

# COMPREHENSIVE PLAN



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



COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

for the Protection, Management,  
Development and Use  
of the

APPALACHIAN NATIONAL SCENIC TRAIL

Approved Russell E. Dickenson  
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AUG 7 1981

Date

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

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

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



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# Introduction and Purpose of Plan

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

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

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

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

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

## DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

Culture, cultural - Archeological and historical resources.



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

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

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

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

# I. Resource to be Protected

## The Physical Resource

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## The Volunteer Resource

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

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

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

### Tidewater A.T. Club

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



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

## II. Management Philosophy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



c) Management will reflect a sympathetic concern for the special needs of long-distance hikers, while basically maintaining the Trail for hikers of all distances.

d) Commercial endeavors designed to profit from visitor use are not an acceptable component in the Trail corridor.

e) Shelters are a tradition on the AT, but use of the Trail should not depend on them. No attempt is made to provide such amenities for every potential user, so each person must be prepared to do without them. Shelter density and design should be consistent with a sense of the natural.

f) Care must be exercised, as the Trail is relocated or reconstructed, that its primitive quality is not lost. What are seen as Trail improvements may sometimes be steps in a progressive loss in simplicity for the footpath.

3. Diversity in the character and use of Appalachian Trail lands will continue.

a) Classified wilderness areas will be managed in accordance with the Wilderness Act.

b) Lands retaining a sense of the wild and primeval will be managed with special concern for these values.

c) Federal and state lands so designated will continue to be managed for multiple use. Plans for management of these areas will provide for the Trail and resources to be managed to complement each other in a way that will assure continued maximum benefits from the land.

d) The Forest Service "Direction Statement for the AT" of 1977 establishes policies and guidelines to ensure that management within National Forest areas contributes to a desirable Trail experience.

e) Open areas and vistas are a particularly pleasing element of the AT. Management activities needed to preserve these characteristics are encouraged, so long as they reflect sensitivity to other Trail values.

f) Supportive zoning, donation of conservation easements, or voluntary restraint on adjacent private lands will be sought where needed to preserve a desirable Trail environment.

4. Basic maintenance, construction, and marking will be in accord with standards as defined in the Appalachian Trail Conference manual, "Trail Design, Construction, and Maintenance."

5. Hikers along the Appalachian Trail must be responsible for their own safety and comfort.

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

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

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

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

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

8. Special Issues.

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

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



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

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

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

### III. Cooperative Management System

#### History of AT Management

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

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

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

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

#### Proposed Management Direction

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

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

# Public Lands Along the Appalachian Trail

## FEDERAL

### National Forests

White Mountain	Cherokee
Green Mountain	Pisgah
George Washington	Nantahala
Jefferson	Chattahoochee

### National Park System

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

### Tennessee Valley Authority

Smithsonian Institution (Nat'l Zoological Park)

## STATE

### Maine

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

### New Hampshire

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

### Vermont

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

### Massachusetts

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

### Connecticut

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

### New York

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

### New Jersey

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

### Pennsylvania

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

### Maryland

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

### Virginia

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

### Georgia

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

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

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

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

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

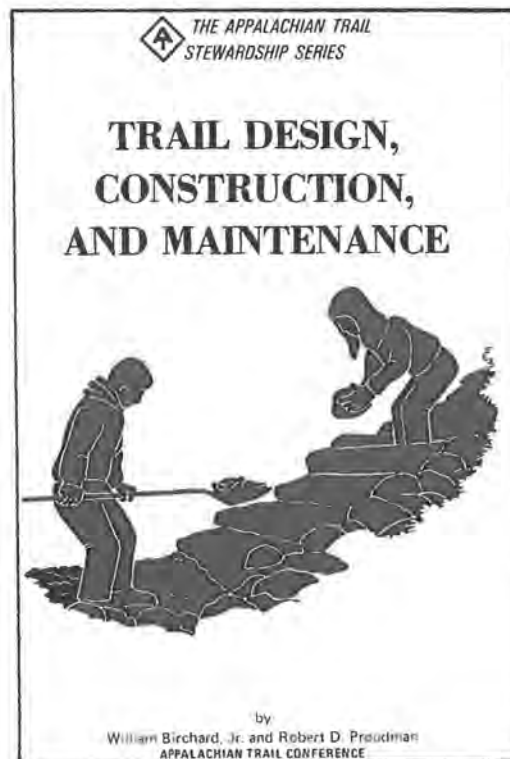
The National Park Service recognizes the strength of the public/private effort to meet these management challenges. It also recognizes that consolidation of the existing volunteer/agency relationship into one system could endanger the traditional spirit of cooperation. The Cooperative Management System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

Trail Design, Construction, and  
Maintenance

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

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

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





## The Local Partnership: A Decentralized Approach

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

### The Local Partnership

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

## Other Management Partners

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

### ATC and ATPO

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

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

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



The traditional A.T. sign



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

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

### ANSTAC

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

## IV. Operation of the Cooperative Management System

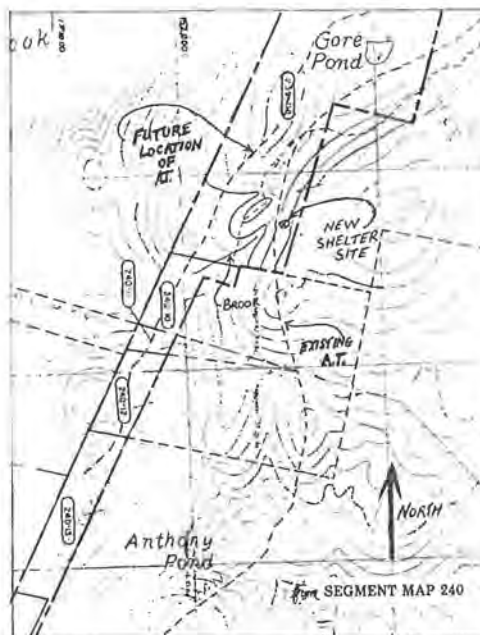
The Cooperative Management System for the Appalachian Trail, simple enough on paper, becomes far more complex when one looks at the day-to-day decisions and planning needed to manage the 2100-mile Trail. Assuring some degree of coordination among the volunteers of the 31 trail clubs, the land managing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

### Local Management Planning

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

#### Local Management Planning

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



Map used for locating a shelter site



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

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

#### Local Management Plan - General Outline

##### PURPOSE OF PLAN

##### I. INTRODUCTION

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

##### II. MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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

##### III REVIEW AND REVISION OF PLAN

##### IV. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

##### V. MAPS

## Other Planning Efforts

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

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE • FOREST SERVICE

 **NATIONAL FORESTS**  
**NORTH CAROLINA** **NEWS**

July 1980

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

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**SUPERVISOR ANNOUNCES MAJOR FOREST ISSUES**

**THE MESSAGE:**  
We have completed the first of our planning process, the release of a public hearing on the National Forest Management Plan. The plan is being developed by the Forest Service and the National Park Service. It will be a major step in the development of a new management plan for the National Forests in North Carolina. The plan will be a major step in the development of a new management plan for the National Forests in North Carolina. The plan will be a major step in the development of a new management plan for the National Forests in North Carolina.

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**DAVID P. ALLEN**  
FOREST SUPERVISOR

**Trails Built for Handicapped**  
The National Forest Service is planning to build a series of trails for handicapped people. The trails will be built in the National Forests in North Carolina. The trails will be built in the National Forests in North Carolina. The trails will be built in the National Forests in North Carolina.

**NENC VISITOR INFORMATION**

**Forest Service Planning**

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

## Coordination and Review of Planning

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

## Cooperative Agreements

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

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

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



New Jersey Cooperative Agreement

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

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

## Issue Identification and Resolution

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

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

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

### Litter on the Trail - Two Solutions

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

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

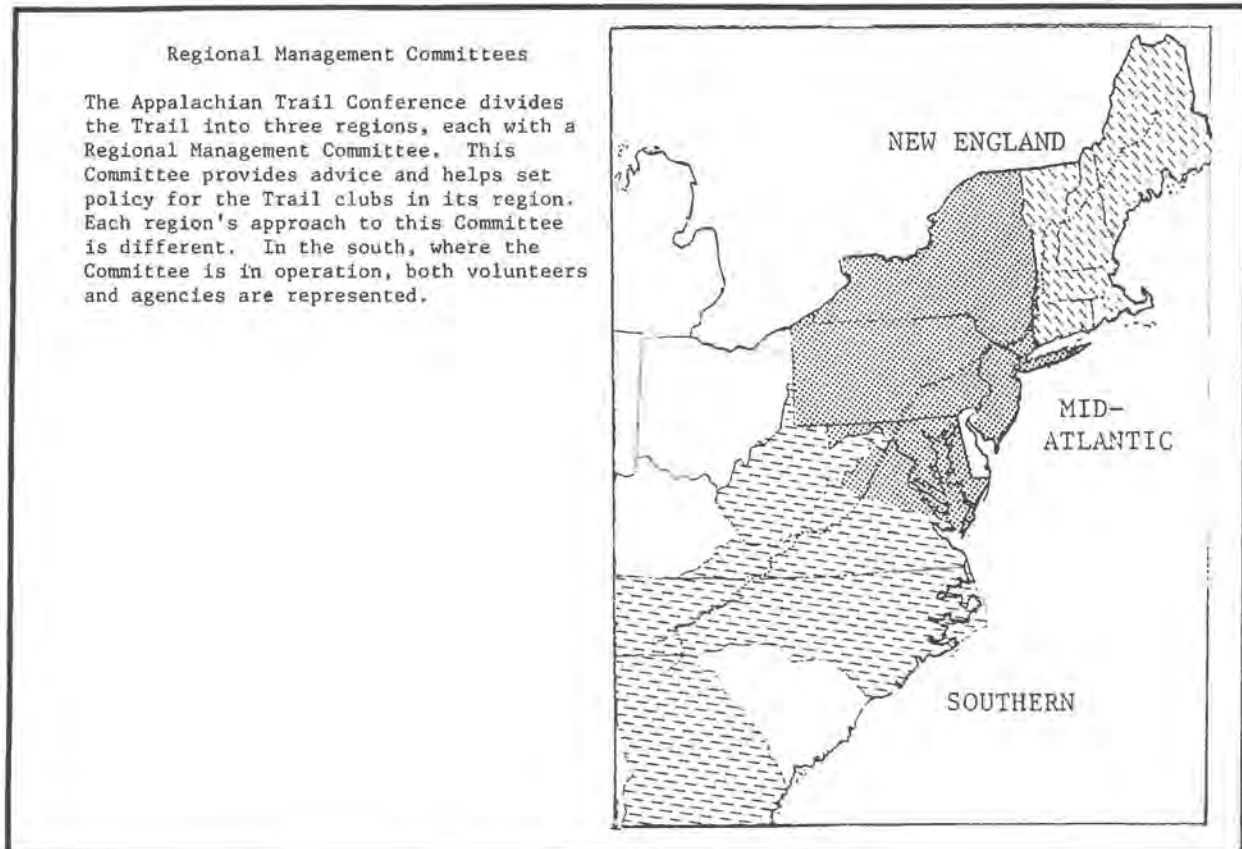


The New York/New Jersey Trail Conference conducts a semi-annual "Litter Day" cleanup of its Trail sections.



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

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



### Funding

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

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



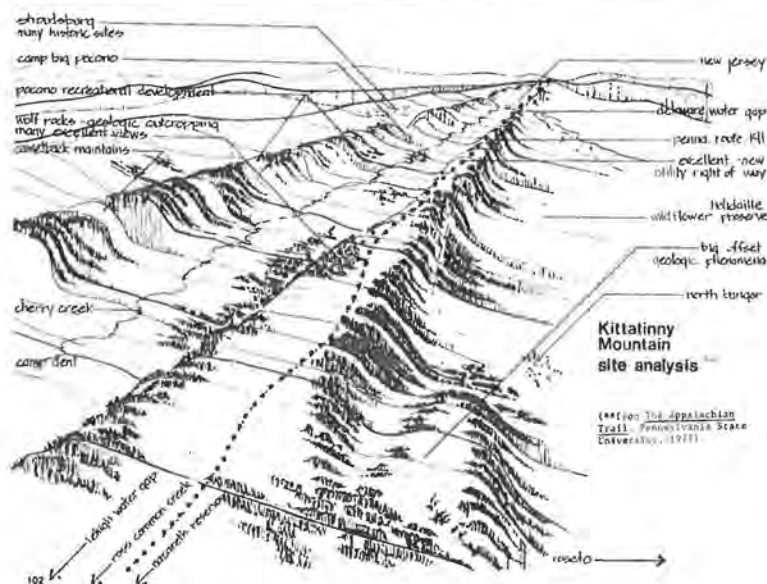
#### A.T. Management Fund

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

## V. Protection of Trailway

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

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



Planning for Trail Protection

Planning for protection of the Trail has been a careful process. Years have gone into selection of the most viable and scenic route. Steps followed by the Park Service and Forest Service, working with the Appalachian Trail Conference, states and local governments, landowners, and Trail clubs, include:

- Evaluation of present route
- Reviewing new route alternatives where needed and feasible
- Preparation of planning maps by National Park Service
- Discussion with landowners and community
- Environmental assessment of alternatives for relocation
- Survey (after flagging of footpath)
- Title research
- Appraisal of lands
- Negotiations with landowners
- Acquisition of interests in corridor lands
- Construction of new trail (where needed)

Volunteers have had a particularly active role in the first five steps.

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

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

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

#### Relocation of the Trail

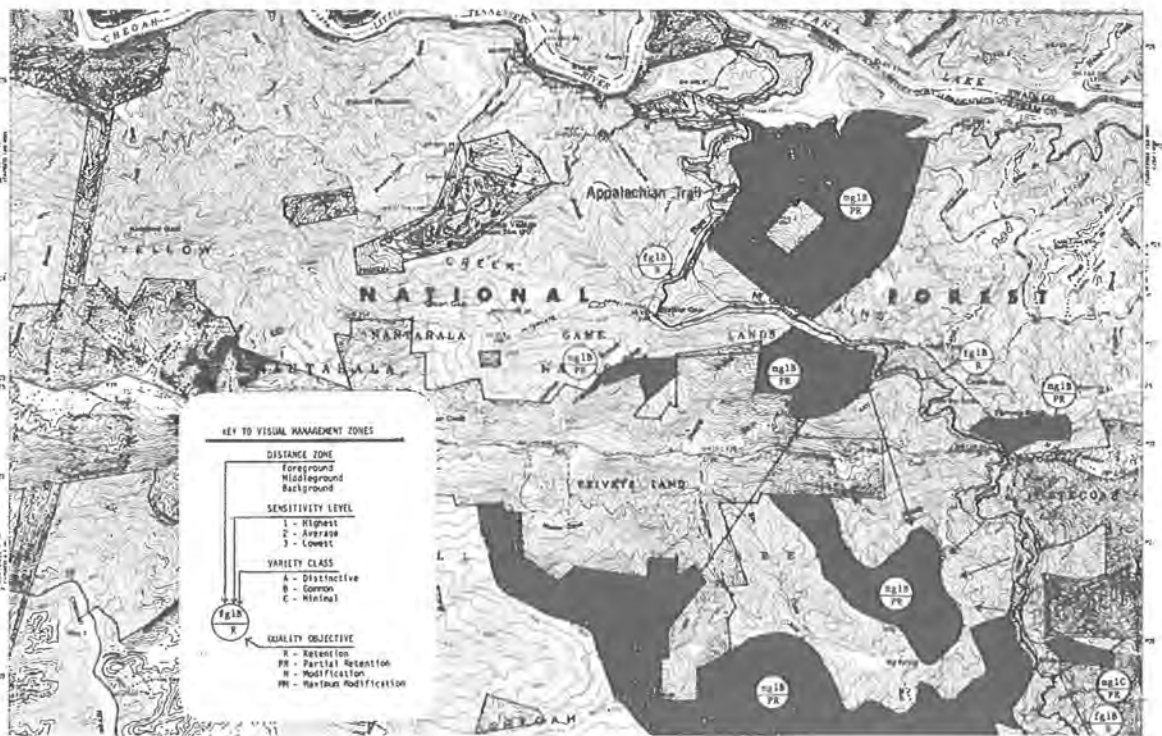
The Appalachian Trail, with the myriad natural and human forces at work on its 2100 miles, has changed location in minor and major ways over the years. A blowdown to be bypassed here, a scenic overlook to be included there, a second home development or increase in traffic on a country lane, have resulted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

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

#### Recognition of the Appalachian Trail

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





Visual Management System

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

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

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

### Monitoring the Corridor Lands

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

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

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

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



Leases, Special Use Permits & Cooperative Agreements

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

#### The Future Protection of Trailway Values

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

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

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

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

#### Land Trusts

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



SUITABILITY OF SOILS FOR RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT - LEE TRACT

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

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



## VI. Use of the Appalachian Trailway

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### Type of Use

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

#### 2000-Milers\*

From 1936 to 1969 only 50 people hiked the entire A.T.

