

- Scoping Report -

**Old Spanish National Historic Trail
Comprehensive Management Plan/
Environmental Impact Statement**

August 2006

**U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
New Mexico State Office
Division of Resources**

**National Park Service
National Trails System, Santa Fe**

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BLM	Bureau of Land Management
NPS	National Park Service
USFS	United States Forest Service, Department of Agriculture
CMP/EIS	Comprehensive Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RAC	Resource Advisory Council, Committee
OSNHT	Old Spanish National Historic Trail
OST	Old Spanish Trail
OSTA	Old Spanish Trail Association
NHT	National Historic Trail
NOI	Notice of Intent
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
USACE	US Army Corps of Engineers
USDoD	United States Department of Defense
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office, Officer
THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Office, Officer
RV, ATV, OHV	Recreational Vehicle, All-Terrain Vehicle, Off-Highway Vehicle
CCS	Challenge Cost-Share
GPS	Global Positioning System

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

This report summarizes comments, feedback, and input received from the public in the spring of 2006 during scoping for a proposed Comprehensive Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (CMP/EIS) for the Old Spanish National Historic Trail (OSNHT). The scoping reported here was conducted by a team of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and National Park Service (NPS) planners, historians, archaeologists, and Native American consultation specialists. The team received a good deal of assistance from agency staff in the BLM and NPS across New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, and California, as well as staff from the Department of Agriculture US Forest Service (USFS), and the volunteers who make up the Old Spanish Trail Association (OSTA).

Scoping—presenting the broad outlines of a project and soliciting input as to issues, concerns, and opportunities that might arise as a result of project implementation—is a process federal agencies pursue in the early stages of preparing management plans and environmental impact analyses. Scoping is intended to encourage public participation and solicit public input on the scope and significance of the proposed action (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1501.7). Comments received during scoping help the agencies identify issues and concerns, help determine the level of analysis needed, and help develop alternatives.

OVERVIEW

The BLM and NPS are preparing a CMP/EIS for the Old Spanish National Historic Trail in New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and California, pursuant to the National Trails System Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-543, as amended), and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. The trail passes through federally-managed lands under the administration of the BLM, NPS, US Forest Service, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Army Corps of Engineers, and the Department of Defense, as well as through tribal lands, lands held in private hands, and lands under the administration of State and municipal agencies. The BLM and NPS have been directed to share administration of the national historic trail and to develop the CMP/EIS together.

The Old Spanish Trail was added to the National Trails System in 2002 in keeping with the National Trails System Act, 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." The trail runs from Abiquiu and Santa Fe (northern New Mexico) through Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Arizona, to reach its terminus in Los Angeles, California, and includes some 2,700 miles along several historic routes. In its period of greatest use, from 1829 through 1848, the trail was traversed by mule pack-trains and horse-mounted traders bringing woolen goods west and herds of stock, primarily mules and horses, east to the burgeoning markets of the eastern United States and Mexico. Today, the trail crosses

through or near public lands under the administration of six BLM states; two NPS regions, including 11 park units; 15 national forests; and one national wildlife refuge. Over one-half the length of the trail route is in tribal, state, municipal, or private ownership and management.

The CMP/EIS for the national historic trail will identify the administrative policies, objectives, processes, and management actions needed to protect trail resources and, where possible and appropriate, make these resources accessible to the public and available to serve the public's needs for recreation, education, and heritage preservation. The CMP will describe the current condition of the trail route and trail resources; develop a vision and set goals for future preservation and development through consultation with the public, Native American communities, and traditional communities with interests in the history of the trail and the trail route, and trail resource owners and managers; and provide guidance for the preservation and development of these resources for the public benefit. Effective administration of the Old Spanish National Historic Trail will rely on the cooperative management efforts and support of Federal, tribal, State, local, and private interests, including landowners. The BLM and NPS will assume joint administration of the trail and will work together with the public to develop the CMP.

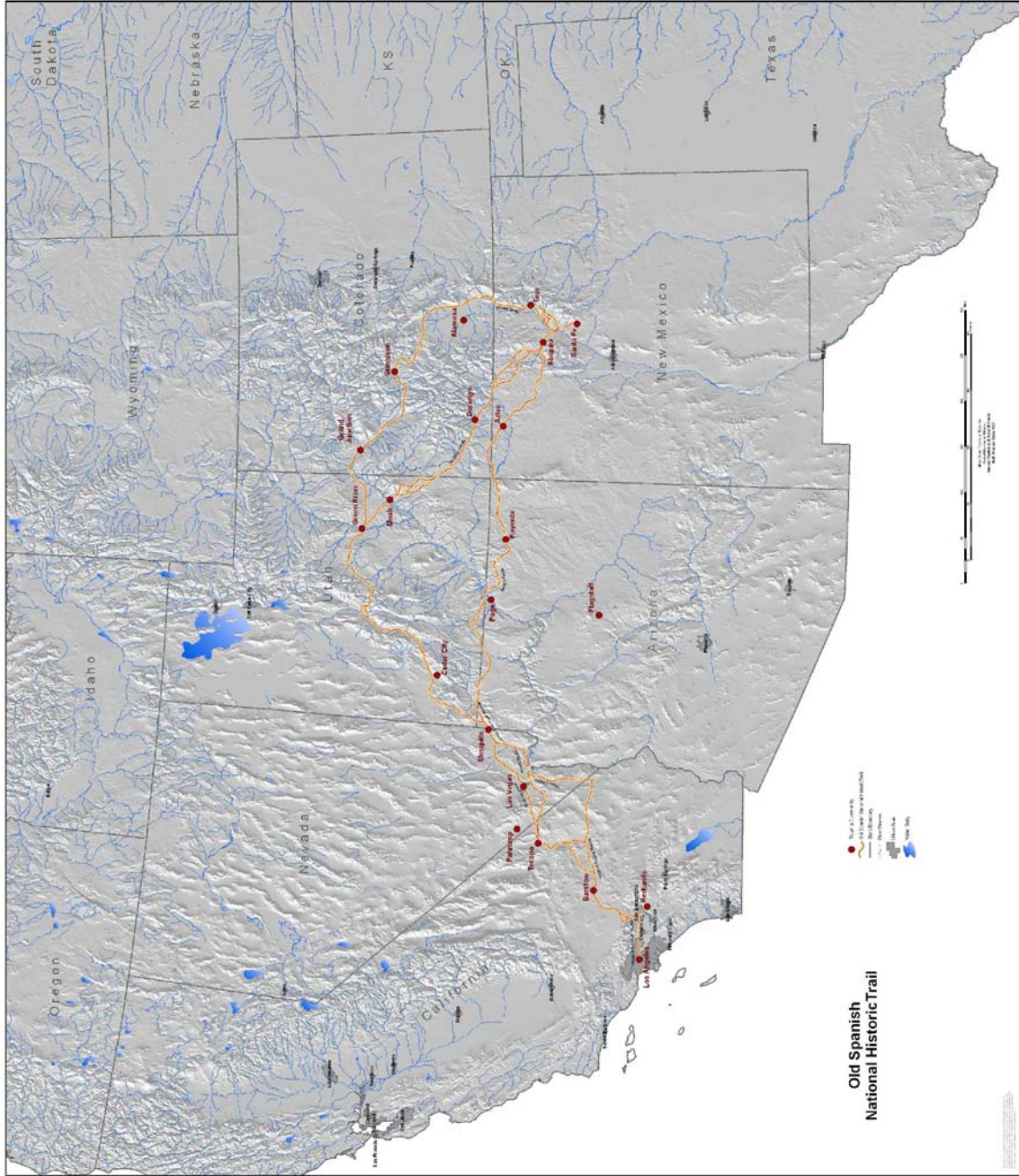
An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) will be prepared to analyze the potential impacts of the proposed comprehensive management plan on critical elements and resources along the trail route. The CMP/EIS will serve as a basis for management decisions to be made by local land managers as they consider trail resource needs and work to implement the preservation and development goals outlined in the comprehensive plan.

PLANNING AREA DESCRIPTION

The planning area includes the trail and its several routes as they pass through New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, and California (Map 1). Trail travelers used a number of routes to make the passage from northern New Mexico to California; three of these have been recognized through federal trail designation. The planning area includes all surface lands along the designated trail, regardless of land ownership or jurisdiction.

The nature of trail use—by rapidly moving mule packtrains heading west and herds of loose stock heading east—make definition of an exact planning area problematic. The route has been defined through an analysis of historic documentary sources, which generally give either a narrative description of the trail route, or illustrate the trail route through a relatively general map, or both. The historic trail route is expressed as a physically-defined trace at only a small number of places along its 2,700-mile length, and the width of the trail route, or trail corridor, varies considerably from place to place.

Map 1. Old Spanish National Historic Trail



SCOPING PROCESS

During the scoping process, the agencies responsible for the preparation of the document (in this case, the BLM and the NPS acting together) solicit comments from relevant agencies and the public, organize and analyze all of the comments received, and then identify the issues that will be addressed during the planning and environmental analysis. In sum, the agencies define the scope of analysis for the CMP/EIS. The duration of the scoping process is at least 30 days. For this document, the scoping period was 120 days, from January 18, 2006 through May 17, 2006. The remainder of this scoping report describes the scoping activities and summarizes the comments received.

SCOPING ACTIVITIES

The agencies' intent during the scoping process was to inform agencies and the public about the CMP/EIS and solicit their comments in order to identify issues and questions to consider when developing the management plan. During the scoping period, the agencies announced the commencement of the CMP/EIS through various means, invited written comments, and held public scoping meetings and some agency meetings. These activities are described below.

Announcements

The CMP/EIS and scoping meetings were announced through the *Federal Register*, media releases, newspaper advertisements, the NPS Old Spanish NHT website (www.nps.gov/olsp), the NPS planning website (<http://parkplanning.gov>), the New Mexico BLM Website (www.nm.blm.gov), a newsletter, and flyers announcing local schedules and meeting venues. The OSTA assisted in disseminating information on scoping meetings and the scoping process through their website, www.oldspanishtrail.org and their newsletter, *Spanish Traces*.

Federal Register

The CMP/EIS National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and public scoping process began officially with the publication in the *Federal Register* of BLM's and NPS's Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare a Comprehensive Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement and conduct public scoping meetings. The NOI was published on January 18, 2006.

Scoping Notice

In addition to the NOI, the BLM and NPS sent a newsletter announcing the initiation of the planning process to the entities on mailing lists developed during preparation of a feasibility study for the national historic trail and augmented by additional contacts provided by state, regional, and field offices of the BLM, NPS, the USFS, and the OSTA. The newsletter included a brief announcement about the planning process and directed interested parties to contact BLM and NPS team leads by mail, by email, or by telephone. The scoping notice was distributed to over 700 individuals, agencies, and interested organizations in mid-January, 2006. State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO) for each of the six affected states were included in this mailing list, and SHPOs were given notice of the scoping through the newsletter. The mailing list will be reviewed and updated throughout the planning process.

In addition to the scoping notice, a scoping information bulletin was posted on the New Mexico BLM website, the NPS Old Spanish website, and the NPS planning website (see web addresses above). The scoping information bulletin provided a brief history and background information, a description of agency environmental responsibilities, an explanation of the planning process, project schedule, and preliminary planning criteria.

The planning team also contacted BLM and NPS management, public relations specialists, and resource management liaisons for the OSNHT in each NPS unit, or BLM State Office, Field Office, and management area along the trail. Each contact was provided with the information contained in the scoping information bulletins, as well as a general purpose media release, a release customized for the local area, and copies of the materials to be made available through public meetings. Each trail contact was asked to pursue posting the scoping schedule and related documents on their local websites.

The scoping notice was the first of several information planning bulletins that will be distributed to the entities on the mailing list and/or posted on the website at key points of the process to keep the public informed of progress.

In early February, 2006, the OSTA helped the planning team distribute flyers with the public meeting schedule to community gathering places, including libraries, convenience stores, and post offices, along the length of the trail route.

Two websites were established to provide project information during the scoping period. For BLM, a website linked from the New Mexico State Office website, and could be accessed at www.nm.blm.gov/misc/old_spanish_trail/old_spanish_trail.htm. The public meeting schedule, maps showing the trail's location near each community where a public meeting was held, project background, links to NPS websites, and information regarding contacts were posted on this website in February, 2006.

For NPS, a website at <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/projectHome.cfm?projectId=12591> was established in February 2006, to solicit and receive public comments during the scoping period. The site contained the Notice of Intent, public meeting schedule, project background, planning process description, related project documents, information regarding contacts, a link to the BLM website, and a link to a separate NPS website with trail history and information (www.nps.gov/olsp).

The Old Spanish Trail Association, serving as the primary federal partner for the national historic trail's planning and administration, also announced the scoping period, and published the schedule of public meetings on its website at www.oldspanishtrail.org.

Newsletter

A four-page, color newsletter (dated Winter 2006) announcing the start of planning for the comprehensive management plan project was mailed to over 700 individuals, agencies, and interested organizations in February 2006. The mailing list will be reviewed and updated throughout the CMP/EIS process. This newsletter is available on-line at www.nps.gov/olsp,

<http://parkplanning.gov>, and www.nm.blm.gov.

The newsletter contained an explanation of the planning process, description of the planning issues, a brief trail history, illustrations of logo concepts, a solicitation for participation in the planning process, and contact information. A copy was posted on the NPS park planning website, and provided to each attendee at the 21 scoping meetings.

The newsletter was the first of several information newsletters that will be distributed to the Old Spanish NHT mailing list and/or posted on the BLM and NPS websites at key steps in the planning process.

Paid Advertisements

Paid advertisements were placed in local and regional newspapers as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Paid Advertisements

Newspaper	Community	Dates Published
<i>The New Mexican</i>	Santa Fe, NM	February 17 & 18, 2006
<i>The Taos News</i>	Taos, NM	February 9, 2006
<i>The Aztec Local News</i>	Aztec, NM	February 16, 2006
<i>The Farmington Daily Times</i>	Farmington, NM	February 20, 21, 24, 26, 2006
<i>The Gunnison Country Times</i>	Gunnison, CO	February 16 & 23, 2006
<i>Durango Herald</i>	Durango, CO	February 24-26, 2006
<i>The Valley Courier</i>	Alamosa, CO	February 24-25, 2006
<i>Southern Utah News</i>	Kanab, UT	March 15, 2006
<i>The Navajo Times</i>	Window Rock, AZ	March 16, 2006
<i>The Arizona Daily Sun</i>	Flagstaff, AZ	March 15 & 17, 2006
<i>The Lake Powell Chronicle</i>	Page, AZ	March 15, 2006
<i>The Spectrum and Daily News</i>	St. George, UT	March 16 & 18, 2006
<i>Desert Valley Times</i>	Mesquite, NV	March 24, 2006
<i>Pahrump Valley News</i>	Pahrump, NV	March 31, 2006
<i>Summerlin & Green Valley View</i>	Las Vegas, NV	March 31, 2006
<i>Emory County Progress</i>	Castle Dale, UT	April 11, 2006
<i>Sun Advocate</i>	Price, UT	April 11, 2006
<i>Moab Times Independent</i>	Moab, UT	April 13, 2006
<i>The Daily Sentinel</i>	Grand Junction, CO	April 14, 2006
<i>The Spectrum and Daily News</i>	St. George, UT	April 15 & 17, 2006
<i>Daily Press</i>	Victorville, CA	April 30 & May 8, 2006
<i>Barstow Dispatch</i>	Barstow, CA	April 30 & May 8, 2006
<i>LA Daily News</i>	Los Angeles, CA	April 30 & May 10, 2006
<i>The Press-Enterprise</i>	Riverside, CA	May 9, 2006
<i>San Bernardino Sun</i>	San Bernardino, CA	May 9, 2006

Media Releases

Media releases introducing the project and announcing the scoping meetings were issued to local and regional newspapers, television, and radio as shown in Appendix 1.

A number of newspapers, TV and radio stations ran stories on the project and on the public scoping meetings, including the *Arizona Daily Sun* (Flagstaff, Arizona), *SLV Lifestyles* (Alamosa, Colorado), *Gunnison Country Times*, *Farmington Daily Times*, *Pahrump Valley Times*, *The Daily Sentinel* (Grand Junction, Colorado), *The Sun Advocate* (Price, Utah), the *Spectrum and Daily News* (St. George, Utah), the *Lake Powell Chronicle* (Page, Arizona), the *Emery County Progress* (Castle Dale, Utah), the *Desert Dispatch* (Barstow, California), the NBC affiliate in Farmington, New Mexico, and Arizona Public Radio, Flagstaff.

Public Scoping Meeting Schedule and Format

The planning team conducted 21 public scoping meetings in towns along, or with a strong association to, the trail, as shown below in Table 2. Meeting formats, information content, and public input opportunities are described briefly following the meeting schedule.

Table 2. Public Scoping Meetings

Location	Date All meetings 5:30 – 7:30 PM except as noted.	Attendees
Genoveva Chávez Community Center, Santa Fe, New Mexico	Tuesday, February 21, 2006	11
Taos Convention Center, Coronado Hall, Alcalde Room, Taos, NM	Wednesday, February 22, 2006	10
Aztec City Hall, City Commission Room, Aztec, New Mexico	Monday, February 27, 2006	25
La Plata County Fairgrounds, Extension Building, Animas Room, Durango, Colorado	Tuesday, February 28, 2006	32
Alamosa County Services Center, Alamosa, Colorado	Wednesday, March 1, 2006	22
Fred R. Field Heritage Center, Gunnison, Colorado	Thursday, March 2, 2006	13
Branigar/Chase Discovery Center, Branigar Multi-purpose Room, Museum on Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, Arizona	Monday, March 20, 2006	10
City of Page Townhouse, Page, Arizona	Tuesday, March 21, 2006	17
Kayenta Chapter House, Meeting Room, Kayenta, Arizona	Wednesday, March 22, 2006	5
Cashman Center, Rm. 102, Las Vegas, Nevada	Monday, April 3, 2006	21
Mesquite City Hall, Training Rm. A and B, Mesquite, Nevada	Tuesday, April 4, 2006	9

Location	Date All meetings 5:30 – 7:30 PM except as noted.	Attendees
Bob Ruud Community Center, Pahrump, Nevada	Wednesday, April 5, 2006	7
Hurlbut-Rook Community Center, Tecopa, California	Thursday, April 6, 2006	14
Grand Vista Hotel, Horizon Room, Grand Junction, Colorado	Monday, April 17, 2006	24
The Grand Center, Moab, Utah	Tuesday, April 18, 2006	11
John Wesley Powell River History Museum, Conference Room, Green River, Utah	Wednesday April 19, 2006	28
Crystal Inn Hotel, Juniper 1 Conference room, Cedar City, Utah	Thursday, April 20, 2006	20
Desert Discovery Center, Conference Room, Barstow, California	Tuesday, May 9, 2006	22
San Bernardino County Museum, Sisk Auditorium, Redlands, California	Wednesday, May 10, 2006	35
Hellman/Quon Building, El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historical Monument, Los Angeles, California	Thursday, May 11, 2006 6:00-8:00PM	13
Rio Arriba County Rural events Center, Abiquiu, New Mexico	Tuesday, May 16, 2006	9
Total		358

Maps representing the Old Spanish National Historic Trail, including the entire trail and localized examples, were arranged on the walls of the meeting room. Posters showing planning issues and the trail's national significance and primary characteristics were also arranged on the walls for review. Attendees were greeted at the door by members of the planning team, and were asked to sign in and were offered newsletters, comment forms, scoping issue statements, and the National Historic Trail System map and guides. Chairs generally were arranged theater style.

