



Forest Service  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

April 2022

# Foundation Document

## Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail

California, Oregon, Washington





# Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail

## Washington, Oregon, California



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# Collaborative Management of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail

The National Trails System was created by the National Trails System Act in 1968. The Act established the Appalachian and Pacific Crest National Scenic Trails as the first components of the System. It also authorized a national system of trails to provide additional outdoor recreation opportunities. A unique cornerstone of the Act is collaborative management between the mosaic of public and private interests and the recognition of valuable contributions made by volunteers and private, nonprofit organizations who plan, develop, manage, and maintain the Nation's trails. The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and lead administrator for the Pacific Crest Trail (PCT), works collaboratively with many nonprofit partners, as well as the local, state, federal, and tribal governments with land management responsibilities. The Pacific Crest Trail Association is the only nonprofit partner that works collaboratively with land managers to maintain and manage the Trail with the sole purpose of preserving, promoting and protecting the trail experience for all people to enjoy for generations to come.

To fulfill the vision of a continuous PCT—that provides for the maximum outdoor recreation potential and for the conservation and enjoyment of nationally significant scenic, historic, natural, and cultural qualities—requires a steady commitment of collaborative management across boundaries at a landscape scale. Embracing this culture of shared stewardship and collaborative management is vital to creating and maintaining a relevant, well located, and cared for Trail. As outlined in the National Strategy for a Sustainable Trail System (USDA Forest Service, 2017), the Forest Service values collaborative relationships and is committed to working across jurisdictional, cultural, and other boundaries to maximize diverse skillsets and generate innovative approaches to the work. Partnerships with academia, research, and volunteer scientists ensure that decisions on managing the Trail are made based on the best available science.

Brian O'Neill, former Golden Gate National Park superintendent (deceased), created the 21 Partnership Success Factors strategy, which continues to serve as a guide for building a community of stewardship. Successful collaboration includes development and continued refinement of a shared vision of the work to be accomplished. Nurturing relationships, while developing and focusing on mutual goals, is the key to the success of these partnerships. Successful partnerships demonstrate a culture of full engagement that leads to both collective enthusiasm and achievement of results.

This foundation document was developed through just such a partnership. It outlines the nature and purposes of the PCT and articulates the significance of the Trail across jurisdictional, geographical, and cultural boundaries. The future of the PCT, and the conservation of the fundamental resources and values the Trail provides, is dependent upon the continued refinement of an inclusive shared vision of the Trail. Teamwork between diverse stakeholders, Trail community(ies), and managing partners is vital to ensure that future generations have an opportunity to journey along the PCT.



## Land Acknowledgement

The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail traverses ancestral homelands of more than 80 American Indian tribes who have cared for and honored this land since time immemorial and share a continuous and committed bond with these places. Segments of the Pacific Crest Trail trace the foot-worn paths of trade and travel routes cultivated over generations by tribes. The lands through which the PCT travels are essential to a way of life and the well-being of tribal communities.





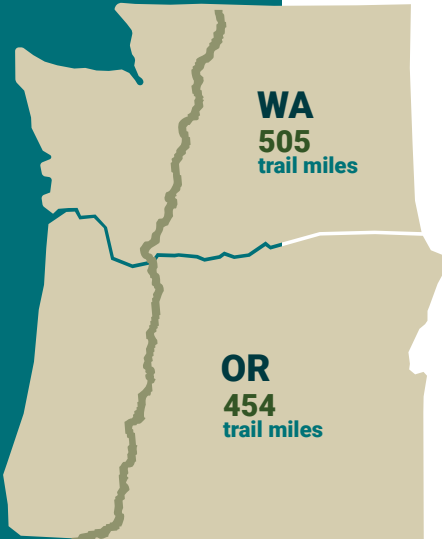
Northern Terminus near:  
Manning Provincial Park,  
Canada

# Pacific Crest Trail

## A National Scenic Trail

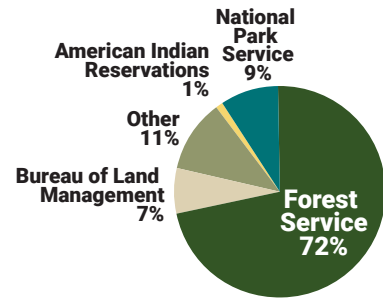
**2,650 miles**  
from Mexico  
to Canada

↑ highest point  
Forester Pass, CA  
13,153'  
↓ lowest point  
Bridge of the Gods  
Cascade Locks, OR  
180'



passes through  
**9** North American  
ecoregions

**25,596,648**  
people live within an  
hour's drive from the PCT  
according to 2010 U.S. Census data



### PCT Lands



established as a  
National Scenic Trail in  
**1968**  
by Congress through  
the National Trails  
System Act

passes through or across:

- 48** national wilderness areas
- 3** state wilderness areas
- 25** national forests
- 6** national parks
- 2** American Indian reservations
- 7** BLM units
- 5** California state park units
- 5** national monuments
- 16** wild & scenic rivers
- 7** national scenic & historic trails

traverses  
more than  
**100**  
major mountain passes,  
most in the Sierra Nevada  
and Cascade ranges.

Southern Terminus  
near: Campo, California



**Pacific Crest Trail  
Association**

Primary Nonprofit Partner in Cooperative Management

## Introduction

The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail as well as the Trail's nature and purposes, significance, fundamental resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document is *not a decision-making document* and does not include actions or administration strategies. The document integrates legislation and history and aggregates existing plans to develop an assessment of the future planning and information that are needed to support the Pacific Crest Trail's nature and purposes. It outlines key planning issues for national trail administration to consider for the purpose of protecting the resources and values that are fundamental to the Pacific Crest Trail. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for trail planning.

A primary benefit of developing a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the trail. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the trail. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the trail are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids trail managers, staff, nonprofit partners, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for trail management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to the PCT's nature, purposes, and identity.



## Part 1: Core Components

The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, its nature and purposes, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

### Brief Description of the Trail

The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail spans 2,650 miles (4,265 kilometers) between the Mexican and Canadian borders through the states of California, Oregon, and Washington. It crosses multijurisdictional areas, including tribal lands, 25 national forest units, 6 national park units, 7 Bureau of Land Management field offices, 51 Wilderness areas (48 Congressionally-designated Wildernesses and three State of California Wilderness designations), and numerous state and county parks. Along the way, it ascends more than 100 major mountain passes and skirts the shores of innumerable bodies of water. In all, the Pacific Crest Trail encompasses the greatest elevation range of any National Scenic Trail, traversing nine ecoregions of North America. See Maps 1-3 for an overview of the PCT's location and surrounding communities.

The PCT is a treasured pathway through some of the most outstanding scenery in the United States. Thousands of hikers and equestrians enjoy this international treasure each year. Some travel a few miles, others complete the entire Trail in a single season. To enable continuous travel along the Trail, short sections travel through modified areas (e.g., utility corridors, managed forests, farms, and urban areas), cross roads, or intersect developed recreation facilities (e.g., trailheads, resupply opportunities, etc.). These sections of the Trail are as short as necessary to allow for safe and continuous travel. In addition to trail users, countless others may experience the Trail through images, art, and stories.

The Trail has a long history of volunteerism, leading to its establishment. As early as 1926, Catherine Montgomery (considered “the Mother of the Pacific Crest Trail”) began to champion the idea of a hiking trail along the ridges of the states of California, Oregon, and Washington. In March 1932, Clinton C. Clarke of Pasadena, California, organized the Pacific Crest Trail System Conference, a group of hiking and riding clubs devoted to the development of a Pacific Crest Trail System. Mr. Clarke envisioned a trail system made up of several existing trails to be interconnected with new construction, eventually extending between the Canadian and Mexican borders. By 1932, six segments of the system were in various stages of completion: Cascade Crest Trail in Washington, Oregon Skyline Trail in Oregon, Lava Crest Trail in northern California, Tahoe-Yosemite Trail in California, John Muir Trail in California, and the Desert Crest Trail in Southern California.

In 1968, the National Trails System Act designated the Pacific Crest Trail as one of the nation's first National Scenic Trails. The Act called for the extended trails to be “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.” Encouraging greater public access, the Act highlighted the key importance of citizen groups and volunteerism for the PCT, and specifically called out “fostering volunteer programs and opportunities to engage volunteers in all aspects of trail planning, development, maintenance, management, and education.” A close, public-private partnership for the Trail was codified by the passage of the National Trails System Act.

The Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, administers the PCT. The Forest Service has been assigned overall responsibility for administration of the Trail and coordination with other agencies. Today, federal and state agencies, Pacific Crest Trail Association, other nonprofit organizations, and local communities work closely together to steward the Trail.





# Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail

## Washington, Oregon





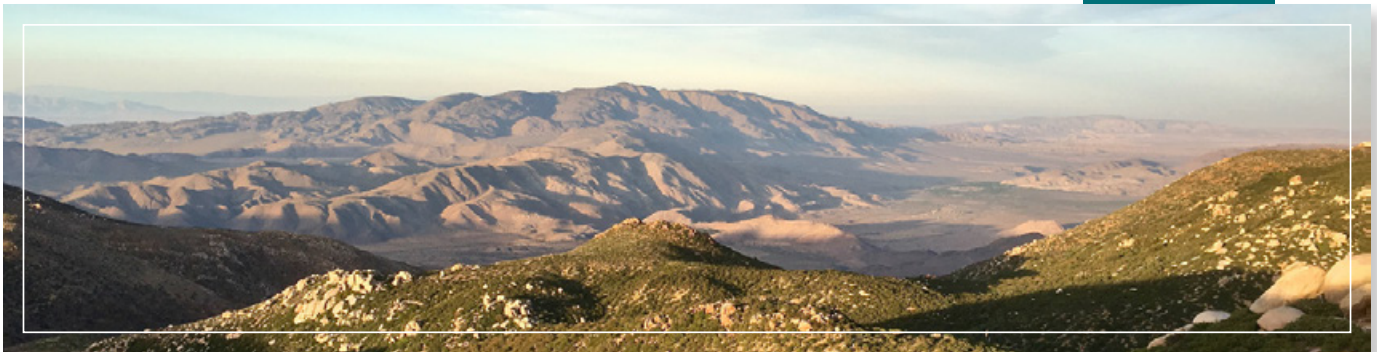
## Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail California



## Nature and Purposes

The nature and purposes statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular National Scenic Trail and its predominate characteristics. The nature and purposes statement for the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The Pacific Crest Trail was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on October 2, 1968 (see appendix A for enabling legislation). The nature and purposes statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the PCT, and these concepts are further articulated in the Foundation Document Significance and Fundamental Resources and Values statements.

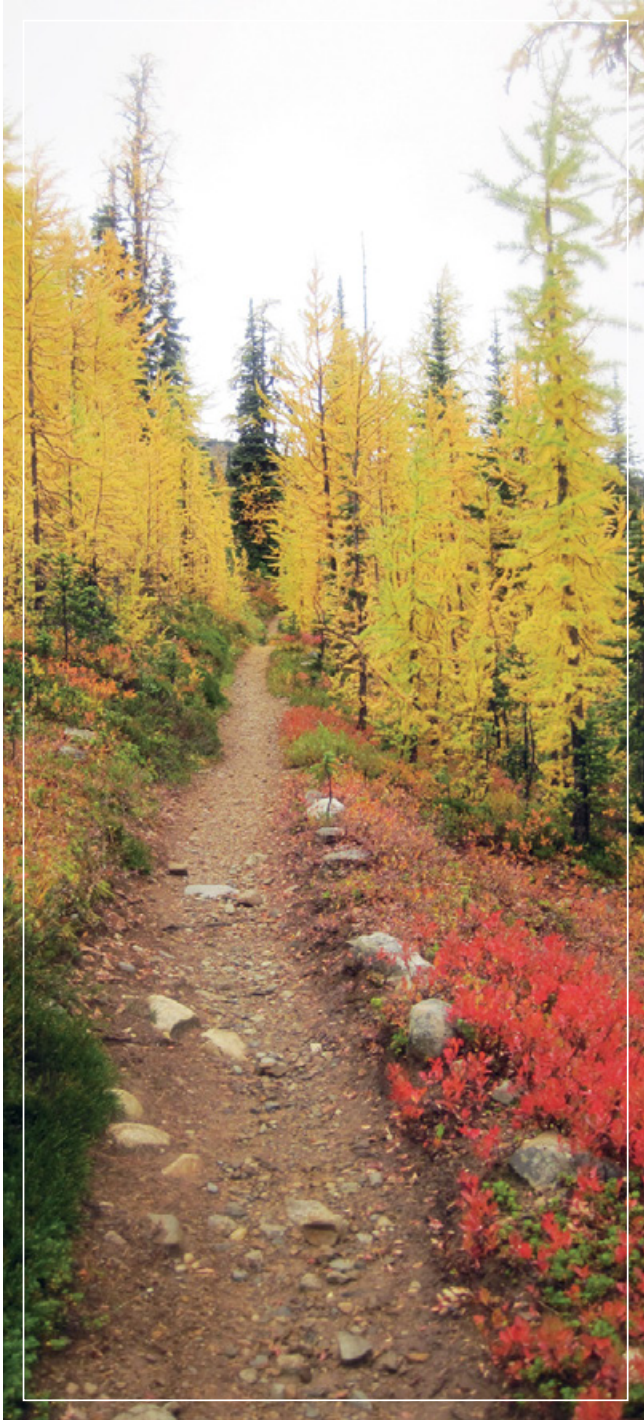
The PACIFIC CREST NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL is a continuous path along the spectacularly scenic crest of the Pacific mountain ranges between Mexico and Canada. The Pacific Crest Trail connects people to world-renowned desert, alpine, volcanic, and forested landscapes, and favors lands that appear wild and free from development. All people can find a sense of awe, personal challenge, and a respite from mechanized society on the PCT. Whether experienced in a day's outing, a season, or over the course of a lifetime, the Trail provides unparalleled year-round opportunities to journey on foot or horseback through remote and rugged terrain. Through art, stories, recreation, or volunteerism, the Trail inspires transformative and lifelong connections with its land, people, and communities. Collaborative management ensures the Trail is preserved for the conservation, public use, enjoyment, and appreciation of the nationally significant scenic, historic, natural, and cultural quality of the areas through which the Trail passes.