1970 . . . . .	10
1971 . . . . .	23
1972 . . . . .	35
1973 . . . . .	88
1974 . . . . .	71
1975 . . . . .	69
1976 . . . . .	92
1977 . . . . .	60
1978 . . . . .	77
1979 . . . . .	115
1980 . . . . .	118

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

### Amount of Use

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

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

#### Use of the Trail

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

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



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

#### Access

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

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

## Overnight Use

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

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

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

### Shelters

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



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



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



Open-front Adirondack shelter in Connecticut.



A stone shelter in the Smoky Mountains.

## Transportation

The impact of public transportation on use of the Appalachian Trail will be evaluated by both local managers and the National Park Service. Reduction of the public's reliance on private automobile is a goal shared at the local and Trail-wide levels. Also, planning for Trail-related facilities depends on a knowledge of how people will travel to and from the Trail.



# Trail Walker

**Transportation Guide:**  
**Trails Open To City Hikers**  
By Albert "Cap" Cole

With gasoline prices rising steadily, many city dwellers are looking for ways to reach the outdoors. Here are some ideas for hikers who want to enjoy the trail without a car.

**Trails:**

- Valley Forge Park, Parkersburg, West Virginia
- Shenandoah National Park, Front Royal, Virginia
- Adirondack Park, New York
- Appalachian National Scenic Trail, New York
- Long Path, New York
- Long Trail, New Hampshire
- Long Trail, Vermont
- Long Trail, New Jersey
- Long Trail, Pennsylvania
- Long Trail, Maryland
- Long Trail, Delaware
- Long Trail, North Carolina
- Long Trail, South Carolina
- Long Trail, Georgia
- Long Trail, Alabama
- Long Trail, Mississippi
- Long Trail, Louisiana
- Long Trail, Texas
- Long Trail, Oklahoma
- Long Trail, Kansas
- Long Trail, Nebraska
- Long Trail, Colorado
- Long Trail, Utah
- Long Trail, Arizona
- Long Trail, New Mexico
- Long Trail, Idaho
- Long Trail, Montana
- Long Trail, Wyoming
- Long Trail, Nevada
- Long Trail, California
- Long Trail, Oregon
- Long Trail, Washington
- Long Trail, Alaska
- Long Trail, Hawaii

**Public Transportation**

In its monthly newsletter, the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club includes information on public transportation to trailheads. The New York/New Jersey Trail Conference has similar notices in its Trail Walker.



# potomac appalachian

potomac appalachian trail club

**Out To The AT In Pennsylvania By Public Bus**

On September 1978, the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club (PATC) published a brochure titled "Out To The AT In Pennsylvania By Public Bus". This brochure provides information on how to reach the Appalachian Trail by public transportation in Pennsylvania.

**Summer Brings Unusual Problems To Shenandoah Park**

As the summer months progress, Shenandoah National Park faces a variety of unusual problems. These include increased traffic, overcrowding, and the need for additional resources to manage the park's resources.

## Information and Education

Information and maps for hikers are available through the ATC headquarters in Harpers Ferry as well as at parks, forests, and local bookstores along the Trail. Several clubs have brochures with maps available in trailside boxes. The Conference publishes guidebooks for the entire Trail which are updated every few years. Interim relocations and other changes are published in the Appalachian Trailway News and are available from the Conference.

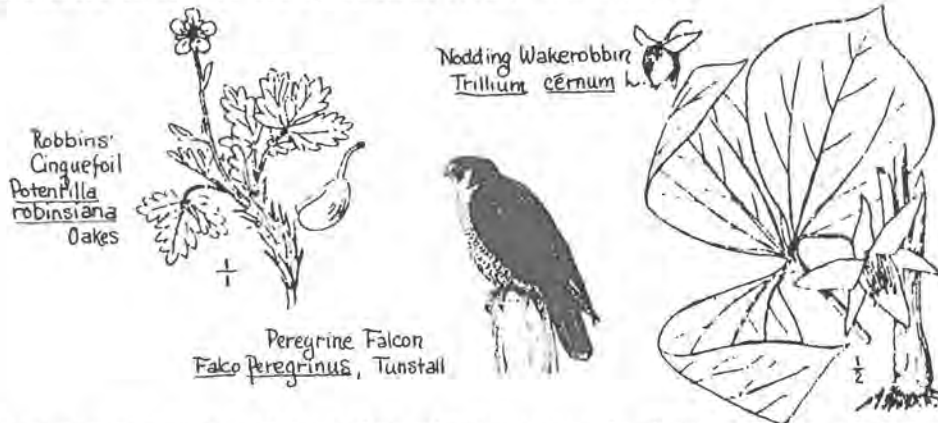
## Overuse

Perhaps the greatest concern shared by Trail managers and the adjacent community is the possibility of overuse of the Trail. For a resource as fragile as the Trail -- much of it lying as it does on steep slopes, ridgetops, and in unusual natural areas -- the threat to its preservation as a stable and attractive physical resource is very real. In addition, the Trail's reputation for providing a primitive and solitary communion with nature may easily be lost if overwhelmed by a substantial increase in visitor use.



#### Threatened or Endangered Species along the A.T.

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



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

#### Carrying Capacity

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

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

Wilderness Management)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Management Techniques to Meet Use Levels

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

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

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

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

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



The Ridgerunner Program in Connecticut

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

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

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

## Data Collection

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

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

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

## Research

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

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

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

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



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

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



Balds Symposium

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

## VII. Development of Facilities

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### Need for Facilities

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

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



Bog Bridges

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

### Planning of Facilities

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

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



Structures

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

## VIII. Maps

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



# Maps for Appalachian Trail Planning and Management

Comprehensive Plan Map (front)



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

Comprehensive Plan Map (back)



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

Guidebook Map



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

USFS or NPS Unit Map



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

USGS 1:100,000 (future)



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

USGS 7.5' Quad



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

ATPO Segment Map



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

Small Scale

## Maps at Actual Scale

Large Scale

Comprehensive Plan Map (front)



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

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

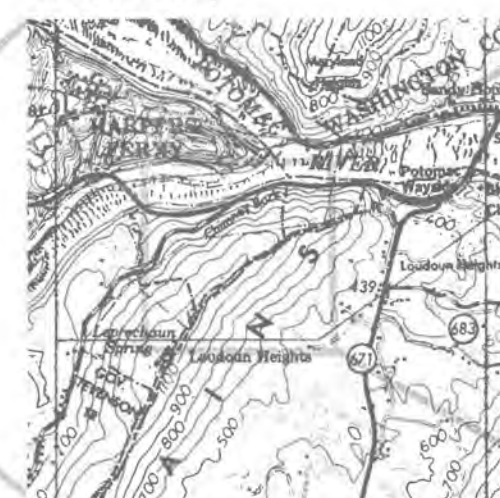
Comprehensive Plan Map (back)



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

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

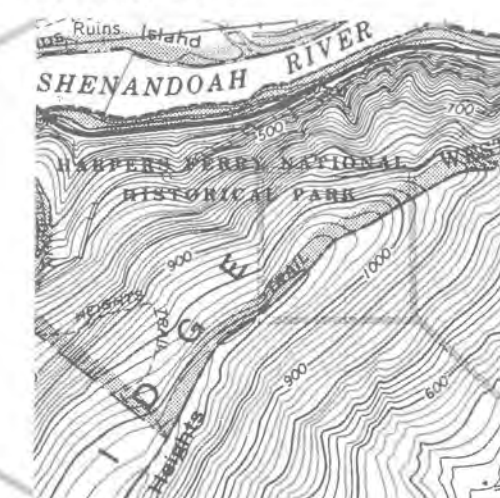
Guidebook Map



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

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

USGS 7.5' Quad



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

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

ATPO Segment Map



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

Uses of Map:  
for Trail corridor monitors



The Appalachian Trail



IX. List of Management Topics, with References

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

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

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

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

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

#### LIST OF SUPPLEMENTAL DOCUMENTS\*\*

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

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



# Appendix A

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

### An Act

82 STAT. 919

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

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

#### SHORT TITLE

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

#### STATEMENT OF POLICY

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

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

*Purpose of Act*

#### NATIONAL TRAILS SYSTEM

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

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

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

*Criteria for trail*

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

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

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

#### NATIONAL RECREATION TRAILS

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

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

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

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

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

## NATIONAL SCENIC AND NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAILS

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

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

*ANST designated*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(12) Gold Rush Trails in Alaska.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Advisory Council*

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

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

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

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

*Membership*

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

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

*Comprehensive  
Plan*

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

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

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

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

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

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



## CONNECTING AND SIDE TRAILS

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

Connecting and Side Trails

## ADMINISTRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

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

Rights-of-way

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

Relocations

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

Use and Access

Motorized Vehicles

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

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

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

*Uniform  
markers*

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

*Trail protection*

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

*Protection  
outside  
federal  
boundaries*

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

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

Exchange  
Authority

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

Condemnation

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

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

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

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

Development  
and Maintenance

Cooperative  
Agreements

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

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

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

*Regulations*

#### STATE AND METROPOLITAN AREA TRAILS

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

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

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

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

#### RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND OTHER PROPERTIES

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



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

*Cooperation of  
Federal agencies*

#### AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

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

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

(A) the amount of land acquired during the fiscal year and the amount expended therefor;

(B) the estimated amount of land remaining to be acquired; and

(C) the amount of land planned for acquisition in the ensuing fiscal year and the estimated cost thereof.

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

*Appropriations*

*Congressional  
Interest*

*Annual  
report*

*Payment-in-  
lieu-of-taxes*

## Appendix B

## APPALACHIAN TRAIL STATUS OF PLANNING

DATE: 7/2/81

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

## APPALACHIAN TRAIL PROTECTION PROGRESS

DATE : 7/2/81

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

## Appendix C

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

#### Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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



## I. National Register Sites and National Historic Landmarks

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

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

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

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

The inventory is preliminary and work on it will continue.

## II Natural Features of the Appalachian Trail

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



C-9

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

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

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

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



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

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

The inventory is preliminary and work on it will continue.

### III Historic and Cultural Features of the Appalachian Trail

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

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

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

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

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

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STATE	FEATURE	TOWN(SHIP)	COUNTY	EST. DIST. FRM TRAIL	DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE	LANDOWNER	REFERENCES
MA contd	Benjamin Curtis House	Egremont	Berkshire		ca. 1840; EHC #115		(see prec. pg.)
	Ginnys Pen	"	"		ca. 1770; EHC #114		
	Uria Bradford House	"	"		ca. 1762; EHC #113		
	Old Dutch and Indian Burial Ground	"	"		EHC #903		
	Tuller-Bradford House	"	"		1792; EHC #112		
	Deacon Samuel Newman House	"	"		ca. 1797; EHC #111		
	Mt. Washington Town Hall	Mt. Washington	"		1876-1877; MWHC #3		
	Union Church	"	"		1869; MWHC #11		
	Tull property, charcoal burners, house site	"	"				
CT	Bear Mountain	Salisbury	Litchfield	o/n T	Historic cairn/tower		Joseph Hickey, Sr Off. of Parks & Rec State Off. Building Hartford, CT 06115
	Salisbury Village	"	"		Historic village		
	Cornwall Village	Cornwall	"		Historic village		
NY	Fort Clinton Site		Rockland				Stephen J. Raiche NY Parks & Recreatio Agency Bld 1, Empire State Plaza Albany, NY 12238
	Sunk Mine	Philipstown	Putnam	o/n T	Remains of iron ore mine		
	Hamilton Mine	"	"		Remains of iron ore mine		
	Anthony's Nose				Revolutionary War area		
	Fort Hill						
	Fort Defiance Hill	"	"	o/n T			Warren Balgooyen Director-Naturalist Teatown Lake Reserv. Spring Valley Rd. Ossining, NY 10562
	Continental Village	"	"				
	Old Albany Post Rd.	"	"	o/n T	Military supply road		
	Sunk Mine Rail Bed	"	"		1862		
	Quaker Hill				1750		
	Settlement						
	Cemetery	Dover Plains	Dutchess	500' S	18th-19th Century		Elizabeth Levers 16-D S Middletown Rd Pearl River, NY 1096
	Lost Village	Poughquag	"	o/n T	Artifacts of 4 diff. levels of habitation from 750 B.C.		
	Gallows Hill						
	Graymoor Monastery	Phillipstown	Putnam	o/n T			
	Bartha Memorial	Palisades Park	Orange		Pioneer trail builder;		
	Plaque						
	Bear Mtn Nature	"	"	o/n T	Lowest point on AT (124')		
	Center						
	Charcoal Pits	Monroe	"	o/n T	Old pits for charcoal for smelting iron		





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STATE	FEATURE	TOWN(SHIP)	COUNTY	EST. DIST. FRM TRAIL	DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE	LANDOWNER	REFERENCES
MD	PenMar Park	Smithsburg	Washington	o/n T			
	Washington Monument	Boonsboro	"	o/n T	1st monument to George Washington	State	
	S. Mountain House/ Old S. Mtn. Inn	"	"	o/n T	Architectural significance		
	Log House WA-II-002	"	"		"		
	Log House WA-II-003	"	"		"		
	Log House WA-II-004	"	"		"		
	Mint Spring Farm	"	"		"		
	Emmert Farm	"	"		"		
	Sandy Hook	Maryland Hghts.	"	o/n T	"		
	Farmhouse (19th cent)	"	"		"		
	Lock House,C&O Canal	Knoxville	"		"		
	Weverton-Garretts Mill	Pleasant Valley	"		"		
	Gathland State Park	Cramptons Gap	"		"		
	Brick House	Sandy Hook	"		"		
	WA-III-044						
	Log House WA-III-069	Brownsville	"		"		
	Magnolia Plantation/ Boteler Farm/ Holder Farm	Knoxville	"		"		
	Stone Bridge	Sandy Hook	"		Single arch		
	Yourtrees Farm	Brownsville	"		Architectural significance		
	Brownsville, MD	"	"		"		
	High Rock Observ. Tower	High Rock	"		"		
	Log House WA-IV-074	Smithsburg	"		"		
	Log Complex	"	"		"		
	Pleasant Valley Methodist Church	Mt. Pleasant	"		"		
	Log Cabin WA-IV-036	Smithsburg	"		"		
WV	Nothing reported.....						
VA	Tannery Workers Housing		Giles				VA Hist. Landmarks Commission
	Tinker Mill		"				221 Governor St.
	Catawba Furnace				19th Century iron furnace	Federal	Richmond, VA 23219
	Covered Bridges	Newport			Wooden covered bridges	"	

C-20	STATE	FEATURE	TOWN(SHIP)	COUNTY	EST. DIST. FRM TRAIL	DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE	LANDOWNER	REFERENCES
VA contd		Strip Mine	Atkins		500'	Abandoned manganese mine		Charles Blankenship
		RR Grades	Troutdale		1000'	From 1920's logging		Recreation Staff
		Elk Garden Sugar Maple Operaton			o/n T	Tapping area		Jefferson NF
		RR Trestle	Creek Junct.	Washington	o/n T	500' bridge		210 Franklin Rd, SW Roanoke, VA 24001
		Clendenning House		Loudon				
		Hillside Hobbs		"				C. Vernon March, III
		Helzel House		"				Environ. Officer
		Jarid Thomas House		"				VA Hist. Landmarks
		Whitehall Farm	Bluemont	"				221 Governor St.
		Clayton Hall	"	"				Richmond, VA 23219
		La Grange		Fauquier				
		Berry House		"				
		House 30-203		"				
		Old Stone Parsonage		"				
		Watts-Ashby Tavern		"				
		Man House		"				
		Apple Farm		Warren				
		Linden House #1	Manassas Gap	"				
		Linden House #2	"	"				
		Linden House #3	"	"				
		Linden Tavern	"	"				
		Linden RR Station	"	"				
		Linden Tavern House	"	"				
		Grassland Farm	"	"				
		C.J. Maddox House		"				
		Mountain Home		"				
		Jenkins Gap Farm	Jenkins Gap	"				
		Ludwig Cabin	Thornton Gap	Page				
		Tanners Ridge		"				
		Mission						
		Mtn. Top Inn Site	Rockfish Gap	Augusta				
		Swannanoa	"	"				
		Topath Bridge		Amherst & Bedford				
		Cashaw Fall		Bedford				
		Snow Creek Culvert		"				
		JRIK Canal		"				
		Lock 7		Amherst				
		Padget Monument		"				
		Lock 15		"				
		Campville Cabin						
		Lock 25	Buchanan	Botetourt				
		Lock 26	"	"				
		Jacob Layman House	Troutville	"				