The joint-agency planning team (Schlanger, Brown, and Mahr, with Halfmoon attending six meetings) began the meeting with a short presentation of approximately 20 minutes that included an introduction to the National Historic Trail System and the comprehensive management process, which was followed by a PowerPoint presentation on the history and national significance of the Old Spanish Trail. At the six meetings that Halfmoon attended, he made a short presentation on the tribal consultation process. The PowerPoint presentation concluded with an introduction of the planning issues of the Old Spanish National Historic Trail comprehensive management plan process.

Attendees were then offered an opportunity to present oral comments. A planning team member, usually Brown, facilitated the discussion portion of the meeting, and structured the

discussion around planning issues. Schlanger took notes on flip charts so that attendees could view the written comments as they were recorded. All team members were available during the discussion period to answer questions. At many of the meetings attendees representing the local chapter of the Old Spanish Trail Association as local historical experts also answered questions. Discussions were lively and usually lasted up to, or through, the 7:30 cut-off time.

Attendees were also encouraged to provide written comments on the distributed forms and encouraged to visit the planning website. They were also advised that they would be on the planning mailing list and would receive the next newsletter and other planning-associated notices from the agencies.

Meeting Profiles

Attendees made each public scoping meeting distinct and notable for the types of issues addressed (Table 3). All meetings drew an audience of local interested citizens. Local representatives of federal agencies and Old Spanish Trail Association members also attended most of the meetings.

Table 3. Meeting Attendee Representation

Meeting Place	Attendee representation
Santa Fe	Local interested citizens NPS, USACE OSTA URS contractor
Taos	Local interested citizens BLM OSTA Taos Pueblo Hispanic community Journalists
Aztec	Local interested citizens BLM, NPS oil and gas industry rancher community city government
Durango	Local interested citizens BLM, USFS OSTA La Plata County administration Fort Lewis College Congressional staff Trail users groups (4CBH) Journalists

Meeting Place	Attendee representation
Alamosa	Local interested citizens BLM, NPS, USFS OSTA Alamosa County staff Congressional staff Local museum staff
Gunnison	Local interested citizens BLM, NPS OSTA Gunnison County trails commission
Flagstaff	Local interested citizens BLM, NPS OSTA Elderhostel
Page	Local interested citizens BLM, NPS OSTA Page Chamber of Commerce Navajo Heritage Foundation Journalists
Kayenta	BLM OSTA Navajo Nation
Las Vegas	Local interested citizens NPS, USFS OSTA Clark County administration
Mesquite	Local interested citizens BLM City of Mesquite administration
Pahrump	Local interested citizens NPS OSTA Journalists
Tecopa	Local interested citizens BLM OSTA Landowners
Grand Junction	Local interested citizens BLM, NPS, USFS OSTA Mesa County administration Museum of Western Colorado Landowners

Meeting Place	Attendee representation
Moab	Local interested citizens BLM, NPS Grand County Historical Commission
Green River	Local interested citizens BLM, USFS OSTA, Emory Council Land Council Local use and multiple use advocacy groups County administration
Cedar City	Local interested citizens BLM, USFS OSTA Cedar City administration University of Southern Utah representatives Journalists
Barstow	Local interested citizens BLM, NPS, USDoD (Ft. Irwin) Friends of Mojave Desert Museum Barstow College Journalists
Redlands	Local interested citizens BLM, NPS, USFS OSTA San Bernardino County administration City of San Bernardino administration San Bernardino County Historical Society and Museum California Department of Transportation Numerous Mission Indian Bands Environmental groups
Los Angeles	Local interested citizens BLM, NPS Friends of the Pueblo de los Angeles Monument
Abiquiu	Local interested citizens USFS, USACE OSTA Ghost Ranch

Old Spanish Trail Association Assistance with Scoping

The Old Spanish Trail Association was an important part of the public scoping process. A designated member of the association was a part of the pre-plan team that developed the project agreement between the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

Members of each state chapter often played a lead role in publicizing the scoping meetings locally and generating local interest for the meetings. In addition OSTA members often participated in the meetings and made themselves available to answer questions about the trail's history and location locally.

On March 30-April 1, the planning team and OSTA held a mapping workshop that allowed invited OSTA members who were acknowledged experts in trail mapping to present new information on the location of the trail corridor, a key planning issue. The workshop was supported, in part, by cost share funds from the National Park Service, and hosted by the Bureau of Land Management, Phoenix Field Office. Participants were also instructed on preparing site forms for high potential sites and segments, and encouraged to complete the forms for the trail in their geographic areas.

Agency Coordination

During the scoping period the planning team made telephone calls and sent emails with information on the public scoping meetings, planning issues, concerns, and opportunities, and trail route location to Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, and US Forest Service offices located along the trail to publicize the public scoping meetings, and to encourage staff participation.

For NPS, staff in the following system units and offices were contacted:

- Intermountain Regional Office
- Washington Office, National Trails System
- Pipe Spring National Monument, Arizona
- Arches National Park, Utah
- Aztec Ruins National Monument, New Mexico
- Canyonlands National Park, Utah
- Colorado National Monument, Colorado
- Curecanti National Recreation Area, Colorado
- Death Valley National Park, California
- Flagstaff Area National Monuments, Arizona
- Glen Canyon National Recreational Area, Arizona and Utah
- Great Sand Dunes National Park & Preserve, Colorado
- Hovenweep National Monument, Utah
- Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Arizona and Nevada
- Mojave National Preserve, California
- Navajo National Monument, Arizona
- Pipe Spring National Monument, Arizona
- Pacific West Regional Office (Park Planning & Environmental Compliance)
- Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program, California and Nevada

For BLM, staff in the following offices were contacted:

- Washington Office, Planning and Environmental Coordination, National Landscape Conservation System, Cultural, Paleontological Resources, and Tribal Consultation, Recreation and Visitor Services
- New Mexico State Office
- Colorado State Office
- Arizona State Office
- Utah State Office
- Nevada State Office
- California State Office
- California Desert District
- Barstow Field Office
- Needles Field Office
- Arizona Strip Field Office
- Phoenix Field Office
- Canyons of the Ancients National Monument
- Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area
- Columbine Field Office
- Del Norte Field Office
- Dolores Field Office
- Grand Junction Field Office
- Gunnison Field Office
- Saguache Field Office
- Uncompaghre Field Office
- Las Vegas Field Office
- Albuquerque District Office
- Farmington Field Office
- Taos Field Office
- Cedar City Field Office
- Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
- Kanab Field Office
- Moab Field Office
- Monticello Field Office
- Price Field Office
- Richfield Field Office
- St. George Field Office

For USFS, staff in the following offices were contacted:

- Southwestern Region
- Pacific Southwest Region
- Intermountain Region
- Rocky Mountain Region
- Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, Spring Mountains National Recreation Area
- Dixie National Forest, Cedar City District Office

- Fishlake National Forest, Richfield District Office
- Manti-La Sal National Forest, Price District Office
- Santa Fe National Forest
- Carson National Forest
- Gunnison National Forest
- Uncompaghre National Forest
- San Juan National Forest
- San Bernardino National Forest
- Cleveland National Forest

Cooperating Agencies

To date, only the Emery County Board of Supervisors has formally requested cooperating agency status for this planning effort. In addition, various USFS units and offices have requested that they be included in planning meetings or briefings whenever possible, as have offices within the Army Corps of Engineers, and other land managing agencies.

Collaboration with Tribes

Tribal consultation on a Nation-to-Nation basis began almost immediately after the pre-plan agreement was signed and continued through the scoping process. NPS Tribal Consultant Otis Halfmoon prepared letters of introduction and contact, and was responsible for continuing contact and responding to tribal interest and responses.

Tribes received an introductory letter. They were also sent a subsequent follow-up letter. Letters were followed by personal phone calls to assure receipt and to answer questions, and determine if a cultural designate had been established for the trail. Those tribes showing a particular interest in the trail received several phone calls to respond to questions and issues. Tribal contacts, including the governing authorities, were sent copies of the Old Spanish Trail Feasibility Study, upon request. When the public scoping period opened, following the Notice of Intent publication in January, 2006, tribes and tribal contacts were sent the project newsletter as a scoping notice.

The NPS tribal consultant offered to visit each tribe to answer any questions from the governing authority, the tribal council, the council of elders, or the tribal contact. Follow-up visits were arranged if possible.

Table 4. Tribal Consultation Record

Tribal Group	Written Contacts: Date, Contact	Telephone Contacts: Date, Contact	Face-to-face Contacts: Name, Date, Location
Navajo Nation P.O. Box 9000 Window Rock, Arizona 86515 928-871-7750	July 13, 2005 March 3, 2006 March 14, 2006, Ron Maldonado (THPO) March 14, 2006, Tim Begay (THPO) March 31, 2006 email message, Tony Joe (Program Mgr to Traditional Cultural Program for the Navajo Nation)	July 13, 2005, President Joe Shirley	
Hopi Tribal Council P.O. Box 123 Kykotsmovi, Arizona 86039 928-734-2441	July 13, 2005 March 3, 2006	July 13, 2005, Chairman Wayne Taylor March 3, 2006, Chairman Ivan Sidney	
San Juan Southern Paiute Council P.O. Box 2656 Tuba City, Arizona 86045	March 3, 2006		
Kaibab Paiute Tribal Council HC65 Box 2 Fredonia, Arizona 86022 928-643-7245	July 13, 2005 March 3, 2006	July 13, 2005, Chairwoman Carmen Bradley August, 2005, Chairwoman Carmen Bradley March 3, 2006, Chairman Gary Tom	
Colorado River Tribal Council Rt 1 Box 23B Parker, Arizona 85344 928-669-9211	February 3, 2005 March 3, 2006	February 3, 2005, Chairman Daniel Eddy, Jr. February 9, 2005, E. George Ray (Museum Director) March 3, 2006, Michael Pozie (Museum Director)	
Hualapi Tribal Council P.O. Box 179 Peach Springs, Arizona 86434 928-769-2216	May 27, 2005 March 3, 2006	May 27, 2005, Chairman Charley Vaughn December 2005, Loretta Jackson February 2006, Loretta Jackson June 2006, Loretta Jackson	October 3, 2005, Chairman Vaughn, Tulsa, Oklahoma July 17, 2006, Loretta Jackson, Santa Fe, New Mexico

Tribal Group	Written Contacts: Date, Contact	Telephone Contacts: Date, Contact	Face-to-face Contacts: Name, Date, Location
Havasupai Tribal Council P.O. Box 10 Supai, Arizona 86435 920-448-2731	May 27, 2005 March 3, 2006	May 27, 2005, Chairman Rex Tiliousi March 3, 2006, Rolland Manakaja & Chairman Tommy Siyuja	
Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona 2214 N. Central Ave. St. 100 Phoenix, Arizona 85004 602-258-4822	March 3, 2006		
Chemehuevi Tribal Council P.O. Box 1976 Havasupai Lake, CA 92363 760-858-4301	May 27, 2005 May 3, 2006	May 2005, Charles Wood May 2006, Charles Wood	
Fort Mojave Tribal Council 509 Merriman Ave Needles, CA 92363 760-629-4591	May 27, 2005 May 3, 2006	May 2005, Nora McDowell May 2006, Norma McDowell	
Morongo Band of Mission Indians 11581 Potrero Band Banning, CA 92220 951-849-4697	May 3, 2006	May 2006, Chairman Maurice Lyons May 2006, Britt Wilson June 2006, Britt Wilson July 2006, Britt Wilson	May 2006, Britt Wilson, San Bernardino County Museum
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians P.O. Box 266 Patton, CA 92369 909-864-8933	May 3, 2006	May 2006, Chairman Henry Duro June 2006, Ann Brierty	May 2006, with Ann Brierty (Cultural Contact) at San Bernardino County Museum.
Soboba Band of Mission Indians P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA 92581 951-654-2765	May 3, 2006	May 2006, Chairman Robert Salgado June 2006, Bennae Calac	May 2006, Bennae Calac, San Bernardino County Museum.
Native American Heritage Commission 915 Capital Mall Rm 364 Sacramento, CA 95814	May 3, 2006		
Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians P.O. Box 391760 Anza, CA 92539-1760 909-763-5549	May 3, 2006	May 2006, Chairman Jerome Salgado, Sr.	

Tribal Group	Written Contacts: Date, Contact	Telephone Contacts: Date, Contact	Face-to-face Contacts: Name, Date, Location
Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians P.O. Box 1160 Thermal, CA 92274 760-397-0300	May 3, 2006	May 2006, Chairman Raymond Torres	
Santa Rosa Reservation 325 North Western Ave., Hemet, CA 92343	May 3, 2006		
Ramona Band of Indians P.O. Box 391372 Anza, CA 92539 951-763-4105	May 3, 2006	May 2006, Chairman Manuel Hamilton June 2006, Anthony Largo	May 2006, Anthony Largo, San Bernardino County Museum
Augustine Band of Mission Indians P.O. Box 846 Coachella, Ca 92236 760-369-7171	May 3, 2006	May 2006, Chairwoman Mary Ann Green	
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians 46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA 92236 760-863-2444	May 3, 2006	May 2006, Chairman Dean Mike	
Cabazon Band of Mission Indians 84-245 Indio Springs Parkway Indio, CA 92203 760-342-2593	May 3, 2006	May 2006, Chairman John A. James	
Pechanga Band of Mission Indians P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA 92593 951-676-2768	May 3, 2006	May 2006, Chairman Mark Macarro	
Chumash Indian Council 315 S. Elm St Arroyo Grande, CA 93420 805-688-7997	May 3, 2006	May 2006, Vincent Armenta	
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians 600 E. Tahquitz Canyon Way Palm Springs, CA 92262 760-325-3400	May 3, 2006	May 2006, Chairman Richard Milanovich	

Tribal Group	Written Contacts: Date, Contact	Telephone Contacts: Date, Contact	Face-to-face Contacts: Name, Date, Location
Sierra Native American Council P.O. Box 1118 Ione, CA 95640	May 3, 2006		
Lone Pine Reservation P.O. Box 747 Lone Pine, CA 93545 760-876-1034	May 3, 2006	May 2006, Marjianne Yonge	
Southern Ute Tribe P.O. Box 737 Ignacio, Colorado 81137 970-563-0100	February 3, 2005 February 6, 2006	January 2005, Everett Burch May 2005, Everett Burch February 2006, Bryon Red, Sr. May 2006, Jim Jeffers	April 7, 2005, Ignacio May 31, 2006, Ignacio
Ute Mountain Ute P.O. Box 348 Towaoc, Colorado 81334 970-565-3751	July 13, 2005 March 3, 2006 , Lynn Hartman	July 13, 2005, Chairwoman Selwyn Whiteskunk December 2005, Doug Bowman March 3, 2006, Doug Bowman	
Las Vegas Paiute Tribal Council One Paiute Drive Las Vegas, NV 89106 702-386-3926	March 3, 2006 July 15, 2005 (email)	March 2005, Kenny A. Anderson March 3, 2006, Chairwoman Alfreda Mitre	March 3, 2006, Chairwoman Alfreda Mitre
Moapa Band of Paiute P.O. Box 340 Moapa, NV 89025- 0340	March 15, 2004 March 3, 2006	March 3, 2006, Chairman Dalton Tom	
Jicarilla Apache Nation P.O. Box 507 Dulce, NM 87528 505-759-3242	February 3, 2005 February 9, 2006	February 3, 2005, Chairman Levi Pesata March 22, 2005, Lorene Willis February 2006, Lorene Willis February 2006, Joe Muniz	February 2005, Levi Pesata, Dulce, NM April 2005, Lorene Willis, Dulce, NM February 2006, Levi Pesata and others, Dulce, NM March 2006, Lorene Willis, Albuquerque, NM
Pueblo of Taos P.O. Box 1846 Taos, NM 87571 505-758-9593	February 3, 2005 February 6, 2006 March 31, 2006	February 3, 2005, Governor Reuben Romero April 2005, Richard Aspenwind June 2005, Richard Archuleta July 2005, Richard Archuleta February 2006, Richard Archuleta June 2006, Richard Archuleta	April 8, 2005, Richard Aspenwind & Richard Archuleta, Taos, NM February 2006, War Chief Robert Espinosa & Lt. Gov. Clyde M. Romero, Sr., Taos, NM July 2006, Gov. James Lujan, Sr., Taos, NM

Tribal Group	Written Contacts: Date, Contact	Telephone Contacts: Date, Contact	Face-to-face Contacts: Name, Date, Location
Pueblo of Ohkay Owingeh P.O. Box 1099 San Juan, NM 87566 505-852-4400	July 13, 2005 February 9, 2006	July, 2005, Governor Joseph Garcia January, 2006, Governor Garcia February 2006, Governor Garcia	
Pueblo of Santa Clara P.O. Box 580 Española, NM 87532 505-753-5330	July 13, 2005 February 9, 2006	July 2005, Governor Joseph Tofoya February 2006, Governor Joseph Chavarria	
Pueblo of Picuris P.O. Box 127 Penasco, NM 87553 505-587-2519	July 13, 2005 February 9, 2006	February 9, 2006 , Richard Mermejo	
Pueblo of Nambe Route 1, Box 117-BB Santa Fe, NM 87506 505-455-2036	July 13, 2005 February 9 2006	July 2005, Governor Tom Talache February 2006, Governor Dennis Vigil	
Pueblo of Pojoaque Route 11, Box 71 Santa Fe, NM 87501 505-455-2278	July 13, 2005 February 9, 2006	July 2005, Governor George Rivera February 2006, Governor Rivera	
Pueblo of San Ildefonso Route 5, Box 315-A Santa Fe, NM 87501 505-455-2273	July 13, 2005 February 9, 2006	July 2005, Governor Dale Martinez February 2006, Governor James Mountain	
Pueblo of Tesuque Rt. 42, Box 360-T Santa Fe, NM 87506 505-983-2667	July 13, 2005 February 9, 2006	July 2005, Governor Mark Mitchell February 2006, Gil Vigil	
Pueblo of Jemez P.O. Box 100 Jemez Pueblo, NM 87024 505-834-7359	July 13, 2005 February 9, 2006	July 2005, Governor Michael Toledo February 2006, James Madalena	

ISSUE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The scoping period commenced with the publication of the NOI in the Federal Register on January 18, 2006 and ended on May 17, 2006. During this period, comments were submitted to the BLM and NPS planning team in writing on comment forms, in letters, and by email. Oral comments were summarized from notes taken during the public scoping meetings and agency coordination meetings. The planning team will continue to consider public comments throughout the planning process.