## Trail Significance

Significance statements express why the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national trail system. These statements are linked to the nature and purposes of the Pacific Crest Trail, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the PCT and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in Trail planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for the PCT. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)



### The Trail and Its Corridor

The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail traverses ancestral homelands that have been bound to and cared for by the original people of these lands throughout and continuing on to countless generations. Today, the Pacific Crest Trail supports a critical connection for first peoples to traditional cultural places, sacred sites, and natural areas that are embedded in the fabric of the corridor itself.

Established as one of the nation's first National Scenic Trails, the 2,650 mile-long trail is the longest completed continuous equestrian experience in the United States. Fulfilling the idea of visionaries since the 1920s, the PCT is a construction marvel, travelling through some of the most dramatic, varying terrain in the United States. The original separate segments of the PCT traverse the mountain ranges of Washington, Oregon, or California, each representing their own diverse array of landscapes, were linked into one internationally recognized and continuous corridor.

### Outstanding Recreation Opportunities

From tranquil walks through silent meadows of freshly fallen snow to challenging climbs over rugged mountain passes, from rural areas along the fringes of our populace to deep and unyielding wilderness expanses, the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail provides outstanding year-round outdoor recreation opportunities. People can immerse themselves in the landscape, finding challenge, renewal, joy, self-reflection, opportunities for solitude, and deep connections with others. Traversing by foot or horseback along the heights of the land can simultaneously elevate the traveler to unparalleled heights and panoramic perspectives and ground one to the humility of being at the will of natural processes. The seemingly endless opportunities for adventure stoke the imagination and stir a sense of wanderlust, whether hiking sections near gateway communities, thru-hiking, skiing the remote crest in the winter, sharing outings with family or friends, or connecting to the Pacific Crest Trail and its experiences through images, art, and stories.



### Testament to Volunteerism

Volunteers are one of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail's greatest resources and, as recognized by Congress, are essential. Devoting millions of hours in some of the most remote and rugged wildlands in the United States, the volunteer community cares for all aspects of the Pacific Crest Trail. On and off the Trail, volunteers share expertise, specialized skills, and knowledge of topics such as horse packing and advocacy. Their connections to the PCT have created a tradition of stewardship that may span years, decades, and even generations.

### Partnerships, Ownership, Dedication, and Collaboration

The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail was born out of a spirit of collaboration, and today the Pacific Crest Trail Association fosters innovation and teamwork where a distinctive coalition of government agencies, gateway communities, nonprofit and educational organizations, tribal groups, and individual volunteers work side-by-side. Cooperation, coordination, and collaborative management ensures that individual efforts blend into a continuous, cohesive conservation effort, creating a world-renowned model for partnerships.

### Unique Geologic Features and Ecoregions

Following the crest of Pacific mountain ranges, the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail traverses an incredible assemblage of ecological features and ecoregions. Crossing terrain shaped by the Pacific Ring of Fire, the Pacific Crest Trail passes beneath the stratovolcanoes of the Cascades, cuts through dramatic river gorges, meanders through valleys etched by glaciers and adorned with the granite batholiths of the Sierra Nevada, and navigates along jagged crests and fault lines shaped by plate tectonics emblematic of the American West. Ecoregions encompassing the Trail include a diverse range of ecosystems, from the southern Sonoran and the Mojave deserts to the high alpine tundra and to the coniferous forests of the Pacific Northwest, an incredible level of biodiversity, including endemic, protected, endangered, threatened, and sensitive species. The PCT connects habitats and watersheds across thousands of miles and acts as a nationally significant protected corridor where ecological processes can continue.





## Acknowledgement and Honor of Indigenous People

More than 80 American Indian tribes are intrinsically connected to the lands along the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail where they have lived in and traveled through since time immemorial. The antiquity of resource use is evident across the landscape in roasting pits, berry processing camps, tree scars, and many other features that are discernible to experienced observers. These lands reflect and cultivate a bond with a way of life based on long-standing traditions and practices that support a variety of tribal values beyond their importance as sustenance and habitat for people, plants, and animals. Nonmaterial values include a sense of place, historical, spiritual, sacredness, and other dimensions of cultural significance that are vital to the care and well-being of this bonded existence between people and landscapes.

## History and Culture

Traversing a mosaic of landscapes inhabited by peoples for thousands of years, the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail is home to irreplaceable artifacts, structures, and places. The legacy of the Pacific Crest Trail, its travelers, and the resources through which it passes offer exceptional opportunities to understand the region's natural and cultural values through time. The Trail navigates these storied landscapes through the triumphs, defeats, hopes, and fears of indigenous people, immigrants, explorers, prospectors, conservationists, and trail advocates.



## Fundamental Resources and Values

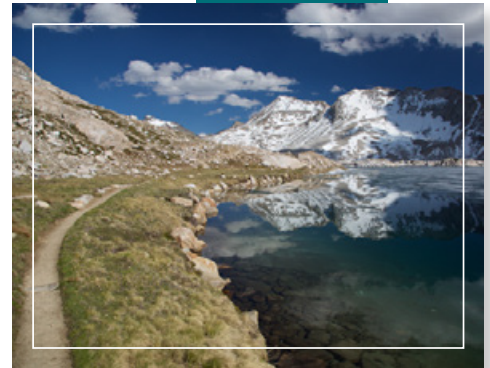
Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the nature and purposes of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail and maintaining its significance. FRVs are closely related to a Pacific Crest Trail legislative nature and purposes and are more specific than significance statements.

FRVs help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the PCT. One of the most important responsibilities of public lands managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential and fundamental to achieving the nature and purposes of the Trail and maintaining its significance. If FRVs are allowed to deteriorate, the PCT's nature and purposes and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for the PCT:

### The Trail Itself

The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail was envisioned, designed, and built to meet construction standards for horse travel. It is managed and maintained for foot and horse travel as a continuous 2,650-mile path through some of the most provocative yet unforgiving terrain. Supporting trail facilities are intentionally limited in size, scale, and quantity and are designed to be minimal, rustic, and harmonize with the surrounding landscapes. The Pacific Crest Trail is located and generally managed to avoid substantial human modifications of the natural environment. The culmination of these unique attributes extends to the most remote segments and traverses strikingly undeveloped landscapes.



### Mosaic of Internationally Recognized Treasures

The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail has the distinction of passing through more Congressionally designated areas than any other National Trail. These treasured landscapes are a significant hallmark of the Pacific Crest Trail and highlight the wild, unique, and spectacular lands and rivers of the Trail. The PCT traverses crown jewels of the national park system and crosses four of the first five designated National Parks, six of the first ten designated National Forests, and a UNESCO World Natural Heritage Site. Fifty-one Wilderness areas, sixteen Wild and Scenic Rivers, five National Monuments, one additional National Scenic Trail, six National Historic Trails, and three National Scenic and Recreation areas are found along the PCT's corridor. The Trail extends the unique opportunity to experience an expansive collection of some of the most wild and iconic landscapes in the world masterfully connected by the PCT, segment to segment, pass to pass, and nation to nation.



### Other Important Resource Values - Unnamed Places that Inspire Us

The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail's unnamed places are also treasured at their smaller scale. The favorite ring of trees, rock formation, camping spot, lakeshore, segment of trail, or viewpoint are touchstones to personal connections to the Trail. These unmapped places and trail segments anchor memories to a moment of connection to place – difficult to describe but readily recognized and valued by many.



### Scenery and Viewscapes

The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail corridor encompasses some of the West’s most spectacular and wild scenery featuring undeveloped, expansive views that appear as wholly intact, natural landscapes. The continuous and protected Pacific Crest Trail corridor is stewarded to support the ecological diversity found along the Trail and managed to maintain the landscape’s unparalleled visual complexity and scenic integrity. Passing through high elevations, the PCT provides opportunities for experiencing sweeping panoramic views and deep starry night skies across a splendid range of high mountains, lakes, volcanoes, and deserts. The scale and magnitude of such views offer visitors a new perspective on their place in the natural world.



### Education and Outdoor Learning

The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail provides exceptional opportunities for education, both formal and informal. The Pacific Crest Trail corridor provides an outdoor classroom for school groups, scientific research efforts, and natural and cultural history exploration. Opportunities for self-discovery and recreation education from backcountry travel skills, to long-distance hiking, to low impact recreation practices such as Leave No Trace, are provided with intent and an eye towards inspiring the next generation’s appreciation for the great outdoors. Trail stewardship also can be learned and includes trail maintenance, work skills, and cooperation.



### The Journey

The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail welcomes people from near and far to travel year-round by foot or horseback to experience world-class recreation. Visitors have the opportunity to experience natural sights and sounds, relax, reflect, connect, learn, and challenge themselves physically and mentally. The continuous long-distance nature of the Pacific Crest Trail and natural appearing settings evoke a feeling of immersion in wildlands.



## Trail Communities

The connections forged along the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail transcend the physical accomplishment of the journey itself. Gateway communities have embraced and celebrated the Pacific Crest Trail and its character. As a treasured resource, the Trail also provides opportunities for community investments and tourism that can contribute to local economies, encourage outdoor education and healthy lifestyles, and sustain an enduring system of mutual support. Communities can also be created by shared trail experiences that form life-long bonds between strangers. The shared love of the PCT creates a sense of connection and purpose that is essential for committed stewardship and conscious management.



## Empowered Volunteers

Volunteers are an integral part of the collaborative management of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail. From its inception to today, volunteers protect, preserve, and promote the Pacific Crest Trail and its values. Every year, with the support of the Pacific Crest Trail Association and agency partners, volunteers build, reconstruct, and maintain the Trail; collect data; educate; and provide professional services, advocacy, training, and administrative support. The nature of the work entails specialized skillsets and training programs, provides immersive experiences, and fosters deep-seated commitments. Volunteerism for the PCT can span decades and generations, keeping the tradition of trail stewardship alive.



## Enduring Collaborative Spirit

In support of the outstanding values and extended length of its corridor, the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail is managed cooperatively between federal, state, county, and tribal governments, community and private partners, and volunteers. Partners collaborate across numerous jurisdictions and boundaries to create a seamless experience for trail users while acknowledging each entity's unique relationship to the Pacific Crest Trail. As directed by the National Trails System Act, this system of collaborative management has been in place since the PCT's designation, and this model is recognized internationally for its success.





### Ecological Values

The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail’s continuous corridor traverses the upper watersheds of ecosystems, supporting ecological integrity and biodiversity. Linking large blocks of protected lands, the Pacific Crest Trail hosts an abundance of ecological diversity and unfragmented habitats that provide opportunities for wildlife migration, scientific research, and trail experiences immersed in some of our planet’s most awe-inspiring natural systems. The PCT passes through nine ecoregions, each bearing its own biodiversity of species and unique ecological resources.

### Stories Steeped in History

The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail is rich in history and intersects with trade and travel routes that remain part of indigenous people’s homelands. These routes were also used more recently by emigrants, settlers, explorers, prospectors, and ranchers in addition to people looking to be immersed in nature. The history also includes the development of the Pacific Crest Trail and the conservation movement, where people both advocated for and built the Trail. Opportunities to connect with the past and places of cultural significance are abundant along the PCT.



## Interpretive Themes

As an organizational tool, interpretive themes reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by the PCT resources. Themes are derived from, and reflect, Pacific Crest Trail nature and purposes, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for agency staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all the PCT's significance statements and fundamental resources and values.

Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. Interpretive themes go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the Trail and its resources. These themes help explain why the PCT story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the Trail.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail.

### The Journey

Whether on foot or horseback, a journey along the 2,650-mile Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail connects travelers with a vast, rugged, and wild landscape that challenges the mind and body; for many, this is essential to well-being, personal transformation, and enjoyment.

#### Subthemes

*Border-to-border, long-distance trail:* The PCT traverses landscapes from the deserts near the Mexican Border to the coniferous forests of the Pacific Northwest as it journeys north to the high peaks at the Canadian Border. These landscapes are as diverse as the people who travel through them and showcase a trail and resources that collectively represent something larger than any one section.

*Connection to something bigger:* Visitors to the PCT have year-round opportunities to experience the outdoors in a way that challenges limits, transforms bonds, and forms connections with others through shared experiences that instill a sense of belonging to something greater than one's self.

*Thru-hiking:* The PCT provides many experiences, although thru-hiking, perhaps more than any other, challenges the hiker physically and mentally. For those that do not embark on a thru-hike, the lure of the long-distance journey is a constant pull back to the Trail.

*Equestrian travel:* The PCT was designed and constructed to standards primarily for horse travel. Horses have long carried visitors, volunteers, and other trail stewards to the most remote sections of the Trail, adding to the legacy, history, and future of the Trail. With extensive logistics, long-distance riding is a remarkable challenge for both rider and horse, requiring a special bond between both to successfully navigate extreme trail conditions and long distances.

*Something for everyone:* Traversing lands near urban areas and deep into wild and rugged landscapes, affording opportunities for journeys of several hours to months, the PCT provides experiences for everyone.



## Collaboration

Born out of a spirit of collaboration, the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail inspires those connected by the spectacular mountain crests to champion the Trail, innovate around its challenges and opportunities, and share with the world its resources, stories, and values.

### Subthemes

*Partnerships:* Partnerships and collaboration are essential to the PCT, bringing together the talents, skills, knowledge, and resources of surrounding communities, organizations, and individuals for the benefit of the Trail and its users.

*Co-ownership:* The PCT is a model for collaborative management and a testament to what people can accomplish when they come together around a common goal.

## Volunteerism

Volunteers infuse life into the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail through their collaborative spirit and transformation of inspiration into action for the benefit of others. Volunteers share their passion for the Pacific Crest Trail through their exceptional and generous gifts of skill, commitment, and time.

## Ecosystems and Geologic Processes

The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail cuts through diverse, interconnected ecosystems and geologic processes compressed over time and space. From lowland deserts to volcanic peaks, environmental forces that occur over seconds or eons transform both the landscape and those who travel through it.

