107-338  
107th Congress**An Act**Dec. 16, 2002  
[H.R. 1814]

To amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Metacomet-Monadnock-Mattabesett Trail extending through western Massachusetts and central Connecticut for study for potential addition to the National Trails System.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*Metacomet-Monadnock-Mattabesett Trail Study Act of 2002.  
16 USC 1241 note.**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “Metacomet-Monadnock-Mattabesett Trail Study Act of 2002”.

**SEC. 2. DESIGNATION OF METACOMET-MONADNOCK-MATTABESETT TRAIL FOR STUDY FOR POTENTIAL ADDITION TO THE NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM.**

Section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“( ) METACOMET-MONADNOCK-MATTABESETT TRAIL.—The Metacomet-Monadnock-Mattabesett Trail, a system of trails and potential trails extending southward approximately 180 miles through western Massachusetts on the Metacomet-Monadnock Trail, across central Connecticut on the Metacomet Trail and the Mattabesett Trail, and ending at Long Island Sound.”

Deadline.  
16 USC 1244 note.**SEC. 3. EXPEDITED REPORT TO CONGRESS.**

Notwithstanding the fourth sentence of section 5(b) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(b)), the Secretary of the Interior shall submit the study required by the amendment made by section 2 to Congress not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Approved December 16, 2002.

**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 1814:**

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 107-224 (Comm. on Resources).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 107-263 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

**CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:**

Vol. 147 (2001): Oct. 23, considered and passed House.

Vol. 148 (2002): Nov. 19, considered and passed Senate.





**7. Navajo Long Walk (study)**

PUBLIC LAW 107-214—AUG. 21, 2002

116 STAT. 1053

Public Law 107-214  
107th Congress**An Act**

To amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route in Arizona and New Mexico which the Navajo and Mescalero Apache Indian tribes were forced to walk in 1863 and 1864, for study for potential addition to the National Trails System.

Aug. 21, 2002  
[H.R. 1384]

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

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “Long Walk National Historic Trail Study Act”.

Long Walk  
National Historic  
Trail Study Act.  
16 USC 1241  
note.

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

Congress finds the following:

(1) Beginning in the fall of 1863 and ending in the winter of 1864, the United States Government forced thousands of Navajos and Mescalero Apaches to relocate from their ancestral lands to Fort Sumner, New Mexico, where the tribal members were held captive, virtually as prisoners of war, for over 4 years.

(2) Thousands of Native Americans died at Fort Sumner from starvation, malnutrition, disease, exposure, or conflicts between the tribes and United States military personnel.

**SEC. 3. DESIGNATION FOR STUDY.**

Section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“( ) The Long Walk Trail, a series of routes which the Navajo and Mescalero Apache Indian tribes were forced to walk beginning in the fall of 1863 as a result of their removal by the United States Government from their ancestral lands, generally located within a corridor extending through portions of Canyon de Chelly, Arizona, and Albuquerque, Canyon Blanco, Anton Chico, Canyon Piedra Pintado, and Fort Sumner, New Mexico.”

Approved August 21, 2002.

**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 1384:**

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 107-222 (Comm. on Resources).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 107-184 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

**CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:**

Vol. 147 (2001): Oct. 2, considered and passed House.

Vol. 148 (2002): Aug. 1, considered and passed Senate.



**8. Old Spanish**

116 STAT. 2790

PUBLIC LAW 107-325—DEC. 4, 2002

Public Law 107-325  
107th Congress

**An Act**

Dec. 4, 2002  
[S. 1946]

To amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Old Spanish Trail  
as a National Historic Trail.

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

Old Spanish  
Trail Recognition  
Act of 2002.  
New Mexico.  
California.  
16 USC 1241  
note.

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “Old Spanish Trail Recognition Act of 2002”.

**SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.**

Section 5(a) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating the second paragraph (21) as paragraph (22); and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(23) OLD SPANISH NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Old Spanish National Historic Trail, an approximately 2,700 mile long trail extending from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to Los Angeles, California, that served as a major trade route between 1829 and 1848, as generally depicted on the maps numbered 1 through 9, as contained in the report entitled ‘Old Spanish Trail National Historic Trail Feasibility Study’, dated July 2001, including the Armijo Route, Northern Route, North Branch, and Mojave Road.

“(B) MAP.—A map generally depicting the trail shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Department of the Interior.

“(C) ADMINISTRATION.—The trail shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this paragraph as the ‘Secretary’).

“(D) LAND ACQUISITION.—The United States shall not acquire for the trail any land or interest in land outside the exterior boundary of any federally-managed area without the consent of the owner of the land or interest in land.

“(E) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall consult with other Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies in the administration of the trail.

“(F) ADDITIONAL ROUTES.—The Secretary may designate additional routes to the trail if—

“(i) the additional routes were included in the Old Spanish Trail National Historic Trail Feasibility Study, but were not recommended for designation as a national historic trail; and

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116 STAT. 2791

“(ii) the Secretary determines that the additional routes were used for trade and commerce between 1829 and 1848.”.