A number of issues were developed during interviews with agency staff conducted while the preparation plan was being drafted and these were presented to the public for consideration in the newsletter announcing the scoping period and used as a basis for generating public discussion during the scoping meetings themselves. These issues were presented to the public as follows:

1. There is a need to define the trail corridor and its resources.

The National Trails System Act recognizes and commemorates historic travel routes associated with important events in our nation's history. The general route taken by travelers moving pack trains from northern New Mexico to southern California is well known, but in the absence of physical features identifying trail use, the CMP must identify and define what lands and resources will be included in trail management.

2. What opportunities are available to provide for education, interpretation, and recreation?

A purpose of the National Trails System and the designation of the Old Spanish NHT is to provide for public recreation and education. The CMP will define the recreation uses that will be permitted along the trail, and the methods used to tell the trail's story.

3. How do we incorporate multiple voices into the interpretation of the trail?

The Old Spanish Trail carried cultural trading practices across the continent and across the lands of many different tribes. Hispanics, Anglo-Americans, and American Indians all played critical roles in, and were impacted by, trail trade. The heritage of the Old Spanish Trail is shared by a diverse community of interest.

4. How will protection of the trail affect other uses within and adjacent to the trail corridor?

How will other land uses in the corridor impact the trail?

Many resource values and land uses occur along the Old Spanish Trail. Some may be compatible with the purposes for which the trail was designated, but others may not. The CMP will prescribe management practices on public lands within the trail corridor.

5. What are the economic opportunities related to recreation use of the trail?

There is currently little or no recreational use of the trail. Because the National Trails System Act encourages such use, the CMP will identify opportunities for recreation and economic development.

PUBLIC COMMENTS AND ISSUES

All of the comments and questions received from the public were compiled, reviewed, and sorted by topic to identify the issues that will be addressed in the CMP/EIS. The remainder of this section summarizes the comments received.

Written Comments

Written comments were received from 44 individuals and 16 agencies, interest groups, or private concerns. These comments are summarized in Appendix 2.

Verbal Comments: Public Scoping Meetings

A total of 358 people attended the 21 public scoping meetings. Verbal comments were summarized from notes taken at each meeting. A brief summary of issues raised during each meeting is presented in Appendix 3.

Comment Summary

The planning team has summarized the comments received during the scoping period as follows.

Access

Gaining access to trail resources on public and private lands was of considerable interest to the public attending the scoping meetings. Interestingly, most attendees and comment contributors were primarily interested in opening or retaining access to as much trail on public lands as possible, including trail lands administered by US Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Army Corps of Engineers, National Park Service, US Fish and Wildlife Service, and other agencies. Interest was expressed in providing opportunities for long-distance travel experiences, including facilitating access across private lands as necessary, but no strong sentiments were expressed concerning acquisition of private land holdings along the trail route. In contrast, most were strongly supportive of focusing trail development efforts on publicly owned and currently accessible lands. One area where concerns were discussed at length involved clarifying liability for damages or injuries incurred by trail visitors while on private lands.

Additional Resources and Research

The public identified a strong need for additional research on the trail, with particular attention paid to sites. Many comments identified a need for inventory of trail resources that included rock art sites, Spanish cultural resources, in particular the Dominguez Escalante expedition of 1776 and missionary activity, and other trail related resources associated with American Indian activities, as well as post-trail resource related to things such as mining,

homesteading, and land grants. Comments also focused on generating greater knowledge of the material culture associated with the trail.

A consistent feature of public interest all along the trail was the local story. The public saw local historians, historical commissions, museums, small colleges, old and forgotten trail markers and wayside exhibits, as invaluable sources of information for the local trail story. Many people hoped that research into the local trail story would bring about a greater appreciation for local history beyond the Old Spanish Trail. Many people viewed partnerships as the key to cultivating additional research on the local story, and suggested local and state granting programs for things such as school efforts and oral history projects, and interagency cooperation for resource inventories.

Administrative Activities

One theme that emerged during the public scoping was strong support for developing centralized trail administration and establishing a single interagency administrative office. Advocates of this approach hoped to minimize layers of management and chain-of-command and communication problems that have hampered OSTA and public coordination of trail projects and concerns through local trail segment managers. There was also interest in centralized data repositories and centrally coordinated information access tools for grant seekers, private land owners, partnering opportunities, trail management alerts and actions. Trail administration was seen as the lead in coordinating partnerships between funding agencies, grant applicants, project developers, land managers, and the trail association.

Other duties identified for trail administration included interagency coordination for planning, management, resource protection, and monitoring; the development of long-term protection and monitoring plans for historic resources; the identification of opportunities for developing trail experiences on public lands; and developing recreation opportunities on public lands that can provide trail education, trail interpretation, build understanding of trail history and significance. Finally, hopes were expressed that the CMP be used as an opportunity to define terms, including “appropriate uses,” and other vocabulary that might be unique to this trail and management of this trail, and that the CMP present a consistent body of approaches, management goals and objectives, and that these be presented in sufficient detail that plans “tiering off” the CMP are all “tiering” in the same directions with shared goals and understanding.

American Indian Involvement

The public expressed a very strong concern that the American Indian story on the trail will be told, and that American Indian tribes will be consulted early and often during the planning and administration of the trail. The tribal nations, in particular the Ute, Navajo, Piute, Apache, Pueblos, and the California Mission Indians, were identified as valuable sources of information on resources and interpretation.

Many comments expressed the hope that tribal participation in planning and administration would encourage interpretation and education through multiple perspectives and suggested

that the best way to do this would be through oral history projects, extensive consultation with tribal members, including council elders, and school participation. Tribal participation was also identified as a means of expanding the public's and the agencies' understanding of trail history. Tribal participation was also seen as a way to help young people become more aware of their history, familiarize themselves with the land and its resources, interest growing tribal stewardship and conservancy entities in protecting trail resources, and generally remind the public that tribes have a vital interest in the American landscape.

Community Connections

The majority of these comments focused on physical and thematic connections to the historic trail, including on-the-ground heritage resources, related interpretive stories, extant recreational trails, and opportunities for tourism and economic development. On-going community activities that are thematically-related to the trail were mentioned, such as cultural festivals and demonstrations. The opportunity to use the national historic trail designation as a framework upon which to link local community planning and development was mentioned. Concern was expressed about the need to conduct oral histories, to gather and document trail-related information in a timely manner.

Coordination of Existing Designations and Management

Many members of the public, including representatives of local planning councils, development councils, and local governments stressed the opportunities currently available to coordinate routes of various designated trails where they overlap locally. Where possible, the public suggested that trail administration develop portions of this trail (designated trail, bike route, auto tour route) to align with existing designated routes and carry people into and out of designated recreation areas, including federal and state scenic and historic byways, citywide walking trails, local recreation trails, and local, regional, state, or federal recreation areas. Where the trail route and local, state, or federal scenic and historic byway alignments allowed, the public was interested in seeing coordinated interpretation, signage, and route sharing. Where routes were not in close alignment, but where themes coincided, the public was also interested in coordinated promotion, interpretation, and education efforts.

Strong interest was expressed in coordinating planning and development with local, state, federal, and tribal agencies and bureaus, and coordinate planning with recreation master plans, master preservation plans, and master trail plans. In addition, a number noted that the current planning effort afforded an opportunity to address or correct differences in management and access across jurisdictions and conduct interagency planning for protection, management, interpretation, and access to resources.

Corridors

The concept of trail corridors was discussed at length in several meetings and addressed in a number of written comments. There was no consensus on the utility of establishing a uniform corridor for trail management. Instead, a number of issues were raised, including fears that designating a trail corridor of some predetermined width (to encompass the likely travel route, afford sufficient space for developing visitor amenities including companion trails, exhibits, and overlooks, and protect scenic values) would lead to use restrictions on existing industries or restrict the full development of energy or other recreation resources.

Conversely, fears were also expressed that failing to designate a corridor would hamper management efforts. While non-industry members of the public were in favor of establishing protective corridors for scenic and landscape values, industry representatives suggested avoiding exclusive use corridors, limiting designation of management corridors and use prescriptions to those trail segments exhibiting distinct, physical trail traces or the established presence of trail resources, and stressing multiple use and broad access.

Many people noted that the kind of use the trail received during its period of significance created a “corridor” rather than a well-defined track along the trail route. A number of meeting attendees suggested that the trail route be addressed in terms of the qualities present along trail segments (current condition of trace and route, landscape and environment, access, current use, potential for offering “vicarious trail experience” or for serving educational goals, or serving as interpretive location) and that corridor concept be explored as a way of fitting uses to different portions of trail. In some places, there might be no defined corridor, and trail use would be focused on individual trail resources and modern travel routes rather than the historic route. In other places a defined corridor might serve to guide activities and address management goals.

Economic Opportunity

Comments explored options for trail-related tourism and recreation-based activities as a strategy to draw visitors into trail communities. Community strengths, such as hospitality, extant recreational resources, and visitor interactions with local people, were mentioned as draws to the trail. Several comments expressed concerns over the possibility that the NHT designation would stifle economic opportunities, and the possibility that people outside local communities would benefit from trail-related economic development. A hope was expressed that the trail’s management plan would support regional economic benefits through collaboration with and engagement of private enterprises, banks, county tourism boards, regional enterprise zones, and other economic and cultural/historical development organizations.

Education Programs

The majority of these comments focused on ways to provide educational programming about the trail, including “hands-on” activities, publications, traveling kits, self-guided materials, re-enactments, multi-cultural stories, genealogy, and tying into local school curriculum. Several comments mentioned opportunities to partner with youth groups and Elderhostel, to provide life-long learning. Involving tribal youth in trail-related educational activities was mentioned as a specific need, as well as designing programs that promote cross-generational involvement. Utilizing local people and local resources, such as museums and colleges, was mentioned as a way to develop quality educational programs.

Interpretation Delivery/Location

The majority of these comments focused on methods of providing interpretation to trail visitors. These included discussions regarding orientation (on-the-ground placement of signs for trail identification and trail crossings), types of media (wayside exhibits, trailside signs, a variety of publications, websites, museum displays, CDs and tapes, audio broadcasts, photography, etc.) and personal services programs (tours, lectures, guided walks and talks,

cultural demonstrations, etc.). Options for reaching visitors through television and radio, geocaching, GPS markers, and messages in multiple languages were discussed.

In addition to developing new, stand-alone interpretive products, some comments focused on strengthening, or adding to, extant interpretation at trail-related venues such as recreational trailheads, museums, and regional and tribal visitor centers. The need for creativity in reaching and engaging young people was mentioned – methods included providing downloadable interpretive programs to digital audio players, cell phones, and other hand-held devices. Interpretation along water-based sections of the trail could be provided through buoys and underwater trails.

Interpretive Topics/Stories

This topic was the subject of the largest number of comments – members of the general public were knowledgeable of the trail’s history, and willing to share their trail-related stories. The majority of comments provided details of regional/local historical events, and the desire to interpret local history. Comments included recognition of the trail’s antecedents in connection with American Indian trails, the trail’s use during the fur trade era, Hispanic connections during the Mexican period (the period of significance), illicit enslaving of Indian people, and the subsequent, evolving use of the trail by military, immigrant, and other groups. Several people mentioned interpreting natural history, as a way to explain way-finding and describe trail routes. Many comments stressed that interpretation would help generate interest in and support for the trail – and that interpretation should convey the trail’s national importance, as well as convey the local trail stories. These stories need to be inclusive (American Indian, Hispanic, and Anglo-American perspectives) and relevant to visitors.

Location of Trail

Consistent with people’s focus on the local story, many comments focused on the local location of the trail. Many people with expertise in local history provided information about local trail alignments, and made suggestions for identifying the trail in their neighborhoods. The public expressed a strong familiarity and interest with the trail on the local level. A particular area of concern and interest was the North Branch, especially in Taos, the San Luis Valley, the Cochetopa Pass, and the Grand Junction area. Many comments also supported identifying a trail corridor that would make allowances for the difficulties of finding an obscurely marked trail over very difficult terrain.

Logo

Comments generally focused on the design of a logo. Favored concepts included showing the burden of travel and packing, some type of human and animal connection, and the concept of a leader and a follower. Some voiced a desire to see elements of the terrain in the logo, including vegetation. Some comments also hoped to see some element of the Indian heritage of the trail on the logo. At the same time, other comments urged the logo to avoid stereotypes of Mexican heritage such as poorly clad Mexican traders or romantic burro images. Many members of the public urged the trail administration to look at established logos for guidance such as local, county, state, or organization logos for the trail. The Old Spanish Trail

Association proposed a logo design for the trail, and other local county governments urged the planning team to adopt logos that have been in existence in the counties for years.

Marking Trail/Wayfinding

Comments reflected an interesting diversity of thoughts for marking the trail. On the one hand, many people recommended that the trail be well marked, with a consistent trail logo or perhaps with rock cairns or some other element, and a wayside plan that provided historical context and guidance for trail travelers. People thought this was critical because at times it was difficult to find the trail and its resources and guidance on following and experiencing was needed. Making these features simple and vandal proof was also an important concern. Some people saw road crossings as particularly valuable points for marking and interpretation, but also expressed concerns about maintenance. There was also some support for an auto tour route. Significantly, some portions of the trail are underwater today, often in federally owned recreation areas. Many suggestions pointed to the development of a water trail marked by buoys along the original route.

On the other hand, many people expressed interest in developing the Old Spanish Trail as a discovery experience that had only minimal signing and marking, and provided people with only the barest tools necessary to follow the trail. A suggestion for this type of experience included developing geocaching exercises along the trail.

Name of Trail

Comments generally focused on how the trail routes are named today. The trail routes are the Armijo Route, Northern Route, and Northern Branch. Many people found the names Northern Branch and Northern Route confusing, and urged that the Northern Route be renamed the Main Route. Some comments also suggested that certain components of the trail should be referred to by their Indian names, and that those names should be placed alongside the Old Spanish National Historic Trail name at interpretive kiosks, and perhaps even on the logo itself. Some people also suggested that other local names for the trail, reflecting local Hispanic, Mormon, or other use might be identified in certain associated areas.

Natural Resources

This element of the trail received relatively few comments. Interest was expressed in identifying segments of the route that could be restored to historic conditions, connecting the natural history of the trail to preservation efforts and to education efforts, and telling the story of the route finding in terms of the distribution of natural resources along the trail route.

Partners

All along the trail, comments provided names of a wide variety of partners who could be contacted for assistance in research on trail location, resources, and stories; recreational use, trail and interpretation development, open space designation, preservation, brochure development, trail use, etc. Entities identified ranged from local agency contacts to museum, American Indian groups, land owners, city trails programs, Boy Scouts groups, local museums and libraries already partnering with the old Spanish Trail Association, outdoor recreation groups, tour groups such as Elderhostel, local colleges and universities, regional an local planning initiative, and local advisory groups. Many of these potential partners were

already actively engaged in trail protection, interpretation, planning, and/or development and maintenance.

Preservation and Restoration

Discussions of preservation and restoration revolved around the difficulties of identifying trail traces in the field, the scarcity of such traces, the multiple associations of many trail resources, and the difficulties or opportunities presented by preserving a concept rather than physical traces. What developed from these discussions was a consensus that the trail story held a considerable amount of importance, and was equal in importance if not more important than the exact trail route or the occasional trace of the trail itself. This led to a number of observations and comments, including placing an emphasis on preserving opportunities for a “trail experience,” restoring some segments of the route to its historic ecological condition, and focusing on preserving and/or restoring trail landscapes that could provide rich trail experiences.

Many expressed the opinion that because the trail use left only light traces, preservation of these traces is a priority. Associated with this observation was the caution that the trail plan not encourage uses that will damage or degrade trail resources.

Protection

Consistent themes in discussions of trail and resource protection included developing coordinated interagency plans for resource protection and having protection plans in place before promoting public use of trail route.

There was also strong sentiment that the management plan discourage disturbance of backcountry and undeveloped segments of trail and refrain from promoting new or additional uses in areas with undisturbed trail route and landscapes.

There was broad support for restricting motorized uses to existing roads and developed trails. In addition, proposed protection measures included using major roads, paved highways, and existing travel routes as preferred access method for visitors and considering adaptive reuse of construction disturbances, abandoned railroad beds, and utility rights of ways as recreational trails that provide access to trail resources or recreation experiences for the “dust and dirt” crowd.

Rock art sites associated with the trail, both on the trail route and at some distance from the route itself, were singled out by many as needing special protections and resource-specific protection and management plans. Strong support was also expressed for restricting access to sensitive areas and allowing access only under very controlled conditions, including guided tours.

Support for Trail Designation

The public expressed almost universal support for designation of the Old Spanish Trail as a National Historic Trail. No comments were received calling for the revision of the national historic trail status. Comments tended to focus on calling for research and designation of certain routes that were identified in the feasibility study as not meeting the criteria of the

NTSA. The most important of these was the West Fork of the North Branch through the San Luis Valley of southern Colorado. Other comments focused on encouraging the development of the Armijo Route and expressed concern that the Armijo Route would not be marginalized in the development of the Old Spanish NHT.

Types of Use

There was strong consensus that trail uses emphasize historically-associated means of transportation where possible (walking, hiking, equestrian, packtrain, wagon). Other “light” uses were also acceptable; mountain biking was the most frequently mentioned acceptable “light” use. In general, there was support for restricting motorized uses.

Because off-highway vehicle recreation is widely enjoyed in the region crossed by the trail, and because the off-highway vehicle industry represents a significant part of local economies in the western states associated by the trail, many were interested in affording off-highway vehicle experiences of the trail. There was general support for limiting ATV and OHV and other motorized uses to designated travel routes on public lands. There was also general interest in banning motorized uses of historic tracks that follow historic route alignment whether these dated to the period of trail significance or to later uses of the route.

General suggestions for managing use included developing a variety of use options along length of route and within each region; segregating uses where feasible, especially motorized uses and non-motorized uses; developing long-distance (5-10 miles or more in length) hiking, walking, or equestrian opportunities; affording wilderness experiences where possible; encouraging “way-finding experiences” instead of developing hardened or designated trails; affording access to segments of route now under water through interpretation, water-based transport, on-water signage, etc.; developing auto tour routes based on nearby highway alignments to reduce travel on back roads; developing bike tour routes on existing roads; and discouraging development of new trail construction or creation in roadless areas and along route segments with no modern road uses.