### Subthemes

*Change:* The landscapes through which the PCT travels are continuously changing. Natural processes such as fire, rockfall, heaving masses of ice, and the ever-changing influence of weather and climate create a diversity along the Trail that is unparalleled.

*The Power of Water:* Water is the lifeblood of the Pacific Crest mountains. Whether in its scarcity in the deserts along the PCT, or in its abundance, feeding the glaciers and snowfields of the tallest peaks, water changes the landscapes, the ecosystems, and in many cases, the people who travel through them.





## Mosaic of Internationally Recognized Treasures

Connecting nationally and internationally significant landscapes, the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail demonstrates the value of conservation for current and future generations through its opportunities to experience treasured places.

### Subtheme

*Iconic landscapes:* A journey along the PCT provides travelers glimpses of some of the most iconic landscapes in the Nation, from the Joshua trees in the Mojave to Mount Whitney and the granite domes of the High Sierra, north to Mt. Hood and Mt. Rainier in the Cascades. The Trail passes through designated Wilderness, along Wild and Scenic Rivers, and through many other specially designated lands treasured by many.

## Acknowledgment and Honor of Indigenous People

Serving as the first stewards of the lands through which the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail passes, more than 80 American Indian Tribes call these lands home and hold a deep and enduring sacred connection with these places.

### Subtheme

*Place names:* Recognizing importance and significance of indigenous people's place names for trail locations and resources. Sharing place names is an important step towards integrating our shared values for protecting the PCT and its special places and acknowledges indigenous peoples' long-standing connection to the land. Coordination with associated tribes is essential to determine what the appropriate name and spelling of the place is and when and how its use is appropriate.

## History and Culture

The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail and the lands through which it passes represent stories of the many groups and individuals that traversed the Pacific Crest mountain ranges and lowlands. The stories of tribes, explorers, ranchers, activists, and trail users endure today, providing insight into the loss, sacrifice, triumph, defeats, hopes and fears shared by centuries of people. Uniting friends and connecting strangers, these stories are all tied together by the common thread of the Pacific Crest Trail.

### Subtheme

*Telling diverse stories:* The PCT passes through lands of many stories—those of the history, myths, and legends of the American West. The Trail holds stories of conservation, the Buffalo Soldiers, bold and pioneering women, and many others that collectively contribute to the story of America.

## Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments, and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they change over time. New special mandates can be established, and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised, along with key issues. Therefore, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

### Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the Pacific Crest Trail, executive orders, or through a judicial process. They may expand on the nature and purposes or introduce elements unrelated to the purposes of the Trail. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memorandums of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the PCT and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for the Trail.

For more information about the existing special mandates and administrative commitments for the PCT, please see Appendix B.

### Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once the core components of Part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail's fundamental resources and values and develop a full assessment of the planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

1. Identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs;
2. Analysis of fundamental resources and values;
3. Identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps).

The analysis of fundamental resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

## Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of Part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail. Key issues often raise questions regarding Pacific Crest Trail nature and purposes and significance and fundamental resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental resource or value to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions that are not directly related to the nature and purposes and significance, but which still affect them indirectly. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by PCT managers.

The following are key issues for the PCT and the associated planning and data needs to address them.

- **Maintaining relevance by broadening and diversifying the Trail Community.** Lasting conservation and protection of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail must involve people and partners linked to the landscapes the Forest Service seeks to protect. To maintain relevance, PCT managers must provide access, welcome and expand opportunities to engage, and promote inclusive opportunities and experiences along the Pacific Crest Trail for the Trail community. PCT managers and partners will collaborate to nurture a diverse and inclusive group that experiences stewardship, visions, and stories of indigenous peoples, trail users, and local communities.
  - Related planning and data needs: Equity assessment to identify potential barriers that underserved communities and individuals may face in accessing and experiencing the PCT and volunteer programs. Trailwide visitor use and preference survey, comprehensive outreach, engagement, and communication strategies. Economic impact study.
- **Responding to the challenges and seizing the opportunities associated with increased visitation year-round.** Outdoor recreation has significantly increased and is recognized as being an important amenity for communities and a significant contributor to the economies—creating jobs and supporting rural businesses. Some Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail segments have experienced substantial increases in visitation in recent years, leading to greater impacts on resources. Overnight use of campsites is generally increasing, as are the number of people and size of groups using the Pacific Crest Trail. There is also an increase in demand by new user groups and for different types of uses and activities near the Trail, including recreation events and motorized recreation.
  - Related planning and data needs: visitor use data collection, inventory and assessment of non-conforming/illegal activities on (and adjacent to) the PCT, visitor use management plan and unit-level plan updates to reflect desired conditions based on the nature and purposes of the PCT to address visitor use management and resource concerns.



- **Addressing external threats associated with development, power infrastructure (including renewable energy), and industrial operations.** With a growing population, more communities and the associated infrastructure are visible from the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail. The associated sights, sounds, and activities of these developments degrade the Pacific Crest Trail’s natural appearance and sense of remoteness. The increasing demand for energy and the supporting infrastructure fragment the panoramic views and can be visible for miles. The magnitude of modern infrastructure is beyond the size and scale of anything seen in the past. Because of the PCT’s north-south linear orientation, the Trail inevitably intersects highways, transmission corridors, and community developments. In order to complete the Trail, many of the original private land easements acquired provided only for a narrow footpath, allowing the Trail’s viewshed and experience to be dramatically affected by these developments.
  - Related planning and data needs: Inventory of vistas, landscapes, and integral viewpoints along the PCT. Maintain inventory of lands to be acquired. Update unit-level plans to reflect desired conditions based on the nature and purposes of the PCT to address scenery management. Analysis of where the PCT corridor is insufficient to provide for its nature and purposes and/or is not in its optimal location. Develop a scenery management plan and best management practices for avoiding and/or mitigating future development impacts.



- **Responding to impacts of climate change—wildfire, drought, and tree mortality.** The greatest risk to Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail ecosystems and individual species is the potential for climate change to exacerbate existing stressors such as drought, invasive species competition, and habitat loss and fragmentation. In addition, natural processes, such as fire, insects and disease, will have uncharacteristic effects under these conditions. Many of these impacts will be driven by water deficits, as greater frequency and intensity of drought conditions increase tree stress and mortality, tree vulnerability to insects, and fuel flammability. During the recent “hotter” drought, unusually warm temperatures intensified the effects of very low precipitation and snowpack, creating conditions for extreme, high severity wildfires that spread rapidly. This trend has had significant impacts on the Pacific Crest Trail’s viewsheds and ecological and cultural resources, and it threatens the continuous travel opportunities.
  - Related planning and data needs: Identify the key indicators for ecological health and resilience of the PCT and assess conditions. Update to unit-level plans to address issues related to wildfire suppression, tree mortality and vegetation management, invasive species, and water scarcity that provide for the long-term sustainability of the PCT.



- **Minimizing impacts from nonconforming uses and activities within the PCT corridor.** Vegetation management, motorized recreation, energy development, and other uses are sometimes carried out in a manner that is incompatible with the nature and purposes of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail. Illegal activities along the Pacific Crest Trail, such as mountain bike and motorized trespass, may significantly degrade the Trail experience and pose serious safety risks, especially for equestrian users.
  - Related data and planning needs: Updated unit-level plans to contain desired conditions and management guidance that reflects the PCT’s nature and purposes and provides for its fundamental resource values. Need to assess illegal activities along the PCT and cumulative impacts of nonconforming uses and activities. Analyze locations where the PCT corridor is too narrow to provide for the nature and purposes and desired conditions of the Trail. Develop best management practices for management activities and visitor use within the PCT corridor.
  
- **Ensuring the PCT and its associated features and facilities are located, built, and maintained to standards to provide continuous sustainable outstanding recreation opportunities for foot and horse travel.** Trail features and viewpoints (key vistas, water sources, campsites, side and connecting trails) that are located in the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail corridor are essential to provide for continuous travel and an outstanding recreation experience. Planning and maintenance to sustain the physical trail and related facilities requires comprehensive information about the location and condition of trail facilities and assets. Sections of the PCT that do not meet National Scenic Trail standards, are located on roads with motorized use, and/or not designed for foot and horse travel are considered interim routes requiring additional planning to provide the desired recreation opportunities. Currently available information is incomplete and difficult to aggregate and prioritize trailwide across agency databases.
  - Related data and planning needs: Inventory and conditions assessment of the PCT itself and vistas, water sources, signs, campgrounds, and other trail related facilities. Trailwide facility, infrastructure master plan, and signage and wayfinding plan. Assessment to identify trail locations that are not designed for dual use of hikers and equestrians, have significant maintenance costs or resource conflicts, and/or do not meet the desired conditions for the nature and purposes of the PCT. Complete Optimal Location Reviews as needed based on strategic priorities. Create best management practices for a sustainable trail location and campsite design standards. Updated unit-level plans to contain desired conditions and management guidance that reflects the PCT’s nature and purposes and provides for its fundamental resource values.



## Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and agency policies related to management of the identified resource or value.