C-21				EST. DIST.			
STATE	FEATURE	TOWN(SHIP)	COUNTY	FRM TRAIL	DESCRIPTION/SIGNIFICANCE	LANDOWNER	REFERENCES
VA contd	Gish-Nininger Hse	"	"				
	Daleville College	"	"				
	Normal Bldg	"	"				
	Daleville College	"	"				
	Admn. Bldg	"	"				
	Nininger Hall	"	"				
	Gish C'Stn House	"	"				
	Tinker Mill	"	"				
	McDonald Bryan Sr		"				
	House		"				
	McDonald Bryan Jr		"				
	House		"				
	Woods House		Roanoke				
	Keefer House		Craig				
	Kinsey-Caldwell Log		"				
	House		"				
	Reynolds Log House &		Giles				
	Covered Bridge		"				
	Winding Brook Farm	Newport	"				
	Reynolds Furnace	"	"				
	Newport UM Church	"	"				
	Price-Williams Slave	"	"				
	Quarters		"				
	Walker Mill	"	"				
	Smith Log House	"	"				
	Payne Miller House	"	"				
	McElvey Store	"	"				
	Sarver House	"	"				
	Pearisbry RR Sta.	Bluff City	"				
	Bluff City UM	"	"				
	Church		"				
	Tannery Workers	"	"				
	Housing		"				
	Bethel Meth. Church	Pearisburg	"				
	Dr. Andrew Johnson	"	"				
	Office		"				
	Dr. Harvey Johnson	"	"				
	Office		"				
	Weston Hotel	"	"				
	Francis House		"				
	House 10-5	Mechanicsburg	Bland				
	Byons Chapel	"	"				
	King Log House	"	"				
	Log House 10-13	Point Pleasant	"				

C-22

[illegible]



## Appendix D

### ANTICIPATED COSTS OF TRAIL CONSTRUCTION, MANAGEMENT, AND MAINTENANCE

The 2100-mile Appalachian Trail requires numerous operations to keep it open and well managed. These include:

- o maintenance of existing Trail
- o reconstruction of existing Trail route
- o construction of relocations
- o construction and maintenance of 250 campsites and shelters
- o sponsorship of volunteer and staff ridgerunners and caretakers
- o publication of maps, guidebooks, other information
- o preparation of plans for the Trail
- o monitoring of corridor lands acquired for the Trail

These management operations are shared by a unique cooperative system of private and public organizations: The Appalachian Trail Conference, its 31 maintaining Trail clubs, landowners, the Forest Service, National Park Service, and Tennessee Valley Authority, and the park and forest services of 14 states. Given this diversity of organizations (volunteer vs. government, local vs. national), the variety of management tasks, and the range of cost estimates between different sections of the A.T., predicting costs for the Trail as a whole is difficult.

However, it is clear from the direction provided in the Comprehensive Plan and the tradition of the Trail, that the great bulk of the costs associated with operating the Trail will be assumed by the volunteer-based organizations which created the Trail 60 years ago and have maintained much of it ever since. No significant new expenses for governments at the state or federal level are expected.

By way of example of the volunteer contribution, the costs of three management tasks--Trail maintenance, reconstruction, and construction--have been estimated below.

Analyzing costs shared by 32 private organizations, 2 federal agencies, and approximately 16 state agencies must necessarily depend on broad "replacement costs", as if the government were to suddenly be encumbered with the work done by the federated clubs. The estimates below are calculated in this way. In reality, these costs have been and will continue to be a cashless contribution from Trail volunteers.

Financial savings to government for maintenance, reconstruction and construction of the Appalachian Trail:

- I. Maintenance: The U. S. Forest Service estimates that annual maintenance of trails in regions 8 and 9 (eastern regions) costs \$350 per mile per year. These repeating cycles of annual work assures the opening and clearing of the Trail, paint blazing, signing, clearing of drainage structures and repair of bridges.

Existing state and federal park and forest programs contribute varying amounts of work to the effort. Therefore, this estimate must account for this share. Experience indicates that the Trail clubs provide approximately 50% of the trail work, where the A.T. crosses established state forests and parks, or established federal forests and parks.

<u>Administration</u>	<u>Mileage</u>	<u>% share of work assumed by Trail club</u>
NPS (established parks)	212.6	50%
USFS	804.1	50%
Established state forests and parks	252.8	50%
NPS lands, outside established areas	137.7	100%
State land, outside established areas	95.4	100%
Private land	554.0	100%
Total	2056.6	

Totals: On 1269.5 Trail miles, the clubs provide 50% of the costs of maintenance, which @ \$350/mile/year = \$175/mile/year (50%) contributed or \$222,162.

On 787.1 Trail miles, the clubs provide 100% of the cost of maintenance, which @ \$350/mile/year = \$275,485.

Total Trail club contribution to maintenance per year = \$497,647.

- II. Reconstruction: Reconstruction is the capital improvement of existing Trail mileage through installation of drainage structures, treadway excavation and, in the case of wet terrain, bridge boardwalks. The U. S. Forest Service estimates that reconstruction costs \$3000 per mile, and that the life expectancy of this work (its depreciation) is 20 years. Therefore, planners may surmise that 1/20th of the Trail is rebuilt each year. Trail club records indicate, in fact, that approximately 5% (1/20) of their Trail sections, receive capital reconstruction each year.

The clubs will reconstruct 438.9 miles of Trail outside state and federal holdings in the next 20 years. This estimate is derived by the fact that, of the approximately 348.2 miles of the Appalachian Trail that will be relocated in the next 5 years, most of this is on the 787.1 miles of the Trail outside existing state and federal holdings. Reconstruction costs should exclude work on trail segments slated for relocation.  
 $787.1 - 348.2 = 438.9$  miles of trail to be reconstructed.

5% of 438.9 = 21.95 miles per year X \$3000 (100%) = \$65,850 reconstruction cost per year, contributed entirely by volunteer organizations.

Reconstruction efforts where the Trail is on existing state and federal holdings, averages out to be shared on a 50:50 basis between the Trail clubs and the resident agency.

5% of 1269.5 = 63.48 miles X \$1500 (50%) = \$95,220.00,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of total reconstruction cost that is contributed by the Trail clubs each year.

Total annual club contribution to Appalachian Trail reconstruction = \$161,070.00.

- III. Construction of Relocations: 348.2 miles of the Trail, as stated previously, will be relocated in the next 5 years. The U.S. Forest Service estimates that construction of new trail in the eastern regions costs \$5100 per mile. This expense includes all major capital investments, including bridges over streams, clearing, excavation, drainage and hardening of the Trail in wet areas.

The 348.2 miles will be almost entirely executed by the Trail clubs, because this mileage is outside established state and federal holdings.

69.64 miles will be relocated each year ( $\frac{1}{5}$  of 348.2), therefore, the cost per year =  $69.64 \times \$5100$  or \$355,164.00.

<u>Totals</u>	Maintenance	\$ 497,647.00
	Reconstruction	161,070.00
	Construction	355,164.00

---

\$1,013,881.00      Annual contribution over next five years.

## Appendix E

### COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS FOR MANAGEMENT OF THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL

The Cooperative Management System for the Trail will be formalized at the state level through Cooperative Agreements between the volunteer and agency partners, with Park Service, Forest Service, and ATC signatures where appropriate. Agreements are currently being prepared in most areas, and will be completed and signed following publication of the Comprehensive Plan.

The forms of agreements in existing National Park and National Forest areas will differ from those in state-administered or newly-acquired NPS corridor lands. The agencies are expected to establish agreements directly with the clubs in these cases. Such agreements already exist in several National Forests and in the Shenandoah National Park.

Cooperative Agreements for Management in Preparation as of July 1, 1981

<u>STATE</u>	<u>VOLUNTEER PARTNERS</u>	<u>GOVERNMENT AGENCY PARTNERS</u>
New Hampshire	Appalachian Mountain Club Dartmouth Outing Club Appalachian Trail Conference	NH Dept of Resources and Economic Development White Mountain National Forest National Park Service
Vermont	Dartmouth Outing Club Green Mountain Club Appalachian Trail Conference	VT Agency of Environmental Conservation Green Mountain National Forest National Park Service
Massachusetts	AMC, Berkshire Chapter Appalachian Mountain Club Appalachian Trail Conference	MA Dept of Environmental Management National Park Service
Connecticut	AMC, Connecticut Chapter Appalachian Mountain Club Appalachian Trail Conference	CT Dept of Environmental Protection National Park Service
New Jersey	NY/NJ Trail Conference Appalachian Trail Conference	NJ Dept of Environmental Protection National Park Service
Maryland	Potomac Appalachian Trail Club Appalachian Trail Conference	MD Dept of Natural Resources National Park Service

# PRELIMINARY

Appendix F  
F-1

JUN. 17 1981

Memorandum of Agreement  
for the Operation, Development  
and Maintenance of the Appalachian Trail  
State of Vermont

## Parties

Green Mountain Club (GMC)  
Dartmouth Outing Club (DOC)  
Appalachian Trail Conference (ATC)  
Vermont Agency of Environmental Conservation (AEC)  
U.S. Forest Service - Green Mountain National Forest (USFS)  
National Park Service (NPS)

## Purpose

This agreement recognizes formally the existing commitment of GMC, DOC, ATC (private, non-profit organizations), AEC (a state agency), USFS and NPS to work together cooperatively in the operation, development and maintenance of the Appalachian Trail in Vermont. More specific understandings exist in the GMC/AEC Cooperative Agreement of 1981, the GMC/USFS Cooperative Agreement of 1972, the ATC/USFS Memorandum of Understanding of 1980, the NPS/USFS Memorandum of Agreement of 1970 and the ATC/NPS Memorandum of Agreement of 1970. Additional understandings, if deemed necessary by the parties involved, will be reached between DOC and AEC and between GMC, AEC and USFS through a local management planning process coordinated by DOC and GMC -- and documented in periodically-updated Local Management Plans.

## Authority

This partnership approach is authorized by the National Trails System Act, 16 U.S.C. 1246 (h), which authorizes cooperative agreements with states and private organizations "to operate, develop, and maintain any portion of a national scenic trail either within or outside a federally administered area."



### Responsibilities

- 1) DOC will operate, develop and maintain the Appalachian Trail between the State line at the Connecticut River and Vermont Route 12 at Prosper, including periodic monitoring of NPS-acquired land.
- 2) GMC will operate, develop and maintain the Appalachian Trail outside USFS and State property boundaries between Vermont Route 12 at Prosper and the Vermont/Massachusetts line, including periodic monitoring of NPS-acquired land.
- 3) GMC and DOC accept these responsibilities in accordance with existing understandings with ATC. ATC retains the responsibility for assuring that the Appalachian Trail is satisfactorily operated and maintained and will serve in a back-up capacity to GMC and DOC.
- 4) AEC will remain available for consultation by GMC and DOC in the operation, development and maintenance of the Appalachian Trail outside USFS and State property boundaries. AEC will notify appropriate state and local governmental units of their responsibilities for fire suppression, law enforcement, and search and rescue activities along the Appalachian Trail. AEC and GMC will continue their traditional partnership in the operation, development and maintenance of the Appalachian Trail within State property boundaries.
- 5) USFS and GMC will continue their traditional partnership in the operation, development and maintenance of the Appalachian Trail within USFS boundaries.
- 6) NPS continues to have overall responsibility for administration of the Appalachian Trail and, in cooperation with ATC, will provide information and coordination needed for this purpose.
- 7) The parties to this agreement will consult at least annually regarding the operation, development and maintenance of the Appalachian Trail. Each party will provide the name of its principal representative to each of the other parties within 30 days of the signing of this agreement.

- 8) AEC and USFS will involve GMC, DOC, ATC and NPS in planning at the earliest possible stage for any proposed highway improvement, utility crossing or similar major development impacting the Appalachian Trail and will consider supporting mitigating measures, such as grade separations and undergrounding of utility lines, where needed to minimize impacts on the Appalachian Trail.

#### The Long Trail

Equal recognition shall be provided for the Long Trail, which predates the Appalachian Trail, in all regards including but not limited to signs, guide books, maps, brochures and other information media describing that portion of the Appalachian Trail which coincides with the Long Trail.

#### Non-Discrimination

During the performance of this agreement, the cooperators agree to abide by the terms of Executive Order 11246 on non-discrimination and will not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex or national origin. The cooperators will take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed without regard to their race, color, religion, sex or national origin.

#### Officials Not to Benefit

No member of or delegate to Congress, or resident Commissioner, shall be admitted to any share or part of this agreement, or to any benefit that may arise therefrom; but this provision shall not be construed to extend to this agreement if made with a corporation for its general benefit.

#### Term of Agreement

The term of this agreement is five years from the last date of signing. At the end of the term, the parties will assess the benefits of the Agreement and reaffirm or amend it for a second term.

Termination and Revision

This agreement may be terminated upon sixty days advance written notice given by one of the parties to each of the other parties or it may be terminated earlier by consent of all parties. It may be revised at any time by agreement of all parties.

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date

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Green Mountain Club

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date

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Dartmouth Outing Club

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date

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Appalachian Trail Conference

---

date

---

Agency of Environmental Conservation

---

date

---

Green Mountain National Forest

---

date

---

National Park Service

## Appendix G

NOTE: SAMPLE CLUB/AGENCY AGREEMENT (2 party) - CHEROKEE NATIONAL FOREST/TENNESSEE EASTMAN HIKING CLUB

### EXHIBIT II

Description of work to be performed on the Cherokee National Forest by the Tennessee Eastman R.C.  
Hiking Club for Maintenance and Management of the Appalachian Trail

Item	Work Assignment		Remarks
	USFS	TEHC	
<u>Maintenance</u>			
Blazing		P	
Maintenance - minor (clipping, weeding, small blow-downs, litter removal)		P	USFS may help on occasion especially with large litter problems.
Maintenance - major (large blowdowns, trail washouts)	P	S	USFS will do most. TEHC can do smaller projects.
Steps and waterbars	P	S	Either can do.
Vista clearing	P	S	Where mutually agreed. TEHC can participate.
<u>Improvements - Facilities</u>			
Gates (to prevent vehicle access)	P		
Shelters - site selection, design	P	S	Both groups should approve.
- construction	P	S	USFS will do most. TEHC may help, or maybe the entire project.
- maintenance, light	S	P	
- maintenance, major	P	S	
- clean up		P	USFS can do also.

Item	Work Assignment		Remarks
	USFS	TEHC	
Signs - Installation & refurbishing		P	
- procurement	P		
Solid waste containers	P	S	
Spring			
- clean up & signing		P	
- blue-blaze trails to springs		P	
Stiles	S	P	
Stream crossings	P	S	TEHC may do small ones by USFS recommendation.
Trailhead parking	P		USFS will build. TEHC should be consulted.
<u>Protection</u>			
Fire suppression	P		
Law enforcement (vandalism, unauthorized vehicles, etc.)	P		TEHC will report incidences.
Search and rescue operations	P		A County responsibility, W/USFS & TEHC help.
<u>Administration</u>			
Guidebook		P	ATC publication.
Maps	P		Other than Guidebook maps.
Patrol Programs	P		TEHC may also do some.



<u>Item</u>	<u>Work Assignment</u>		<u>Remarks</u>
	<u>USFS</u>	<u>TEHC</u>	
Planning:			
- Annual Work Plans for the AT	S	P	At least two meetings per year (May & June)
- Forest Management Plans (timber sales, special uses, road construction, etc.	P		TEHC should be informed and consulted.
Relocations - design	P	S	Either group can propose; both should approve
- landowner contact	P	S	TEHC will assist if USFS requests.
- land acquisition	P		
- construction	P	S	Either can do. USFS will do large ones.
Trail education (users, public, adjoining landowners)	P	P	

P = Primary

S = Secondary

Appendix H

# **APPALACHIAN TRAIL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

---

**prepared for  
The Connecticut Appalachian  
Trail Community**

**August 1, 1981**

MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR

APPALACHIAN TRAIL IN CONNECTICUT

PREPARED BY

The Connecticut Appalachian Trail Management  
Advisory Committee

FOR

Connecticut Appalachian Trail Community

Final Draft

August 1, 1981

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## PART I INTRODUCTION

### I.-1 Preface

This document serves as the guide for the management of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail in Connecticut. It is the Connecticut component of the Comprehensive plan for the Management of the Appalachian Trail that is currently being developed by the National Park Service, as directed by the March 21, 1978 (PL 95-248) and November 10, 1978 (PL 95-625) amendments to the National Trails System Act of 1968 (PL 90-543). This plan, moreover, is the key element in a cooperative management process for the protection and maintenance of the Appalachian Trail in Connecticut. It is a comprehensive framework that will enable the National Park Service, the State of Connecticut, Appalachian Trail Conference the Connecticut Chapter of the Appalachian Mountain Club and the public to engage in an effective partnership for managing the Trail in Connecticut. As much as this plan is a document, it is a process whereby the Government, the Club, and the public participate in its development and subsequent revision.