Visitor Experience

Comments regarding the types of visitor experience that could be provided along the trail tended to be articulate and well thought-out. There were desires for trail visitors to be engaged in the trail’s history, excited by the range of interpretive and recreational opportunities, and challenged by a sense of “discovery.” The range of opportunities included being able to see sections of the trail, go on guided trips, and enjoy the physical and cultural connections to local communities. Some comments spoke of the need to structure the visitor experience, to keep visitors on paved highways, and off back-roads and unpaved trails. Involving local people in providing visitor experiences was mentioned as a way to engage both locals and out-of-towners, and that building in special local programming would offer visitors opportunities to interact with rural communities and cultures along the trail.

The possibility of attracting visitors to the trail through established recreational activities, and then providing trail interpretation was discussed. There was a desire to provide trail visitors with a rich experience, through an in-depth understanding of the trail’s sense of place and landscape, defined by time and geography. A possible outcome of a quality visitor experience on the trail was the fostering of stewardship for the trail’s resources – in a belief

that such experiences and programming could bring profound attachments to the land and the people who moved and lived along the Old Spanish Trail.

DRAFT PLANNING CRITERIA

The following draft planning criteria were published in the NOI and have been identified to guide the development of the CMP/EIS:

- The plan will be completed in compliance with Section 5(a) of the National Trails System Act and all other applicable laws. The plan will meet the requirements of Public Law 107-325 (the Old Spanish Trail Recognition Act of 2002) to protect the trail's natural and historic resources and recreation opportunities.
- The planning team will work cooperatively with the states of New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, and California; tribal governments; county and local governments; other federal agencies; and interested individuals, groups, and agencies. Public participation will be encouraged throughout the process.
- The planning team will work cooperatively with landowners along the trail corridor.
- The planning process will include an environmental impact statement that will comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) guidelines.
- The plan will emphasize the protection and enhancement of the historic values of the trail, while providing the public with opportunities for compatible recreation opportunities.
- Development and management of the trail will be designed to harmonize with and complement any established land use plan for the specific area in order to ensure continued benefits from the land (NTSA, Section 7 (a) (2)).
- The lifestyles and concerns of area residents, including grazing and hunting, will be recognized in the plan. The plan will also consider the impact of trail administration and management on adjacent communities and community desires for an association and connection with the trail and trail resources
- The planning process will involve tribal governments, and will provide strategies for the protection of recognized traditional uses.
- Decisions in this plan will strive to be as compatible as possible with existing plans and policies of adjacent local, regional, state, tribal, and federal agencies, as long as the decisions are in conformance with Congressional direction and federal laws, regulation, and policy.
- The location of the trail has been determined on the basis of historical information and some field surveys, and will be further refined to meet the direction of the activation memorandum that Geographic Information Systems (GIS) will be used "as

an invaluable aid in administering the trail, and as a means by which the public can be provided accurate trail mapping as quickly as possible.”

- Private landowner’s rights will be respected. During the comprehensive management planning process, team members will enter private lands only with the permission of the landowner.
- Lands, or interest in lands, will only be acquired on a willing-seller basis.
- Lands, or interests in lands, acquired by federal agencies to accomplish the purposes for which the trail was designated, will be managed consistent with this plan and the National Trails System Act.
- Public and non-governmental organizations and academic institutions will be consulted.

SUMMARY OF FUTURE STEPS IN THE PLANNING PROCESS

INTRODUCTION

The CMP/EIS process, which is scheduled for completion by September 30, 2008, consists of the following steps:

- 1) Develop pre-plan agreement for NPS and BLM
- 2) Gather data and contact agencies and stakeholders along the trail
- 3) Conduct public scoping
- 4) Define purpose and need/develop preliminary alternatives
- 5) Prepare draft plan/environmental document
- 6) Identify environmental impacts and select preferred alternative
- 7) Public review of draft plan/environmental document
- 8) Analysis of public comment
- 9) Prepare final plan/decision document
- 10) Release final plan/decision document to the public

The planning team has completed steps 1 through 3, and currently is working to complete Steps 4 and 5.

A range of reasonable alternatives, including an alternative considering no action, as required by NEPA, will be developed and analyzed in the EIS. Potential impacts of the alternatives will be assessed and the results of the analysis will be documented in a preliminary CMP/EIS, which the public will be asked to review in fall 2007. Comments on the preliminary CMP/EIS received from agencies and the public will be considered and incorporated into the Proposed CMP/EIS, to be completed in summer 2008. After a Governor's Consistency Review and public protest period, the BLM and NPS will issue a Decision Record and an approved CMP, scheduled for late 2008.

The BLM and NPS will continue to consider public comments through the CMP/EIS process. Periodic updates on CMP/EIS progress will be sent to those on the mailing list. Information about CMP/EIS progress can also be obtained from the NPS websites <http://parkplanning.gov>, www.nps.gov/olsp, and the BLM New Mexico State Office website, www.blm.nm.gov.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Media Releases

New Mexico	Community	Date
Print		
<i>The Taos News</i>	Taos	February 3, 2006
<i>The New Mexican</i>	Santa Fe	February 3, 2006
<i>The Aztec Local News</i>	Aztec	February 3, 2006
<i>The Farmington Daily Times</i>	Farmington	February 3, 2006
<i>Journal North</i>	Santa Fe	February 3, 2006
<i>Lordsburg Daily News</i>	Lordsburg	February 3, 2006
<i>Ruidoso News</i>	Ruidoso	February 3, 2006
<i>Santa Fe Reporter</i>	Santa Fe	February 3, 2006
<i>T or C Herald</i>	Truth or Consequences	February 3, 2006
<i>T or C Sun</i>	Truth or Consequences	February 3, 2006
<i>Roswell Daily Record</i>	Roswell	February 3, 2006
<i>Alamogordo Daily News</i>	Alamogordo	February 3, 2006
<i>Gallup Independent</i>	Gallup	February 3, 2006
<i>Current Argus</i>	Carlsbad	February 3, 2006
<i>Hobbs Daily</i>	Hobbs	February 3, 2006
<i>Las Cruces Sun</i>	Las Cruces	February 3, 2006
AP	Albuquerque	February 3, 2006
Broadcast		
<i>Channels 2 (KASA TV, FOX), 4 (KOB TV, NBC), 7 (KOAT TV, ABC), 13 (KRQE TV, CBS), 5 (KNME TV, PBS)</i>	Albuquerque	February 3, 2006
<i>KCCC, 930</i>	Carlsbad	February 3, 2006
<i>KDEM, Deming Radio 94.3</i>	Deming	February 3, 2006
<i>KYKK, 1110</i>	Hobbs	February 3, 2006
<i>KGRT, 103.9</i>	Las Cruces	February 3, 2006
<i>KMVR, Magic 105</i>	Las Cruces	February 3, 2006
<i>KBCQ, 97.1</i>	Roswell	February 3, 2006
<i>KBIM, 910</i>	Roswell	February 3, 2006
<i>KPSA, 1230</i>	Roswell	February 3, 2006
<i>KVSF, 1260</i>	Santa Fe	February 3, 2006
<i>KNFT, 950</i>	Santa Fe	February 3, 2006
<i>KKIT, 99.1</i>	Taos	February 3, 2006
Colorado		
Print		
<i>Durango Herald</i>	Durango	February 10, 2006
<i>Valley Courier</i>	Alamosa	February 10, 2006
<i>Gunnison Country Times</i>	Gunnison	February 10, 2006
<i>Crestone Eagle</i>	Crestone	February 13, 2006
<i>Pueblo Chieftain</i>	Pueblo	February 13, 2006
<i>Center Post Dispatch</i>	Center	February 13, 2006
<i>Valley Publishing</i>	Monte Vista	Ca. February 15, 2006
<i>West Mountain Tribune</i>	Westcliffe	
Broadcast		
<i>KRZA</i>	Alamosa/San Luis Valley	

New Mexico	Community	Date
Arizona		
Print		
<i>Arizona Daily Sun</i>	Flagstaff	March 3, 2006
<i>Lake Powell Chronicle</i>	Page	March 3, 2006
<i>The Spectrum</i>	St. George, UT	March 3, 2006
<i>Southern Utah News</i>	Kanab, UT	March 3, 2006
Broadcast		
<i>KOLT Country 107.5/92.5</i>	Flagstaff/Prescott	March 3, 2006
<i>KFLX The New Eagle 105.1/97.1</i>	Flagstaff/Prescott	March 3, 2006
<i>Cool 96.7 Rock and Roll Oldies</i>	Flagstaff/Prescott	March 3, 2006
<i>KTNN, 660</i>	Window Rock	March 3, 2006
<i>KNAU</i>	Flagstaff	March 3, 2006
<i>KAFF, 930/93</i>	Flagstaff	March 3, 2006
<i>KXAZ, 93.3</i>	Page	March 3, 2006
<i>KMGH, 93.9</i>	Flagstaff	March 3, 2006
<i>Radio Flagstaff, 600</i>	Flagstaff	March 3, 2006
Nevada		
Print		
<i>Review-Journal</i>	Las Vegas	March 23, 2006
<i>Las Vegas Sun</i>	Las Vegas	March 23, 2006
<i>Associated Press</i>	Las Vegas	March 23, 2006
<i>Pahrump Valley Times</i>	Pahrump	March 23, 2006
<i>Nellis AFB Bullseye</i>	Las Vegas	March 23, 2006
<i>Boulder City News</i>	Boulder City	March 23, 2006
<i>Laughlin Times</i>	Laughlin	March 23, 2006
<i>Henderson Home News</i>	Henderson	March 23, 2006
<i>Moapa Valley Progress</i>	Overton	March 23, 2006
<i>Desert Valley Times</i>	Mesquite	March 23, 2006
<i>El Tiempo Libre</i>	Las Vegas	March 23, 2006
<i>The View Newspapers</i>	Las Vegas	March 23, 2006
Broadcast		
<i>Channels 3 (CBS), 5 (Fox), 8 (ABC), 13 (NBC), 21 (WB)</i>	Las Vegas	March 23, 2006
<i>Channel 2 (Laughlin)</i>	Laughlin	March 23, 2006
<i>Channel 41 (Public Access)</i>	Las Vegas	March 23, 2006
<i>KNPR, 88.9</i>	Las Vegas	March 23, 2006
<i>KNUU, 970</i>	Las Vegas	March 23, 2006
<i>KDWN, 720</i>	Las Vegas	March 23, 2006
<i>KLAV, 1230</i>	Las Vegas	March 23, 2006
<i>Metro Skyview News</i>	Las Vegas	March 23, 2006
<i>KXNT, 840</i>	Las Vegas	March 23, 2006
<i>Telemundo</i>	Las Vegas	March 23, 2006
<i>Univision</i>	Las Vegas	March 23, 2006
Utah		
Print		
<i>Utah Press Association</i>	Salt Lake City	March 27, 2006
<i>The Beaver Press</i>	Beaver	March 27, 2006
<i>Box Elder News Journal</i>	Brigham City	March 27, 2006
<i>Canyon Country Zephyr</i>	Moab	March 27, 2006

New Mexico	Community	Date
<i>City Weekly</i>	Salt Lake City	March 27, 2006
<i>Daily Journal</i>	Orem	March 27, 2006
<i>The Daily Universe</i>	Provo	March 27, 2006
<i>Davis County Clipper</i>	Bountiful	March 27, 2006
<i>Deseret News</i>	Salt Lake City	March 27, 2006
<i>Emery County Progress</i>	Castle Dale	March 27, 2006
<i>The Event</i>	Salt Lake City	March 27, 2006
<i>Hark The Herald</i>	Provo	March 27, 2006
<i>The Herald Journal</i>	Logan	March 27, 2006
<i>Hilltop Times</i>	Hill AFB	March 27, 2006
<i>Moab's Times Independent</i>	Moab	March 27, 2006
<i>Morgan Valley Weekly</i>	Morgan	March 27, 2006
<i>New Utah</i>	Lehi	March 27, 2006
<i>Park Record</i>	Park City	March 27, 2006
<i>The Richfield Reaper</i>	Richfield	March 27, 2006
<i>Salina Sun</i>	Salina	March 27, 2006
<i>The Salt Lake Tribune</i>	Salt Lake City	March 27, 2006
<i>The Signpost</i>	Weber State University	March 27, 2006
<i>The Spectrum</i>	St. George	March 27, 2006
<i>Sun Advocate</i>	Price	March 27, 2006
<i>Standard-Examiner</i>	Ogden	March 27, 2006
<i>Southern Utah News</i>	Kanab	March 27, 2006
<i>Times News</i>	Nephi	March 27, 2006
<i>Transcript Bulletin</i>	Tooele	March 27, 2006
<i>Utah Statesman Online</i>	Logan	March 27, 2006
<i>Uintah Basin Standard</i>	Roosevelt	March 27, 2006
<i>Valley News and Salina Sun</i>	Gunnison, CO	March 27, 2006
<i>Vernal Express</i>	Vernal	March 27, 2006
<i>Wasatch Wave</i>	Heber	March 27, 2006
Broadcast		
<i>Channels 2 (KUTV), 4 (KTVX, ABC), 5 (KSL, NBC), 13 (KSTU, FOX)</i>	Salt Lake City	March 27, 2006
<i>KUER, 90</i>	Salt Lake City	March 27, 2006
<i>KSL, 1160/102.7</i>	Salt Lake City	March 27, 2006
<i>KAJJ, 103.5</i>	Monticello	March 27, 2006
<i>KAGJ, 89.5</i>	Ephraim	March 27, 2006
<i>KALL, 700</i>	North Salt Lake City	March 27, 2006
<i>KANN, 1120</i>	Roy	March 27, 2006
<i>KARB, 98.3</i>	Price	March 27, 2006
<i>KBEE, 860</i>	Salt Lake City	March 27, 2006
<i>KBEE, 98.7</i>	Salt Lake City	March 27, 2006
<i>KBER, 101.1</i>	Ogden	March 27, 2006
<i>KBJA, 1640</i>	Sandy	March 27, 2006
<i>KBLQ, 92.9</i>	Logan	March 27, 2006
<i>KBNZ, 104.9</i>	Tremonton	March 27, 2006
<i>KBYU, 89.1</i>	Provo	March 27, 2006
<i>KBZN, 97.9</i>	Ogden	March 27, 2006
<i>KCPW, 88.3</i>	Salt Lake City	March 27, 2006
<i>KCPX, 105.7</i>	Centerville	March 27, 2006
<i>KCNR, 860</i>	Salt Lake City	March 27, 2006
<i>KCUA, 92.5</i>	Coalville	March 27, 2006
<i>KCYN, 97.1</i>	Moab	March 27, 2006

New Mexico	Community	Date
<i>KCYQ, 93.7</i>	Richfield	March 27, 2006
<i>KDXU, 890</i>	Saint George	March 27, 2006
<i>KDYL, 1280</i>	Salt Lake City	March 27, 2006
<i>KENZ, 107.5</i>	Orem	March 27, 2006
<i>KEYY, 1450</i>	Provo	March 27, 2006
<i>KFNZ, 1320</i>	Salt Lake City	March 27, 2006
<i>KGNT, 103.9</i>	Smithfield	March 27, 2006
<i>KHQN, 1480</i>	Spanish Fork	March 27, 2006
<i>KIFX, 98.5</i>	Roosevelt	March 27, 2006
<i>KIQN, 1010</i>	Tooele	March 27, 2006
<i>KISN, 97.1</i>	Salt Lake City	March 27, 2006
<i>KJQN, 100.7</i>	Brigham City	March 27, 2006
<i>KJQS, 1230</i>	Murray	March 27, 2006
<i>KKAT, 101.9</i>	Ogden	March 27, 2006
<i>KKDS, 1060</i>	South Salt Lake	March 27, 2006
<i>KLCY, 105.9</i>	Vernal	March 27, 2006
<i>KLGL, 97.5</i>	Richfield	March 27, 2006
<i>KLGN, 1390</i>	Logan	March 27, 2006
<i>KLLB, 1510</i>	West Jordan	March 27, 2006
<i>KLO, 1430</i>	Ogden	March 27, 2006
<i>KMDG, 103.9</i>	Nephi	March 27, 2006
<i>KMGR, 95.7</i>	Delta	March 27, 2006
<i>KMRI, 1550</i>	West Valley City	March 27, 2006
<i>KMTI, 650</i>	Manti	March 27, 2006
<i>KMXU, 105.1</i>	Manti	March 27, 2006
<i>KNAK, 540</i>	Delta	March 27, 2006
<i>KNCR, 1320</i>	Salt Lake City	March 27, 2006
<i>KNEU, 1250</i>	Roosevelt	March 27, 2006
<i>KNFL, 104.9</i>	Tremonton	March 27, 2006
<i>KNNZ, 940</i>	Cedar City	March 27, 2006
<i>KNRS, 570</i>	Salt Lake City	March 27, 2006
<i>KOAL, 750</i>	Price	March 27, 2006
<i>KODJ, 94.1</i>	Salt Lake City	March 27, 2006
<i>KOEZ, 105.1</i>	Saint George	March 27, 2006
<i>KOHS, 91.7</i>	Orem	March 27, 2006
<i>KONY, 99.9</i>	Saint George	March 27, 2006
<i>KOSY, 106.5</i>	Spanish Fork	March 27, 2006
<i>KOVO, 960</i>	Provo	March 27, 2006
<i>KPCW, 91.9</i>	Park City	March 27, 2006
<i>KPGR, 88.1</i>	Pleasant Grove	March 27, 2006
<i>KPLD, 101.1</i>	Kanab	March 27, 2006
<i>KQMB, 102.7</i>	Midvale	March 27, 2006
<i>KRAR, 106.9</i>	Brigham City	March 27, 2006
<i>KRCL, 90.9</i>	Salt Lake City	March 27, 2006
<i>KREC, 98.1</i>	Brian Head	March 27, 2006
<i>KRSP, 103.5</i>	Salt Lake City	March 27, 2006
<i>KSFI, 100.3</i>	Salt Lake City	March 27, 2006
<i>KSGO, 1600</i>	Centerville	March 27, 2006
<i>KSLL, 1080</i>	Price	March 27, 2006
<i>KSNM, 93.5</i>	Saint George	March 27, 2006
<i>KSOP, 1370</i>	South Salt Lake	March 27, 2006
<i>KSOP, 104.3</i>	Salt Lake City	March 27, 2006