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Trail Itself
<p>The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail is designed and built with construction standards for horse travel. It is managed and maintained for foot and horse travel as a 2,650-mile continuous path. Supporting trail facilities are of limited size, scale, and quantity and are designed to be minimal, rustic, and harmonize with the surrounding landscapes. The Pacific Crest Trail is located and generally managed to avoid substantial human modifications of the natural environment and many segments traverse remote, undeveloped, and wild and scenic landscapes.</p>	
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The PCT is constructed and maintained to meet National Scenic Trail and equestrian standards; although, these standards are not currently met on all sections and some locations are interim routes.</li> <li>• Sustainable trail design and alignment that harmonizes with the natural topography and landscapes it passes; however, some sections do not meet this design and alignment standard.</li> <li>• Backlog of deferred maintenance and aging infrastructure (bridges, signage, trailhead facilities, etc.).</li> <li>• Annually, the PCT is impacted by fire and other natural events, leading to detours, reroutes, and closures.</li> <li>• Inconsistent signage and development across trailheads and trail access points.</li> <li>• Long, waterless stretches that are especially difficult for equestrian users.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing levels of visitor use, especially long-distance travel.</li> <li>• Increasing frequency of severe weather events and wildfires impacting the trail treadway and associate structures.</li> <li>• Not able to fully maintain, reconstruct, and if necessary, relocate the PCT to a sustainable equestrian standard.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change: large scale wildfires, dwindling water supplies, tree mortality.</li> <li>• Increased infrastructure and development on public and private lands impacting the PCT.</li> <li>• Narrow easements that do not adequately protect the PCT.</li> <li>• Insufficient trail maintenance programs—volunteer and agency—and lack of conditions inventory to prioritize work.</li> <li>• Inconsistent funding and limited capacity to expand volunteer programs.</li> <li>• Long-term closures that prevent the PCT from being a 2,650-mile continuous path.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transition narrow trail easements to acquisitions or larger conservation easements.</li> <li>• Build stability/predictability around partnerships and funding sources to address maintenance challenges, including with Federal Highways and state transportation departments.</li> <li>• Trail maintenance and construction programs:                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase capacity and capability of organizations, volunteers, and agencies to perform maintenance.</li> <li>• Ensure outstanding technical skills continue such as blasting, packing, and crosscut saw use.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Ensure the PCT is designed and located in its Optimal Location to protect key resources and recreation experiences.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Trail Itself
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Opportunities (continued)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluate water scarcity and other climate change concerns and develop additional Trail management strategies to ensure resilient recreation opportunities.</li> <li>• Identify and pursue a wider range of funding sources.</li> <li>• Improve wildfire suppression management techniques to minimize impacts.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1982 Comprehensive Management Plan for the PCT.</li> <li>• Forest Service Infrastructure Database (INFRA) and specific NPS facility and condition assessment data in the Facility Management Software System (FMSS).</li> <li>• Geospatial Analyses of the Pacific Crest Trail Corridor and Congressionally Designated Special Areas, Water Sources and Road Proximity. Fletcher Meadema, M.S. (2021).</li> <li>• PCTA and FS PCT Data sets include: Centerline data, Trail Steward/Adopter Segments, Optimal Locations (incomplete), and Easements (incomplete).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Optimal location reviews to address sustainability and improve trail experience.</li> <li>• Maintain and improve database on land ownership and right of ways.</li> <li>• Trail facilities and maintenance inventories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does not meet equestrian standards</li> <li>• Trailhead and signage</li> <li>• Trail conditions and maintenance needs</li> <li>• Infrastructure (e.g., bridges, etc.)</li> <li>• Rapid assessment of current conditions and trail-wide deferred maintenance inventories. (e.g., fire damage)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• PCT corridor inventory and analysis of critical features and viewpoints (e.g., key vistas, water sources, campsites, side and connecting trails, and features that are in the PCT corridor and essential to the PCT experience.).</li> <li>• Visitor use and travel patterns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Travel patterns and numbers of users</li> <li>• Permit utilization and attrition rates</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Campsite inventories and monitoring to inform future management actions.</li> <li>• Spatial inventory of PCT closures that includes boundaries for natural events, such as wildfire and floods, as well as other types of management issues.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive assessment of all unit-level management plans for compatible desired conditions for the PCT corridor that tier to 1982 Comprehensive Management Plan for the PCT and foundation document.</li> <li>• Trailwide facility/infrastructure strategic master plan—trailheads, signage, water sources, campsites, and other infrastructure.</li> <li>• Visitor use management plan</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Mosaic of Internationally Recognized Treasures
<p>The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail has the distinction of passing through more Congressionally designated areas than any other National Trail. These treasured landscapes are a significant hallmark of the Pacific Crest Trail and highlight the wild, unique, and spectacular lands and rivers of the Trail. The Trail traverses crown jewels of the National Park System and crosses four of the first five designated National Parks, six of the first 10 designated National Forests, and a UNESCO World Natural Heritage Site. Fifty-one Wilderness areas, 16 Wild and Scenic Rivers, five National Monuments, seven additional National Trails, and three National Scenic and Recreation areas are found along the Trail’s corridor. This provides travelers an opportunity to experience some of the most wild and iconic landscapes of the nation.</p>	
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Numerous legislative designations provide additional protections to the fundamental resources and values of the PCT.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued interest by the public and emphasis by federal and state representatives to designate wilderness, river, and national monuments near and along the PCT.</li> <li>The PCT is recognized increasingly as a national and international treasure that provides remarkable recreation opportunities and adds economic benefits to local communities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multiple designations provide challenges for integrated planning across agencies and specialties, and dual designations may have conflicting management priorities.</li> <li>Increased visitor use may impact the very nature and purposes the PCT and other special areas were designated to provide for.</li> <li>Development adjacent to protected designated areas may impact airsheds, panoramic views, and soundscapes of the PCT.</li> <li>Private land within designated areas may allow legal nonconforming uses and development.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acquire private inholdings from willing sellers to create continuity within the designations.</li> <li>Ensure that units containing sections of the PCT have specific unit-level management direction and desired conditions that tier to the 1982 Comprehensive Management Plan for the PCT and foundation document.</li> <li>Educate visitors and managers on the relationship between the Congressionally designated PCT and other special area designations. Highlight the significance of these places in the context of the overall PCT experience.</li> <li>Integrate and align agency directives on National Trails management so they are compatible with each other. Include management goals for areas with multiple designations.</li> <li>Develop monitoring strategies that benefit multiple resources, agencies, and designated areas. Share data between agencies and leverage academic support and user-generated data.</li> <li>Provide training to agency managers, and others, on PCT management requirements.</li> <li>Leverage partnerships to address threats, increase education efforts, collect more data, and implement on the ground actions.</li> <li>Provide publicly available interactive and story maps with regulatory and special restriction information needed to protect special area designations.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Related Resources and Values</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Trail Itself.</li> <li>The Journey.</li> <li>Scenery and Viewscapes.</li> <li>Ecological Values.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Mosaic of Internationally Recognized Treasures
<p><b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1982 Comprehensive Management Plan for the PCT.</li> <li>• Unit-level plans (National Forest, National Park, BLM) and special area management plans.</li> <li>• USGS Protected Areas of the United States (PADUS) data.</li> <li>• Geospatial Analyses of the Pacific Crest Trail Corridor and Congressionally Designated Special Areas, Water Sources and Road Proximity. Fletcher Meadema, M.S. (2021).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updated GIS data for entire PCT and surrounding special area designations that includes locations and regulatory requirements.</li> <li>• Identify priority resource values at the unit-level for the PCT as it traverses special designated areas.</li> <li>• Visitor use data collection and analysis.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update as needed, unit-level management plans to ensure compatible desired conditions for special designation(s) and the PCT corridor that tier to the 1982 Comprehensive Management Plan for the PCT and foundation document.</li> <li>• Compile graphics and maps that illustrate the special area designations along the trail.</li> <li>• Identify priority resource values at the unit-level for the PCT as it traverses specially designated areas.</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	The Journey
<p>The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail welcomes people from near and far to travel year-round by foot or horseback to experience world-class recreation in a slower and contemplative manner. Visitors have the opportunity to experience natural sights and sounds, relax, reflect, connect, learn, and challenge themselves physically and mentally. The continuous long-distance nature of the Trail and natural appearing settings evoke a feeling of immersion in wildlands.</p>	
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Longest continuously developed foot and horse travel experience, offering long-distance travel experiences in a wide range of ecosystems, landscapes, and natural features in all seasons.</li> <li>• Natural-appearing setting provides opportunities for retreat, reflection, and challenge.</li> <li>• Access to some of the Nation’s most remote public lands in and outside of designated Wilderness.</li> <li>• One can choose to travel the trail and experience solitude or camaraderie with chosen company.</li> <li>• Opportunity to immerse one’s self in undeveloped and natural settings and experience a closeness with nature.</li> <li>• Offers a variety of experiences/length of travel.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increases in visitation, especially long-distance travel, leading to increased biophysical and social impacts.</li> <li>• Significant increase in trail trash and litter, including “trail angels” leaving food caches and water on the PCT.</li> <li>• Changing long-distance PCT user demographics.</li> <li>• Increasing use of smartphones on the PCT to stay connected, find water resources, and resupply assistance.</li> <li>• Development within the viewshed of the PCT, particularly wind and solar development.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inconsistent visitor use management along the PCT between agencies and/or units.</li> <li>• Increasing incompatible development, infrastructure, (urban/suburban and energy transmission lines) and resource extraction on lands within the PCT seen landscape that decreases a sense of remoteness and the ability to immerse the visitor in a natural-appearing landscape.</li> <li>• Increasing auditory impacts (encroachment of nonnatural sounds).</li> <li>• Increased illegal motorized and mechanized trespass on the PCT.</li> <li>• Increase in requests for special use permits mainly for large group and competitive events (running and endurance horseback rides).</li> <li>• Increasing visitation and impacts including:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crowding and concentrated uses affecting the visitor experience, natural and cultural resources, and facilities.</li> <li>• Biophysical impacts in environmentally sensitive areas.</li> <li>• Increase in litter and food and water caches left by users and “trail angels.”</li> <li>• Lack of adherence to regulations (e.g., bear canisters, alcohol stoves, camping restrictions, etc.) and Leave No Trace principles.</li> <li>• Campsite proliferation and expansion degrading natural resources and the visitor experience.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Climate change leading to large-scale wildfires, drought, and water scarcity poses a considerable threat to the trail experience and opportunities for long-distance travel, specifically making thru-hiking less feasible.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	The Journey
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop consistent unit-level land planning and direction to provide desired conditions for the PCT's nature and purposes.</li> <li>• Minimize nonconforming activities, uses, and developments, including motorized use impacts.</li> <li>• Ensure that private lands acquired for the Trail also have appropriate unit direction and regulations.</li> <li>• Increase and/or support increasing public transit options to access the PCT: increasing access but also potentially decreasing trailhead parking overflow and road congestion.</li> <li>• Fundamental resources and values inventory to identify key water sources, views, and overnight use sites that are an integral part of the PCT.</li> <li>• Provide enhanced information through website and interactive maps to support trip planning efforts and information regarding PCT closures.</li> <li>• Address increasing visitor use in a comprehensive manner:</li> <li>• Manage visitation so overbuilding of facilities is unnecessary (e.g., human waste, privies, etc.). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage campsites to contain and reduce impacts.</li> <li>• Increased education and Leave No Trace strategies. Increase or develop messaging regarding sustainability and safety.</li> <li>• Encourage visitor safety, best practices, and support search and rescue efforts.</li> <li>• Coordinate and integrate permit systems.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Use new technologies to engage and communicate with partners and users and outreach to better understand the impacts of climate change to manage for a more climate-resilient trail experience.</li> <li>• Collaborate with mountain bike and OHV user groups on strategies to decrease illegal use and improve recreation opportunities elsewhere.</li> </ul>
<b>Related Resources and Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scenery and Viewscapes</li> <li>• Ecological Values</li> <li>• The Trail Itself</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1982 Comprehensive Management Plan for the PCT.</li> <li>• Long-distance travel user survey and pattern analysis.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location specific visitor use data.</li> <li>• Identifying of concentrated areas of nonconforming use or illegal activities within the trail corridor.</li> <li>• Expand on existing data on long-distance permits to include day-use, use patterns, shorter distance section hikes (local-level permits and sections not requiring permits).</li> <li>• Trailwide visitor perceptions and satisfaction.</li> <li>• Identification of key viewpoints or locations tied to visitor perceptions of special places.</li> <li>• Social media photo analysis to inform where visitors consider special places.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update Unit-level plans, to provide for the nature and purposes and desired conditions for the Trail tiering to the PCT Comprehensive Management Plan and Foundation Document.</li> <li>• Inventory and condition assessment of the trail itself and vistas, water sources, campgrounds, and other trail-related facilities.</li> <li>• Visitor use management plan.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Scenery and Viewscapes
<p>The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail corridor encompasses some of the West’s most spectacular and wild scenery featuring undeveloped, expansive views that appear as wholly intact, natural landscapes. Passing through high elevations, the Pacific Crest Trail provides opportunities for experiencing sweeping panoramic views and deep starry night skies across a splendid range of high mountains, lakes, volcanoes, and deserts. The scale and magnitude of such views offer visitors a new perspective on their place in the natural world. The continuous and protected PCT corridor is stewarded to support the ecological diversity found along the Trail and managed to maintain the landscape’s unparalleled visual complexity and scenic integrity.</p>	
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The PCT is located to incorporate scenic features and sweeping panoramas within its corridor and has high scenic integrity in most areas.</li> <li>• PCT facilities generally are of limited size, scale, and quantity and are designed to be minimal, rustic, and harmonize with the surrounding landscapes.</li> <li>• In the past decade, increasing frequency and intensity of wildfires have significantly impacted the scenic attractiveness of the PCT.</li> <li>• There are numerous diverse ecosystems along the PCT corridor.</li> <li>• Approximately 10% of the PCT is located on easements across private lands with insufficient width to protect the scenic integrity of the Trail.</li> <li>• Project level avoidance or mitigation of scenery impacts is sporadic with no assessment of trailwide cumulative impacts.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing development on all scales, and particularly large energy developments, that impact the trail and its surrounding viewshed.</li> <li>• Continued emphasis and success of acquiring private lands within the PCT corridor.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development near and crossing the PCT has created impacts to scenic views and dark night skies.</li> <li>• Management activities, such as wildfire suppression and International Border Operations, has disrupted the scenic integrity of the PCT.</li> <li>• Decreased air quality, including smoke, diminishes the extent of scenic vistas.</li> <li>• Drought and tree mortality have altered ecosystem composition and distribution resulting in large-scale wildfires, wildfire smoke, and dwindling water supplies.</li> <li>• Increased visitor use has resulted in impacts to the scenic resource with increased litter and graffiti, number and size of campsites and social trails, and food and water caches on the PCT.</li> <li>• Many unit-level management plans do not identify the desired conditions and management objectives for the trail corridor.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop best management practices to avoid or mitigate management impacts with vegetation management, wildfire suppression, and other management activities.</li> <li>• Leverage opportunities to improve visitor education on Leave No Trace.</li> <li>• Acquire lands with potential development or existing nonconforming uses to protect trail corridor and viewshed.</li> <li>• Work with adjacent communities to improve local planning and zoning to supplement protection of the trail viewshed.</li> <li>• Work with private landowners, who have the PCT on their property, to manage and maintain the Trail’s scenic integrity.</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Scenery and Viewscapes
<b>Related Resources and Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enduring Collaborative Spirit</li> <li>• Ecological Values</li> <li>• The Journey</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1982 Comprehensive Management Plan for the PCT.</li> <li>• Established unit-level plans that include protection of the scenic values of the PCT.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete VMS/SMS inventory of the seen area and distance zone determinations from the PCT and associated features for the entire PCT.</li> <li>• Spatial inventory of projects and natural disturbances that could impact the PCT's scenic integrity.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify PCT locations with highest threat to scenic integrity and develop strategic plan to target management concerns.</li> <li>• Update unit-level land and resource management plans to reflect desired conditions for protecting the scenic integrity and recreation experiences of the PCT corridor.</li> <li>• Develop best management practices to avoid/minimize scenery impacts to the PCT.</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Empowered Volunteers
<p><b>Volunteers are an integral part of the collaborative management of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail. From its inception to today, volunteers protect, preserve, and promote the Pacific Crest Trail and its values. The Pacific Crest Trail Association, agency, and numerous partners support volunteers as they build, reconstruct, and maintain the Trail, collect data, and educate trail users. Volunteers also provide advocacy, training, and administrative support. The nature of the work entails specialized skillsets and training programs, provides immersive experiences, and fosters deep-seated commitments. Volunteerism for the PCT can span decades and generations, keeping the tradition of trail stewardship alive.</b></p>	
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pacific Crest Trail Association (PCTA) is nationally recognized as a leader in volunteer management and training.</li> <li>• Integrated trailwide system of community-based volunteer groups, corps crew programs, trail stewards, and adopters.</li> <li>• Existing nonprofit partnerships leverage resources to engage volunteers.</li> <li>• Trailwide skills training opportunities are extensive and well-regarded.</li> <li>• Limited local volunteer contributions in remote, low-population areas.</li> <li>• Many of the strongest community-based volunteer groups are near large populations.</li> <li>• Leadership attrition and position gaps in agency, partner, and volunteer communities may delay or disrupt programs and projects.</li> <li>• PCTA has a robust volunteer recognition program.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Volunteer involvement in trail work is increasing.</li> <li>• Volunteer groups are becoming more sophisticated.</li> <li>• Volunteer skilled packing support is declining.</li> <li>• Many of the groups are carried by a small core of stalwart members. This is great for institutional knowledge and efficiency but creates problems for succession planning.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fewer non-trail maintenance volunteer opportunities currently available, which may lead to lack of interest for new or potential volunteers.</li> <li>• Limited volunteer programs in some remote locations and access to project sites can be a barrier.</li> <li>• Lack of diversity and inclusion to ensure long-term volunteer program sustainability and advocacy for the PCT.</li> <li>• Underserved populations audiences often cannot afford to volunteer and require paid internships or other employment opportunities such as youth conservation corps to connect with the PCT.</li> <li>• Limited outreach and awareness of the PCT and volunteer opportunities.</li> <li>• Loss of specialized trail maintenance and construction skills such as horse packing, use of hand tools, blasting, and crosscut and chain saw use.</li> <li>• Need for additional resources, staff, and experienced crew leaders to better grow and sustain volunteer programs.</li> <li>• Complex agency policies, protocols, and paperwork can be a barrier to volunteering.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop new and diverse volunteer opportunities to meet the needs of the agency and leverage the skills, abilities, and interests of volunteers (e.g., research, visitor use management, campsite and resource restoration, and administrative tasks).</li> <li>• Develop recruitment strategies to engage with potential volunteers from both traditional and new communities. Partner with local trail towns and partner organizations for volunteer opportunities and community support for the trail.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Empowered Volunteers
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Opportunities (continued)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leverage funding and personnel with 21st Century Conservation Service Corps, youth and partner organizations, and educational institutions to recruit underserved communities for internships and volunteer opportunities.</li> <li>• Proactively engage the thru-hiker community, and passionate hikers and equestrians to increase youth leadership in the volunteer corps and community-based organizations.</li> <li>• Invest in volunteers through additional program development for risk management, training (including traditional and technical skills), equipment and supplies.</li> <li>• Assist agencies with developing or revising volunteer and safety program policies to mitigate risks, ensure that policies meet program needs, and are implementable.</li> <li>• Improve coordination between numerous agencies and volunteer organizations to leverage skills and ensure priority work is accomplished.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Related Resources and Values</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trail Communities.</li> <li>• Enduring Collaborative Spirit.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1982 Comprehensive Management Plan for the PCT.</li> <li>• Volunteer database maintained by Pacific Crest Trail Association.</li> <li>• Track specialized certifications and expiration dates.</li> <li>• Volunteer steward/adopter sections.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop interactive maps to support volunteer programs.</li> <li>• Partners need access and training to support the agency's data requirements to keep various reporting systems up-to-date.</li> <li>• Enhance technology for and standardize data gathering by volunteers.</li> <li>• Develop and maintain a PCT assessment inventory database.</li> <li>• Connect trail work project reports geospatially.</li> <li>• Volunteer survey focused on volunteer motivations to inform strategies for recruiting new volunteers.</li> <li>• Comprehensive survey of volunteer needs, interests, preferences, and skills, inclusive of existing and potential volunteers and engagement of diverse communities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engage volunteers in ongoing and future stakeholder outreach related to agency planning initiatives.</li> <li>• Update unit-level land and resource management plans to acknowledge and strengthen partnerships that support volunteer stewardship for the PCT.</li> <li>• Include volunteer programs in national agency planning efforts.</li> <li>• Develop a comprehensive trailwide strategic plan for volunteer programs.</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Trail Communities
<p>The connections forged along the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail transcend the physical accomplishment of the journey itself. Gateway communities have embraced and celebrated the Pacific Crest Trail and its character. As a treasured resource, the PCT also provides opportunities for community investments and tourism that can contribute to local economies, encourages outdoor education and healthy lifestyles, and sustains an enduring system of mutual support. Communities can also be created by shared trail experiences that form life-long bonds between strangers. The shared love of the Trail creates a sense of connection and purpose that is essential for stewardship and management.</p>	
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mutually beneficial relationship with communities through which the PCT passes.</li> <li>• Active participation and partnerships supporting the PCT from the local communities, businesses, and individuals.</li> <li>• Strong network of current and past long-distance users supported by social media forums, third-party app/guidebook developers, and trail user organizations.</li> <li>• Many communities are not connected to the larger PCT community and may not understand the larger management system, benefits, and needs.</li> <li>• Fledging Trail Town program.</li> <li>• Increased PCT closures and resulting changes in travel patterns and seasons impact communities and businesses.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visitor use is increasing, with subsequent impacts.</li> <li>• Heightened awareness of the PCT's positive impacts to communities.</li> <li>• Increased participation from communities and local groups to collaborate on projects of shared interest.</li> <li>• More information available to trail users via technology.</li> <li>• PCT increasing number of trail angels.</li> <li>• Expanding community of nonprofit members and supporters connected to the PCT.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Occasional inconsiderate behavior of long-distance hikers in trail towns.</li> <li>• Some groups lack an understanding of the need for and support of special management areas and the importance of protecting the PCT experience.</li> <li>• Advertising of local businesses on the PCT creates signage that does not comply with policy and conflicts with the agency sign standards.</li> <li>• Insufficient relationships with potential partners (i.e., tribes, underserved communities).</li> <li>• PCT closures that have an economic impact to trail towns.</li> <li>• Limited partnerships with Trail Towns.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Broaden local support for the management and protection of the PCT.</li> <li>• Increase number of partnerships with an emphasis on diversity, equity, and inclusion from urban communities.</li> <li>• Evaluate current relationships and partnerships to identify potential community connections for relationship building and future volunteer recruitment.</li> <li>• Improve relationship with federally recognized tribes and tribal groups.</li> <li>• Work with developers and communities to provide trail opportunities and embrace "healthy lifestyle development."</li> <li>• Develop programming to better connect with trail angels.</li> <li>• Improve partnerships with local towns, communities, and governments to share information and maximize benefits and minimize impacts to towns and communities.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Trail Communities
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Opportunities (continued)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support public transit options to access the PCT, especially at popular trailheads and from large and underserved population bases.</li> <li>• Develop communication strategy to improve messaging and outreach with PCT communities, users, and a diverse network of stakeholders.</li> <li>• Create a trailwide forum where communities can connect and learn from each other.</li> <li>• Create a system of information collection and distribution specific to equestrian needs (e.g., trailer parking, trail access, and conditions).</li> <li>• Develop a high-quality information services program. Could include improved publications and trailhead information and trailhead host program where volunteers could be placed at key locations along the PCT to better connect with visitors.</li> <li>• Design volunteer projects that are mutually beneficial for communities and partner organizations.</li> <li>• Expand “Trail Town” program and incorporate into the cooperative management system.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Related Resources and Values</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Empowered Volunteers.</li> <li>• The Journey.</li> <li>• Enduring Collaborative Spirit.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large source of third-party and crowdsourced data primarily focused on long distance travel.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic impact study.</li> <li>• Inventory of PCT facilities that support connecting to communities.</li> <li>• Leverage crowdsourced data.</li> <li>• Initiate a study with local communities related to benefits and challenges associated with the PCT.</li> <li>• Develop a Partnership Strategy.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update unit-level plans to address community issues and concerns regarding access to and impacts of the PCT.</li> <li>• Involvement in local government planning efforts (public transportation, town trail systems, signage, land use, etc.).</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Enduring Collaborative Spirit
<p>In support of the outstanding values and extended length of its corridor, the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail is managed cooperatively between federal, state, county, and tribal governments, community and private partners, and volunteers. Partners collaborate across numerous jurisdictions and boundaries to create a seamless experience for trail users while acknowledging each entity’s unique relationship to the Pacific Crest Trail. As directed by the National Trails System Act, this system of collaborative management has been in place since the PCT’s designation, and this model is recognized internationally for its success.</p>	
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PCT “community” is an iconic example of successful partnerships and collaboration, including private/public relationships.</li> <li>• Limited opportunities for networking and collaboration at a trailwide level (to include agency partners and key volunteer leaders).</li> <li>• Some state and federal agencies are frequently and closely involved, while others participate infrequently.</li> <li>• Regularly scheduled meetings with Pacific Crest Trail Association, Forest Service, California Bureau of Land Management, California State Parks, and Southern Sierra National Parks/Forests have improved coordination and management.</li> <li>• Federal agencies have had increased difficulty participating in planning and management activities because of budget cuts and limited staff capacity.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased need for collaboration due to cross-boundary issues, such as wildfire, motorized trespass, and nonconforming uses.</li> <li>• Increasing demand for technical support from partner organizations for maintenance and management assistance.</li> <li>• Decline in agency staff capacity and expertise for collaboration, coordination, and management.</li> <li>• Development of new and expansion of existing partner organizations.</li> <li>• Increasing opportunities to leverage participation from the public because of internet access on the PCT and volunteer opportunities information.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Challenge in coordinating and communicating with numerous agencies and partner organizations spread across a large geographic area.</li> <li>• Decreased agency capacity and expertise in agreements, volunteer, and trail management.</li> <li>• Implementation of management activities only within agency boundaries without respect to the larger PCT.</li> <li>• Knowledge and skill gaps on policy and implementation of the collaboration requirements of the National Trails System Act.</li> <li>• Turnover of agency and nonprofit personnel leads to a loss of institutional knowledge.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Scenic Trail specific training for agency staff at multiple organizational levels (trail specialists and technicians, staff officers, agency leadership).</li> <li>• Re-institute the “Trail Operations Conference” or similar meetings to expand collaboration opportunities. Technology advances will make it easier to get together across large geographic distances.</li> <li>• Develop a cadre of National Trail and resource advisors to assist with trailwide management challenges such as wildfire and visitor use management.</li> <li>• Share knowledge of visitor management strategies to protect trail resources and provide a boundaryless experience, including campsites and permit management.</li> </ul>