The National Park Service, by delegation of the Secretary of the Interior, has primary authority and responsibility for acquisition, development, and management of the Appalachian Trail.

The preparation of this plan, although required at the Federal level by public laws mentioned above, was prompted in Connecticut by public concerns which were expressed at a series of three public meetings on the trail acquisition project. These public forums were held during the fall and winter of 1978-79 in the towns of Cornwall, Salisbury, and Kent.

All interested parties were invited to participate in the planning process including representatives from each of the trail towns, from the landowners organization, from conservation groups, and from the Connecticut Chapter of AMC.

## 2. Appalachian Trail Management Committee

The people listed below are those who consistently participated in the writing and review of the plan. Others, in numbers too numerous to mention, had input during the process. These people as well deserve a note of thanks.

Finally, the Housatonic Valley Association and its Board of Directors deserves credit for providing many hours of staff time to the project.

Ralph H. Goodno, Jr. - Chairman  
Housatonic Valley Association, West Cornwall, Connecticut

Judith Besancon - West Hartford, Connecticut (AMC)  
Anthony Cantele - Pleasant Valley, Connecticut (DEP)  
Keith Bond - Lakeville, Connecticut (Landowner)  
Susan Cooley - Middletown, Connecticut (TNC)  
David Doubleday - Cornwall, Connecticut (Landowner)  
David Drozd - Southington, Connecticut (AMC, Sierra Club)  
Erwin Edelman - Cornwall, Connecticut (Landowner)  
Peter Goodwin - Kent, Connecticut (Landowner)  
Samuel Hawley - Falls Village, Connecticut (Forester)  
John Hicks - Salisbury, Connecticut (Landowner)  
Lawrence McCabe - Falls Village, Connecticut (Landowner)  
Luella Pratt - Harwinton, Connecticut (AMC)  
John Rand - Salisbury, Connecticut (Landowner, HVA)  
Robert Reynolds - Kent, Connecticut (Landowner, DEP)  
Norman Sills - Salisbury, Connecticut (AMC)  
Roger Sternberg - Hanover, New Hampshire (ATC)  
Charles Yohe - Cornwall Bridge, Connecticut (Landowner)

### 3. Purpose Of This Local Management Plan

- To serve, guide, and aid the Connecticut Chapter of AMC - by providing a comprehensive and workable framework for the management and protection of the Appalachian Trail and community interests.
- To guarantee the role of the volunteer in the management process.
- To provide coordination and direction for present and future management of the trail through continued involvement of all interested persons, organizations and agencies.
- To increase public understanding and awareness of management of the trail.
- To comply with State and federal mandates to protect and manage the trail.
- To complement the comprehensive plan prepared by the National Park Service (NPS) for the entire trail.

### 4. Description of the Existing Trail

#### A. The General Route

The Appalachian Trail traverses Connecticut from Schaghticoke Mountain in Kent to Sage's Ravine in Salisbury near the Connecticut-Massachusetts state line. It passes through several state forests and parks, follows twelve miles of paved roads and five miles of dirt roads for a total of approximately 56 miles. It also crosses twelve paved roads, two of them twice, and four dirt roads which are passable by automobile. Traversing some rugged terrain, notably Schaghticoke and Algo Mountains, St. John's Ledges, and Coltsfoot, Barrack and Bear Mountain, it passes five outstanding ravines: Thayer Brook, Guinea Brook, Dark Entry, Dean Ravine, and Sages Ravine. The best views include those from Schaghticoke, Cobble, Coltsfoot, Mohawk, Barrack and

### ... General Route

Bear Mountains, Lion's Head, Rand's View and St. John's Ledges. The scenic five mile Housatonic River walk is the longest river walk on the Appalachian Trail.

### B. History

From Kent to Salisbury the Trail passes through what was once "iron country." Northwest Connecticut was known as the "Arsenal of the Revolution" and by the middle of the 19th century most of the forests were cut to feed the blast furnaces in all of the trail towns. Along the trail many former "Charcoal Pits" can be seen, and are easily identified as level, circular places in the forest about 20' in diameter where charcoal was once produced by controlled burning of trees. These are often connected by remnants of old roads which the trail follows in some locations.

In Cornwall the trail passes through the abandoned ruins of Dudleytown. In Falls Village the Trail passes by the massive canal built in 1851 (and never used) which serves as another reminder of the area's industrial past. In Kent the Trail passes through the still active Schaghticoke Indian reservation, established in the 18th century, and also passes by the campus of Kent School. Other private schools near, but not on, the trail are Marvelwood School in Cornwall and Salisbury School in Salisbury. On Bear Mountain, once thought to be the highest point in Connecticut, are the vandalized ruins of a stone monument built almost 100 years ago.

### C. Land Ownership Patterns

The Appalachian Trail in Connecticut is one third on private land, one third on public land, and one third on public roads, including a five mile walk on a discontinued dirt road paralleling the Housatonic River.



### ... Land Ownership Patterns

The State of Connecticut is the largest landowner along the trail in Connecticut. Major landowners along the trail are Kent School, the Stanley Company, Northeast Utilities, Pond Mountain Trust, Dark Entry and Yelping Hill Association, the Town of Salisbury and The Nature Conservancy. Other corporate and individual owners bring the total number of landowners on the trail to approximately 50.

#### D. Overnight Facilities

Overnight facilities along the trail are primitive and include seven lean-to's, five of them owned and maintained by the State. Since 1979, an effort has been made to regulate camping by designating certain areas as camping "zones". (Refer to page 10 for definition and explanation).

#### E. Maintenance

Since 1949 the Appalachian Trail west of the Housatonic River - 33 miles - has been maintained by the Connecticut Chapter of the Appalachian Mountain Club and the 23 miles of trail east of the river by Seymour Smith of Watertown. These assignments were made by the Appalachian Trail Conference, a coalition of 60 or more volunteer hiking clubs who maintain the trail from Georgia to Maine (see page 18). Starting in November of 1979 the Connecticut Chapter assumed responsibility for all of the Appalachian Trail in Connecticut and most of the "feeder trails" or blue blazed trails which are connected to the Appalachian Trail.

#### F. Relocations

The following relocations were approved by the Connecticut Appalachian Trail Committee and in most cases have been flagged and surveyed. However, recent budget cuts by the Administration have created uncertainty as to the future acquisition status and timing of certain relocations.



### ... Relocations

After leaving Lion's Head the trail will switch back to the north and east and descend through the woods directly to Route 41. After climbing Barrack Matiff the trail will avoid Hamlet Hill Farm and stay on Nature Conservancy property. It is not clear yet what the trail will do in the Prospect Mtn - Iron Bridge area. In Falls Village it will be relocated onto what is now the River Trail. Instead of making the 23 mile loop over Barrack Mtn. and through Cornwall, the trail will go over Sharon Mtn. on the west side of the Housatonic River for 13 miles, mostly on State Forest land. It will continue south along the river as presently routed to St. John's Ledges but instead of going through the State Park it will follow the ridge above the river from Caleb's Peak to Route 341. From here to Schaghticoke Mtn. it will generally parallel the existing trail but be higher on the ridge and further to the west. After leaving the Indian Reservation the trail will descend Schaghticoke Mtn. and enter Park Service properties on both sides of the Ten Mile River, which it will cross on a suspension bridge. After crossing Ten Mile Hill in Sherman the trail will enter New York State near Route 55. These new trail sections will be built over the next several years by volunteers and staff coordinated by the Connecticut Chapter of the Appalachian Mountain Club.

### 5. The Appalachian Mountain Club (AMC)

The Appalachian Mountain Club was formed in the 1870's and is the oldest club of its kind in the country. It now has a staff of about 45 people and a membership of 25,000, mostly in 10 chapters from Maine to the Philadelphia area. The Club has a century long commitment to the recreational management of public lands and is widely known for its work with federal agencies including the White Mtn. National Forest, under which trail building services, visitor information programs, recreation-related research, and the operation of back country facilities are included. The Connecticut Chapter of AMC was organized in 1921 and has a present membership of 2500. The Club owns land and a cabin in the Bear Mtn. area of Salisbury and has the trail on its property. Activities of the


... AMC

Chapter, and of the Club, in addition to maintaining hiking trails include varied educational programs, work on land management issues and organization of recreational hiking, skiing, rock climbing, canoeing and similar activities. (See page 17)

## 6. Guidelines for Trail Users

The following Management Guidelines were developed by the management committee for use in the pamphlet which is distributed to trail users. They are included here as an integral part of the management plan and should be incorporated or revised as the plan is revised.

PLEASE:

1. Park only in designated areas.
2. Keep the trail and trailhead free of litter. Carry out and home what you carried in. The barrels are meant for the convenience of long distance hikers.
3. Stay on the trail. The footpath is marked by 2" x 6" white blazes. Double blazes indicate a turn in the trail.
4. Federal law prohibits motorized vehicles on the trail.
5. You are asked to camp within the designated ZONE, which means the general area indicated on the map and on trees by a numbered sign .
6. Travel in groups of 10 or less. If your group is larger, separate into smaller groups and travel at least  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour apart.
7. Open fires are permitted only when snow is on the ground. Please use small backpacking stoves. Fire rings and hacked trees detract from the appearance of a campsite.
8. Move at least 50 feet from the trail and 200 feet from water to dispose of human waste. Pit-privies are available at Dean Ravine, Sages Ravine, Under Mtn. trailhead, Brassie Brook, and at all state lean-to's except Chase Mtn. and Red Mtn.
9. Keep your pets under control at all times.
10. Leave the flowers, plants and trees for the enjoyment of the people who will follow you. Take only photographs - leave only footprints.
11. Protect the water. Wash dishes and yourself away from water sources.

NOTE: Water not tested. To be sure, boil or treat.

## PART II MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES/ACTION PLAN

### II-1. Preface

This section contains the basic principles to be used in managing the trail. It includes specific recommendations relative to trail use and maintenance and is divided into two segments - the physical planning and action recommendations and the social aspects or relationships of involved groups.

#### 2. The Physical Trail

##### A. Trail Design and Relocation

1. MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLE: The trail should be a narrow, rustic, foot path within an adequate protective corridor. Over construction should be avoided and trail workers should be discouraged from doing more than the minimum necessary to control erosion and other construction and design-related problems.

##### 2. Connecticut Appalachian Trail Committee (CATC)

In Connecticut the CATC is a formal committee formed for the purpose of studying and making recommendations to the National Park Service on trail routing and land acquisition matters.

Members of the committee are as follows:

Neil Clark	-	Appalachian Mountain Club
Ned Greist	-	Appalachian Trail Conference
Joseph Hickey	-	Connecticut Dept. of Environmental Protection
John Hibbard	-	Connecticut Forest and Park Association
Ralph Goodno	-	Housatonic Valley Association
Susan Cooley	-	The Nature Conservancy
James Aiken	-	Kent, Connecticut
John Hicks	-	Salisbury, Connecticut
Frank Cary	-	Sharon, Connecticut
Norman Sills	-	Salisbury, Connecticut
Charles Yohe	-	Cornwall, Connecticut
Dick Donohoe	-	Sherman, Connecticut
* Lawrence McCabe		Falls Village

\* recently deceased

### 3. Trail Design Criteria

Trail design and relocation criteria should:

- Meet the hikers' needs for safety, solitude, convenience, and challenge
- Provide for protection of the rights of landowners
- Minimize impact on fragile or unique areas
- Utilize accepted trail building techniques in accordance with the ATC stewardship manual
- Incorporate varied topography and focus on scenic terrain and historic features
- Minimize existing and future management problems

### B. Trail Maintenance

#### 1. MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLE:

- Maintenance will be done in accordance with Appalachian Trail Conference standards as presented in the Stewardship Manual.
- Wherever possible, maintainers will be chosen from the trail communities.
- The annual review of trail conditions which has been held in the spring for many years is essential to insure an adequately maintained trail

2. The Connecticut Chapter of the Appalachian Mountain Club is that organization designated by ATC to be responsible for trail maintenance and management for the Appalachian Trail in Connecticut. This duty is coordinated by the Connecticut Chapter Trails Committee.

The chairman of this committee is elected annually by the Chapter and traditionally has served for two years but can serve more or less. The chairman chooses committee members from those who have shown an interest in trail work and have the ability to make decisions affecting the Chapter and the trail.

The chairman appoints the maintainers, who are individuals or organizations that agree to assume responsibility for maintaining 5 to 6 miles of trail. This responsibility includes but is not limited to blazing, clearing of trail, litter pickup, and trail hardening to the limit of their ability and interest. At the present time they will also be responsible for housekeeping



### ... Trail Maintenance

chores at camping zones within their section, including lean-to's.

The trails chairman is a member of the executive committee of the Connecticut Chapter of the Appalachian Mountain Club. (see appendix J )

### C. Overnight Facilities

1. MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLE: The use of camping zones allowing concentrated yet somewhat dispersed camping off the trail footpath is endorsed. Camping zones are defined as areas adjacent to the trail where dispersed camping is permitted. This is in contrast to specific campsites which tend to encourage heavy use, which may degrade the environmental quality of a small area.

Camping zones may be added or removed upon recommendation of the Connecticut Appalachian Trail Coordinator with the approval of the Trails Committee of the Connecticut Chapter of AMC. Those not on federal land will be subject also to approval by the Department of Environmental Protection or private landowner. In Connecticut there is no specific distance between camping zones but each one will be considered separately according to the need and suitability.

Camping zones are identified either at their beginning and end or by side trails and should be located in accordance with the following guidelines:

#### 2. Camping Zone Design Criteria:

- Away from, and out of sight of, the MAIN TRAIL and access trails
- Well-drained soils
- Relatively flat sites
- Adequate buffer from adjacent land uses
- Inaccessible to vehicles
- Reasonable access to potable water
- Avoid excessive environmental impact



### 3. Shelters

Shelters will be given consideration in certain areas of the trail in Connecticut, identifying those sensitive areas where a shelter would serve to reduce hiker impact on the environment. Shelters can attract non-trail-type users, invite vandalism, fire problems, and other characteristic nuisances. Shelter need will be evaluated by first designating such sites for tent camping, followed by a recommendation from the AMC Trails Committee for or against further development.

During the summer and fall of 1980, an experimental shelter was constructed at Brassie Brook in Salisbury to provide an alternative to camping in Sages Ravine. Use of this facility will be monitored by AMC and the data used in analysis of a future shelter program.

During the summer and fall of 1981, a study entitled Maintenance and Validation of Self Registration Systems by volunteers along the Appalachian Trail in Connecticut is being made possible by a grant from the U.S. Forest Service. (See appendix F)

### 4. NEPA Compliance

Any proposed facility development on the trail must be in compliance with NEPA\*, and with state and local health codes. The final location of overnight facilities is the responsibility of the Connecticut Chapter of AMC. There are two situations which require NEPA compliance and which affect the trail in Connecticut:

1. where the trail is being relocated and the Park Service is acquiring the land to accomplish this;
2. where trail management actions are proposed which might have significant impacts.

In both cases NPS will continue with existing procedures. Environmental assessments will be prepared by the NPS office (with club help) on proposed relocation.

NEPA regulations require:

1. determination of need
2. consideration of alternatives
3. evaluation of consequences
4. consultation and coordination with experts, publics, and agencies.

The following specific steps are proposed:

1. review of soil capability at proposed site
2. review by trails expert from AMC/ATC
3. review and comment by local officials
4. review and approval by DEP on state lands
5. review of use patterns

The NPS has published its list of "categorical exclusions" which eliminates the requirement for NEPA compliance on all but a few actions. (See appendix G )

\*NEPA National Environmental Policy Act

#### D. Pit Privy

1. MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLE: Pit Privies will be provided in conjunction with Camping Zones and Shelters on the trail. The decision as to suitability, need, and location will be determined by the trails committee as needed.

Phased building of pit privies will be accomplished as the permanent trail route is finalized and camping zones are established. The decision as to whether or not to build a pit toilet will be made by the trails committee based on observation by the ridgerunners, recommendations of the coordinator and availability of materials and labor.