New Mexico	Community	Date
<i>KSOS, 800</i>	Brigham City	March 27, 2006
<i>KSRR, 1400</i>	Provo	March 27, 2006
<i>KRSP, 103.5</i>	Salt Lake City	March 27, 2006
<i>KSUB, 590</i>	Cedar City	March 27, 2006
<i>KSUU, 91.1</i>	Cedar City	March 27, 2006
<i>KSVC, 980</i>	Richfield	March 27, 2006
<i>KSVN, 730</i>	Ogden	March 27, 2006
<i>KTCE, 92.3</i>	Payson	March 27, 2006
<i>KTKK, 630</i>	Sandy	March 27, 2006
<i>KUBL, 93.3</i>	Salt Lake City	March 27, 2006
<i>KUDD, 107.9</i>	Roy	March 27, 2006
<i>KUER, 90.1</i>	Salt Lake City	March 27, 2006
<i>KUFR, 91.7</i>	Salt Lake City	March 27, 2006
<i>KUMT, 105.7</i>	Salt Lake City	March 27, 2006
<i>KUNF, 1210</i>	Washington	March 27, 2006
<i>KURR, 99.5</i>	Bountiful	March 27, 2006
<i>KUSR, 89.5</i>	Logan	March 27, 2006
<i>KUSU, 91.5</i>	Logan	March 27, 2006
<i>KUTE, 600</i>	Salt Lake City	March 27, 2006
<i>KUUU, 92.1</i>	Tooele	March 27, 2006
<i>KVEL, 920</i>	Vernal	March 27, 2006
<i>KVFX, 94.5</i>	Logan	March 27, 2006
<i>KVNU, 610</i>	Logan	March 27, 2006
<i>KWCR, 88.1</i>	Ogden	March 27, 2006
<i>KWDZ, 910</i>	Salt Lake City	March 27, 2006
<i>KWKD, 102.3</i>	Randolph	March 27, 2006
<i>KWSA, 100.9</i>	Price	March 27, 2006
<i>KXBN, 94.9</i>	Cedar City	March 27, 2006
<i>KXFF, 92.5</i>	Cedar City	March 27, 2006
<i>KXOL, 1660</i>	Brigham City	March 27, 2006
<i>KXRK, 96.3</i>	Provo	March 27, 2006
<i>KXRQ, 94.3</i>	Roosevelt	March 27, 2006
<i>KYFO, 1490</i>	Ogden	March 27, 2006
<i>KYFO, 95.5</i>	Ogden	March 27, 2006
<i>KZHK, 95.9</i>	Saint George	March 27, 2006
<i>KZHT, 94.9</i>	Provo	March 27, 2006
<i>KZMU, 89.7</i>	Moab	March 27, 2006
<i>KZNS, 1280</i>	Salt Lake City	March 27, 2006
<i>KZNU, 1450</i>	Saint George	March 27, 2006
California		
Print		
<i>Daily Press</i>	Victorville	April 30 & May 8, 2006
<i>Desert Dispatch</i>	Barstow	April 30 & May 8, 2006
<i>Daily Independent</i>	Ridgecrest	April 30, 2006
Valleywide Newspaper Group	All Victorville area	April 30 & May 8, 2006
<i>Hi Desert Star</i>	Yucca Valley	April 30 & May 8, 2006
<i>Desert Trail</i>	Twentynine Palms	April 30 & May 8, 2006
<i>Daily Independent</i>	Ridgecrest	May 8, 2006
<i>Press Enterprise</i>	Riverside	April 30 & May 9, 2006
<i>San Bernardino Sun</i>	San Bernardino	April 30 & May 9, 2006
News Mirror Publishing Group	Inland Empire	April 30 and May 9, 2006

New Mexico	Community	Date
<i>Los Angeles Daily News</i>	Los Angeles	April 30 & May 10, 2006
<i>Los Angeles Times</i>	Los Angeles	April 30 & May 10, 2006
Broadcast		
<i>Channels 7 (KABC-TV), 4 (KNBC-TV)</i>	Inland Empire & L.A.	May 5 & 9, 2006
<i>KNX – Public Radio</i>	Riverside – Inland Empire	May 5 & 9, 2006

Appendix 2. Written Comments Summary

Subject	Comments
Access	
Additional Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify sites, both rock art and others, of special public, scientific and Native American religious significance (Colorado Archaeological Society) • Prepare an inter-agency inventory of rock art, as well as other archeological sites, along the route of the Old Spanish NHT (Colorado Archaeological Society)
Additional Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local museums in Moab and Green River and Grand County Historical Preservation Commission (Pierson) • Smith Society, 8366 Mediterranean Way, Sacramento, CA 95826 (Youker) • Adventure Cycling, Missoula, MT (R. Knudson) Adventure Cycling Association, 150 E. Pine, Missoula, MT 59802, www.adventurecycling.org (D Knudson) • The University Improvement Corps TUIC, University of Colorado, PO Box 1140, Boulder, CO 80306
Administrative Activities (NHT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify opportunities on public lands where trail route can be identified and/or duplicated for public use and travel/recreation (Kelly) • Tie hiking trail maintenance to SAFETEA-LU, trail budgets from federal agencies including NPS, BLM, USFS, and Fish and Wildlife, Land and Water Conservation Fund, Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance (Youker) • Create inter-agency, confidential inventory of rock art and other archaeological sites including those on private land public lands readily accessible to the OSNHT (Colorado Rock Art Association) • Prepare an inter-agency inventory of rock art, as well as other archeological sites, along the route of the Old Spanish NHT (Colorado Archaeological Society) • Identify those sites that may be of special public interest because of current public use on commercial or public agency lands or high potential intrinsic interest (Colorado Rock Art Association) • Conduct inter-agency planning for protection, management, interpretation and viewing of selected panels and sites, including side trip spurs or loops from the NHT to visit certain rock art sites (Colorado Rock Art Association) • Regular monitoring of the success of protection and sustainability of the sites with provisions and resources to adjust management to meet protection needs (Colorado Rock Art Association) • Methods of limiting or barring access to other sites that require permanent or periodic exclusion of OSNHT visitors (Colorado Rock Art Association) • Develop interpretation activities in consultation with Taos Pueblo and the city and schools of Taos, NM (J&D Knudson) • Official and/or association trail literature should point to visitor opportunities along the trail (D Knudson) • Build partnerships such as exist between OSTA and Colorado agencies into the operation and administration of the trail (D Knudson) • The CMP should outline ways in which groups and individuals (especially banks, county tourism boards, regional enterprise zones, etc.) can collaborate with the NHT administration and the OSTA (D Knudson) • Develop handbooks for tour guides for each major trail segment that focus on trail history, social history—administrative responsibility to be shared with OSTA and tour operators (D Knudson) • Should be a data access site for virtual access and procedures for cost sharing, grants, access to resources for private owners to acquire materials such as fencing, signs, etc. (Matheson) • Establish a single management point, not fractured contact locations (Matheson) • Promote resource sharing, using wildlife “type” contracts, grants from BLM (Matheson) • Collective-balanced management with centralized authority and repositories for sites,

Subject	Comments
	activities, management (Matheson) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy guidance from BLM/USFS to assist local communities (Matheson) • Construct recreation trails on public lands, especially to augment or complement those areas where exact location of trail not known. Recreational trails terrifically important in our increasingly stay-in-front-of-the-tv, not-outdoorsy, increasingly portly, car-oriented culture (Alexander) • Create a long-term interagency plan for constant monitoring for the rock art sites, with contingency plans for limited or “no” access for critical or threatened fragile sites (Colorado Archaeological Society) • Federal government should take no action and leave the land and the story for the local people (Trujillo)
American Indian Involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mojaves, Utes, Paiutes, Navajos, Apaches, and Pueblos were the real creators of the trail and they should be included (Knudson) • Develop interpretation activities in consultation with Taos Pueblo and the city and schools of Taos, NM (J&D Knudson) • Utes and others may have oral history about significant ceremonial use of Cochetopa Pass; Apaches may have similar traditional events near Dulce that they would be willing to share or describe in exhibits (D Knudson)
Community Connections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associated communities list, see map (Mackanness)
Coordination of Existing Designations and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State of Nevada needs to name HWY 160 through Pahrump Valley, the Old Spanish Trail Highway to avoid travelers’ confusion. It has that name in California (Hull) • Need to determine Cochetopa or North Pass Route because FS prepared to manage Cochetopa Pass as Old Spanish Trail. Fear of losing protection there if designation goes to Northern Pass (McCormick) • There is enough room along the historically significant route to accommodate oil and gas and the trail (McNall) • Coordinate with Cedar City trail system from Cedar City to Three Peaks Recreation Area (Dangerfield) • Coordination with trail systems already existing is preferred over advocating for construction of museums and visitor centers (Dangerfield) • City of Aztec, Aztec Trails and Open Space Committee working on development of substantial trail system adjacent to river to connect Aztec Ruins National Monument, the Animas River, several park systems and Historic Downtown Aztec. Wish to collaborate with the development of Aztec’s trail system and management planning for Old Spanish Trail. Incorporate key elements of the trail into development of the Aztec River Trail System (City of Aztec) • Integrate trail with the Three Peaks Recreation Area (mountain biking, camping, etc.) northwest of Cedar City and due west of Enoch (Dangerfield) • Use/tie in to Cedar City city-wide trail system that may eventually link downtown and Coal Creek to the Three Peaks area. Coordinate with Iron County Trail committee. Have almost 3 miles of trail already and partial funding for a grant to complete a section of trail from the baseball complex on 200 North along the creek to I-15 (Dangerfield) • Use crossings, such as Continental Divide, and spur trails as good opportunities for joint facilities, interpretation, and other recreation appropriate to the site (bird watching, mountain bicycling, wilderness experiences, cultural interpretation, observations of cultural celebrations (D Knudson) • Coordinate Spanish Trail with USFS West Side Recreation Master Plan for trails, Pahrump Valley Planning District (Pahrump Public Lands Advisory Board, Jim Petell, Chairman)
Corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit expansion of corridor, have single focal point for trail interests (Matheson) • No withdrawal from public domain, no wilderness designations (Matheson) • Limit management corridor to only those areas of the trail that are specifically well known. Do not apply corridor (stipulations, protections, etc.) to the generic route (Burlington)

Subject	Comments
	<p>Resources)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine criteria for applying corridor model to specifically-identified segments with regard to mapping of sensitive areas, identification of historic and archaeological features and settings, potential for connection to adjacent communities and other trail systems, identification of disturbed areas along trail, identification of generalized areas, where trail not physically located to date, as well as relationship of trail to sensitive areas, proximity to community parks, schools,, nature centers, etc., safety, and trail maintenance considerations (Burlington Resources) • Members of various industries, specifically oil and gas, as well as environmental groups should be involved in the development of the proposed alternatives to ensure that all concerns regarding multi-use of lands within corridor and surrounding trail are addressed appropriately (Burlington Resources)
Economic Opportunity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I see this National Historic Trail as a potential engine for economic enhancement; I hope that the CMP will describe various ways that this engine can best turn out economic benefits for the San Luis Valley region, including collaboration with and engagement of private enterprises, banks, county tourism boards, regional enterprise zones, and other economic and cultural/historical development organizations (D Knudson)
Education Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get Ben Nighthorse Campbell to lead horse trips on the trail (Youker) • Fishlake National Forest doing Passport-In-Time program to plan interpretation about trail along Fish Lake cutoff where Kit Carson camped in 1848 (Leonard) • Enlist active involvement of Taos Pueblo people and the city and schools of Taos, NM (J&D Knudson) • How can administrators and the OSTA best collaborate with schools and other groups to involve learners in the story of the OST? (J&D Knudson) • Ute Mountain Ute guided tours good educational/cultural opportunities for visitors (D Knudson) • Utes and others may have oral history about significant ceremonial use of Cochetopa Pass; Apaches may have similar traditional events near Dulce that they would be willing to share or describe in exhibits (D Knudson) • Would like grandparent/grandchildren connections and activities such as short, 5-mile hike sections, bicycle or horseback riding, learning about natural features, packing a mule and leading a train for a mile or five (J Knudson) • Educational opportunities to learn about economics involved, issues, challenges, ways to design, facilitate, plan trails, national historic trails, recreation trails, other trails and partners/associations (J Knudson) • Hear stories of all cultures: Utes, Hispanics, Anglos (J Knudson) • Study weaving, patterns of serapes and trail goods (J Knudson) • Interact with descendants, see cemeteries, geneology charts of a family (J Knudson) • Understand reasons, feelings, anxieties, planning that went into joining an expedition—daily life, fears, problems (J Knudson) • Elderhostel programs for general public, grandparent/grandchild program, symposiums while camping somewhere such as Dunes, Mesa Verde (J Knudson) • Research family histories together, on-site exploration, GIS data, family trees, publish family histories (J Knudson) • Visit descendants and hear family stories of trail (J Knudson) • Have all 4th and 5th graders in US get an introduction to national historic trails and this trail (J Knudson) • Develop an exhibit or display plus books or book lists for all school libraries and public libraries (J Knudson) • I have frameworks for OST/CR curriculum, Camino Real Colonial Road North, PO Box 366, Rancho de Taos, NM llogra@kitcarson.net (Rivera)
High Potential Sites and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include Trinchera Rock Art Site and San Luis Rock Art Sites (Nagel) • Resting Springs Ranch is a High Potential Site (Hull)

Subject	Comments
Segments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kit Carson Home and Museum (Drummond) • Arches NM headquarters, on park side of road cut is small remnant of the OST and later dugway cut by Mormon missionary pioneers in 1855. Also petroglyphs and Tom Farrer, 1879 inscription. Can see dugway and trail from new visitor center. Use window created by the western most roof support of the patio roof for location of interpretive signage (Pierson) • Spanish Trail crossing of the Animas River and the ascent of Blue Mesa to the vicinity of Ridges Basin, with map by Steven K Madsen, 1996 (Heikes)
Interpretation Delivery/ Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use geocaching as a way to in encourage interpretation of site (Dornan) • At kiosks and trail markers, put local Indian name for trail alongside “Old Spanish Trail” (anon.) • Seek to tell story at Kit Carson Home and Museum in Taos (Drummond) • Support GPS markers (McNall) • Consider developing a visitor center in Cedar City, UT. It’s multicultural and a crossroads (Penny) • Put visitor center at the junction of two trails, Floy Junction, or Little Grande (D&RGW siding and section house). Interpret OST and later users, including Fremont, Gunnison, Beale and Heap, Wooton, Carson, Col. Loring, Col. Canby, the D&RGW narrow gauge and standard gauge, Midland Auto Trail, Highways 50/6 and I-70, etc. Use Utah DOT rest stops on I-70 (Pierson) • Can see dugway and trail from new visitor center at Arches. Use window created by the western most roof support of the patio roof for location of interpretive signage (Pierson) • Signage exists at Paiute Springs, Kane Springs rest area, Moab’s Old City Park, the Colorado River crossing at Lion’s Park, Gunnison’s crossing at Green River (Pierson) • Dan O’Laury Museum at Moab and Arches Visitor Center mention OST (Pierson) • Good places to add interpretation of OST are Westwater Landing, Cisco Pump House and Take Out, McGraw Bottom, Floy Junction, Mile Post 59 on the state line, Paiute Springs, Casa Colorado, Looking Glass Rock, Kane Springs, Blue Hill, Old City Park, Arches Visitor Center, Upper Courthouse Spring, Brink Spring, Green River Crossing on the South Branch (Pierson) • Emery County OST markers in place along trail (Emery County Commissioners, OSTA) • Use/tie in to Cedar City city-wide trail system that may eventually link downtown and Coal Creek to the Three Peaks area. Coordinate with Iron County Trail committee. Have almost 3 miles of trail already and partial funding for a grant to complete a section of trail from the baseball complex on 200 North along the creek to I-15 (Dangerfield) • Well-planned trail system linking OST with recreational activities at Three Peaks preferable to another museum in Cedar City (Dangerfield) • Put OST interpretation on area recreation trails, whether on exact trace or not (Alexander) • Drum demonstrations, crafts skill session, or demonstration of traditional cooking by a museum employee or volunteer, as well as guided or self-guided tours at Southern Ute Cultural Center and Museum (D Knudson) • Ute Mountain Ute Tribal park can give visitors a first-hand feel for Armijo’s OST route along the Mancos River (D Knudson) • Develop an auto tour guidebook plus well-spaced kiosks and museum/visitor center exhibits at Trail Partner sites for interpretation (D Knudson) • Special programs or exhibits or demonstrations at tribal sites and communities, federal properties, state lands, local sites, and perhaps at commercial sites would enrich the experience (D Knudson) • Develop commercial bus tour interpretation with special thematic materials to tie together various stops along the OSNHT route/corridor (D Knudson) • Develop handbooks for tour guides for each major trail segment that focus on trail history, social history—administrative responsibility to be shared with OSTA and tour operators (D Knudson) • Create interpretive stops for short, local tours which include opportunities for hiking, biking, horseback riding, and 1-10 mile drives on parallel or corridor roads. Mark “trail heads” for

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	<p>these short segments with distinctive sculpture or “visitor-attracting” signs (D Knudson)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop special tours, such as the commercial wagon and horseback train rides (D Knudson) • ATVs and snowmobiles would be inappropriate except in very special resource situations. Motorbikes would be okay on highways and country roads but not on trails (D Knudson) • Build in special local programming to offer visitors opportunities to interact with rural communities and cultures along the trail. Some already exist, including: Ute Mountain Tribal Park, southwest Colorado May- October tours; Pipe Spring National Monument and Kaibab Paiute interpreter programs include Paiute lore and food sharing; Pueblo dances, tours, and special events; Tierra Wools, Los Ojos (Tierra Amarillo), NM, do demonstrations of Rio Grande style weaving and trade goods in their coop store; San Luis has a museum, La Vega, church, chapel on the hill, and the exquisitely sculptured Stations of the Cross; Navajo National Monument offers conducted tours into Tsegi Canyon and do craft demonstrations; San Gabriel Mission has self-guided tours of the mission grounds (D Knudson) • Special programming experiences can bring profound attachments to the land and the people who moved and lived along the Old Spanish Trail. They can help us appreciate the victories, the still-burning heartaches, the love stories, the cultural diversity, pride and richness which still live in the communities. Traveling this trail and visiting these communities gives people personal interactions, leads visitors through little-known rural America, from high mountains to high desert and leads them through intensive urban areas that were once rich pastures, walnut, and fruit groves (D Knudson) • Kit Carson Home & Museum Inc. of Taos, to help develop wayside centers at Ranchos de Taos and Taos businesses, include paintings, publications, brochures, maps, visuals, signage, and theme paintings by Lloyd D. Rivera. Also installations at San Luis, Ft. Garland, Ft. Carson, Boggsville, Bent’s Fort, Kit Carson, Trinidad, Raton, Cimarron, Rayado, Alamosa, Monte Vista, Del Norte (Rivera) • Have Kit Carson Home & Museum serve as Old Spanish Trail Interpretive Center in Taos (Rivera) • Follow up on plans for a Transportation Museum in Mesquite (Corbett) • Hiking and biking trails, ATV/OHV routes, kayaking routes would work well along the Virgin River from Mesquite to Lake Mead. There is an existing 4WD route from Mesquite via Old Highway 91, down Halfway Wash to the river, then along the river to a site that was a gun club where the road goes up and over Mormon Mesa to Overton. This is a popular OHV route that passes the OST/Mormon Trail remnant that ascends Mormon Mesa from Halfway Wash (Corbett) • Water-based recreation good along Virgin River. Copy Lewis and Clark kayak/canoe launch concepts on the Virgin with interpretive information. Also, consider opportunity to reach boaters and scuba divers in Lake Mead with shore-side interpretation at various marinas including Overton Beach, Echo Bay and Callville Bay; floating buoys could capture another audience; also can highlight this at Lake Mead Visitor Center (Corbett) • Use extant section of Old Highway 91 that parallels present day I-15 across Mormon Mesa as a hiking and biking trail. The old highway section begins west of Highway 170 where it ascends the mesa. Could start route in a parking area on Hwy 170, or use proposed Mesquite Airport as alternative starting point. The old road goes across the mesa westward to at least I-15 exit 100 (Carp/Elgin). Develop a trailhead at exit 100 (Corbett)
Interpretive Topics/ Stories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconsider the time period currently ascribed to use of the Old Spanish Trail from the purpose of commerce and trade as well as consideration of parameters being applied for commerce and trade between California. Look at many examples of trade between NM and California before 1829 (Richmond) • Recognize that in some areas the trail is very, very old and artifacts date back to 10,000 years ago (Knudson) • A trail that connected Spanish people. Recognize strong Spanish, not Mexican, heritage of area (Knudson) • Fremont recognized it as a real trail. (Knudson) • Don’t use word “blaze” because it was not a blazed trail but one only on the ground