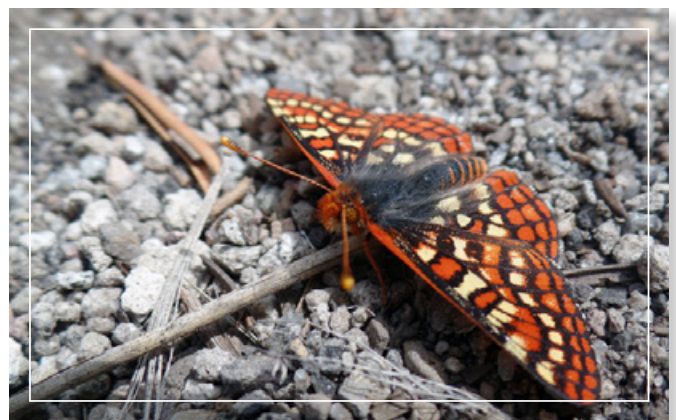
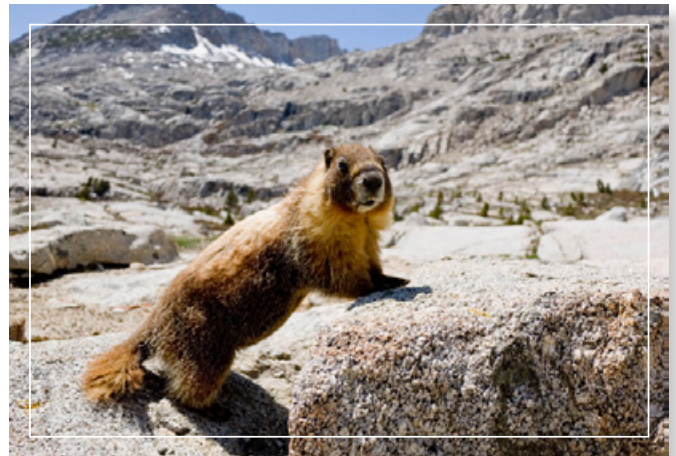
Fundamental Resource or Value	Enduring Collaborative Spirit
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Opportunities (continued)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop vision statement, best management practices, and key messages for collaborative management of the PCT.</li> <li>• Conduct more active outreach and strengthen relationships with states and their agencies to leverage trail management resources.</li> <li>• Targeted outreach to local communities/counties and strengthen relationships.</li> <li>• Develop memorandums of understandings with state, counties, and agencies.</li> <li>• Share best practices for succession planning to offset the loss of institutional knowledge.</li> <li>• Leverage partnerships and collaborations with academic and research communities to achieve mutual benefit.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Related Resources and Values</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trail Communities.</li> <li>• Empowered Volunteers.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1982 Comprehensive Management Plan for the PCT.</li> <li>• List of more than 75 major partner organizations is found at: <a href="https://www.pcta.org/our-work/partnerships/">https://www.pcta.org/our-work/partnerships/</a></li> <li>• <i>Tribal Connection Federal and Indian Lands and Cessions Land Viewer</i> found here: <a href="https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=fe311f69cb1d43558227d73bc34f3a32">https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=fe311f69cb1d43558227d73bc34f3a32</a></li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updated contact list for tribal interests.</li> <li>• Updated and improved system for maintaining and governing GIS data:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooperative Management Partners – federal, state, and county</li> <li>• Partnering nonprofits and application developers (trail maintenance, advocacy, land conservation, etc.)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Develop a system for more transparency with PCT budget allocation.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update unit-level plans to reflect the significance of collaborative management of the PCT.</li> <li>• Strategic assessment of partnership and collaboration needs and/or gaps along the PCT.</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Ecological Values
<p>The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail’s continuous corridor traverses the upper watersheds of ecosystems, supporting ecological integrity and biodiversity. Linking large blocks of protected lands, the Pacific Crest Trail hosts an abundance of ecological diversity and unfragmented habitats that provide opportunities for wildlife migration, scientific research, and trail experiences immersed in natural systems. The PCT passes through nine ecoregions, each bearing its own biodiversity of species and unique ecological resources.</p>	
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diverse, high-functioning ecosystems, many with unfragmented habitats.</li> <li>• In some locations, the PCT alignment and construction are not sustainable and is adversely affecting resources.</li> <li>• PCT land acquisition protects ecological values and habitats from a variety of incompatible uses.</li> <li>• Increasing issues with visitors improperly storing food in the backcountry resulting in “food conditioned or habituated” bears and other wildlife.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frequent project proposals for development that could disrupt ecological integrity (high-speed rail, roads, etc.).</li> <li>• Increasing visitor use levels are causing ecological impacts, especially with limited resources for maintenance, reconstruction, or relocation to mitigate those impacts.</li> <li>• Climate change is affecting ecosystems as seen in lower annual precipitation, frequent wildfires, shifting plant and wildlife ranges, flooding frequency, etc.</li> <li>• There is increasing pressure for incompatible energy development along the PCT corridor.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inconsistent monitoring protocols and insufficient resources to collect and analyze data on natural and cultural resources.</li> <li>• Climate change leading to large scale wildfires, dwindling water supplies, tree mortality, and adverse impacts on plants and animals.</li> <li>• Invasive species (brought in by livestock, trail users, road crossings, and illegal marijuana farming).</li> <li>• Habitat fragmentation caused by new development and resource extraction.</li> <li>• Noise and light pollution (night sky impacts).</li> <li>• Increased visitor use impacts (inappropriate camping practices creating water quality issues and vegetation damage, unleashed dogs chasing wildlife, and improper food storage).</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share existing resource information related to habitat, distribution, invasive species, etc. across program areas and agencies.</li> <li>• Prioritize and pursue land acquisitions that protect and connect ecologically sensitive areas—riparian and/or sensitive habitats for plants and animals.</li> <li>• Strengthen education and interpretation of the ecological values of the PCT.</li> <li>• Identify key indicators for assessing the ecological health of the PCT corridor.</li> <li>• Identify trailwide data and planning needs and monitoring protocols.</li> <li>• Develop a strategic plan to monitor and analyze ecological conditions using research partners, technical experts, and community science opportunities including volunteer work, education, and outreach to better understand the impacts of climate change.</li> </ul>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Ecological Values
<p><b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1982 Comprehensive Management Plan for the PCT.</li> <li>• Forest Service Wilderness Stewardships Performance - Minimum Recreation Site Monitoring.</li> <li>• PCT Managers Engagement (2020) - Jeremy Wimpey, PhD, and Nathan Reigner, PhD.</li> <li>• Improving the Sustainability of Camping Management on the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (March 2021). Jeffrey L. Marion, PhD, et.al.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trailwide data standards to create best practices for sharing GIS data and other collected information across the area and agencies (e.g., water quality/availability, fire regimes, etc.).</li> <li>• Natural heritage inventory.</li> <li>• Spatial inventory of PCT closures that includes boundaries for natural events, such as wildfire and floods, as well as other types of management issues.</li> <li>• Geologic map.</li> <li>• Assessment of increased development and impacts to ecosystems.</li> <li>• Leverage interactive and story maps to describe and interpret the ecological values of lands along the PCT.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trailwide Ecological Health Assessment and Action Plan. Identify key indicators for assessing the ecological health of the PCT corridor and strategic monitoring protocol.</li> <li>• Visitor use management plan to address resource impacts associated with visitor use, including camping, water sources, and invasive species.</li> <li>• Develop a comprehensive communication strategy that evaluates and refines visitor use management messages and education based on priority ecological impact considerations.</li> <li>• Climate change vulnerability assessment.</li> </ul>