#### 2. Regulations

All pit privies will comply with Chapter 2, (pg. 44, 45, 50) Section 19-13-B20f "Location of Subsurface Sewage Disposal System", and Section 19-13 B20q, "Privies", of the State of Connecticut Public Health Code, 1980. (See appendix D for specific codes)

### 3. Maintenance

Maintenance of pit privies is the responsibility of the Connecticut Chapter of the AMC through either sectional maintainers, ridgerunners, or other designee of the trails committee. An April inspection of all pit privies will be made to determine site suitability and adequacy for the upcoming hiking season. Pit Privies will be moved and reinstalled as necessary to insure a workable facility.

### E. Fire Prevention

Open fires are a constant source of landowner and municipal concern on trail associated lands. In various trail locations the ability to fight a fire is hampered by inaccessibility. However the proximity to residential structures and populations present a very clear danger in Northwest Connecticut. Further, the cutting of vegetation along the trail for firewood has resulted in a degradation of trail aesthetics as well as a concern by private landowners.

1. **MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLE:** The policy is that no open fires are allowed except when snow is on the ground. The use of portable stoves is encouraged. Information and education efforts are being undertaken through the volunteer and paid ridgerunner programs in cooperation with state agencies.


2. Since fires will be permitted only when snow is on the ground, fireplaces will not be provided and all firerings will be removed. Local fire companies will be given maps highlighting the approved camping zones along the trail to help pinpoint the location of trail related fires.

3. Section 23-4-A17, "Fires" of the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection Regulations states that unless otherwise designated, no ground fires will be kindled on state recreational lands. (See appendix D for regulation) (See Fire Protection page 23 )

## F. Trail Signs and Markings

1. MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLE: Top quality, permanently established signs should be used throughout the state and should be designed for the trail in Connecticut as a whole before being individually placed. Signs should display information and regulations and be positive whenever possible.

### 2. Standard for signs

Signs will be a wood type constructed of redwood and pine, with Leroy Letters by Keuffel and Esser. Each letter size ranges from 1.35" to 2.5" depending on the size of the sign. White on green are the chosen colors for these signs. Signs indicating a camping zone will have a specific symbol for this purpose. ()

### 3. Signs should denote:

- parking
- rules and regulations
- location of, distances to, and limits of camping zones
- potable water sources
- side trails

### 4. Sign Committee

The sign committee will be a subcommittee of the trails committee. It will maintain an inventory of existing signs and will determine what new ones are needed and which should be replaced or removed.

### 5. Blazes

Blazes should be the standard Appalachian Trail blaze as per ATC stewardship manual, and visible from one to the next where any possibility of confusion exists. The standard Appalachian Trail blaze is white, 6 inches vertical and 2 inches horizontal, square at top and bottom.

## G. Roads

1. MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLE: The trail meets and crosses many roads in its route through Northwest Connecticut. The large number of these

## ... Roads

encounters has provided easy access to most sections of the trail but has also created many difficult management problems.

In the interest of improving the remote character of the trail and in assisting the management effort, the trail has been re-located to avoid as many roads as possible. Where that option has not been possible, a distinction has been made between a trailhead and a road crossing. That distinction, upon which parts of this management plan is based, is as follows:

1. Trailhead: any point where the trail meets a road and where facilities such as parking and information can be provided. Road Crossing - any point where the trail meets or crosses a road but is unsuitable for parking and other trailhead uses.
2. The location of designated trail heads is based upon parking arrangements which are acceptable to the town or State. Plans for parking areas will be submitted to the town officials for their review and comment.  
(reference appendix B)
3. The State Department of Transportation approves signs on State highways while signing on town roads needs the approval of the Town Board of Selectmen. Trail identifications signs will be placed at all designated trailheads, but not at road crossings. The AMC Chapter Trails Committee may, after review, request no parking signs be placed at road crossings where parking creates an unsafe or objectionable condition. (see page 16 and appendix F for information on signs)
4. The Connecticut Chapter of AMC will annually review existing trailhead facilities and implement necessary changes based on demonstrated use patterns.

(see appendix C/B list of Road Crossings and trailhead facilities)



## H. Parking/Trailhead Facilities

1. **MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLE:** Provide for suitable and sufficient parking at designated trailheads and prohibit parking in areas where danger exists or landowners are suffering from abuse of parking privileges. Access trails must also be included in the planning. The coordination of trailhead and sign maintenance rests with the Connecticut Chapter of AMC.

The location of designated trailheads is based upon locally acceptable parking arrangements. Such trailheads should be adequately spaced to minimize the number of parking areas and attendant legal problems. Plans for parking areas will be submitted to the town planning and zoning commission and the Connecticut Department of Transportation for their review and comment.

### I. Access Trails/Side Trails

1. **MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLE:** Access and side trails are useful to gain access or egress to the trail or to connect with camping zones or special features off the main trail. There shall be no camping allowed on access trails which simply connect the Appalachian with roads.

2. All access and side trails will be managed and maintained according to this management plan and the ATC Stewardship manual.

3. Any proposed access or side trail connecting with the A.T. will be approved by the Connecticut Chapter of AMC and The Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection.

4. The management partners will consider, but not be limited to, the following guidelines for review of proposed access or side trails:

- identification of need
- affected landowners
- review of impact of proposed location
- necessary support facilities and maintenance

### II-3. The Social Trail

It is the intent of this management plan and the Connecticut Chapter of AMC to designate specific management responsibilities for each managing partner and to enter into a cooperative agreement to assure that all actions of this plan are properly implemented and updated in a timely fashion.

#### A. Trail Management Partners

The following section lists those major partners involved in trail management and attempts to define their roles and the mechanisms to facilitate communication.

1. **MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLE:** Trail management decisions are being made by the maintaining club in cooperation with all interested parties. On-going efforts are made to facilitate communication between the managing body, the users, and the neighbors of the trail. Town, State, and federal government as well as landowners will be involved in the formulation, implementation, and review of the management plan.

Management in Connecticut is under the direction of the Connecticut Chapter of AMC (or future designee of ATC) and the Connecticut DEP. Formal cooperative agreements are being negotiated and will be incorporated when finalized.

#### 2. Description of Partners

##### Connecticut Chapter of Appalachian Mountain Club (AMC)

As the designated maintaining club for the entire AT in Connecticut, the Connecticut Chapter of AMC holds the responsibility for the implementation of the management plan, regular maintenance of the trail footpath, and a number of other specific maintenance and management concerns. (On state land the state agency has final authority for management decisions). The Trails Committee of the Chapter is responsible for reviewing and updating the management plan on a regular basis and submitting this review to the Advisory Council for endorsement and comment. (See CATMC page 20 ).

### Appalachian Mountain Club (AMC)

The AMC is the parent organization to the Connecticut Chapter, the designated maintaining club in Connecticut. The organization provides trails construction and maintenance expertise as well as professional trail crew services. (See page 18 )

AMC also administers the Smith-Lorenz fund which was established to provide trail management funds for Appalachian Trail activities. in Connecticut and Massachusetts. (See appendix L Budget)

### Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)

As the major trail landowner in Connecticut, the state is the public partner in the management of the trail, especially as it crosses state owned and managed lands. The state DEP has consistently participated in trail acquisition and management planning and will continue to play a major role in long term protection and management of the Appalachian Trail in Connecticut.

The DEP has statutory authority to enforce all hunting, inland fishing, and trapping laws as well as to monitor activities which would impact air and water quality and for the enforcement of laws to protect those resources.

### Appalachian Trail Conference (ATC)

The Appalachian Trail Conference is a coalition of hiking groups which exists to oversee the protection and management of the entire 2000 miles of the Appalachian Trail from Maine to Georgia.

The authority of the ATC for development of trail standards and responsibility for maintenance and management comes from the member clubs and was set forth in the Constitution of the Conference at its creation in 1925.

The ATC functions to coordinate management of the A.T. through the assignment of trail sections to clubs and by action as a cooperating agency between management partners.

... ATC

The major portion of ATC's involvement in Connecticut has dealt with providing support and expertise in the writing of the management plan, and a review and approval process for completion of local management plans. This expertise must be utilized on a continuous basis to assure proper coordination of long-range trail management decisionmaking.

#### National Park Service (NPS)

The National Park Service program, as described in the 1968 and 1978 Appalachian Trail legislation and amendments requires not only a trail protection program through acquisition, but also the writing of overall management strategies which will act as an overview in the context of local management plan.

Although the NPS program is financially limited to trail and corridor acquisition the responsibility for protection and proper care of the AT ultimately rests with the Park Service. It is essential that the NPS involvement continue on a state and local level after the completion of the acquisition program. The mechanism to accomodate continued NPS involvement is through the management advisory council. (See page 20 )

#### Towns/Landowners

The AT has existed in Connecticut for many years due to the willingness of private landowners to allow their property to be used by the hiking public.

It is essential that these trail neighbors as well as the town governments which have participated in the acquisition and planning process be given the opportunity to express their concerns on trail related problems. (See appendix H )

#### Private Groups

Many private interest organizations have been involved in plans for acquisition and management of the AT in Connecticut. These groups have played a valuable role in the trail effort and provisions



... Private Groups

for their continued role should be encouraged.

B. Connecticut Appalachian Trail Management Council (CATMC)

1. MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLE: In order to provide for continued involvement of all interested organizations, agencies, towns, and individuals, a management advisory committee will be established to review the plan and advise the maintaining club. This committee is hereafter referred to as the "Connecticut Appalachian Trail Management Council". (Hereafter referred to as Advisory Council)

2. Membership

The council shall consist of 14 delegates; one representing each of the below listed organizations or towns, plus 2 at-large members.

- 1) Towns - Salisbury  
Falls Village  
Sharon  
Cornwall (temporary)  
Kent  
Sherman
- 2) Appalachian Mountain Club (AMC)
- 3) AMC Connecticut Chapter
- 4) Appalachian Trail Conference (ATC)
- 5) Connecticut Dept. of Environmental Protection (DEP)
- 6) National Park Service (NPS)
- 7) Connecticut Forest and Park Association
- 8) 2 at-large

Appointments to the council shall be made by the First Selectman, in the case of towns; by the president or executive officer of the private groups; by the project manager in the case of NPS; by the Commissioner of DEP for the State. The at-large members will be chosen by the council.

The council may revise its membership with approval of the majority of those present at a regular meeting. Any change is subject to approval by the managing partners.



### 3. Purposes and Activities

The council shall develop procedures and bylaws, elect its own officers, and shall not meet less than twice each year for the following purposes and activities:

- 1) to review current management strategies and make recommendations to the Connecticut Chapter of AMC.
- 2) to review comments and input from all interested parties
- 3) to assist AMC (maintaining club) in implementation of the management plan.
- 4) to assist in the review of ridgerunner and education programs, pamphlet review, and any other business pertinent or requested.
- 5) to facilitate communication among landowners, managers and users.
- 6) to review and comment on revisions to management plan as proposed by Connecticut AMC Trails Committee.

### C. Information and Education

1. MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLE: Education should be a continuing process and should be aimed toward low impact use of the trail. Whenever possible it should supersede enforcement as a means of managing the trail

#### 2. Ridgerunner Program

The paid ridgerunner program, which began as a temporary experiment during the summer of 1979, is proposed as a permanent educational program funded on an annual basis from contributions and from the Smith-Lorenz endowment fund created for trail management. (See AMC page 18). At least 2 seasonal ridgerunners will work on the trail from Memorial Day through Labor Day each year. The main function of the ridgerunners is to educate hikers, however, they will also gather data on trail use patterns and physical trail conditions. The paid ridgerunners will be supervised by the Connecticut Appalachian Trail Coordinator.

The volunteer ridgerunner program is proposed as a permanent program of the Connecticut Chapter of AMC. The Connecticut Chapter

### ... Ridgerunners

of AMC Education Committee and Trails Committee will be responsible to coordinate and train volunteers for this job. (See appendix K ).

### 3. Trail Education

The AMC is committed to hiker education and is developing an outreach program to educate known user groups. This will include scout troops, school groups, hiking clubs, etc..

AMC will also coordinate an on-going education program in conjunction with the State Department of Environmental Protection. This could include annual articles in DEP publications, development of maps illustrating local trails other than the A.T. in proximity to State managed parks and forests, and the selling of guide books and other literature at State Park Facilities. Free pamphlets such as "Low Impact Camping" should be made available at these facilities.

### 4. Trail Coordinator

The position of Connecticut A.T. Coordinator is proposed as a permanent position of the AMC. The focus on management in Connecticut might be expanded to include trail management in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The coordinator could also assist in the administration of the Smith-Lorenz endowment fund which will provide funds for trail management in both states.

### 5. Guidelines Pamphlet

The Connecticut A.T. Guidelines pamphlet, which was begun for the 1979 hiking season, will become an annual publication of the Connecticut Chapter of AMC, and should be updated as needed to provide the most recent maps and information. The Chapter will continue to distribute the pamphlet through:

- self-serve boxes on the trail
- paid and volunteer ridgerunners
- State facilities
- direct mail
- hiking shops

### ... Guidelines Pamphlet

This recommendation recognizes two facts:

- 1) the guidebooks, for several years, will be out of date
- 2) a predominant number of trail users are not equipped with a guidebook or maps.

These activities should be funded through private contributions and the permanent endowment fund.

#### D. Protection

1. MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLE: The trail, adjacent landowners and the hikers should be protected from activities and occurrences which adversely affect them. The Connecticut Chapter of AMC in conjunction with other managing partners is responsible for assessing the needs and identifying a means for adequate protection.

These phone numbers are provided to respond to emergency situations or trail related concerns.

- |            |   |  |
|------------|---|--|
| 566 - 3333 | - | The Connecticut DEP 24 hour emergency number   |
| 435 - 0243 | - | The local office of the Appalachian Mountain Club. This is provided as a service to answer trail related questions and to respond to non-emergency situations. |

#### 2. Search and Rescue

Connecticut State Police have primary responsibility for search and rescue. They have access to facilities including a 4-wheel drive vehicle and a helicopter, which may be obtained by calling the nearest barracks. (See appendix H for Search and Rescue Units)

#### 3. Fire Protection

The State Forestry Unit has responsibility for fire protection on ALL wildlands in Connecticut, 1.8 million acres of woodland and approximately 400,000 acres of farmland. No distinction is made on ownership. Fire prevention and control efforts are concentrated in those areas where there is a record of high incidence and/or severity. Further the State has fire control jurisdiction on federal lands with Connecticut.

### ... Fire Protection

This agency maintains fully equipped fire crews (13 fire trucks) at major field facilities; trains nearly 2,000 volunteer fire personnel; and can draw on the services of several hundred trained forest fire specialists on short notice. State personnel normally augment local departments if forest fires get too large and only rarely act as the initial attack force.

Because volunteer fire companies are the first line of protection, the Department of Environmental Protection provides hose, fire tools and portable pumps to strategically located units, and pays all suppression bills submitted by these companies. The State Forestry Unit has excellent working arrangements with nearly 250 local fire departments, and, if necessary, can request assistance from surrounding states.

### 4. Law Enforcement

The State Police and the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection are the two agencies in Connecticut responsible for law enforcement. These agencies are available to assist in enforcement of state laws and local regulation. As stated in the information/education principle, education will supersede enforcement as a means of trail management.

At the end of each hiking season, a report on trail related enforcement problems will be completed (by the trails coordinator) and submitted to the state police. This report will rate the performance of the state police and DEP on trail related matters and recommend, if necessary, ways to improve cooperation and communication.

The Advisory Council will review law enforcement requirements on a regular basis and recommend revisions to the program as needed to insure proper protection of the landowner and the resource.



## 5. Litter and Vandalism Control

Litter and vandalism are minor problems on most of the A.T. in Connecticut, except for several locations near roads and at a few heavily used sites. For the most part, it is recognized that those problems that do occur are related primarily to non-hiker use of the trail and related facilities.

The steps that are being taken are as follows:

- A) Trail location to discourage non-hikers and routing away from homes as much as possible.
- B) Campsite location to be adequate distance from point of vehicular access.
- C) Ridgerunner monitoring
- D) Litter pick-up program by Connecticut Chapter of AMC
- E) Trash receptacles at major trailheads to encourage "Carry-in carry-out" policy and assistance by conscientious hikers
- F) Sign, shelter and privy design to discourage vandalism
- G) No fire's policy and promotion of portable stoves to discourage firewood cutting on the trail
- H) Public education through guidelines pamphlet and educational outreach programs to known user groups.

## E. Monitoring of Trail Corridor

1. **MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLE:** The objective in monitoring the trail corridor is to assure that the acquired property is being protected from illegal trespass and misues.