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	<p>(Knudson)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize significance of the Denver and Rio Grande Western-operated railroad from Alamosa to Santa Fe, 1880-1841. Many grades still exist. (Lopez) • Include history of the Paiutes and other tribes as early precursors and users of the trail (Penny) • Include Jedediah Smith story and Fremont Gunnison, and Mormon Battalion stories (Youker) • Include earlier trappers and traders including Richard Campbell, 1827 trip from Santa Fe to San Francisco (Alice Maloney, "The Richard Campbell Party of 1827" in California Historical Society Quarterly, V 18, Dec. 1939). Also Sylvester Pattie, 1828 and Ewing Young, 1829, inspired by Jedediah Smith 1826 expedition from Utah to CA. Also, Fr. Garces, 1776 (Pierson) • Trail from Abiquiu via Moab and Green River was Laroux's "the Great Spanish Trail" (Pierson) • This was an economic trail more than emigration or immigration. Can more information be gathered by following the money, ie., customs, deeds, wills, census, tax records? (Kuhlhoff) • What role did Pueblo people have in weaving the woolen goods taken to California; who did the weaving; did Pueblo people go on caravans to Los Angeles; were Pueblo people involved in the trading in Taos or Santa Fe when caravans returned from California, especially dealing with horses/mules and/or captives?; how can Taos Pueblo and the town/county of Taos best share its cultures with individual and group visitors who are following the OST; how can administrators and the OSTA best collaborate with schools and other groups to involve learners in the story of the OST? (J&D Knudson) • Weaving towns of Tesuque, Santa Cruz, Chimayo, Cundiyo, Nambe, Truchas (Mackanness)
Location of Trail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need a determination of accuracy in mapping and marking for the route of the East Fork through the San Luis Valley as shown through historic documentation (Richmond) • Need a determination of the North Branch Route the region between the San Luis Valley's Upper Saguache Valley and the Lake Fork of the Gunnison River known geographically and historically as the Cochetopa country (Richmond) • Mack, CO to Green River along Highways 6&50 is wrong. Follow Salt Lake Wagon Road through Westwater area for water. Britta Laub has this material (Chenowith) • Must determine appropriate route through Cochetopa Pass, northern route or Cochetopa Pass Route (McCormick) • Existing trail segments in Taos area include: along US 285/84 on the northwest side of Tesuque Hill; from Tesuque Junction to Pojoaque intermittent traces of trail; from Pojoaque to Espanola/Santa Cruz; Along NM 68, from Los Ranchitos just north of Espanola/Santa Cruz to Velarde on east side of road, almost complete 10 mile section of trail; along NM 68 from Velarde to Rinconada intermittent traces of trail; on east side of 68, from Rinconada to Pilar over top of mesa on trail on east side of NM 68; from Pilar to Llano Quemado intermittent traces of trail along east side of NM 68; from Taos Junction Bridge up east rim on switchback to mesa top and over to Los cordovas on old NM570 (CR110); from Santo Nino to Chimayo to Truchas to Las Tampas to Penasco along NM 75; from picuris to Vadito to Telephone Canyon to Osha Canyon to Picuris saddle down Arroyo Miranda to Talpa to Canon to Taos Pueblo on El Camino Alto (Old High Road); from El Prado on Old Highway 3 to Twining Junction from Taos Pueblo to NM 230, on ? Rio? Grande, Turley Mill Road from Rio Hondo to San Cristobal to Lama to Questa to San Luis traces on right, north of Questa to San Luis and to Fort Garland—see map of Mountain route, river route, west gorge route; along NM 285 from Espanola to Abiquiu; from Abiquiu to Ignacio via both routes; from San Juan Pueblo to Ojo Caliente on the east side, intermittent traces (Mackanness) • Associated communities: see map (Mackanness) • Although accounts document traders using upper passes in Sangre de Cristos to avoid fees payable at Santa Fe, especially by those not going all the way to California (and then going northward along the western slope of mountains to avoid wetlands before heading west to Cochetopa Pass), are there any records that substantiate trade caravans from Santa Fe along the same route? (Zybura)

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most logical route would be original route as pioneered by Jedediah Strong Smith, following the east side of the Rio Grande to the “Great Bend of the Rio Grande”, then following the north bank of the Rio Grande, which later became the route of the Barlow-Sanderson Stage Coach, to the LaGarita foothills before turning northward to Saguache Creek (Zybura) • Two shortcuts are available on the way from Cochetopa Pass from the Rio Grande which are said to save a half-day of travel, from Rio Grande by way of the base of the LaGarita foothills, and another undescribed. There is a possible trading center between the shortcuts according to oral history of a local family. A well and foundations still visible, cache of shoes (Schlanger—probably trash pit or abandoned well) found in vicinity, uncovered by backhoe. Exact locations of shortcuts withheld pending additional research (Zybura) • West Fork concept: lacks documentation, lacks logic because requires two river crossings, was probably limited to local traffic. Terminology may have come from Smith: his West Fork was a north/south route; his East Fork followed the east bank of the Rio Grande (Zybura) • West Fork concept: lacks documentation, lacks logic because requires two river crossings, was probably limited to local traffic. Terminology may have come from Smith: his West Fork was a north/south route; his East Fork followed the east bank of the Rio Grande (Zybura)
Logo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Man leading mule, and red and yellow is preferred (Primus) • Must represent tribal interests, perhaps use arrowhead or feather (Wilson) • Prefer man and mule but with more pronounced sombrero (Hull) • Prefer two mules on a hill with rough terrain and a leader and following, also age difference to show age leading youth (Dietz) • Prefer working mule logo because it’s already being used at a number of sites (Woodard) • Prefer working mule used and proposed by OSTA. Shows burden and work but also perseverance (Halburian) • Desert environment—creosote shrubs, yucca, and Joshua trees—not depicted in logo drafts. Please consider (Robertson) • Design reflects only the European heritage of the trail. Use an arrowhead or feather or some representation of Native American contribution to the trail in logo design (Morongo Band of Mission Indians) • Support man leading mule logo. Make sure that mule is shown in perspective so that not mistaken for a burro. Human factor most important in trail, not just mule (Pierson) • Include Native American imagery in logo design to acknowledge Native American contribution to trail (Wilson) • Support head-down mule as first choice—tired from demanding trail or working hard—also this is from the original OST logo; also support man with mule with man representing Armijo; last choice is two mules (Querfeld) • Support mule with head down with ground moved down to clear head, trim mule “gut,” make legs longer, label trail “Old Spanish” rather than “Old Spanish Trail” (Franklin) • Two choices of man with mule, with sombrero receiving more emphasis to recognize “Spanish” connections of trail (Hull) • Flip the man and mule logo so that they face westwards. Neat logo! Good colors! (Nelson) • Best pattern is man with mule (R. Knudson) • Like the rope connection and hat out of boundary and human connection to the packed mule in man and mule logo (J Knudson) • Two mules is the only design that conveys the impression of a pack train—support this one. The man and mule could be a prospector and his burro, the single mules don’t get across the pack train idea (Zybura) • Prefer single, working mule, like OSTA’s seal. Draft artwork is terrible and should reflect OSTA recommendation. OSTA has made this available to NPS (Carpenter)
Marking Trail/ Wayfinding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support GPS markers on trail (McNall) • Create uniform marking designation (Matheson) • Signage exists at Paiute Springs, Kane Springs rest area, Moab’s Old City Park, the Colorado River crossing at Lion’s Park, Gunnison’s crossing at Green River (Pierson)

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Multiple Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent potential for multiple use trail system that respects the historic trail. Long distance bicyclists would be interested in the trail, esp. with interesting wayside exhibits and trail heads (Haagen-Smit) • There is enough room along the historically significant route to accommodate oil and gas and the trail (McNall) • Ensure protected “multiple” uses, no closures (Matheson) • Burlington adamantly supports multi-use concept, including protection of environmental and cultural resources, providing for recreational opportunities, and allowing for the development of natural resources. Make CMP follow comprehensive land use planning requirements of FLPMA (Burlington Resources)
Name of Trail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Route through Ignacio, Durango, and Moab should be called Main Branch or Main Route of the OSNHT. Confusion exists at present with use of North Branch and Northern Route. Main would alleviate this; also not many call the Armijo route the “southern route” so would help there too. The three routes now recognized would be called the North Branch the Main Branch (or route), and the Armijo Route (or Branch) (D Knudson) • At kiosks and trail markers, put local Indian name for trail alongside “Old Spanish Trail” (anon.)
Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NM Dept of Game and Fish supplies lists of Threaten and Endangered, and sensitive species for San Juan, Santa Fe, Rio Arriba, and Taos Counties (NM G&F) • Consider restoring segments of trail to historic trail conditions (Jarvis)
Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BIA, Western Regional Office is an interested partner (BIA,WR) • Kit Carson Home and museum in Taos (Drummond) • San Manuel Band of Mission Indians wants to be a partner and agencies should pursue partnerships with all Mission Bands (Brierty) • Rinaldi and Assoc. represent owners in the Moapa area who may want trail development (Rinaldi) • Cedar City trail-wide trail system, Iron County Trail committee (Dangerfield) • Boy Scouts (Dangerfield) • Have several Boy Scout Eagle candidates in Cedar City area looking for projects (Dangerfield) • Fishlake National Forest doing Passport-In-Time program to plan interpretation about trail along Fish Lake cutoff where Kit Carson camped in 1848 (Leonard) • In Colorado, have a number of “trail partners” that display the tabletop exhibit and OSTA informational brochures. Some include: Rio Grande County Museum, Del Norte, AJ Taylor, Director; Transportation Museum of the West, Monte Vista; San Luis Museum and Cultural Center, San Luis, Juanita Gurule, Director; Fort Garland State Museum, Ft. Garland, Rick Manzanares, Director; Great Sand Dunes NP; SE Colorado Heritage Center, Pueblo; San Luis Valley Information Center, Monte Vista, Lupita Garcia, Ex. Director (D Knudson) • Collaborating organizations in SLV include: Los Caminos Antiguos, Ann Marie Valeasquez, Director; BLM/FS Public Lands Center, Monte Vista, Peter Clark, Supr.; Nielsen Library, Adams State College, Alamosa, Diane Machado, Librarian; Genealogical Society of Hispanic America, Pueblo Chapter; Archaeological Group of the San Luis Valley, Ken Frye and Loretta Mitson (D Knudson) • Adventure Cycling maps bike routes and promotes them through their magazine, Adventure Cyclist. They sponsor workshops and guided bike rides. They include 32,735 miles of trail in their network; OST could help fill some E-W gaps in their network. One of their trails, the Great Divide Trail, parallels the Continental Divide Trail. Use the four crosses with OST to tie these two trails together (D Knudson) • Adventure Cycling Association, 150 E. Pine, Missoula, MT 59802, www.adventurecycling.org (D Knudson) • Elderhostel programs for general public, grandparent/grandchild program, symposiums while camping somewhere such as Dunes, Mesa Verde (J Knudson) • Kit Carson Home & Museum Inc. of Taos, to help develop wayside centers at Ranchos de

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	<p>Taos and Taos businesses, include paintings, publications, brochures, maps, visuals, signage, and theme paintings by Lloyd D. Rivera. Also installations at San Luis, Ft. Garland, Ft. Carson, Boggsville, Bent’s Fort, Kit Carson, Trinidad, Raton, Cimarron, Rayado, Alamosa, Monte Vista, Del Norte (Rivera)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to interface with “Points to Plains” initiative which includes Denver to Trinidad to Raton, San Luis, Taos, Lubbock, Monterrey Mexico, Mexico City. Encourage participation, not limitation, global participation an absolute. Ports to Plains Norte, Box 366, Ranchos de Taos, NM 505 758-1213 (Rivera) • Make OST part of planned Transportation Museum in Mesquite, NV; would be an excellent opportunity to introduce the public to the trail (Corbett)
<p>Planning Strategy/ Process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small communities usually anti-government. Scoping should be held in larger communities such as Salt Lake City, where real historical expertise is (Rusho) • EIS must analyze the potential impacts of the trail if habitats are present and consider trail realignment or other mitigation to minimize impacts (NM G&F) • San Manuel Band of Mission Indians wants to be a partner and agencies should pursue partnerships with all Mission Bands (Brierty) • Keep involving all stakeholders, not just top level planners or lose out on mighty grassroots involvement (Rivera) • Limitations on Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance organization against usurping/directing management (Matheson) • Define trail corridor first through document verification, otherwise educational, economic, and recreation developments would be wasted in the promotion of an area that is later proven to be not a route of the trail (Zybura) • Members of various industries, specifically oil and gas, as well as environmental groups should be involved in the development of the proposed alternatives to ensure that all concerns regarding multi-use of lands within corridor and surrounding trail are addressed appropriately (Burlington Resources)
<p>Protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a long-term inter-agency plan fro management, protection and interpretation of all rock art sites (Colorado Archaeological Society) • Create a long-term interagency plan for constant monitoring for the rock art sites, with contingency plans for limited or “no” access fro critical or threatened fragile sites. (Colorado Archaeological Society) • Develop a watchdog group to watch for and stand up for “vicarious landscape” experiences when windmills or gravel pits or buildings threaten to appear nearby; express concern for OST and impacts (J Knudson) • Parallel (non-intrusive) access or intermittent? Entry to protect trail (Matheson) • Isolate/protect special sites/high value sites (Matheson) • Mormon Mesa trail remnant will need special protection to protect it from ATVs, OHVs, motorcycles and bicycles (Corbett) • Consider developing requirements and guidelines based on M. Heraty’s Model for Riparian programs, available from the US Environmental Protection Agency Office of Wetlands, Oceans, and Watersheds. Protected corridor might vary from 20 to 200 feet (Burlington Resources) • Define the OST Corridor through existing models or corridor management programs already in place and not through public comment (Burlington Resources)
<p>Research Projects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify sites, both rock art and others, of special public, scientific and Native American religious significance (Colorado Archaeological Society)
<p>Support for Trail Designation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconsider the San Luis Valley’s West Fork of the North Branch as part of the National Historic Trails system as set forth under PL 107-325, s. 2-Fi&ii. (Richmond) • Strong support for Armijo Route development (McNall)
<p>Types of Use (walking, equestrian, etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ATVs and snowmobiles would be inappropriate except in very special resource situations. Motorbikes would be okay on highways and country roads but not on trails (D Knudson) • Hiking or horseback riding on trail or on sections of it. Trail was made by feet and horses

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	<p>and would be sustained that way (Hull)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look for opportunities for geocaching. Public or agencies can place geocaches and public can record finds on .info webpage (Dornan) • Excellent potential for multiple use trail system that respects the historic trail (Penny) • Long distance bicyclists would be interested in the trail, especially with interesting wayside exhibits and trail heads (Haagen-Smit) • Hiking the general route, following present day roads and some boondocking, also biking (Pierson) • Trail use for hiking, biking and camping with educational exhibits along the off-road as well as on the on-road areas (Kuhlhoff) • Bike route for the OST would be great (R. Knudson) • The entire routes of the three branches could serve as bicycle routes; some segments are for mountain bikes only. In a few places, detours or boat service would be handy (D Knudson) • Through-hiking is not now practical nor desirable as half the trail is currently covered with roads and highways and half the remainder is on private lands. No through-hiking without funding or intent to purchase private lands (D Knudson) • Hiking and horseback-riding opportunities should be made available on at least 24 sites along the trail, on public lands to give visitors a sense of the trail route. At least one hiking opportunity per state should be at least 10-20 miles long to provide a greater immersion and sense of really hiking the trail/route/corridor. Shorter and longer trails may turn out to be used for local community festivities or celebrations of the trail, attracting locals as well as tourists (D Knudson) • At 10-12 of the 24 sites, other hiking or horseback riding opportunities should be available on crossing or spur trails, such as the Continental Divide trail at crossings. These are good opportunities for joint facilities, interpretation, and other recreation appropriate to the site (bird watching, mountain bicycling, wilderness experiences, cultural interpretation, observations of cultural celebrations (D Knudson) • Support auto tour route as will be used by most people (D Knudson) • Identify opportunities on public lands where trail route can be identified and/or duplicated for public use and travel/recreation (Kelly) • Designation by Radials and DME for aerial overlying (Matheson) • Hiking and biking trails, ATV/OHV routes, kayaking routes would work well along the Virgin River from Mesquite to Lake Mead. There is an existing 4WD route from Mesquite via Old Highway 91, down Halfway Wash to the river, then along the river to a site that was a gun club where the road goes up and over Mormon Mesa to Overton. This is a popular OHV route that passes the OST/Mormon Trail remnant that ascends Mormon Mesa from Halfway Wash (Corbett) • Water-based recreation good along Virgin River. Copy Lewis and Clark kayak/canoe launch concepts on the Virgin with interpretive information. Also, consider opportunity to reach boaters and scuba divers in Lake Mead with shore-side interpretation at various marinas including Overton Beach, Echo Bay and Callville Bay; floating buoys could capture another audience; also can highlight this at Lake Mead Visitor Center (Corbett) • Use extant section of Old Highway 91 that parallels present day I-15 across Mormon Mesa as a hiking and biking trail. The old highway section begins west of Highway 170 where it ascends the mesa. Could start route in a parking area on Hwy 170, or use proposed Mesquite Airport as alternative starting point. The old road goes across the mesa westward to at least I-15 exit 100 (Carp/Elgin). Develop a trailhead at exit 100 (Corbett)
Visitor Experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ute Mountain Ute Tribal park can give visitors a first-hand feel for Armijo's OST route along the Mancos River (D Knudson) • Develop an auto tour guidebook plus well-spaced kiosks and museum/visitor center exhibits at Trail Partner sites for interpretation (D Knudson) • Special programs or exhibits or demonstrations at tribal sites and communities, federal properties, state lands, local sites, and perhaps at commercial sites would enrich the experience