<b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b>	<b>Stories Steeped in History</b>
<p>The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail is rich in history and intersects with trade and travel routes that remain part of the indigenous people’s homelands. These routes were also used more recently by emigrants, settlers, explorers, prospectors, and ranchers in addition to people looking to be immersed into nature. The history also includes the development of the Pacific Crest Trail and the conservation movement, where people both advocated for and built the Trail. Opportunities to connect with the past and places of cultural significance are abundant along the PCT.</p>	
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Along the trail, there are 79 specific features on the National Register of Historic Places: 28 Historic Districts, three Historic Sites, 39 historic buildings, nine structures and numerous archeological sites, and countless cultural and sacred sites all located within four miles of centerline of the PCT.</li> <li>• There are very few current resources for users to reference to understand the collective history, cultural implications, and stories of the lands that the PCT traverses. (The emphasis should be on electronic and off-site resources, as opposed to on site interpretation.)</li> <li>• The PCT does not have a museum collection to preserve artifacts and history of the trail.</li> <li>• The PCT passes near many towns and communities, each with its own cultural identity, which enriches the experience for hikers who may pass through or visit.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing interest and opportunity to make information and stories accessible—especially those of indigenous people and from diverse backgrounds.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited archival inventory and monitoring program on natural and cultural resources. Data and historical materials are stored in different places, with different standards of retention.</li> <li>• Loss of cultural landscapes and viewsheds with development and wildfire.</li> <li>• Loss of historic structures and sites due to fires.</li> <li>• Vandalism to, and theft from, significant archeological sites.</li> <li>• Trail visitor information does not address the history/ethnographic relationships associated with the PCT.</li> <li>• Some PCT and related facilities are located near significant archeological sites, particularly those near water sources.</li> <li>• The opportunity to document firsthand accounts and historic stories of the PCT’s origin and construction is significantly decreasing.</li> <li>• Lack of definition, understanding, and appreciation of cultural connections to the trail.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase collaboration with tribes to identify the information they want conveyed to the public about the value(s) of the lands the PCT traverses, how to acknowledge the land the Trail traverses, and what management issues are of concern.</li> <li>• Provide education/interpretation:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historically important sites along the Trail.</li> <li>• Leave No Trace travel practices to preserve archaeological sites from illegal looting and vandalism.</li> <li>• The Tribal values of the lands the PCT traverses, including place names (as appropriate), sustenance, medicines, crafts, sacredness, and other dimensions of cultural significance.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Capture first-person stories of places before they’re lost.</li> <li>• Engage historians, volunteers, and academics to study the history of the PCT and interpret the history of the PCT system.</li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Stories Steeped in History
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Opportunities (continued)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a centralized location for PCT artifacts and archival material related to the history of the Trail.</li> <li>• Highlight and tell the stories of the intersections of the PCT with National Historic Trails and other routes of historical significance.</li> <li>• Engage new stakeholders in trail preservation.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Related Resources and Values</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education and Outdoor Learning.</li> <li>• Trail Communities.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1982 Comprehensive Management Plan for the PCT.</li> <li>• The Pacific Crest Trail: Exploring America’s Wilderness Trail; Larabee &amp; Mann 2016.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data Governance Framework to ensure appropriate protections of archaeological locational data. (Protected within Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Section 9 of the Archeological Resources Protection Act)</li> <li>• Data set of sites of historical importance to the PCT.</li> <li>• Leverage interactive and story maps to tell the history of the PCT.</li> <li>• Inventory of sites and structures that are on the National Register of Historic Places.</li> <li>• Archeological overview and assessment.</li> <li>• Archival records inventory.</li> <li>• Cultural Landscape Inventory, including list of indigenous peoples’ place names and ancestral homelands. <b>NOTE:</b> Collection of indigenous knowledge and information should be done only with the express knowledge and consent of associated tribes.</li> <li>• Oral history project to capture histories of people associated with the PCT.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Planning Needs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tribal Engagement Strategic Plan.</li> <li>• Historic Context for the PCT (inventory, report).</li> <li>• Strategic Plan to document and archive the history and stories of the PCT.</li> </ul>



<b>Fundamental Resource or Value</b>	<b>Education and Outdoor Learning</b>
<p>The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail provides exceptional opportunities for education, both formal and informal. The Pacific Crest Trail corridor provides an outdoor classroom for school groups, scientific research efforts, and natural and cultural history exploration. The PCT also provides self-discovery and recreation education from backcountry travel skills to long-distance hiking to low impact recreation practices such as Leave No Trace. Trail stewardship also can be learned on the trail and includes trail maintenance, work skills, and cooperation.</p>	
<p><b>Current Conditions and Trends</b></p>	<p><b>Conditions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pacific Crest Trail Association and other information sources provide educational opportunities and messages on a variety of social media platforms, including Facebook, e-newsletters, and blogs, as well as written in the quarterly PCT Communicator magazine.</li> <li>• Additional education efforts are implemented across individual agency units and with Crest Runner, trailhead host, and other volunteer field efforts.</li> <li>• A robust trail skills training program is administered by the Pacific Crest Trail Association.</li> <li>• There are limited outdoor classroom programs for the PCT.</li> <li>• Current scientific research for the PCT primarily is focused on visitor use travel patterns and campsite impacts.</li> <li>• The PCT trail maintenance programs use a variety of youth corps and high school programs to accomplish both trail maintenance and to provide outdoor learning opportunities.</li> <li>• There is a lack of capacity across all partner organizations to provide educational opportunities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Trends</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased interest in using the PCT as a classroom and subject of scientific studies such as those related to climate change.</li> <li>• Increasing demand for information and education about the PCT. The topics are quite varied from history, culture, backcountry travel safety, to trail maintenance skills such as horse packing and crew leader responsibilities.</li> <li>• Increased use of digital technology as a key educational tool.</li> <li>• Increased need for diverse and inclusive educational materials for broad visitor education, community outreach, and stewardship programs.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Threats and Opportunities</b></p>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educational efforts are fragmented, and there is difficulty coordinating and communicating across a large geographic area.</li> <li>• Lack of diverse and relevant educational materials and limited opportunities to target a broad inclusive audience, especially in person.</li> <li>• Trail maintenance needs and funding demands are prioritized over educational efforts.</li> </ul> <p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen programs and communications to             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• create, improve, share, and implement education resources and programs more efficiently and effectively;</li> <li>• expand education programs such as Leave No Trace, with a focus on outreach to diverse and underserved audiences;</li> <li>• provide mega-transect science-based research opportunities; and</li> <li>• increase interpretation and education capacity by establishing training programs and recruiting volunteers.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Education and Outdoor Learning
<b>Threats and Opportunities</b>	<p><b>Opportunities (continued)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explore strategies to expand and diversify the exposure of youth to outdoor skills such as horse-packing, backcountry camping, and orienteering through hands-on educational opportunities.</li> <li>• Identify a more sustainable funding model to update, create, and diversify educational programs.</li> <li>• Partner with the research community to identify trailwide research needs and identify collaborative opportunities for the PCT to support crowdsourced community science.</li> <li>• Expand the use of virtual learning platforms to share educational resources on all fundamental resources and values of and information about the PCT.</li> </ul>
<b>Related Resources and Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All FRVs.</li> </ul>
<b>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Pacific Crest Trail: Exploring America’s Wilderness Trail; Larabee &amp; Mann 2016.</li> </ul>
<b>Data and/or GIS Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess current educational programs that use the PCT as a classroom and identify strategic priorities for expansion of those efforts.</li> <li>• Identify current research efforts and triangulate applicability between unit, regional, and trailwide efforts.</li> <li>• Align or create educational materials and opportunities with applicable curriculum standards.</li> </ul>
<b>Planning Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and collate all relevant interpretive and education plans pertaining to the PCT.</li> <li>• Develop trailwide long-range interpretive and education plan.</li> <li>• Develop a strategic priority list for research along the PCT and the associated partnerships needed to support protection of the fundamental resources and values of the trail.</li> <li>• Strategy for expanding educational programs, including addressing fiscal obstacles.</li> </ul>



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## Appendices

### Appendix A: Enabling Legislation for the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail

National Trail System Act of 1968; Enabling Legislation for Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (Public Law 90-543, 82 Stat 919) Note: Sections of the Act designating national trails after 1968 have been removed to consolidate Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail direction. The unabridged version is found here: <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationaltrailssystem/upload/National-Trails-System-Act-Amended-2019.pdf>

#### THE NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM ACT

(P.L. 90-543, as amended through P.L. 116-9, March 12, 2019) (as found in United States Code, Vol. 16, Sections 1241-1251)

#### 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 1. [16USC1241] This Act may be cited as the “National Trails System Act”.

#### STATEMENT OF POLICY

SEC. 2. [16USC1241] (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. [16USC1242] (a) The national system of trails shall be composed of the following:

(1) 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. 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 well as landforms which exhibit significant characteristics of the physiographic regions of the Nation.



(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 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.

#### **NATIONAL RECREATION TRAILS**

SEC. 4. [16USC1243] (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. [16USC1244] (a) National scenic and national historic trails shall be authorized and designated only by Act of Congress. There are hereby established the following National Scenic and National Historic Trails:

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

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

(b) 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.

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

#### **CONNECTING AND SIDE TRAILS**

SEC. 6. [16USC1245] 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. [16USC1246] (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 shall be made to avoid activities incompatible with the purposes for which such trails were established. The use of motorized vehicles by the general public along any national scenic trail shall be prohibited and nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorizing the use of motorized vehicles within the natural and historical areas of the national park system, the national wildlife refuge system, the national wilderness preservation system where they are presently prohibited or on other Federal lands where trails are designated as being closed to such use by the appropriate Secretary: *Provided*, That the Secretary charged with the administration of such trail shall establish regulations which shall authorize the use of motorized vehicles when, in his judgment, such vehicles are necessary to meet emergencies or to enable adjacent landowners or land users to have reasonable access to their lands or timber rights: *Provided further*, That private lands included in the national recreation, national scenic, or national historic trails by cooperative agreement of a landowner shall not preclude such owner from using motorized vehicles on or across such trails or adjacent lands from time to time in accordance with regulations to be established by the appropriate Secretary. Where a national historic trail follows existing public roads, developed rights-of-way or waterways, and similar features of man's non-historically 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 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 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. [16USC1247] (a) The Secretary of the Interior is directed to encourage States to consider, in their comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plans and proposals for financial assistance for State and local projects submitted pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, needs and opportunities for establishing park, forest, and other recreation and historic trails on lands owned or administered by States, and recreation and historic trails on lands in or near urban areas. The Secretary is also directed to encourage States to consider, in their comprehensive statewide historic preservation plans and proposals for financial assistance for State, local, and private projects submitted pursuant to the Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), as amended, needs and opportunities for establishing historic trails. He is further directed in accordance with the authority contained in the Act of May 28, 1963 (77 Stat. 49), to encourage States, political subdivisions, and private interests, including nonprofit organizations, to establish such trails.

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

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

(d) 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. [16USC1248] (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. [16USC1249] (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.

(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) Authorization of Appropriations-

(1) IN GENERAL- Except as otherwise provided in this Act, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to implement the provisions of this Act relating to the trails designated by section 5(a).

(2) NATCHEZ TRACE NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL-

(A) IN GENERAL- With respect to the Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail (referred to in this paragraph as the “trail”) designated by section 5(a)(12)—

(i) not more than \$500,000 shall be appropriated for the acquisition of land or interests in land for the trail; and

(ii) not more than \$2,000,000 shall be appropriated for the development of the trail.

(B) PARTICIPATION BY VOLUNTEER TRAIL GROUPS- The administering agency for the trail shall encourage volunteer trail groups to participate in the development of the trail.

## VOLUNTEER TRAILS ASSISTANCE

SEC. 11. [16USC1250] (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. [16USC1251] 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.

**END**

## Appendix B: Related Federal Legislation, Regulations, and Executive Orders for the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail

### RELATED FEDERAL LEGISLATION

(See Appendix C for a listing of the Special Area Designations)

*Clean Air Act – Class I Airshed Designation.* The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail passes through twenty-eight mandatory Class I areas: North Cascades, Mt. Rainier, Crater Lake, Lassen Volcanic, Yosemite, Sequoia and Kings National Parks, and 21 Congressionally-designated Wilderness areas larger than 5,000 acres that were in existence when it was amended in 1977. In the Clean Air Act, Congress set a national goal “to preserve, protect, and enhance the air quality in National Parks, National Wilderness areas, National Monuments, National Seashores, and other areas of special national or regional natural, recreational, scenic or historic value” (42 U.S.C. §7470(2)). The Clean Air Act bestows an “affirmative responsibility” on federal land managers to protect Class I areas from the adverse effects of air pollution.