The use and control of corridor lands lies under the jurisdiction of the Connecticut Chapter of AMC and DEP with approval from the National Park Service. (On State lands the appropriate State Agency has final jurisdiction).

## 2. Procedure for monitoring

The corridor monitoring system includes the following steps:

- 1) Identification of program coordinator. In Connecticut, this is the trail coordinator.
- 2) Designation of sections to volunteer monitors.



... Procedure for monitoring

3) Development of reporting procedure. In Connecticut, the individual monitors will submit regular written reports to the trail coordinator, who will, in turn prepare a summary for the State DEP, the Connecticut Chapter of AMC, and the ATC field representative.

4) In the event of a violation of State, federal or local statutes within the boundaries of lands associated with the Appalachian Trail, the monitor will immediately report to the trail coordinator who will immediately contact the appropriate state agency.

The National Park Service is responsible for delineating corridor boundary lines for the maintaining club.

### 3. Site Specific Management Plans

Efforts are now underway to develop specific management plans for large land acquisitions. These to date, include the Mt. Riga lands in Salisbury, which will be managed by AMC, and the Smith-Orton tracts in Sherman/Kent. A committee has been formed and is reviewing management policies. Local groups including the Naromi Land Trust, The Pond Mtn. Land Trust and the Walton Fishing Club as well as Northeast Utilities, have expressed interest in participating in a cooperative management agreement with AMC.

The State DEP, Northeast Utilities, The Stanley Works, The Nature Conservancy, Pond Mtn. Trust, the Walton Fishing Club and possibly other trail landowners have on-going management activities on their lands which the trail will cross. Although some specific recommendations are included for these areas, further coordination with these landowners including soliciting their input in on-going management decisionmaking is necessary and will be done by the Advisory Committee and the managing partners.

## F. Use of Trail Corridor Lands

1. **MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLE:** Compatible multiple use of trail corridor lands is encouraged. However conflicting uses, those which clearly degrade the physical condition of the trail or which are inconsistent with the A.T. experience, must be carefully controlled.

The control of alternate uses on corridor lands is the jurisdiction of the Connecticut DEP and the Connecticut Chapter of AMC, in cooperation with the National Park Service.

A cooperative agreement is presently being negotiated between management partners, which will specify the duties and responsibilities of each partner. This agreement may establish a "zone of conservation" on state lands within which the state will advise the maintaining club of its proposed action.

### 2. Review Procedure

It is the responsibility of the managing partners to monitor and control use of trail corridor lands. On NPS lands any proposal for multiple use will be submitted to these managing partners and reviewed by the Advisory Committee, ATC, and NPS prior to approval. General considerations for review include, but not limited to:

- impact on the trail experience
- impact on the managability of trail and corridor lands
- impact on abutting landowners
- impact on wildlife, vegetation, water quality, soils, and other natural resources.

The DEP has final authority on state lands.

### 3. Potential Compatible and Conflicting Uses

- Timber Harvesting

Timber Harvesting within the trail corridor will be allowed as necessary to protect the resource and enhance the quality of the trail experience. On state owned land, the policy is "within 100 feet of any recognized recreational trail, only partial cutting is allowed. Generally, not more than 50% of the basal area shall be removed. Furthermore, no slash is to be left within 25 feet of

### ... Timber Harvesting

the trail, and slash within the remaining 75 feet will be bopped and scattered so as not to exceed four feet in height". This provides for cutting in accordance with accepted forestry practices for the express purpose of improving the stand rather than as a source of revenue.

On lands owned in fee by the NPS, permits for necessary timber harvesting may be issued by the management partners with approval from NPS. The standard NPS protective easement permits individual tree or group selection harvesting, except within 100 feet of the trail and "in accordance with good and accepted forestry practices. However, a 10-year interval is required between such cutting on any given tract. Grantors of easements are permitted access across the trail for timber removal at designated locations.

On NPS lands, no cutting is allowed that will adversely impact camping zones, shelter sites, views, historical sites, or sensitive ecological areas.

## 2. Farming

In general, agricultural uses are deemed compatible within the Appalachian Trail corridor. Due to the demonstrated need to maintain agricultural land viability in Connecticut, requests to rejuvenate fallow fields and young second growth stands will be considered by the maintaining club. Cooperative agreements will be considered for the purpose of continuing or initiating farming operations on corridor lands.

Similarly, orchards, maple-sugaring, grazing, and tilling are considered compatible uses within corridor lands. With permission from NPS, and in consultation with AMC, the state may issue permits for these uses of lands purchased by NPS in fee.

## - Mining and Excavation

No mining or excavation is allowed within the trail corridor. Such activity should be reported to the trails coordinator by ridgerunners, maintainers and monitors and subsequently enforced

### ... Mining and Excavation

by the state or other agency. Monitors, maintainers, and ridge-runners are further instructed to advise the trails coordinator of any such proposals on land abutting the corridor. The management partners and the advisory council will then review the proposal as it may affect the trail or corridor lands.

### - Roads and Highways

Any proposed improved or unimproved road within the corridor on National Park Service controlled lands must receive approval from the maintaining club and DEP. On State lands, the club will review and comment on each project. A specific protective corridor within which no new roads are built, will be included in the negotiation of the cooperative agreement. See F-2, Use of corridor lands for review guidelines.

### - Corridor Lands Development

Development of new structures other than trail lean-to's and pit toilets, is deemed generally incompatible uses within the trail corridor existing structures include those lean-to's and pit toilets listed in the appendix plus those on the Orton Farm, Undermountain house (See page 32 ), AMC's Northwest Camp. Plans for these structures are being implemented. Consideration should be given to proposals for windmill site development to reflect the need for alternate energy source development. Each proposal should be reviewed by the management partners to determine specific effects of such a facility as per guidelines under F-2 of this plan.

### - Fishing, Hunting and Trapping

Although these uses are considered generally compatible within the trail corridor, each area must be studied to determine the historical use, what other management has gone on before, and the effect on abutting landowners.



### ... Fishing, Hunting and Trapping

Presently, Connecticut regulations require a permit for these uses, and seasons are carefully enforced by DEP. Hunting, during season, is not allowed on Sunday.

It is the responsibility of the management partners to educate both hunter and hiker. This will be done through:

#### For Hikers

- press releases indicating hunting seasons
- identify heavily hunted areas
- stress the need for wearing bright colors when hiking

#### For Hunters

- educate hunters to trail locations
- brochure by management partners to be distributed with hunting licenses
- Horseback Riding

It is recommended that horseback riding be allowed only where the trail is on roads wide enough to allow for both uses. Under controlled circumstances horseback riding on other corridor lands is allowed based on the past use. This is especially true on woods roads now within the corridor.

#### - Off-Road Vehicles (ORV)

The use of ORV's on the Appalachian Trail is prohibited. Development of new ORV trails within trail corridor lands is incompatible with the protection of the trail. On state lands, DEP has the authority for management decisions. Therefore, it is suggested that AMC be allowed to review and comment on proposals or changes in the state's management efforts on this issue.

#### - Liability

For the entire history of the trail along its entire length, no private landowner has been sued for liability for injuries to hikers. Despite this record, present owners want assurance that they will not be held responsible for trail-related accidents on their property.



### ... Liability

The State of Connecticut Statutes (Section 52-557 ) specifics that landowners who make their land available to the public for recreational use, without a charge, are not liable. (See appendix E ). Likewise, owners who sell their land to the NPS will be free of liability from trail-related suites. This will be the case regardless of whether fee or an easement is sold.

Suites against the federal government for NPS land or the state for its land are based on the land manager's duty of care to protect visitors from injury. If negligence on the part of the land manager results in injury to a visitor, the government may be liable.

### - Special Issues

#### - River Road

The problem of vandalism and misuse of River Road in Kent and Sherman is a major trail management concern. Since the trail route is on the road for several miles, we must address the issue. The problem is created by illegal camping and through vehicular access.

It is recommended that the Town of Kent, the landowners and AMC investigate the possibility of closing a portion of River Road to vehicular access. If the road were closed to vehicles from the base of St. John's Ledges north to the Liner Farm, use by the community could still be allowed as well as access by emergency vehicles and those having legal interest in the land along the road in this section.

Since this subject is of concern to the residents of Kent, it is clear that the discussions should, be purely exploratory at this time. However, a stated goal of the plan is to have a portion of this road closed from the south to vehicle access.

... Special Issues

- Hostels

During 1980, the National Park Service purchased an 8 acre parcel with a large house. The property, located on Route 41 in Salisbury, 1.8 miles North of the intersection of Routes 44 and 41, is known as AMC Undermountain House. Early consideration was given to its possible use as a hostel to be managed by the Connecticut Chapter of AMC.

It was decided that the use of this house as a hostel merits review and the AMC has received a 12 month special use permit from the National Park Service, which allows the Chapter to collect rent on three apartments while thoroughly studying the potential benefits and problems of hostel development.

The Chapter has activated a committee which will report to the Chapter when their studies are complete.

# # # #

PART III APPENDIX

## Camping Zones (North to South) Existing Trail (1981)

<u>Camping Zone</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>cumulative miles</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Facilities</u>
Sages Ravine	Salisbury	0 - 1	Permanent	privy
2. Brassie Brook	Salisbury	2	Permanent	privy, lean-to
Ball Brook	Salisbury	3	Permanent	none
4. Lion's Head, so. slope	Salisbury	5	Temporary	none
5. AMC Undermountain House	Salisbury	6	Permanent	none
6. Limestone Springs	Salisbury	10	Permanent	none
7A. Dean Ravine	Falls Village	16	Temporary	privies
8. Pine Knoll	Cornwall	17	Temporary	privy, lean-to
7. Red Mountain	Cornwall	26	Temporary	lean-to
9. Mohawk #3	Cornwall	27	Temporary	lean-to, privy
9. Mohawk #2	Cornwall	28	Temporary	lean-to, privy
10. Dark Entry	Cornwall	33	Temporary	none
11. Pines-Housatonic	Kent	38	Permanent	none
12. Mt. Brook	Kent	41	Permanent	lean-to
13. Cobble Mt.	Kent	47	Temporary	none
14. Chase Mtn.	Kent	49	Temporary	lean-to
15. Thayer Brook	Kent	54	Temporary	none

## Camping Zones (North to South) Permanent Trail (198 )

1. Sages Ravine	Salisbury	0 - 1	Permanent	privy, another proposed
2. Brassie Brook	Salisbury	2	Permanent	privy, lean-to
3. Ball Brook	Salisbury	3	Permanent	privy proposed
4. Lion's Head pond (1)	Salisbury	5	Permanent	privy, dock, proposed possible caretaker cabin
5. AMC Undermountain House	Salisbury	6	Permanent	hostel proposed, also tent site, privy
6. Limestone Springs	Salisbury	10	Permanent	privy, lean-to proposed
7. to 10. Sharon Mountain	Sharon	15 - 28	Permanent	3-4 camping zones proposed on State land locations and facilities not determined yet.
11. Pines-Housatonic River (2)	Kent	33	Permanent	none proposed at present
12. Mt. Brook	Kent	36	Permanent	lean-to
13. Former Edling property	Kent	39	Permanent	privy proposed
14. Rattlesnake Den (3)	Kent	42	Permanent	none proposed
15. Orton Farm	Sherman	45	Permanent	1-2 privies proposed

## Camping Zones Notes

1. Dock proposed at Lion's Head pond because of unstable bottom of pond.
  2. No facilities proposed at the Pines on River Road unless road can be closed.
  3. No facilities proposed at Rattlesnake Den because of inaccessibility and expected light use.
- Zones listed as temporary on existing route are so because trail will be relocated out of Cornwall, Dean Ravine and Macedonia Brook State Park.
  - Milages on permanent trail are only approximate for now.
  - Cumulative miles are from the crossing of sages Ravine Brook which is the beginning of the Connecticut Section.
  - Temporary status is because Trail will be moved from this location.

## Existing Lean-To's

Chase Mtn. Lean-to	Maintained by State	Temporary
Mt. Brook Lean-to	Maintained by AMC	Permanent
Mohawk (2)	Maintained by State	Temporary
Red Mtn.	Maintained by State	Temporary
Pine Knoll	Maintained by State	Temporary
Brassie Brook	Maintained by AMC	Permanent



## Trailheads on the Existing Appalachian Trail in Connecticut

<u>Maintainer</u>	<u>Trailhead</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Trail miles from Sages Crossing</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Facilities</u>
AMC	Undermountain Trail	Salisbury	Feeder trail	Permanent	sign, privy, trash barrel
AMC	NPS house - RT 41	Salisbury	6	Permanent	none
Town	Sugar Hill Road	Salisbury	9	Temporary	none
NU	Power Station	Falls Village	10	Permanent	trash, privy
H.S.	High School	Falls Village	12	Permanent	none
DEP	Dean Ravine	Falls Village	14	Temporary	trash, privies
DEP	Mohawk State Park	Cornwall	25	Temporary	trash, privies, lean-to
DEP	Toumey Rd. overlook	Cornwall	26	Temporary	trash, privy, lean-to
DOT	Furnace Brook RT 4	Cornwall	33	Temporary	trash, privies
DOT	RT 7 & 4, Sharon side	Sharon	34	Permanent	none
AMC	Site of Swift's Bridge	Sharon	36	Permanent	none
AMC	St. John's Ledges	Kent	41	Permanent	none
AMC	Skiff Mt. Road	Kent	42	Temporary	none
DEP	State Park 4 corners	Kent	45	Temporary	trash, privies

## Trailheads on the permanent Appalachian Trail, After Relocation

AMC	Undermountain Trail	Salisbury	Feeder Trail	sign, privy, trash barrel
AMC	NPS house RT 41	Salisbury	6	hostel, trash, privies, sign
AMC	Mansfield	Salisbury	7	sign, privy, trash barrel
	Northeast Site	Salisbury	11	
NU	Power Station	Falls Village	12	privy, trash barrel
H.S.	High School	Falls Village	14	none
DEP	Sharon Mt. Rd (State Forest Road)	Sharon	20	trash, privy
DOT	Routes 7 & 4 Sharon	Sharon	28	sign, privy, trash
AMC	Swifts Bridge Site	Sharon	30	none
AMC	St. John's Ledges	Kent	35	none
AMC	Skiff Mtn. Road	Kent	36	none
DOT ?	Route 341 (possible)	Kent	38	none
AMC	Bulls Bridge Road	Kent	44	sign, privy
AMC	Hoyt Road (NY Line)	Sherman	48	sign, privy, trash barrel

1. Miles on permanent trail are approximate
2. all proposed facilities subject to review

Road Crossings on the Existing Appalachian Trail in Connecticut.  
Those marked with an asterisk (\*) are crossing only; others are followed  
for distances varying from 50 yards to a mile and one half.

Cobble Road	Salisbury
* Route 41	Salisbury
Route 44	Salisbury
Sugar Hill Road	Salisbury
Housatonic River Road	Salisbury
Warren Turnpike	Falls Village
* Route 7	Falls Village
Music Mtn. Road	Cornwall
Wickwire Road - State Forest Road	Cornwall
* Yelping Hill Road - State Forest Rd.	Cornwall
* Mansfield Road-State Forest Road	Cornwall
* Ford Hill Road - dirt town road	Cornwall
* Lake Road	Cornwall
Route 43	Cornwall
Route 4	Cornwall
Toumey Rd - State Forest Rd., paved	Cornwall
Great Hollow Road	Cornwall
Essex Hill Road	Cornwall
Valley Road	Cornwall
Dudleytown Road	Cornwall
Dark Entry Road	Cornwall
Route 7	Cornwall
Route 4	Sharon
Old Sharon Rd. - dirt, town road	Sharon
Route 4	Sharon
Guinea Road - dirt town road	Sharon
Housatonic River Road	Sharon
* Skiff Mtn. Road	Kent
Fuller Mtn. Road	Kent
Chippewalla Road- State Forest Road	Kent
Macedonia Brook Road	Kent
Route 341	Kent
Schaghticoke Road	Kent

## APPENDIX C

## Road Crossings on the permanent Appalachian Trail after relocation.

Route 41	Salisbury
Cobble Road	Salisbury
Route 44	Salisbury
Housatonic River Road	Salisbury
Warren Turnpike	Falls Village
Route 7	Falls Village
* Route 112	Salisbury
* Sharon Mt. Road-State Forest Road	Sharon
* Sharon-West Cornwall Road	Sharon
* Old Sharon Road-dirt town road	Sharon
* Route 4	Sharon
* Guinea Road	Sharon
Housatonic River Road	Sharon
* Skiff Mtn. Road	Kent
* Route 341	Kent
* Bulls Bridge Road	Sherman
* Route 55	Sherman

## List of Side Trails for the Existing Trail

Town	Trail
Salisbury	1. Under Mountain Trail - AMC 2. Bald Peak Trail - Mt. Riga 3. Lion's Head by-pass trail - AMC 4. Prospect Mt. Trail - AMC 5. Paradise Lane Trail - AMC
Falls Village	1. River Trail - AMC
Cornwall	1. Mattatuck Trail - CT Forest & Park Association 2. Baldwin Caves - AMC
Sharon	1. Breadloaf Mountain - AMC
Kent	1. Pine Hill Trail - State 2. Cobble Mountain - State 3. Chase Mountain - State

## REGULATIONS

## Sec. 23-4-A17 Fires

Fires may be kindled at such times and in such places as may be designated by the state park or state forest manager in charge, except that no ground fires may be kindled in recreational areas of the state parks or state forests and no fires of any kind may be kindled on the beaches of the state parks or state forests. The disposal of residue from charcoal fires and embers of other fires, except in receptacles or areas designated for such purposes, is prohibited. No fire shall be left unattended or unextinguished.