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Appendix 3. Verbal Comments Recorded During Public Meetings Summary

Subject	Comments
Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big chunks here are private land or Ute land, or already have paved road. In SW Colorado, don't have good opportunity to do long-distance trail. Jicarilla also not too keen on people traveling. (Durango) • Would like to have more access to public lands north of Great Sand Dunes. (Alamosa) • In Crestone area, walk old wagon roads, across open lands, Very enjoyable to be able to access open space. (Alamosa) • Easements to get access across private land. (Alamosa) • On maps, in some places trail line right on there trail was, in others in proximity. How important is it to the public that (trail corridor) be right on trail or "near enough" to give better public access? (Alamosa) • Are there any special opportunities that can be afforded when the trail passes through public lands, like Sand Dunes National Park? (Alamosa) • Where can you really go? (Rather than strictly where historic trail went) Base "accuracy" on access? Or corridor location, established by levels of accessibility. (Alamosa) • Access to trail is an issue – so much of it is on tribal land – how will this affect trail access? (Flagstaff) • Don't want places protected so much that we won't be able to see it. Don't want places closed off – must have access to trail on public land – not excluded because of other interests. (Mesquite) • If someone is: Blocking access through lease rights or other use, but denying general access; Or, if public lands are "behind" or blocked by private lands with no access across to public lands; Want this addressed in the management plan, so access is available to public land. (Mesquite) • With OST, not many very specific spots that you need to get access to, but instead you have an almost panoramic view or experience. (Mesquite) • Develop multiple "trail heads" with rest areas, ed. kiosks, to give access to local, short sections of trail – this could help get more interest in trail. (Grand Junction) • Consider protecting partners who offer access to resources – how to keep them from accruing liability for folks drawn to trail, then getting hurt. (Grand Junction) • Worried that trail might be open only to foot traffic, other use restrictions, travel restrictions - Don't want restrictions to travel; Don't close existing roads; Don't suddenly say "foot traffic only" if define a corridor (Green River) • We don't want them [tourists] out in the country because this will cause the BLM to impose use restrictions and lead to closures. (Green River) • Don't encourage people to get off the existing roads because this will lead to restrictions. <u>No closures.</u> (Green River) • How do you accommodate private lands – give advice (?) or guidance for behavior on private lands, routing, around private lands, working to include private lands. Access to trail across private lands to public areas – need to provide good directions to places on public lands from readily available public roads. (Cedar City) • Elderhostel seems to have special arrangements for access – don't cut off/estrangle through policies. (Cedar City) • Concerned about withdrawal to access of property in public domain. Roads gates, closed. Will there be a WSA lock out? (Cedar City) • Locally, much restricted access over private lands. Access and easements across private land very difficult to obtain around here. (Abiquiu)
Additional Resources/ Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory has found horse gear – 1500s (Taos) • Common motifs in petroglyphs across the west. Recommend research. (Taos) • Old Escalante blaze marks still observed in Cox Canyon (Aztec) • Spanish archives show a mission at Blanco, on the south side. (Aztec)

Subject	Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check out mining, homesteading history, which may give better idea of where trail was. (Aztec) • Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historic Park analogy – How to collect information, distribute; C&O started by people, est. Friends of Park; Organization is PARTNERS to the park; Feedback benefits park, hist. benefit; Core is taking info in and getting back to public (Durango) • Historic marker south of town commemorates OST, others. Most don't know it's there. Field trip to that [site] would be welcome. (Durango) • Warren Hurley [meeting attendee] – a commemorative plaque for Animas-LaPlata exists, discusses OST & Ute Trail. (Durango) • Have we talked to people about corridor? Are there local, oral histories along the trail? Of family connections? (Alamosa) • What about “secondary markers” of materials that are local to the area? Blanket materials or animals that traveled? Languages of people along the trail. (Alamosa) • Pull schools into doing local history research. (Alamosa) • Thematic itineraries now under development for 6 county area via state grant. (Alamosa) • How does trail period fit in with dates when Baca Land Grant established? Trail could have been a key factor. Look at other grants in New Mexico as well. (Alamosa) • Like to learn more about towns and places along trail and honor them through trail. (Alamosa) • Change names or bring forward historic names that relate to trail travel. (Alamosa) • Place names no longer used could be brought back. (Alamosa) • Also, later Native American sites are here, also possibility to do field inventory to locate OST sites (also West Fork!) on trail route. (Alamosa) • Defining trail corridor. General route should be based on materials that can be provided to the public. But “braided” parts of route best understood by working with people with extensive local knowledge. Hispanic descendants here know the area like the back of their hand. (Alamosa) • Oral heritage project to take down the history. (Alamosa) • Finding the authentic trail could be a project to involve all ages of people in trail research. (Alamosa) • Aaron – General route marked on map is not meant to discourage on-going research or future work on trail. (Alamosa) • Colorado Historic Preservation Program – gaming funds to fund projects on NHT (Alamosa) • Idea of “sister cities” on the trail. (Alamosa) • On Oregon Trail, could use old diaries and sage growth to pinpoint burial sites. What about the trail? Other than the murders at Resting Springs, no documented deaths. (Gunnison) • Research on how much metal was used/lost on trail? Find discards and lost items? (Gunnison) • Look for pack rat middens along the trail for possible inclusions. (Gunnison) • 1877 Hayden maps show roads between Gunnison & Saguache – use these as resource. (Gunnison) • Journal of the Western Slope, vol. 2, no. 4, Fall 1996 “The North Branch of the Old Spanish Trail” (Gunnison) • Develop searchable archives, attach historic data to places, allow possibility of “drilling down” through map layers. (Gunnison) • How did people follow the trail during use? What did the trail look like? Interest in helping find trail sites. (Flagstaff) • Interested in opportunities for research and getting/building partnerships/ constituencies to help with the research work. (Flagstaff) • Oral history of trail (routes) will be local stories. Important to keep history/stories up for OST. (Kayenta) • Targeted OST oral history locally. (Kayenta)

Subject	Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jack Nelson – heavy use of Fort Uintah, tried to trail – he has documentation, looking for a young researcher to carry this forward. Ft. Uintah has been explored archeologically. (Grand Junction) • Zellhoffer found building foundation in this area, which may be associated with the trail – should try to visit this. (Tecopa) • Books are available at Shoshone Museum. (Tecopa) • What kinds of research are planned? – Interest in seeing additional research to better document local resources, especially with regard to possible traces within the park at Arches. (Moab) • BLM has a staffer who is working to field check and document local traces, including field work w/Arches staff at potential traces in park and on public lands. (Moab) • Interest in NPS-funded field research, including remote imagery. (Moab) • Strive to find additional traces of actual trail, esp. on public lands. A variety of traces – tree blazes, traces, berms, etc. [Comment from] BLM'r: We need a concerted effort to find traces. (Cedar City) • We have some traces we need to identify and preserve (find, describe, but do not share GPS coordinates, detailed location info. w/general public). (Cedar City) • Old Steer Hole has other historical material – lots of stuff found there – can rappel down into it. (Cedar City) • Will full trail have pedestrian survey? Intensive inventory? (Barstow) • Need to explore Red Pass for 49'r camps, wagon road features. Hope that tanks run in washes, not on terraces w/desert pavements. Single track trails on either side of wash. Help Cliff and others find more remnants of Old Spanish Trail. (Barstow) • Susie Earp, SBNF [San Bernardino National Forest] worked for the forest as a contractor to identify trail and map it., archivist w/ Water Resources Institute. earps@csusb.edu (Redlands) • Raise awareness through public TV. Huell Howser, KCET promotes California parks, historic sites, etc. on TV. Large following, good opportunity to have Old Spanish Trail on show. Has already worked w/Los Angelitos, 40th ann. Coming up. Already has agreement w/ California State Parks. Approach about doing a video. (Los Angeles) • Good model for guidebook: Los Californianos (genealogical association)/Greg Smested (San Jose) (Los Angeles) • Publication: Antipasados – how to follow the Anza Trail. Includes a CD. (Los Angeles) • How has the trail been defined? Located? Stories found/preserved? Have there been extensive locally-based studies? Feel there is a priority for oral history/preservation and identification of local stories. (Abiquiu) • Local community tends to be reticent about sharing stories; concerns about losing history to outsiders, concerns about privacy (Abiquiu) • Priority should be to establish programs for collecting trail information before lose more local knowledge. (Abiquiu) • People come in from outside to see O'Keeffe house, may miss local richness of resources (Abiquiu) • How did folks find the trail? PIT program could help find trail resources. (Abiquiu) • General discussion of possible material traces: noted that a small petrified wood forest is nearby, also that Spanish colonial period mule shoes are stylistically distinct (narrower treads) from US military shoes. Also Spanish style strike-a-lights are stylistically distinctive. See US military mule and horse shoes coming out of current Santa Fe downtown excavations at Federal Center. (Abiquiu) • Coronado expedition evidently used a distinctive horseshoe nail that can be used to identify Coronado campsites [see Brad Vierra's report on Coronado's campsite] (Abiquiu) • Talk to Spanish Colonial Arts Museum (MuSCA) in Santa Fe and Las Golondrinas about appropriate artifacts. (Abiquiu) • Martinez hacienda in/near Taos is possible associated site with trail. (Abiquiu) • Set up a local resource center to engage local folks with local history resources (Abiquiu)

Subject	Comments
Administrative Activities (NHT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will local managers manage trail? Yes (Aztec) • What is Washington \$\$ support? (Aztec) • Aaron – development is enhancing trail experience at the mall [Bannister Mall in south Kansas City, Mo.] (Aztec) • Is there funding at local levels? (Alamosa) • [Attendee is] interested in what kind of integrity trail has/ trail needs to be a national historic trail (Aaron – integrity not a factor in designation). (Flagstaff) • Tecopa Chptr. [OSTA] has been mapping – who is responsible for maintaining the knowledge of where the corridor/trail is? Identifying NHT is responsibility of trail admin. (Las Vegas) • What are impacts/opportunities for private landowners? Is landowner “pulled” into trail or ? - Willing seller if trail resources. No condemnation clause. Fully volunteer, can join “certification program” (Tecopa) • Making things available without planning, education, management is not a good idea. (Tecopa) • [Question] How to manage this resource – a long, linear route? - Road travel rather than cross-country. Do series of videos that explain history – tie these to local trail sites – perhaps virtual tour on web as “pre-visit” educational resource. (Tecopa) • Use local features, paint schemes to minimize impacts to visual resources. (Moab) • Parameters would include visual resources – if within X miles of probably trail, try these strategies (paint, height) (Moab) • Encourage nominations to national, state registers. (Moab) • If want to put up a kiosk, will have to get permits, arch[eology] studies, etc – bureaucratically gets very difficult. (Green River) • Lots of folks who aren’t familiar w/local mores, values, history who are running this program from outside? (Green River) • How do we get info out to folks who want to get out on the trail? Who controls (i.e., should be controlled locally, but \$\$ need to be supplied). (Green River) • There is possibility for outside interests and business interests to run this trail and that may conflict, create local difficulties. (Green River) • OSTA publications can keep people informed on what is happening so people can stay informed. (Green River) • Will we have to deal with different management interpretations by different offices? Need a centralized administration, shared/consistent policies. (Cedar City) • Can we have one central office or repository where we can go for answers, materials, publications? (Cedar City) • Need better lines of communication at field offices – tend to get confusing direction, uncertainty about who to talk to. (Cedar City) • BLM Acting State Director in Utah is interested in exploring local RACS to augment single statewide RAC (Cedar City) • Strong sentiment for no-fee access. (Cedar City) • Asking for centralized admin. (Cedar City) • Who/is there a local contact/facilitator for trail? How do we work with the trail? Contact trail administration. (Barstow) • <u>Keep fees/resources derived from trail in the local area.</u> (Barstow)
American Indian Involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indians are put last in the order of presentation – how can we educate people about the order of development of this trail? This makes it harder for tribes to buy into the process. The name doesn’t point to the contribution of Native Americans. What about the realities of the American Indian trade and trails? (Taos) • Tendency to go to tribes as an afterthought. Involve native peoples as speakers in the presentations. Start off with a spiritual invocation. (Taos) • Engage local tribal people in planning process and scoping meetings. (Taos) • #1 priority is to involve tribes along the trail. Especially in areas like Colorado, where tribes

Subject	Comments
	<p>are displaced. There is resistance to cross-cultural learning. (Taos)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expressed respect for Native religious culture, sacred sites. (Taos) • Contact Navajo nation tourism, and elders about where rail ran NE side of T? rock – Dominguez/Escalante, others (Page) • Work with Navajo elders on locations of trails that are connected to this trail – oral tradition, knowledge of trail, guiding traditions, might need to translate some from older people – research opportunities (Page) • Trail on Navajo Reservation – require a permit for hiking or off-road travel. (Page) • There are inscriptions and etchings on Navajo Nation land. (Page) • Focus on chapter houses when working w/Navajo National Park Service (Page) • Liaison with tribal lands. Will each tribal land unit have a liaison? Bring some stability to relationship. (Page) • Work with Navajo Nation Museum to develop an exhibit (Kayenta) • Bring out Native American perspectives – impacts/effects of trail on them, their involvement with trail – the Native Americans are still here – perhaps tell this at Big Springs. (Las Vegas) • The local schools not involving/including Southern Paiute in their teaching – Native Americans saw much discrimination here, up through 1960s-1970s – today. No electricity until 1960s. These communities surrounded by growing Las Vegas – they are still here. (Las Vegas) • Will we get information from tribes on their names for trail, their trails? Their knowledge of country? (Mesquite) • Death Valley NP works closely w/Native American groups; all park materials are shared with groups, discussed, amended. (Pahrump) • Paiute, Shoshone, other Native Americans have very different ways/views of landscape. Propose a “parallel perspectives” approach where you might have a Paiute perspective, Fremont’s perspective, others presented and available simultaneously. (Pahrump) • Native Americans have objected to the Palmer logo because central figure depicts slave trade/object to depiction of Native Americans on the Palmer logo. (Green River) • Paiute guide at Pipe Springs has stories of Old Spanish Trail. (Green River) • Talk to S. Paiute tribe here, doing planning for facility in Hamilton Fort for visitor center, other facilities. (Cedar City) • Mohave and Chemehuevi interested in having trade route component added to modern story of Mohave Road. (Barstow) • Britt Wilson, Cultural Coordinator, Morongo Band <p>On logo – nothing in logo that says/speaks to Indian identity/ association and trail heritage. Have Anza Trail and now Old Spanish – incorporate Indian heritage, continue tribal consultation Talk about tribes; not just New Mexicans and burros. Concerns about Fort Irwin, heritage resources. (Redlands)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bennae Calac, tribal member, coordinator, Coahuila, Soboba, Ramona, Palma tribal representatives here today. Government to government responsibility/rel. Let the tribes sponsor scoping meetings for communities – propose that Soboba or Palma, host one of these scoping meetings. Want to support this action. Cultural sensitivity/perspectives can be brought to process by tribes – Tribes in this area communicate and talk w/ one another. Also large group of Huichol Indians here in s. California. Cultural sensitivity program must be initiated by tribal peoples. Protection – There are land conservancies, stewardship programs coming out of the tribes; encourage more tribal involvement in preservation programs. That personal travel on trail very important in making connection. Rather than always learning out of books, learn by being on the land. <p>Fort Irwin – Consultation ended 2 years ago; consultation should be on-going. Concerns about destruction/damage to linear features; concerned that Fort is moving to damage resources. Please work with Bennae Calac, others. Stress that ROD, EIS is followed and conformed with at Fort [Irwin].</p> <p>Government to Government consultation – Want to take leading role in consultation process,</p>

Subject	Comments
	<p>partner in preserving history, resources. We all had an indigenous beginning, ours happens to be here. (Redlands)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ann Brierty – Serrano [San Manuel Band of Mission Indians] representative Education – not just history in books, but consulting with tribes and involving tribes in education, developing historical educational materials. <p>Issue: defining sacred areas, taking into account when recreation/other uses/development occurs.</p> <p>When sensitive areas are brought out, brings risk of looting, damage.</p> <p>Important to maintain culture, maintain access to sacred sites.</p> <p>Not based on political boundaries, but on land, plants, resources.</p> <p>Encourage face to face meetings to bring tribes directly into the process. (Redlands)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ontario GIS – encourages tribes to include trails in their excellent GIS databases. (Redlands) • Fort Irwin: You will be hearing from tribes here in Redlands tonight. (Redlands) • How to enlist local community in trail programs? Reticent to share local story, resistance to being taken advantage of (possibly stemming historically from failure to gain federal recognition of pueblo). (Abiquiu)
Community Connections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spanish Trail Fiesta is celebrated here in Aztec. (Aztec) • Idea of trail needs to be strengthened – tie history of local communities to trail – Consolidate local memory “fragments” to strengthen concept of trail. Trail can be revitalized by revitalizing communities. (Aztec) • Is Aztec a high potential segment? What are local opportunities to talk about trail? (Aztec) • Can Aztec be a significant place on the trail? Be a visitor center? – describe high potential sites and segments (Aztec) • If Aztec was to make a special effort to highlight trail, would it be recognized as an important part of the trail? (Aztec) • Here, people can trace why they are here to the trail. Local connections in San Luis Valley very important. (Alamosa) • If don’t make local connections, trail will be divorced from local places. Just a Federal trail. (Alamosa) • Have something physical that can help people recognize local history, connections. (Alamosa) • Bits and spurts of development in North & South [San Luis Valley], people working to help people find their way to places. OST could be a way to link whole San Luis Valley. (Alamosa) • Festivals during year. (Alamosa) • Become an “Old Spanish Trail Community” program. (Alamosa) • In the valley, because so large, we connect ourselves by traveling. There are distances to cover here to connect that may have a tie to the experience of OST travelers. (Alamosa) • Pahrump Annual Event – Wild West Boom Town Extravaganza – opportunity to partner. (Pahrump) • Grand Junction has long history of supportive, national historic trail. Two years ago, had celebration that drew 150 folks, city/commissions/local people have been very supportive. (Grand Junction) • June 7th – OSTA annual meeting. (Green River) • National trails organization is coming to Green River, [June] 7th for board meeting, 9th on float tour, 10th on big tour of Castledale/San Rafael. 230 registered. (Green River) • Cedar City is growing is a center of the arts – symphony, theater, musical performances. Proposal: Annual Festival of the trail celebrated in the arts here in Cedar City: music, dance, other arts. (Cedar City) • What is role of communities/community in the national historic trail? Self-promotion; Linking to existing trail system; Invite participation in local heritage (Barstow) • Link cultural resources in broader sense – art (murals), music history (the trail tails), food, culture – with trail and with trail communities. Barstow is planning a mural of the trail story. (Barstow)