*The Wilderness Act of 1964.* The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail passes through 48 Congressionally-designated Wilderness areas, where lands are managed to protect their Wilderness character including providing for a primitive and/or unconfined recreation opportunity wherein motorized equipment and mechanized transport are prohibited. Note: The California Wilderness Preservation System was created by California State Legislature and added three additional state wildernesses areas in 1974.

*Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968.* The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail intersects and/or parallels sections of 16 Wild and Scenic Rivers, where the outstanding natural, cultural, and recreational values of rivers are protected in a free-flowing condition for the enjoyment of present and future generations.

*National Monuments.* National Monuments can either be established by Congress through legislation or by the President of the United States through the use of the Antiquities Act. Four National Monuments designated by Presidential Proclamation have the PCT traversing across them: Devil’s Postpile (1911), Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument (2000), San Gabriel Mountains (2014), and Sand to Snow National Monument (2016). One National Monument, the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains, was created through legislation in 2000.

### EXECUTIVE ORDER

*Executive Order 13195, “Trails for America in the 21st Century”* directs federal agencies to the extent permitted by law and where practicable—and in cooperation with tribes, States, local governments, and interested citizen groups—protect, connect, promote, and assist trails of all types throughout the United States. This will be accomplished by: “(a) Providing trail opportunities of all types, with minimum adverse impacts and maximum benefits for natural, cultural, and community resources; (b) Protecting the trail corridors associated with national scenic trails and the high priority potential sites and segments of national historic trails to the degrees necessary to ensure that the values for which each trail was established remain intact...”

## REGULATIONS

*Code of Federal Regulations (US Forest Service) 36§ 261.20 Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail.*

It is prohibited to use a motorized vehicle on the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail without a special-use authorization. [49 FR 25450, June 21, 1984. Redesignated at 70 FR 68291, Nov. 9, 2005]

*Code of Federal Regulations (US Forest Service) 36§ 212.21 Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail.*

The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail shall be administered primarily as a footpath and horseback riding trail by the Forest Service in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior. . . .”

*Code of Federal Regulations (BLM) Title 43:43§ 8351.11 National scenic trails.*

(a) Motorized vehicle use. No one shall operate a motorized vehicle along a national scenic trail except:

- (1) When motorized vehicular use is necessary to meet emergencies involving health, safety, fire suppression, or law enforcement; or
- (2) Where the authorized officer determines that adjacent landowners and land users have a need for reasonable access to their lands, interests in lands, or timber rights; or
- (3) On roads that are designated segments of the National Scenic Trail System and are posted as open to motorized vehicles.

(b) Penalties. In accordance with section 7(i) of the National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1246), anyone convicted of violating this regulation is subject to a fine not to exceed \$500 and/or imprisonment not to exceed six months. [47 FR 23103, May 26, 1982]

### Regional Special Orders

- *Regional Closure Order No. 88-4* “Using or possessing a bicycle on the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail except by special use authorization.” August 31, 1988.
- *BLM CA Closure Order 4310-40* “Using or possessing a bicycle on the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail is prohibited.” June of 1988.

## REGULATIONS

**USDA, Forest Service Manual: 2353.4** This direction guides policy, development, and management of National Scenic and Historic Trails on National Forest System lands.

**USDI, National Park Service: Directors Order’s 45 National Trails System.** This Director’s Order outlines National Park Service (NPS) policies and procedures for national scenic and historic trails to ensure that congressionally designated trails are recognized and operated on a consistent basis to ensure protection of the characteristics and values of the trails and their use and enjoyment by future generations.

**USDI, Bureau of Land Management: National Trails System manual series (BLM Manual 6280).** This manual provides the line manager and program staff professionals with policies for the management of National Scenic and Historic Trails. S inventory, planning, management, and monitoring of designated National Scenic and Historic Trails; and data and records management requirements for National Scenic and Historic Trails.

## Appendix C: Special Area Designations Along the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail

NO.	DESIGNATED WILDERNESS	MANAGING AGENCY(IES)
1	Alpine Lakes	USDA, Forest Service
2	Ansel Adams	USDA, Forest Service
3	Anza-Borrego Desert	California State Parks
4	Bucks Lake	USDA, Forest Service
5	Carson-Iceberg	USDA, Forest Service
6	Castle Crags	USDA, Forest Service
7	Chimney Peak	USDI, Bureau of Land Management
8	Desolation	USDA, Forest Service
9	Diamond Peak	USDA, Forest Service
10	Domeland	USDI, Bureau of Land Management; USDA, Forest Service
11	Emigrant	USDA, Forest Service
12	Glacier Peak	USDA, Forest Service
13	Goat Rocks	USDA, Forest Service
14	Golden Trout	USDA, Forest Service
15	Granite Chief	USDA, Forest Service
16	Hauser	USDA, Forest Service
17	Henry M. Jackson	USDA, Forest Service
18	Hoover	USDA, Forest Service
19	Indian Heaven	USDA, Forest Service
20	John Muir	USDA, Forest Service
21	Kiavah	USDI, Bureau of Land Management; USDA, Forest Service
22	Lassen Volcanic	USDI, National Park Service
23	Marble Mountain	USDA, Forest Service
24	Mark O. Hatfield	USDA, Forest Service
25	Mokelumne	USDA, Forest Service
26	Mount Adams	USDA, Forest Service
27	Mount Hood	USDA, Forest Service
28	Mount Jefferson	USDA, Forest Service
29	Mount Rainier	USDI, National Park Service
30	Mount San Jacinto	California State Parks
31	Mount Thielsen	USDA, Forest Service
32	Mount Washington	USDA, Forest Service
33	Norse Peak	USDA, Forest Service
34	Owens Peak	USDI, Bureau of Land Management
35	Pasayten	USDA, Forest Service
36	Pleasant View Ridge	USDA, Forest Service
37	Russian	USDA, Forest Service

NO.	DESIGNATED WILDERNESS	MANAGING AGENCY(IES)
38	San Geronio	USDI, Bureau of Land Management; USDA Forest Service
39	San Jacinto	USDA, Forest Service
40	Santa Rosa	USDI, Bureau of Land Management; USDA, Forest Service
41	Santa Rosa Mountains	California State Parks
42	Sequoia-Kings Canyon	USDI, National Park Service
43	Sheep Mountain	USDA, Forest Service
44	Sky Lakes	USDA, Forest Service
45	Soda Mountain	USDI, Bureau of Land Management
46	South Sierra	USDA, Forest Service
47	Stephen Mather	USDI, National Park Service
48	Three Sisters	USDA, Forest Service
49	Trinity Alps	USDA, Forest Service
50	William O. Douglas	USDA, Forest Service
51	Yosemite	USDI, National Park Service

NO.	WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS	MANAGING AGENCY(IES)
1	Clackamas	USDA, Forest Service
2	Deep Creek	USDA, Forest Service
3	Feather	USDA, Forest Service
4	Fuller Mill Creek	USDA, Forest Service
5	Kern	USDI, National Park Service; USDA, Forest Service
6	Kings	USDA, National Park Service; USDA, Forest Service
7	Klamath	USDI, Bureau of Land Management and National Park Service; USDA, Forest Service
8	Little Deschutes	USDA, Forest Service
9	Middle Fork Snoqualmie	USDA, Forest Service
10	North Fork San Jacinto	USDA, Forest Service
11	Salmon	USDI, Bureau of Land Management
12	Sandy	USDI, Bureau of Land Management; USDA, Forest Service
13	Tuolumne	USDI, Bureau of Land Management and National Park Service; USDA, Forest Service
14	White Salmon	USDA, Forest Service
15	Whitewater	USDI, Bureau of Land Management; USDA, Forest Service
16	Zig Zag	USDA, Forest Service

NO.	NATIONAL MONUMENTS	MANAGING AGENCY(IES)
1	Cascade-Siskiyou	USDI, Bureau of Land Management
2	Devils Postpile	USDI, National Park Service
3	San Gabriel Mountains	USDA, Forest Service
4	Sand to Snow	USDA, Forest Service; USDI Bureau of Land Management
5	Santa Rosa And San Jacinto	USDA, Forest Service; USDI Bureau of Land Management

NO.	NATIONAL SCENIC AND HISTORIC TRAILS	ADMINISTERING AGENCY(IES)
1	California National Historic	USDI, National Park Service
2	Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic	USDI, National Park Service
3	Lewis and Clark National Historic	USDI, National Park Service
4	Old Spanish National Historic	USDI, National Park Service
5	Oregon National Historic	USDI, National Park Service
6	Pacific Northwest National Scenic	USDA, Forest Service
7	Pony Express National Historic	USDI, National Park Service

NO.	NATIONAL SCENIC AREAS	MANAGING AGENCY
1	Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area	USDA, Forest Service

NO.	NATIONAL RECREATION AREAS	MANAGING AGENCY
1	Lake Chelan National Recreation Area	USDI, National Park Service
2	Mount Hood National Recreation Area	USDA, Forest Service

NO.	NATIONAL GEOLOGIC TRAIL	MANAGING AGENCY
1	Ice Age Floods National Geologic Trail	USDI, National Park Service





## Appendix D: Inventory of Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments For the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail

### Special Mandates

The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail service mark or logo is property of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, registered with Serial # 73775492 in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office on January 19, 1989.

### Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date– Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Comprehensive Management Plan for the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail	Trailwide Planning Document	1/18/1982 – N/A		Required by National Trail System Act for the acquisition, management, development, and use of the PCT.	
National Trails System MOU between seven federal agencies	BLM: WO-410-2016-07 USBR: 19821 Forest Service: 16MU11132422004	1/04/2017 – 10 years	USDI: NPS BLM, USBR USFWS, USDA, Forest Service US Dept of Army – USACE USDT: FHWA	Supports the interagency coordination and collaboration necessary to implement the National Trails System Act; identifies the roles and responsibilities of the agencies to support administration and management of National Trails.	
Memorandum of Understanding with Pacific Crest Trail Association, Federal and State Agencies	2015-MU-11132424-003	2015 – 05/01/25	Pacific Crest Trail Association, FS, NPS, BLM, and California State Parks	To facilitate the improvement, management, and operation of the PCT as a single long-distance trail, consistent with the 1982 Comprehensive Management Plan for the PCT and government land, resource, and visitor use management plans.	Also outlines the use of Sponsored Volunteer Service Agreements and sawyer training and certification requirements.
Challenge Cost Share with Pacific Crest Trail Association	2017-CS-11052009-041	2017– 12/31/21	FS, Pacific Crest Trail Association	Identifies a broad spectrum of management roles and transfer of funding for management and maintenance of the PCT.	Five-year expiration per agreement. Anticipated to be reissued in 2022.
PCT Long-Distance Permit	Memorandum of Understanding and Challenge Cost Share	May 1996 – N/A	Long-distance travel on PCT greater than 500 miles	Provide continuous travel for more than 500 miles along the PCT where permits for travel are required.	PCTA issues on behalf of the Government.
Easement/ Rights of Ways	Various		Landowners and Agencies	Provide legal trail access.	Approximately 200 miles in total.

## Appendix E: List of Associated Tribes and Tribal Organizations Connected to the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail

The purpose of this appendix is to acknowledge the tribes and tribal organizations that are connected to lands crossed by the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail. This list was compiled using subject-matter experts and a variety of resources. The planning team recognizes that this list still needs refinement; the hope is that this effort, and the list itself, will create and opportunity to hold further dialogues with tribes and trail managers about the important stories these lands and its people hold.

- Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation
- American Indian Council of Mariposa County, Inc. aka Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation
- Barona Band of Mission
- Berry Creek Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California
- Big Pine Band of Owens Valley Paiute Shoshone Indians of the Big Pine Reservation
- Bishop Paiute Tribe
- Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony of California
- Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California
- Burns Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony of Oregon
- Cahuilla Band of Indians
- Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians of the Cahuilla Reservation
- California Valley Miwok Tribe
- Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation
- Campo Band of Mission Indians
- Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California
- Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation
- Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde Community of Oregon
- Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians
- Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation
- Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation
- Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation
- Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon
- Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians
- Cowlitz Indian Tribe
- Dunlap Mono Tribe
- Duwamish Tribe of Indians
- Enterprise Rancheria of Maidu Indians
- Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians
- Hoopa Valley Tribe
- Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel
- Indians Inaja/Cosmit Reservation
- Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California
- Jackson Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California
- Jamul Indian Village
- Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Indians
- La Jolla Band of Luiseño Indians
- La Jolla Band of Luiseño Mission Indians of the La Jolla Reservation

- La Posta Band of Mission Indians
- Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians
- Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation
- Manzanita Band of Mission Indians
- Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians
- Mono Lake Kutzadikaa Tribe
- Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians
- Muckleshoot Indian Tribe
- Nez Perce Tribe
- Nisqually Indian Tribe
- Nlaka'pamux Nation Tribal Council (from Canada)
- Nooksack Indian Tribe
- North Fork Rancheria of Mono Indians of California
- Pala Band of Mission Indians
- Pauma Band of Luiseño Indians
- Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians
- Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of California
- Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation
- Quinault Indian Nation
- Ramona Band of Cahuilla Indians
- Rincon Band of Luiseño Indians
- San Luis Rey Band of Luiseño Indians
- San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
- San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians
- Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria
- Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe
- Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
- Shoalwater Bay Tribe of the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation
- Snoqualmie Tribal Organization
- Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
- Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians
- Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation
- Swinomish Indian Tribal Community
- Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
- Table Mountain Rancheria of California
- The Klamath Tribes (Klamath, Modoc, Yahooskin)
- The Pit River Tribe
- The Shasta Indian Nation
- The Southern Molalla Band
- The Tulalip Tribes
- Tubatulabal Tribe
- Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation
- Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians
- Upper Skagit Indian Tribe
- Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
- Washoe Tribe of Nevada & California
- Winnemem Wintu Tribe

## Appendix F: Past and Ongoing Trail Planning and Data Collection Efforts for the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail

### Long-Distance Travel Patterns and Permit Analysis (2016-present): Jeremy Wimpey, PhD and Nathan Reigner, PhD

The purpose of this effort is to help inform Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail managers and managers of the federal lands through which it runs (i.e., land management units) about the interactions of long-distance PCT users, trails users at the unit-level, and management systems for the PCT and land units. Increasing amounts of PCT long-distance travel, and the dynamics and diversification of long-distance trip characteristics and travel patterns create new, evolving, and intensified environmental and experiential management challenges. These challenges are interconnected and inherently transboundary. Many of these challenges center on the John Muir Trail overlap section (i.e., PCT mile 767 to 943) and Southern Sierra region of the PCT (i.e., PCT mile 702 to 1,017). This research effort is shaped closely through collaboration with PCT, Pacific Crest Trail Association and unit-level managers from the Southern Sierra area.