(Effective December 3, 1973)

## Sec. 19-13-B20f. Location of Subsurface Sewage Disposal System.

No subsurface sewage disposal system shall be laid out in areas where high ground water, surface flooding or ledge rock will interfere with its effective operation. The bottom of any leaching system shall be at least eighteen inches above the maximum ground water level and at least four feet above ledge rock. The following minimum separating distance between any part of the sewage disposal system and the items listed shall be provided:

Well or spring or domestic water suction pipe. (Greater separating distance shall be required for wells with higher rates of pumpage than for single residential use.) 75 feet

Human habitation other than building served.	50 feet
Building served to leaching system	25 feet
to septic tank	15 feet

Tributary to a drinking water supply (including surface water, ground water, cellar or building footing drains) 50 feet

Any other stream, pond, lake or tidal water; surface water, ground water, cellar, or building footing drain unless such drain is extra heavy cast iron pipe with leaded joints or equal. 25 feet

Top of embankment 15 feet

Property line 10 feet

Water pressure line\* 10 feet

Sewer shall be tight pipe for a distance of at least ten feet on either side of water service.

Long sewer lines should be avoided in order to reduce the danger of infiltration of ground water.

\*No water service line shall cross any portion of a leaching system.

**Sec. 19-13-B20q. Privies.**

Privies shall be constructed with adequate storage space for excreta, with seat covers and fly-tight vaults, and with screened vent from the vault to the atmosphere. Privies shall be constructed so as to permit ready cleaning. Separating distances shall comply with section 19-13-B20f.



## Liability

Sec. 52-557g. Owner of Land available to public for recreation not liable, when, (a) Except as provided in section 52-557h, an owner of land who makes all or any part of such land available to the public without charge, rent, fee or other commercial service for recreational purposes owes no duty of care to keep such land or the part thereof so made available safe for entry or use by others for recreational purposes, or to give any warning of a dangerous condition, use, structure of activity on such premises to persons entering for such purposes.

(b) Except as provided in section 52-557h, an owner of land who, either directly or indirectly, invites or permits without charge, rent, fee or other commercial service any person to use such land or part thereof for recreational purposes does not thereby: (1) Make any representation that the premises are safe for any purpose; (2) confer upon such person who enters or uses such land for such recreational purposes the legal status of an invitee or licensee to whom a duty of care is owed; (3) assume responsibility for or incur liability for any injury to person or property caused by an act or omission of such owner.

(c) Unless otherwise agreed in writing, the provisions of subsection (a) and (b) of this section shall be deemed applicable to the duties and liability of an owner of land leased to the state or any subdivision thereof for recreational purposes.

Sec. 52-557h. Owner liable, when. Nothing in sections 52-557f to 52-557i, inclusive, limits in any way the liability of any owner of land which otherwise exists; (a) For wilful or malicious failure to guard or warn against a dangerous condition, use, structure or activity; (b) for injury suffered in any case where the owner of land charges the person or persons who enter or go on the land for the recreational use thereof, except that, in the case of land leased to the state or a subdivision thereof, any consideration received by the owner for such lease shall not be deemed a charge within the meaning of this section.

Sec. 52-557i. Obligation of user of land. Nothing in sections 52-557f to 52-557i, inclusive, shall be construed to relieve any person using the land of another for recreational purposes from any obligation which he may have in the absence of said sections to exercise care in his use of such land and in his activities thereon, or from the legal consequences of failure to employ such care.

## APPENDIX F

**Signs**

Specific signs and locations now in place:

- 1) State Line in Sages Ravine (also camping zone)
- 2) Summit of Bear Mt. (3 signs)
- 3) Under Mountain Trailhead (sign board)
- 4) Under Mountain Trailhead junction with A.T.
- 5) Under Mountain Trailhead (parking sign)
- 6) Brassie Brook Camping Zone
- 7) Ball Brook Camping Zone
- 8) Lion's Head
- 9) Lion's Head camping zone
- 10) Limestone Springs (existing and new)
- 11) Dark Entry (3 signs)
- 12) Parking area at Cornwall Bridge
- 13) St. John's Ledges
- 14) Relocation signs at Kent School

Location of Logbooks

Chase Mtn. Lean-to	Red Mtn. Lean-to
Mt. Brook Lean-to	Pine Knoll Lean-to
Mohawk (2)	Brassie Brook Lean-to
N.Y.- Connecticut State Line	

Trail Guide Boxes are located at:

Sages Ravine  
 Under Mountain Trailhead  
 Lion's Head Farm  
 Dean Ravine  
 Dark Entry  
 Skiff Mountain Road  
 Macedonia Brook State Park Office  
 New - Connecticut State Line  
 Mt. Algo

Location of Self-Registration Boxes;

Sages Ravine  
 Brassie Brook  
 Limestone Springs  
 Dark Entry  
 Mt. Brook Lean-to

## APPENDIX G

## 7.4 Categorical Exclusions

In addition to the actions listed in the Departmental categorical exclusions outlined in Appendix 1 of 516 DM 2, many of which the Service also performs, the following NPS actions are designated categorical exclusions unless the action qualifies as an exception under 516 DM2.3A(3):

## A. Plans and Studies

- (1) Changes or amendments in approved plans, when such changes have no potential for causing significant environmental impact.
- (2) Cultural resources maintenance guides, collections, management plans, and historic furnishings reports.
- (3) Interpretive plans (interpretive prospectuses, audio-visual plans, museum exhibit plans, wayside exhibit plans).
- (4) Plans for non-manipulative research.
- (5) Statements for management, outlines of planning requirements, and task directives for plans and studies.

## B. Actions Related to General Administration

- (1) Land and boundary surveys.
- (2) Reissuance of special use permits not entailing environmental disturbance.
- (3) Extensions or minor modifications of concession contracts or permits, not entailing construction.
- (4) Commercial use licenses involving no construction within NPS areas.
- (5) Park publications.

## C. Actions Related to Development

- (1) Land acquisition not involving condemnation.
- (2) Day-to-day maintenance and repairs to non-historic structures, facilities, utilities, grounds, and trails.
- (3) Day-to-day maintenance and repairs to cultural resource sites, structures, utilities, and grounds under an approved Historic Structures Preservation Guide or Cyclic Maintenance Guide
- (4) Installation of signs, display, kiosks, etc.
- (5) Installation of navigation aids in open waters.
- (6) Experimental testing of mass transit systems and changes in operation of existing systems (routes and schedule changes).
- (7) Replacement in kind for minor structures and facilities with no change in location, capacity, or appearance.
- (8) Road repair, resurfacing, striping, installation of traffic control devices, repair/replacement of guardrails.
- (9) Sanitary facilities operation.
- (10) Installation of single-unit pit toilet sanitation in areas of existing use.
- (11) Minor trail relocations.

## D. Actions Related to Visitor Use

- (1) Carrying capacity analyses.
- (2) Minor noncontroversial changes in amounts or types of visitor use for the purpose of ensuring visitor safety or resource protection in accordance with existing regulations.

... categorical exclusions

D. Actions Related to Visitor Use cont'd

(3) Changes in interpretive and environmental education programs.

(4) Minor noncontroversial changes in programs and regulations pertaining to visitor activities.

(5) Issuance of short-term permits for small demonstrations, gatherings, concerts, arts and crafts show, etc.

(6) Designation of trailside camping zones with no, or minimal, improvements.

(7) Designation of small (10-car or less) improved parking areas.

This is a partial list of Categorical Exclusions

## APPENDIX H

## Emergency Phone Numbers

These phone numbers are provided to respond to emergency situations or trail related concerns.

- (203) 566-3333      The Connecticut DEP 24 hour emergency number  
 (203) 435-0243      The local office of the Appalachian Mountain Club. This is provided as a service to answer trail related questions and to respond to non-emergency situations.

	Fire	Police	Ambulance	Emergency Medical Service
Salisbury	435-2524	824-5457	435-2122	435-2524
Falls Village	824-7571	824-5457	824-7571	824-7571
Kent	355-0855	482-7263	355-5700	355-0855
Cornwall	567-5612	824-5457	567-5612	567-5612
Sharon	824-5115	824-5457	364-5511	364-5511
Sherman	354-4435	566-7492	354-5531	354-4435

Other Search and Rescue Units in the immediate area are:

Amenia Rescue Squad .....	(914) 373-8822
Copake Community Rescue Squad .....	(518) 329-1100
Millerton Rescue Squad .....	(518) 398-1312
Sharon Hospital .....	(203) 364-5511
New Milford Hospital .....	(203) 354-5531



## Public Officials

## Connecticut State Departments

Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)  
 State Office Building  
 Hartford, Connecticut 06115

Stanley J. Pac, Commissioner (203) 566-2110

John Anderson, Deputy Commissioner (203) 566-4522

Anthony Cantele  
 Director Region I  
 Box 161  
 Pleasant Valley  
 Connecticut 06063  
 (203) 379-0771

Joseph E. Hickey, Jr.  
 Planner  
 DEP Parks and Recreation  
 165 Capitol Avenue  
 Hartford, Connecticut 06115  
 (203) 566-2304 (o)  
 (203) 529-4363 (H)

## Planning Commissions

Northwestern Connecticut Regional Planning Agency (NWCORPA)  
 Sackett Hill Road  
 P.O. Box 30  
 Warren, Connecticut 06754

Charles Boster, Executive Director (203) 868-7341

The involved Towns with their first selectman are noted below.

Salisbury	Charlotte Reid	435-9512
Falls Village (Canaan)	Peter Lawson	824-7931
Sharon	William Wilbur	364-5789
Cornwall	Robert Beers	672-6487
Kent	Eugene O'Meara	927-3989 or 927-4151
Sherman	Kenneth Grant	355-1139

## 1. Trails Committee, Connecticut Chapter, A.M.C.

Judy Besancon	Norman Greist
Ralph H. Goodno	Ann Kallquist
Neil Clark	Dale Hacket
David Sinish	Harvey Grocock
David Leff	Donald Hubert
Sue Hardy, (Chapter Chairman)	Norman Sills, Chairman

## 2. Section Maintainers

- Sages Ravine to and including Under Mtn. Trail 4.15 miles

Walt Luka  
226 F. New State Road  
Manchester, CT 06040  
(203) 643-6727

## Section 2

- Under Mtn. Trail to Rt. 41 4.56 miles

Keith Bond  
Lakeville, CT 06039  
(203) 435-2325

- Section 3 Rt. 41 to Iron Bridge 5.04 miles

Nancy Sills  
Box 695  
Salisbury, CT 06068  
(203) 435-2074

- Section 4 Iron Bridge to Pine Knoll Lean-To 5.6 miles

Bill and Jo Russell  
445 Old Academy Road  
Fairfield, CT 06430  
(203) 366-4561

- West Cornwall Road to Route 4

Iron Bridge to Route 112

Route 112 to West Cornwall Road

West Cornwall Road to Route 4

- Section 5 Pine Knoll Lean-To to Lake Road 5.03 miles

Judy Besancon  
139 Milton Street  
West Hartford, CT 06119  
(203) 233-9926 (h)  
674-6654 (0)

## APPENDIX J

- Section 6 Lake Road to Mohawk, Rt 4 4.00 miles  
Bob Sprang  
50 Forest Drive  
Newington, CT 06111  
(203) 666-3601
- Section 7 Mohawk, Rt 4 to Dudley Town Road 4.81 miles  
Seymour Smith  
Box 413  
Watertown, CT 06795
- Section 8 Dudley Town Road To Cornwall Bridge 3.95 miles  
Robin Rebillard  
195 N. Elm Street  
Torrington, CT 06790  
(203) 482-9442
- Section 9 Cornwall Bridge to St. John's Ledges 6.95 miles  
Bill Johnson  
23 MacArthur Drive  
Old Greenwich, CT 06870
- Section 10 St. John's Ledges to 4 Corners in Park 3.92 miles  
John Keely  
499 Derby Milford Road  
Orange, CT 06472  
(203) 795-3802
- Section 11 4 Corners to Schaghticoke Road 6.90 miles  
Neil Clark  
51 Westwood Drive  
New Britain, CT 06052  
(203) 229-8955
- Section 12 Schaghticoke Road to NY State Line 4.30 miles  
Don West  
39 Clark Hill Road  
Milford, CT 06460  
(203) 877-2295
- Section 13 Bulls Bridge Road to State Line - New Section not yet open



# APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB

## Connecticut Chapter

RIDGERUNNER'S DAILY REPORT 1981

NAME (AND ADDRESS, IF VOLUNTEER): \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION OF TRAIL COVERED IN REPORT: \_\_\_\_\_

PART I: APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAY HIKERS SEEN: \_\_\_\_\_

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF OVERNIGHT HIKERS SEEN: \_\_\_\_\_

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF CAMPERS USING STOVES: \_\_\_\_\_

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF LEADERS OF ORGANIZED GROUPS (SCOUTS, SCHOOLS, ETC.):  
(USE BACK OF THIS SHEET)

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF CAMPERS AT VARIOUS SITES (SPECIFY SITE AND NIGHT OF WEEK):

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF CAMPERS CAMPED AT NON-DESIGNATED SITES (NOTE SITES):

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

PART II: CONDITION OF TRAIL (BLAZING, SIGNING, EROSION, LITTER, ETC.):

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

PART III: REMARKS AND/OR OBSERVATIONS (USE BACK OF SHEET)

PLEASE RETURN TO: NORM SILLS, TRAILS CHAIRMAN, BOX 695, SALISBURY, 06068

## APPENDIX L

## Projected 5 Year Budget

## For Appalachian Trail Management

## Disbursements

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1. Ridgerunners	3,300	3,800	4,400	5,000	5,500
2. Guidelines	1,000	1,100	1,210	1,330	1,460
3. Coordinator	15,000	16,800	18,800	21,000	13,600

## Capital Expenses

Trail relocation/construc.	2,400	2,000	1,500	1,000	1,000
Hostels	1,000	-- U N K N O W N	--	--	--
Signs and Paint	500	100	100	100	100
Parking Areas	100	1,000	100	100	100
Bridge	0	-- U N K N O W N	--	--	--
Outhouses	700	800	1,000	500	500
	\$24,600	25,600	27,110	29,030	32,260

## Funding Sources 1981

Smith-Lorenz Fund	\$ 2,900
Mt. Riga Fund	4,300
AMC	9,900
ATC	1,000
Rosseter House Rentals	6,500
Private Contributions	?
	\$24,600



# Appendix I

I-1

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT PARTNERS - As of 3/1/81 (see note)

Trail Club	Total Trail Club Miles	Section	Miles*	Agency Partner	Total Agency Miles	Total Miles in State
<u>MAINE</u>						
Maine AT Club David Field, President Box 183-A, Rt. 2 (207)862-3674 H (207)581-7273 O		Katahdin Summit to Baxter State Park Boundary	14.6	Baxter State Park Auth. 64 Balsam Drive Millinocket, ME 04462 (207)723-5140	14.6	
Maine AT Club (address above)	261.7	Baxter State Park to Boundary to ME Hwy 26	247.1	ME Dept. Conservation State Office Building Augusta, ME 04330 (207)289-3821-Bureau of Parks & Recreation (207)289-2791-Bureau of Forestry (207)289-3061-Bureau of Public Land	247.1	
Appalachian Mountain Club 5 Joy Street Boston, MA 02108 (617)523-0636		ME Hwy 26 to ME/NH Line	14.4	ME Dept. Inland Fisheries & Wildlife 284 State Street Augusta, ME 04330 (207)289-2766	14.4	276.1
<u>NEW HAMPSHIRE</u>						
Appalachian Mountain Club (address above)		ME/NH Line to Rt. 2 (WMNF Boundary)	16.7	NH Dept. of Resources & Economic Development P.O.Box 856 Concord, NH 03301 (603)271-2214-Div. Forests and Lands (603)271-3254-Div. of Parks		
Appalachian Mountain Club (address above)	118.8	Rt. 2 (WMNF Boundary to Kinsman Notch	87.7	White Mountain National Forest Federal Building 719 Main St., Box 638 Laconia, NH 03246 (603)524-6450		