Approved December 4, 2002.

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 1946:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 107-670 (Comm. on Resources).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 107-203 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 148 (2002):

Aug. 1, considered and passed Senate.

Nov. 14, considered and passed House.



**9. Star-Spangled Banner (study)**

113 STAT. 1685

PUBLIC LAW 106–135—DEC. 7, 1999

Public Law 106–135  
106th Congress**An Act**Dec. 7, 1999  
[H.R. 791]

To amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route of the War of 1812 British invasion of Maryland and Washington, District of Columbia, and the route of the American defense, for study for potential addition to the national trails system.

Star-Spangled  
Banner National  
Historic Trail  
Study Act of  
1999.  
16 USC 1241  
note.

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

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail Study Act of 1999”.

**SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

Congress finds that—

(1) the British invasion of Maryland and Washington, District of Columbia, during the War of 1812 marks a defining period in the history of our Nation, the only occasion on which the United States of America has been invaded by a foreign power;

(2) the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail traces the arrival of the British fleet in the Patuxent River in Calvert County and St. Mary’s County, Maryland, the landing of British forces at Benedict, the sinking of the Chesapeake Flotilla at Pig Point in Prince George’s County and Anne Arundel County, Maryland, the American defeat at the Battle of Bladensburg, the siege of the Nation’s Capital, Washington, District of Columbia (including the burning of the United States Capitol and the White House), the British naval diversions in the upper Chesapeake Bay leading to the Battle of Caulk’s Field in Kent County, Maryland, the route of the American troops from Washington through Georgetown, the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Howard, and Baltimore, and the City of Baltimore, Maryland, to the Battle of North Point, and the ultimate victory of the Americans at Fort McHenry on September 14, 1814, where a distinguished Maryland lawyer and poet, Francis Scott Key, wrote the words that captured the essence of our national struggle for independence, words that now serve as our national anthem, the Star-Spangled Banner; and

(3) the designation of this route as a national historic trail—

(A) would serve as a reminder of the importance of the concept of liberty to all who experience the Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail; and

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(B) would give long overdue recognition to the patriots whose determination to stand firm against enemy invasion and bombardment preserved this liberty for future generations of Americans.

**SEC. 3. DESIGNATION OF TRAIL FOR STUDY.**

Section 5(c) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(c)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (36) (as added by section 3 of the El Camino Real Para Los Texas Study Act of 1993 (107 Stat. 1497)) as paragraph (37) and in subparagraph (C) by striking “detemine” and inserting “determine”;

(2) by designating the paragraphs relating to the Old Spanish Trail and the Great Western Scenic Trail as paragraphs (38) and (39), respectively; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(40) STAR-SPANGLED BANNER NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Star-Spangled Banner National Historic Trail, tracing the War of 1812 route from the arrival of the British fleet in the Patuxent River in Calvert County and St. Mary’s County, Maryland, the landing of the British forces at Benedict, the sinking of the Chesapeake Flotilla at Pig Point, the American defeat at the Battle of Bladensburg, the siege of the Nation’s Capital, Washington, District of Columbia (including the burning of the United States Capitol and the White House), the British naval diversions in the upper Chesapeake Bay leading to the Battle of Caulk’s Field in Kent County, Maryland, the route of the American troops from Washington through Georgetown, the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Howard, and Baltimore, and the City of Baltimore, Maryland, to the Battle of North Point, and the ultimate victory of the Americans at Fort McHenry on September 14, 1814.

“(B) AFFECTED AREAS.—The trail crosses eight counties within the boundaries of the State of Maryland, the City of Baltimore, Maryland, and Washington, District of Columbia.

“(C) COORDINATION WITH OTHER CONGRESSIONALLY MANDATED ACTIVITIES.—The study under this paragraph shall be undertaken in coordination with the study authorized under section 603 of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (16 U.S.C. 1a-5 note; 110 Stat. 4172) and the Chesapeake Bay Gateways and Watertrails Network authorized under the Chesapeake Bay Initiative Act of 1998 (16 U.S.C. 461 note; 112 Stat. 2961). Such coordination shall extend to any research needed to complete the studies and any findings and implementation actions that result from the studies and shall use available resources to the greatest extent possible to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort.

“(D) DEADLINE FOR STUDY.—Not later than 2 years after funds are made available for the study under this paragraph, the study shall be completed and transmitted with final recommendations to the Committee on Resources in the House

113 STAT. 1687

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of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources in the Senate.”.

Approved December 7, 1999.

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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 791 (S. 441):

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 106-189 (Comm. on Resources).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 106-63 accompanying S. 441 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 145 (1999):

June 30, considered and passed House.

Nov. 19, considered and passed Senate.