Research results explore the travel patterns dynamics of PCT long-distance permit holders for each year; examine permit-holders perceptions of trail experience; compare and contrast patterns with respect to snow, fire and environmental conditions; compare actual travel patterns vs. Permitted itineraries; and, highlight use and access at a variety of resupply and destination locations along the PCT (e.g., Mount Whitney Summit, Half-Dome). Researchers collaborate with PCT, PCTA and Unit-level staff to source and analyze data to support and inform potential management actions by providing locations specific estimates and analyses of long-distance permit travel and overnight use. These data and analyses are often coupled with local and regional expertise and information sources to inform collaborative and adaptive management strategies.

### PCT Managers (2020) Engagement: Jeremy Wimpey, PhD and Nathan Reigner, PhD

Agency and non-profit trail managers were engaged via a questionnaire and workshops in winter of 2019-2020 to elicit information about issues, resources, opportunities, and challenges in their managed lands coincident and adjacent to the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail corridor. Responses were coded into themes and synthesized. Camping and campsites were the most common themes discussed by respondents, usually in an issue and problem orientation. Camping-related issues were cited in all regions of the PCT, with Southern California citing them most frequently. Data and monitoring, user disregard for regulations, and third-party sources of visitor information were the most common themes after camping and campsites. Analyses of the management engagement provide insight into the commonality and differences for issues and opportunities among different land management type (e.g., State, Federal, NPS, BLM, Forest Service, wilderness, etc.) and geographic regions of the PCT including by state and Pacific Crest Trail Association defined regions.

**Improving the Sustainability of Camping Management on the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (March 2021).** Jeffrey L. Marion, PhD, Jeremy Wimpey, PhD and Nathan Reigner, PhD, Johanna Arredondo, M.S., and Fletcher Meadema, M.S.

Research and analysis of camping impacts along the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail. Their report outlines fieldwork in a diverse array of locations from southern California to northern Washington to provide quantitative data documenting the range of camping impacts and characterizes the type, areal extent, and severity of visitation-related resource impacts to vegetation and soils. Data is summarized and analyzed to evaluate campsite location, design, and biophysical attributes to improve understanding of the use-related, environmental, and managerial factors that affect the severity and areal extent of camping resource impacts. Science-based best management practices developed for sustainable campsite location, design, and management practices describing alternative actions (educational/interpretive, regulatory, and site/infrastructure management) that avoid or minimize camping-associated resource and experiential impacts are recommended.

**Historic American Landscapes Survey – John Muir Trail, HALS NO. CA-144.** Tim Davis, PhD (2021).

Stretching approximately 213.7 miles from Yosemite Valley to Mount Whitney, the John Muir Trail was the first long-distance trail on the West Coast and arguably the pioneering example in the United States. The John Muir Trail showcases superlative High Sierra scenery and required extraordinary skill and effort to design and construct. The product of ongoing cooperation between volunteer organizations and state, local, and federal authorities, the John Muir Trail serves as enduring testament to the Sierra Club's role in protecting, promoting, and providing access to California's mountainous regions. NPS support for the John Muir Trail was closely aligned with its efforts to expand Sequoia National Park and secure National Park status for the Kings River watershed. It also demonstrated the NPS's commitment to wilderness preservation and backcountry recreation at a time when it was widely thought to over-emphasize automobile-oriented development. The John Muir Trail holds significance for the history of twentieth century photography one of the springboards for Ansel Adams's illustrious career. A majority of the route was incorporated into the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail in 1968, constituting a key component of the route from Mexico to Canada.

**Geospatial Analyses of the Pacific Crest Trail Corridor and Congressionally Designated Special Areas, Water Sources and Road Proximity: Fletcher Meadema, M.S. (2021).**

The purpose of this project was to identify where the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail corridor contains designated special areas – such as Wilderness, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Monuments. Additional analysis for water scarcity and proximity to roads provides a trail-wide snapshot of conditions and management concerns that may significantly influence the trail experience and/or safety of PCT users.

**Historical Context of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail in Washington State. Historical Research Associates (Final report expected in 2021).**

Describes the historical context of the Washington State portions of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, that includes a seminal section, the Cascade Crest Trail.

**The Pacific Crest Trail: Exploring America's Wilderness Trail; Larabee & Mann (2016).**

The only illustrated book officially published with the Pacific Crest Trail Association, The Pacific Crest Trail explores this legendary footpath with more than 250 spectacular contemporary images, unpublished historical photos and documents from the PCTA archives, and the official trail map folded into an inside pocket.

## Appendix G: Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

### Terms

A number of terms are used in specific ways in the administration and management of National Trails. Some of these are defined in the National Trails System Act. Commonly used abbreviations associated with these terms are noted at the end of this appendix.

- **Administering Agency** – Always refers to the Forest Service, acting on behalf of the Secretary of the Agriculture, who by law is charged with administering the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail.
- **Administration** – Each National Trail is administered by one or more federal agencies. The agency is responsible for the funding and staffing necessary to operate the trail and exercising trailwide authorities from the National Trails System Act and its own organic legislation for such functions as coordination among and between agencies and partnership organizations, planning, marking, certification, resource preservation and protection, interpretation, cooperative and interagency agreements, technical assistance, and limited financial assistance to cooperating government agencies, landowners, interest groups, and individuals. Trail administration provides trailwide coordination and consistency. NTSA Section 7 contains authority for many of these administrative functions.
- **Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP)** – These planning documents are essential blueprints to the complex resource management, development, interpretation, interagency collaboration, and partnerships endemic to National Scenic and Historic Trails. These plans can also be used for additional trailwide planning issues as deemed necessary.
- **Cooperative Agreement (CA)** – A negotiated agreement between a federal agency and one or more parties, following the authorities of the Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act (31 USC 6305). Such agreements usually involve funds passing thru to the nonfederal partner.
- **Management** – Many government and private entities own or manage lands along each National Trail. Management responsibilities include inventorying and mapping of resources, managing visitor use, planning and development of trail segments or sites, site-specific compliance, providing appropriate public access, site interpretation, trail maintenance, marking, resource preservation and protection, and viewshed protection.
- **Memorandum of Agreement of Understanding (MOU)** – A signed, written document that describes and formalizes the working relationship between two or more parties involved in administering, developing, managing, or otherwise supporting the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail.
- **National Scenic Trails (NSTs)** – “Extended trails (more than 100 miles in length) 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 Trails System** – The network of scenic, historic, and recreation trails created by the National Trails System Act of 1968. These trails provide for outdoor recreation needs, promote the enjoyment, appreciation, and preservation of open-air, outdoor areas and historic resources, and encourage public access and citizen involvement.
- **National Trails System Act (NTSA)** – The law creating the National Trails System. Passed as Public Law 90-543, signed by President Lyndon Johnson on October 2, 1968, after several years of negotiations. It has been amended more than 20 times since.

- **Optimal Location Review** – A planning process used to document the selection of the best route for Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail and identifies land acquisition needs.
- **Special Area Designation** – A legislated formal area designation of areas unique for their special characteristics and the opportunities they offer. In addition to designated wilderness and wild and scenic rivers, they include these National Historic Landmarks (NHL), National Volcanic Monuments (NVM), National Historic Scenic Areas (NHS), National Recreation Areas (NRA), Scenic Recreation Areas (SRA), National Scenic Areas (NSA), National Preserves (NP), and National Monuments (NM).
- **Unit** – references a federal or state land management administrative unit. These typically are managed by a forest supervisor, park superintendent, or field office manager.

## Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Title
<b>BLM</b>	Bureau of Land Management
<b>CMP</b>	Comprehensive Management Plan
<b>FS</b>	United States Forest Service
<b>NPS</b>	National Park Service
<b>NST</b>	National Scenic Trail
<b>NTSA</b>	National Trails System Act
<b>Pacific Crest Trail</b>	Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail
<b>PCT</b>	Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail
<b>PCTA</b>	Pacific Crest Trail Association
<b>USDA</b>	United States Department of Agriculture
<b>USDI</b>	United States Department of the Interior



## Appendix H: Photo Index

A special thank-you to the photographers who have generously provided permission for use of their work of The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail. Except for the historical images provided by the Forest Service, all other images are courtesy of the Pacific Crest Trail Association.

Page	Description	Year	Credit
Front Cover	A packer leads a pack string in Ansel Adams Wilderness, California.	2020	Alison Young
3	Sunbeams through a forest in North Cascades National Park, Washington.	2020	Eric Dernbach
4	Crossing a wetland in Lassen Volcanic National Park, California.	2013	Barney Hope
9	A view of Oriflamme Mountain from Laguna Mountain on the Cleveland National Forest, California.	2017	David Sayer
10	Changing of the seasons in Pasayten Wilderness, Washington.	2013	David Gates
11	Volunteers from Environmental Charter High School at BLM, Whitewater Canyon, California.	2015	Sammy Lyons
11	A volunteer leads a pack string on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, California.	N.D	PCTA
11	Sunrise on Banner Peak in Ansel Adams Wilderness, California.	2013	Brad Goldpaint
12	A Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs trail crew, Warm Springs Indian Reservation, Oregon.	2010	PCTA
12	View of Mt. Rainier from the Goat Rocks Wilderness, Washington.	1939	FS
13	Near Muir Pass in the Sequoia-Kings Canyon Wilderness, California.	2016	Andrew Geweke
13	The PCT's Northern Terminus at the Canadian border in Pasayten Wilderness, Washington.	2021	Ryan Weidert
14	A view Mount Shasta from the Klamath Mountains in the Russian Wilderness, California.	2019	Phillip Stosberg
14	A stock packing demonstration at a PCTA Trail Skills College, Darrington, Washington.	2018	PCTA
14	Hiking in the High Sierra.	2021	Crystal Gail Welcome
15	Hikers gather at Trail Angel's Casa de Luna, California.	2014	Ethan Gehl
15	Forest Service teaching at a PCTA Trail Skills College, Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington.	2017	Nick Lenn
15	PCTA and FS staff at a training session in the Desolation Wilderness, California.	2015	PCTA
16	A Western pasqueflower in the Fremont-Winema National Forest, Oregon.	2016	Dale Edelbaum
16	A butterfly alights on a PCT marker in the Plumas National Forest, California.	2021	Ted Lubeshkoff
16	Eric Ryback on his thru-hike at the PCT's Southern Terminus at the Mexican border, BLM, El Centro Field Office, California.	1970	FS



Page	Description	Year	Credit
17	A hiker in the Goat Rocks Wilderness, Washington.	2020	Kirk Sweet
18	A hiker watches the sun rise from a summit in the Three Sisters Wilderness, Oregon.	N.D	Alexander Kingsbery
19	A Joshua tree under threatening clouds north of the Kelso Valley, California.	N.D	Ryan Weidert
21	Backpacks outside Mom's Pie House in Julian, California.	2020	Tim Curtis
22	Purple lupine floods the ground in the Norse Peak Wilderness, Washington.	2021	Ryan Weidert
23	Hikers in California's High Sierra.	2018	Clifton Reeder
25	A hiker approaches Sonora Pass.	2009	Ryan Weidert
27	The view in Goat Rocks Wilderness, Washington.	2014	Michael Elliott
31	The moon sets over Lassen Volcanic National Park, California.	2017	Brad Goldpaint
33	Volunteers clear a fallen log in Mount Jefferson Wilderness, Oregon.	2020	Stacie Lee
35	An audience watches the raffle at PCT Days in Cascade Locks, Oregon.	2015	PCTA
37	PCTA's tent at the Trail Town Celebration in Mt. Shasta, California.	2018	PCTA
39	Barrel cactus stand guard in the BLM, San Felipe Hills Wilderness Study Area, California.	2013	Derek Bartz
39	A golden marmot in the Sierra Nevada.	N.D	Ethan Gehl
39	An Anicia Checkerspot butterfly.	N.D	Aaron Krogh
41	A California Conservation Corps crew building trail on the Angeles National Forest.	1936	FS
41	The YMCA Relay Team pauses in Glacier Peak Wilderness, Washington.	1938	Marcus Moschetto
41	The YMCA Relay Team members warding off mosquitos in the Henry M. Jackson Wilderness, Washington.	1938	Marcus Moschetto
43	PCTA and FS staff at a training session in the Desolation Wilderness, California.	2015	PCTA
43	A volunteer from Environmental Charter School on the Angeles National Forest, California.	2010	PCTA
62	Llamas haul heavy loads in the Goat Rocks Wilderness, Washington.	2020	Pass to Pass
69	Father-son long distance hikers on the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forests.	2020	Al Learned
72	A sub-zero sunrise at Crater Lake National Park, Oregon.	2016	James Parsons
Back Cover	Volunteers in the Mount Jefferson Wilderness, Oregon.	2018	David Phipps





Foundation Document Approval  
Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail



December 2021

This foundation document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail management partners in Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, and California State Parks and the Pacific Crest Trail Association and is approved by the Forest Service's Pacific Southwest Regional Forester, lead administrator for the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail.

**Liz Bergeron** Digitally signed by Liz Bergeron  
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*Karen E. Mouritsen*

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California State Parks

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