I-2

Trail Club	Total Trail Club Miles	Section	Miles*	Agency Partner	Total Agency Miles	Total Miles in State
Dartmouth Outing Club Robinson Hall Dartmouth College Hanover, NH 03755 (603)646-2356		Kinsman Notch to Rt. 25C (WMNF Boundary)	15.7	White Mountain National (address above)	103.4	
Dartmouth Outing Club (address above)		Rt.25C to NH/VT Line	37.1	NH Dept. of Resources & (address above)	53.8	157.2
<u>VERMONT</u>						
Dartmouth Outing Club (address above)	73.7	NH/VT Line to VT Hwy 12	20.9	VT Agency of Environ- mental Conservation Heritage II Building Montpelier, VT 05602 (802) 828-3357 (tentative)		
Green Mountain Club P.O. Box 889 43 State Street Montpelier, VT 05602 (802) 223-3463		VT Hwy 12 to VT Hwy 140 (GMNF Boundary)	37.9	VT Agency of Environ- mental Conservation (above address) (tentative)	58.8	
Green Mountain Club (address above)	115.5	VT Hwy 140 (GMNF Boundary) to VT/MA Line	77.6	Green Mountain National Federal Building 151 West St., Box 696 Rutland, VT 05701 (802) 775-2579	77.6	136.4
<u>MASSACHUSETTS</u>						
A.T. Committee, Appalachian Mountain Club Berkshire Chapter John Shuttleworth, Pres. 63 Warwick Street Longmeadow, MA 01106 (413)567-3648	84.1	VT/MA Line to MA/CT Line	84.1	MA Dept. of Environ- mental Management 100 Cambridge St. Boston, MA 02202 (617)727-3163 Field Office: Doug Poland MA Dept. Natural Resources Pittsfield State Forest Pittsfield, MA 01201 (413)442-8928	84.1	84.1

I-3 Trail Club	Total Trail Club Miles	Section	Miles*	Agency Partner	Total Agency Miles	Total Miles in State
<u>CONNECTICUT</u>						
Appalachian Mountain Club Connecticut Chapter Sue Hardy, President 74 Avondale Road Manchester, CT 06040 (203)643-2513 - H (203)647-3509 - O Trails Chairman: Norman Sills Box 695 Salisbury, CT 06068 (203)435-2074	55.2	CT/MA Line to CT/NY Line	55.2	CT Dept. of Environ- mental Protection State Office Building 165 Capitol Avenue Hartford, CT 06115 (203)566-5599 Field Office: Anthony Cantele P.O. Box 161 Pleasant Valley, CT 06063 (203)379-0771	55.2	55.2
<u>NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY</u>						
New York/New Jersey Trail Conference 20 W. 40th St. New York, NY 10036 (212)921-4025		NY/CT Line (Schaghticoke Mtn) to NY/NJ Line (near Lakeside)	90.2	NY Office of Parks & Recreation Empire State Plaza Albany, NY 12238 (518)474-0456 AND NY Dept. of Environmental Conservation 50 Wolf Road Albany, NY 12233 (518)457-3446 AND Palisades Interstate Park Commission Bear Mountain State Park Bear Mountain, NY 10911 (914)786-2701		
New York/New Jersey Trail Conference (address above)		NY/NJ Line (near Lakeside) to NY/NJ Line (near Glenwood)	16.1	NJ Dept. of Environmental Protection Labor & Industry Building Box 1390 Trenton, NJ 08625 (609)292-2885		
New York/New Jersey Trail Conference (address above)		NY/NJ Line (near Glenwood) to NY/NJ Line (Unionville)	5.5	NY Office of Parks & Recreation (address above)	95.7	95.7

Trail Club	Total Trail Club Miles	Section	Miles*	Agency Partner	Total Agency Miles	Total Miles in State
New York/New Jersey Trail Conference (address above)		NY/NJ Line (Unionville) to DWGNRA Boundary	25.5	NJ Dept. of Environmental Protection (address above)		
New York/New Jersey Trail Conference (address above)		DWGNRA Boundary (N) to DWGNRA/Worthington SF Boundary	14.5	Delaware Water Gap NRA Bushkill, PA 18324 (717)588-6637		
New York/New Jersey Trail Conference (address above)		Worthington SF, Boundary to Boundary	7.0	NJ Dept. of Environmental Protection (address above)	48.6	
New York/New Jersey Trail Conference (address above)	159.9	DWGNRA Boundary to Delaware River	1.1	Delaware Water Gap NRA (address above)	15.6	64.2
<u>PENNSYLVANIA</u>						
Springfield Trail Club Lyle Gordon, President 1027 Putnam Blvd. Wallingford, PA 19086 (215)874-4539	7.2	Delaware River to Fox Gap (Rt. 191)	7.2	PA Game Commission P.O. Box 1567 Harrisburg, PA 17120 (717)787-3633 OR PA Dept. of Environmental Resources (DER) Fulton Building, Box 2063 Harrisburg, PA 17120 (717)787-2703 - Bureau of Forestry (717)787-6640 - Bureau of Parks		
Batona Hiking Club Oreste Unti, President 600 E. Phil-Ellena Philadelphia, PA 19119 (215)438-1998	8.7	Fox Gap (Rt.191) to Wind Gap (Rt. 33)	8.7	PA Game Commission OR PA DER (addresses above)		
Appalachian Mountain Club Delaware Valley Chapter Jane Shepard, President Box 1393, Berks Road North Wales, PA 19454 (215)584-4408	15.8	Wind Gap (Rt. 33) to Little Gap (Rt.946)	15.8	PA Game Commission OR PA DER (addresses above)		

I-5 Trail Club	Total Trail Club Miles	Section	Miles*	Agency Partner	Total Agency Miles	Total Miles in State
Philadelphia Trail Club Eliz. Perry, President 9 Hathaway Circle Wynnewood, PA 19096 (215)642-8278	10.5	Little Gap (Rt. 946) to Lehigh Furnace Gap	10.5	PA Game Commission OR PA DER (addresses above)		
Blue Mountain Eagle Climbing Club Robert Fisher, President 2118 Fairview St., Mt. Penn Reading, PA 19606 (215)779-5420		Lehigh Furnace Gap to Bake Oven Knob	4.0	PA Game Commission OR PA DER (addresses above)		
Allentown Hiking Club Carol Rigler, President 420 Mill Road Schnecksville, PA 18078 (215)799-4969	11.7	Bake Oven Knob to Tri-County Corner	11.7	PA Game Commission OR PA DER (addresses above)		
Blue Mountain Eagle Climbing Club (address above)		Tri-County Corner to Hawk Mtn. Sanctuary Boundary	4.8	PA Game Commission OR PA DER (addresses above)		
Blue Mountain Eagle Climbing Club (address above)		Hawk Mtn. Sanctuary & NPS Corridor to Game Commission Boundary	1.5	Hawk Mountain Sanctuary Rt. 2 Kempton, PA 19529 (215)756-6961	1.5	
Blue Mountain Eagle Climbing Club (address above)		Game Comm. Boundary to Borough of Hamburg Boundary	2.0	PA Game Commission OR PA DER (addresses above)		
Blue Mountain Eagle Climbing Club (address above)		Borough of Hamburg, boundary to boundary	9.8	Borough of Hamburg Charles L. Clark, Manager Borough Hall, 31 N. 3rd St. Hamburg, PA 19526 (215)562-7821	9.8	
Blue Mountain Eagle Climbing Club (address above)	61.3	Borough of Hamburg, western boundary to Rausch Creek	39.2	PA Game Commission OR PA DER (addresses above)		



I-6 Trail Club	Total Trail Club Miles	Section	Miles*	Agency Partner	Total Agency Miles	Total Miles in State
Brandywine Valley Outing M.J. Brinton, President Box 7033 Wilmington, DE 19810 (302)478-2853 - H (215)582-4572 - O	12.4	Rausch Creek to PA Hwy. 325	12.4	PA Game Commission OR PA DER (addresses above)		
Susquehanna Appalachian Trail Club Craig Dunn, President 14 Circle Drive Carlisle, PA 17013 (717)249-4986	9.2	PA Hwy. 325 to PA Hwy - 225	9.2	PA Game Commission OR PA DER (addresses above)		
York Hiking Club James Hooper, President Rt. 2, Box 165 Wrightsville, PA 17368	5.0	PA Hwy 225 to Susquehanna River	5.0	PA Game Commission OR PA DER (addresses above)		
Mountain Club of Maryland Ron Bowers, President 1343 Huntover Drive Odontown, MD 21113 (301)551-6396	45.3	Susquehanna River to PA 233	45.3	PA Game Commission OR PA DER (addresses above)		
Potomac Appalachian Trail Club 1718 N Street, NW Washington, DC 20036 (202)638-5307		PA 233 to PA/MD Line	35.2	PA Game Commission OR PA DER (addresses above)	211.0	222.3
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<u>MARYLAND</u> Potomac Appalachian Trail (address above)		PA/MD Line to C&O Canal (U.S. Rt. 340)	37.9	Maryland Dept. of Natural Resources Tawes State Office Bldg. Annapolis, MD 21401 (301)777-2134 Field Office: Ralph Young South Mtn. NRA 900 Arnoldstown Rd. Jefferson, MD 21755 (301)293-2420		

I-7							
Trail Club	Trail Club Club Miles	Section	Miles*	Agency Partner	Total Agency Miles	Total Miles in State	
Potomac Appalachian Trail Club (address above)		U.S. Rt. 340 to Potomac River Bridge (N end)	2.1	C&O Canal National Historical Park P.O. Box 4 Sharpsburg, MD 21782 (301)739-4200	2.1		
Potomac Appalachian Trail Club (address above)		Potomac River Bridge (N end to S end)	.4	MD Dept. Natural Resources (address above)	38.3	40.0	
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WEST VIRGINIA/VIRGINIA							
Potomac Appalachian Trail Club (address above)		Potomac River Bridge to Snickers Gap (Hwy 7)	19.6	Harpers Ferry National Historical Park P.O. Box 65 Harpers Ferry, WV 25425 (304)535-6371,X6222	19.6		
Potomac Appalachian Trail Club (address above)		Snickers Gap (Hwy 7) to Hwy I-66 (Manassas Gap)	23.4	VA Dept. of Conservation & Economic Development Division of Parks 1201 Washington Bldg. Richmond, VA 23219 (703)786-2132	23.4		
Potomac Appalachian Trail Club (address above)	231.3	Hwy I-66 to Rockfish Gap (Hwy 250)	112.7	Shenandoah National Park Luray, VA 22835 (703)999-2243	112.7		
Old Dominion Appalachian Trail Club John Albright, President P.O. Box 25283 Richmond, VA 23260 (804)266-5810	15.4	Rockfish Gap to Reeds Gap	15.4	Blue Ridge Parkway 700 Northwestern Bank Bldg Asheville, NC 28801 (704)258-2850 AND George Washington National Forest 210 Federal Building Harrisonburg, VA 22801 (703)433-2491			
Tidewater Appalachian Trail Club Reese Lukei, President P.O.Box 8246 Norfolk, VA 23503 (804)340-5948	9.9	Reeds Gap to Tye River	9.9	Blue Ridge Parkway AND George Washington NF (addresses above)			

I-8 Trail Club	Total Trail Club Miles	Section	Miles*	Agency Partner	Total Agency Miles	Total Miles in State
Natural Bridge Appalachian Trail Club Sam Gamble, President 1366 Timberlake Drive Lynchburg, VA 24502		Tye River to James River	45.5	George Washington NF (address above)	60.9	
Natural Bridge Appalachian Trail Club (address above)		James River to Bear Wallow	34.2	Jefferson National Forest 210 Franklin Rd. Roanoke, VA 24001 (703)982-6274		
Natural Bridge Appalachian Trail Club (address above)	87.1	Bear Wallow to Blackhorse Gap	7.4	Blue Ridge Parkway (address above)	17.3	
Roanoke Appalachian Trail Club Mary Stewart, President 4132 Avenhan Ave., SW Apt. 4-K Roanoke, VA 24014		Blackhorse Gap to Stoney Creek	87.5	Jefferson National Forest (address above)		
Kanawha Trail Club Larry Tupis, President P.O. Box 4422 Charleston, WV 25301 (304)925-5376	20.7	Stoney Creek to New River	20.7	Jefferson National Forest (address above)		
Roanoke Appalachian Trail Club (address above)	111.3	New River to Kimberling Creek (Rt. 608)	23.8	Jefferson National Forest (address above)		
Virginia Tech Outing Club Dave Brakhage, President P.O. Box 459 Blacksburg, VA 24060	33.7	Kimberling Creek to Garden Mtn. (Rt. 623)	33.7	Jefferson National Forest (address above)		
Piedmont Appalachian Trail Club Jim Morris, President 2759 Reynolds Park Rd. Winston-Salem, NC 27107 (919)788-4592	40.3	Garden Mtn. to VA Hwy 16	40.3	Jefferson National Forest (address above)		

Trail Club	Total Trail Club Miles	Section	Miles*	Agency Partner	Total Agency Miles	Total Miles in State
Mt. Rogers Appalachian Trail Club Harriett Locke, President 1332 Valley Drive Bristol, TN 37620 (615)968-4959	71.5	VA Hwy 16 to Damascus	64.1	Jefferson National (address above)		
Tennessee Eastman Hiking Club J. Terry Dougherty, Pres. P.O. Box 3782 Kingsport, TN 37664		Damascus to VA/TN Line	3.7	Jefferson National (address above)	308.0	542.3
<u>TENNESSEE/NORTH CAROLINA</u>						
Tennessee Eastman Hiking Club (address above)		VA/TN Line to Watauga Dam Rd.	33.8	Cherokee National Forest 2321 N. Ocoee St., NW Cleveland, TN 37311 (615)476-5528		
Tennessee Eastman Hiking Club (address above)		Watauga Dam Rd. across Watauga Dam to Watauga Reservation Boundary	1.5	Tennessee Valley Authority Office of Natural Resources Norris, TN 37828 (615)632-3338		
Tennessee Eastman Hiking Club (address above)	118.7	Watauga Res. Boundary to to Spivey Gap	87.1	Cherokee Nat'l Forest (address above)	120.9	
Carolina Mountain Club Ray Ertzberger, Pres. 189 Brevard Rd. Asheville, NC 28806 (704)254-4953	87.1	Spivey Gap to Davenport Gap	87.1	Pisgah National Forest 50 S. French Broad Ave. Box 2750 Asheville, NC 28802 (704)258-2850, X601	87.1	
Smoky Mountain Hiking Club Charles Klabunde, Pres. 219 E. Vanderbilt Dr. Oak Ridge, TN 37830		Davenport Gap to Fontana Dam (GSMNP)	68.6	Great Smoky Mountains National Park Gatlinburg, TN 37738 (615)436-5616	68.6	
Smoky Mountain Hiking Club (address above)		Fontana Dam	1.0	Tennessee Valley Authority (address above)	2.5	

I-10 Trail Club	Total Trail Club Miles	Section	Miles*	Agency Partner	Total Agency Miles	Total Miles in State
Smoky Mountain Hiking Club (address above)	97.7	Fontana Dam to Nantahala River	28.1	Nantahal Nat'l Forest 50 S. French Broad Ave. Box 2750 Asheville, NC 28802 (704)258-2850, X601		
Nantahala Hiking Club Frances McGawn, President Rt. 3, Box 27 Franklin, NC 28734 (704)524-6902	59.5	Nantahala River to NC/GA Line	59.5	Nantahala Nat'l Forest (address above)	87.6	366.7
<u>GEORGIA</u>						
Georgia Appalachian Trail Club Julian Benson, President 3330 Davis Road Marietta, GA 30062 (404)973-6592	79.5	NC/GA Line to Springer Mountain	79.5	Chattahoochee National Forest 601 Broad St., Box 1437 Gainesville, GA 30501	79.5	79.5

\*Mileages likely to change with current Trail relocations.

SOURCES: AT Data Book 1981, ATP0, Les Holmes, ATC Field Reps, Selected club people, USFS, TVA.

COMPILED BY: Appalachian Trail Project Office