Subject	Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OST has to compete for attention in Los Angeles; there are other priorities. LA Board of Sup, Commissioners need to get on board to generate action to support the OST. (Los Angeles) • El Monte city busses say “the end of the Santa Fe Trail” – also a little park with a windmill & sign, “end of Santa Fe Trail” (Los Angeles) • Los Angelitos are support group for El Pueblo (Los Angeles) • Make LA and Santa Fe sister cities. (Los Angeles) • The Autry Museum is interpreting the Chisholm Trail; Los Angeles might want to develop trails identity. (Los Angeles) • Abiquiu has a wealth of culture, wealth of artists in local community. Artists can help people experience things in new ways. (Abiquiu) • Local communities need control over how trail opportunities developed (Abiquiu) • [Facilitator question] Why here tonight? <p>Peña, Armijo, Baca descendant (trail users/blazers) Descendant of founding families of Los Angeles. Westways Magazine had article about trail designation. Lincoln Heights resident. Family from New Mexico originally, probably descendants of trail users. Los Angeles native, didn’t learn about this in school – small newspaper publisher is becoming more and more interested in local Hispanic history. Docents here at El Pueblo would like to include Old Spanish Trail in their interpretive programs; aren’t currently getting training on history of trail. East Coast immigrants – drawn to study local history – especially being at the actual places/ not just reading. El Pueblo and Homestead Museum docent/volunteer interested in learning more. (Los Angeles)</p>
<p>Coordination of Existing Designations and Management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern route crosses many different lands – how will the plan address all the different objectives/management in place. (Aztec) • If goal is to have a pristine experience in an area, how do you address other uses? Impacts of “restoring” trail – what about where already developed? What specific kinds of guidance will we provide? • Studied New Mexico history; how trail plan will impact development (oil and gas) – come up with guidance that allows trail to fit within sustainable development – avoid restrictive corridors. (Aztec) • How trail system will acknowledge and value existing rights. (Aztec) • How will trail plan fit with multiple uses, recreation, oil and gas. (Aztec) • Future oil & gas development. How this may impact. (Aztec) • Mancos Highway is route of scenic byway, Dominguez-Escalante, other designated routes – coordinate with these. (Durango) • Los Caminos Antiguos Scenic Byway and new proposed Heritage Area overlap and may create critical mass for history development. Increasing San Luis Valley tourism seen as desirable locally. Help keep visitors here in valley longer. (Alamosa) • Designated state and national byways - Silver Thread Scenic & Historic Byway, West Elk Loop Scenic Byway. If interpretive opportunities or preservation needs, try to be cognizant of these. (Gunnison) • What about Old Spanish Trail Highway? Perhaps an auto tour route? Designation as scenic and historic byway. (Gunnison) • Trail may be seen as the backbone for a heritage area, esp. in northern Arizona. (Flagstaff) • Linkage w/local trails and local initiatives, esp. roads, trails, pathways that already exist – roads that tie Utah and Arizona. (Flagstaff) • [Attendee’s] Question: How are the sections of trail that have different ownership brought together? (Page) • Tie into Grand Circle [tourism route through Utah and Arizona, includes following National Park System units: Grand Canyon, Arches, Canyonlands, Capitol Reef, Bryce Canyon, Zion]. Page is the hub of this. (Page)

Subject	Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic trail can become “backbone”; way of hanging or supporting a whole package of experience. Heritage experiences/heritage/historic areas can grow from historic trail. (Page) • Scenic Byways are designated on AZ Rts. 98 and 163 to Monument Valley. (Kayenta) • Three national Register trail segments here on public land – Stump Springs, Mormon Mesa, Blue Diamond (Las Vegas) • Concerned about potential corridor that might interfere w/mining, recreation, powerlines. (Green River) • If designate a corridor and establish a travel way through here, might impose more restrictions on uses in corridor. (Green River) • There is duplication (How will this effort fit w/local plans?) in management between local FS/BLM and our planning group – Are you re-doing local work? Duplicating effort? Wasting taxpayer \$. (Green River) • Don’t try to override what’s already in the RMP for local managers. (Green River) • Concerns that “conflict” language in Federal Register notice will impose management practices on local federal land. (Green River) • Use I-70 as the trail corridor (it gets you from Green River to Fremont Junction, which was historic purpose). Use this as main interpretive corridor. Also, develop individual places that folks RVing or riding, etc. will benefit from. (Green River) • Three issues here: 1. Interpret trail from existing travel routes; 2. Don’t close off any kinds of travel in any defined corridor that follows trail away from existing roads; 3. Need open use without closure. Example is Buckhorn Wash, which has existing road, could designate that road as the trail (except it isn’t the trail, can’t get to Buckhorn Wash) Consensus here: Don’t close anything. (Green River) • What about view sheds and scenic vistas? Have had scenic vistas rammed down our throat. Keep trail right up paved roads here. Keep historical markers on established roads, interpretation in museum. If folks want to follow the trail, let them do the research work – don’t publicize. (Green River) • Integrate coordinate for airborne comm[ittee?] so can have airborne access. Radials & DMES so can have flight info planning. (Al [Matheson] will do this.) (Cedar City) • Emigrant Pass overlook area. Now it’s wilderness – can this be pulled out of wilderness to make it possible to visit. (Barstow)
Economic Opportunity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Big opportunity is the chance for tourists to become involved with local communities – but tours, individuals, opportunity for economic development. At Taos Pueblo, at Ute Tribal Park – there are tours. Interpretive opportunities [are] already there. Help develop other opportunities. Hospitality is part of culture. How can activities that are simple to do give an opportunity for local stories to be told. (Taos) • Born & raised here – don’t stifle economic development – critical to have a place for kids to work. (Aztec) • [Attendee is] Board Member of the Glen Canyon Natural History Association saw an economic opportunity. As stories get out, people will be traveling this trail. (Flagstaff) • Channel 41 News, Tecopa Chapter: Pahrump is closest major town looking for economic benefit. (Pahrump) • Treat trail as new economic and recreation use that needs to have its value maintained/enhanced. Bike trails locally are being cast in this light – new economic uses that need maintained. [?] (Moab) • There are other groups w/no direct local connection that are trying to make an economic claim/benefit to/from trail. (Green River)
Education Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational program we can reach out to children – school art, reading. (Taos) • Teachers want the full package – lesson plans, activities, benchmark objectives, standards. (Taos) • Reenactments with school children [as] participants. (Durango) • Education should be added to recreation and economic benefit. Plan to develop educational courses or syllabi for middle and high school students to enhance trail understanding.

Subject	Comments
	<p>(Durango)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best use of OST NHT is as educational, hands-on opportunity for students to learn about the Southwest. (Durango) • Put together packet of materials for self-guided exploration; could be a way to involve public and students in identifying trail locally. (Durango) • Educational products. (Durango) • Loan “kits” get mailed out to kids across country. Develop loan boxes all along the trail. Colorado Historical Fund grant \$\$ (Durango) • OSTA [Old Spanish Trail Association] has an inactive committee that could use help in fostering educational materials. (Durango) • More input from local educators to get trail story to general public. (Alamosa) • Local education “trunks” – Way West, Way North (Alamosa) • Get local school districts involved in educational program, particularly archeology. (Alamosa) • [Attendee] works w/ NAU [Northern Arizona University] Elderhostel program – delve into areas we provide programs in. This is another element of local story – interest in local history. (Flagstaff) • [Attendee] also w/ NAU Elderhostel. Put together a week-long trip for Elderhostel along length of trail – bus tours. (Flagstaff) • Elderhostel focus is educational/site visits, lectures, hotel stays rather than lots of hiking. Travel days interspersed w/layover days/site visits. (Flagstaff) • How to keep/share stories? – Develop school curriculum (Kayenta) • Younger generation is hungry for their own history (develop through oral history) (Kayenta) • Boy Scout High Adventure Educational Pkgs. – re. to do interpretation, study, hiking, visiting – use Scout program to do local education. (Las Vegas) • Also Boys & Girls Club (Las Vegas) • Include educational efforts that bring in the environment and natural history of the trail route at time of use and changes that have occurred since. Contrast trail environment now with conditions at time of use. (Mesquite) • Teach people about the plants, Native uses, ethnobotany. (Pahrump) • Offer ed. programs at Dumont Dunes during big weekends – get out to users and do on-site, at Dunes. Programs about ethics of use, also at the Triangle. (Tecopa) • Couple this with strong educational program that lets people know they are near the trail, and educate them on the history. (Tecopa) • Field trips for school children great, but what about reaching older people? (Tecopa) • Can turn education committee work into website. (Tecopa) • Tape one of Brad’s [Masten – BLM] 3rd-grade presentations, share as MP3. (Tecopa) • Outdoor classrooms may work well where there is easy access. Otherwise, more recreation use in remote areas. (Grand Junction) • 4th grade studies Colorado history. Here, all 4th graders take part in a one-day “rendezvous”. (Grand Junction) • Educate local people about trail. (Grand Junction) • Especially important to teach local students. Mark it well w/educ. programs perhaps offered through local schools. (Green River) • Explain significance of trail as part of local education. Give field trip opportunities to local school children. (Green River) • College classes go out, camp <u>near</u> trail. (Barstow) • Outdoor classroom at Discovery Center, so far this year 300+ kids (Barstow) • Barstow has lots of museums for providing education. (Barstow) • Will get people interested through educating about trail. (Redlands) • City bureaucracy could benefit from learning roles of trails in development of city – use this as a theme in education/outreach. LA doesn’t have a historic museum that addresses this theme

Subject	Comments
	(Los Angeles)
Interpretation Delivery/ Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretation at trail heads. (Taos) • Needs to be signage for the trail. (Taos) • Connect up the “prospect points” to create a trail of discovering the landscape and routes. (Aztec) • Is there a book planned? 3 parts: How trail (NHT) was designated, Armijo route (to follow), also, reenactments, perhaps video, Overlay – trail through time (Durango) • Guidebooks for the trail. (Durango) • Interpret the trail along the highway. Involve visitors in activities at museum. (Durango) • What resources will be available to local museums and schools? Expand beyond usual, NPS, USFS kiosks. (Alamosa) • Would like a good map as a good first step for Sand Dunes, visitors. (Alamosa) • Have kiosks on trail, different kinds trail – walking, ATV, biking. Museum displays at local areas, also that can be moved around for local events. (Alamosa) • Can provide some guidance to trail over the web. (Gunnison) • Use of audio, for example, audio stations at Fort Union [National Monument], good trail experience. (Flagstaff) • Leave some interpretation to the imagination. (Flagstaff) • Pod casts, downloads to Blackberrys, Palm Pilots, cell phones, Various new media way to take information with you on trail (Flagstaff) • Develop site bulletins for use at Glen Canyon. Or, range of media to help educate in park and to help generate interest in history (beyond current recreation focus of the park). (Flagstaff) • Use physical elements of trail to help people understand the trail history, why it was used, why it was short-lived. (Page) • Trail seems much like the Lewis & Clark Trail – hand drawn maps, used just once. Borrow the best ideas from the Lewis & Clark Bicentennial: - Lots of traveling exhibits, Trail center at end of the trail [Fort Clatsop NHS?], Partnerships with National Geographic, mass media-related ways of raising interest (Page) • Interest in learning some of the trail skills: packing mules? (Page) • Traveling exhibit that can come to rural communities; bring something <u>to</u> rural communities. (Page) • Antiquities Act celebration [1906-2006 Centennial] can afford opportunity to tell trail story through photo exhibit. (Page) • Do an awareness program with Old Spanish Trail across nation – give visual information, use maps (Kayenta) • What about interpretation of the submerged portion of trail – Lake Mead, Virgin River – kayaking and boating opportunities (Las Vegas) • Cashman Center itself sits in the meadows; put signage up, or interp. panel right here (etc.) to tell people about trail. (Las Vegas) • Opportunities for boaters right on the water – buoys – on shoreline path. (Las Vegas) • Need to address deficiencies and problems with existing signage, literature, maps, pullouts, etc. (Mesquite) • Car tour route with tape/audio guide, ala, Billy the Kid Trail; also an avid reader – develop reading materials. Audio program to follow trail route. (Pahrump) • USFS is talking about opening an inter-agency visitor center in Pahrump as part of the Spring Mountain Recreation Area. (Pahrump) • Develop TV programs for local audiences. (Pahrump) • CD/radio/tape tours so don’t need a tour guide in every car – can take tour along with you; self-guided tours. (Pahrump) • We need to tap into multi-media interests/ability of younger audiences in our interpretation, our ways of presenting materials. Be more creative (Pahrump) • Emigrant Pass as excellent interpretive opportunity. Wagon ruts below hwy just below pass. Also mule path. (Tecopa)

Subject	Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put interpretive [materials] at gas stations, hot springs, restaurants. (Tecopa) • Develop local interpretation committee – have local people tell own stories. (Tecopa) • Put up visitor centers at Robidoux forts (Grand Junction) • With modern recreation uses in Moab area, good opportunity for interpretation. Some already exists, at Hole-in-the-Rock pullout/rest area, at Lion’s Park, etc. (Moab) • Put audio/text interpretive facilities along sections of trail where are encouraging travel on trail to give those users/visitors educational material on the trail story. (Moab) • Local parks are exploring/beginning to explore virtual tours/virtual visits for/to their resources. (Moab) • Powell Museum, east-and-westbound interstates have visitor facilities. Suggested another facility at the intersection of the 2 trails. (Floy Junction, east of Green River by 12 miles) Here, though, see need to enhance interpretation at existing facilities rather than invest in a new big center. (Moab) • Go for a series of smaller waysides, pullouts, but not one big center. (Moab) • Use the Floy Junction to tell the story of making the right turn – not missing the trail. Develop a pullout there with UDOT [Utah Department of Transportation]. (Moab) • Trail-wide brochure – consider segment brochures as well as trail-wide because this trail is complex and very long. Break out some sections of interest for brochures to augment a basic trail wide brochure (but trail wide should be first priority). (Moab) • Make these available as PDF files. (Moab) • Partnership brochures produced locally should be available too. (Moab) • Passport stamps – potential for confusion w/multiple stamps and “goobering” up passports. Put the stamps in Moab at the Main Street visitor center rather than individual parks. (Moab) • Provide kiosks along existing highways, use local expertise to figure out what to include on highway interpretation. (Green River) • Expand on existing museum interpretation so folks can get into air-conditioned places and learn – Powell Museum and Price. (Green River) • Who is going to disseminate info? Pay for kiosks? How do we access funds, get them down to level where work is done. (Green River) • I-70 rest stop, \$25,000 program, signage, now half destroyed. Put interpretation in museums, bring out of the desert where are vulnerable to damage. (Green River) • Use road-side parks to put out information about the trail. Put OST into plans as being built, add to existing facilities, pull out, rest areas. (Cedar City) • Here, there is more about Dom/Esc [Dominguez/Escalante expedition] than others. What is an easily accessible book pamphlet, booklet, publication – perhaps an anthology, w/photos, descriptions of significant places (couple hundred pages) – handbooks, elem. school curriculum basis. (Cedar City) • Two museums here have relatively little about trail; should put info in them – more than a kiosk or pamphlet; Iron Mission State Park [and Museum]; Parowan [Old Rock Church] Museum; DUP [Daughters of Utah Pioneers] museums; Horse Museum [?]. Also Cedar City (Cedar City) • If going to be an Old Spanish Trail [museum or visitor center?] in Utah, it should be in Cedar City (or in St. George, where trails meet, or . . .) (Cedar City) • Iron Mission County? Pioneer Village also being considered/planned. (Cedar City) • Develop stamp/badge/sticker program. Use local names at bottom of stamps. (Cedar City) • Do interactive map on website that is kid-friendly, kids can track themselves along the trail. Junior ranger program for trail. (Cedar City) • Stuffed burros w/packs for toys. (Cedar City) • Prefer one-stop shopping for educational materials, exhibits, publications, etc. (Cedar City) • Non-exclusive interp. sites – group interp. signage/waysides/roadside markers (Cedar City) • Use kiosks/monuments/handouts/maps to bring out multiple voices. (Barstow) • Can we put up a multiple community supported visitor center? Away from trail. (Barstow) • Not just OST through here. 66, 91, 4(?) – tie interp. here into all the other roads. Consider a

Subject	Comments
	<p>Where the Trails Meet center. (Barstow)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For family trip planning, a guidebook that talks about how to explore this trail. How much can you drive? Hike? Train? (Los Angeles) • Visitor centers, roadside exhibits should be described in such a guide to trail. (Los Angeles) • Include GPS technology, way-finding, GPS coordinates for particular spots, see if we/user can find the points and follow the trail via GPS. (Los Angeles) • Went to heritage weekend events at Southwest Museum, etc., didn't see any brochures or pamphlets about OST at any of the historic museum, etc. Priority might be to develop a brochure linking local sites that are associated w/OST, tell story of OST through local places – have shared brochure that highlights local resources. (Los Angeles) • Put an exhibit here at El Pueblo to highlight OST. (Los Angeles) • Dial-in info. for trail and cell phone. (Los Angeles) • Radio/highway, w/Ricardo Montalban. (Los Angeles) • Satellite radio (Los Angeles) • Existing visitor center (at Ghost Ranches?) good place to interpret trail, expose people to the trail, but very important that trail history be taught/experienced/offered at real points on the trail (Abiquiu) • Have real, trail-period artifacts at interpretation centers; also reproductions of maps, models of trail topography and route. Blacksmith could produce mule shoe reproductions that are period-correct. Check with Las Golondrinas. (Abiquiu) • Build a network of places to visit that are open now and make this into a “visit the trail brochure” for northern New Mexico. (Abiquiu)
Interpretive Topics/ Stories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring local history to the forefront. (Taos) • Follow evolution of the trail. Animal – Economic. (Taos) • Indians not first to create trail. First, migrating herd animals, then early hunters, then Indians. Also include Mormons, Spanish California, New Mexico, Anglos from CA, NM, Mexicans. Genealogical info, genetic info. (Taos) • Environment as interpretive theme. (Taos) • Interpretation needs to be the story of all the people along the trail. (Taos) • Build attachment to landscape, appreciation and loyalty to trail through interpretation. (Taos) • Gold and silver along Santa Fe Trail to Missouri led to hard-currency state in Missouri and the Old Spanish gave the horses & mules for transport. (Aztec) • Economic growth of west, banking system, rise of whole West. (Aztec) • Blanco was first Hispanic community, also Largo 1870s before Aztec. (Aztec) • What trail was made for – commerce – stress that. (Aztec) • General interest in local & oral history and archaeology – need to know history. (Aztec) • Heritage from Chimayo, homesteaded in Colorado – farm history. (Aztec) • Historic interest not limited to “pristine.” Heritage comes into play. (Aztec) • Interested in history, kind of trail it was, where exactly it passed (tred) through Aztec. Maps have Aztec as old, show parts of its history. (Aztec) • Retired economics professor, interested in economic history. Strict definition of corridor not best way to celebrate – Pull oil & gas development into trail story – part of continuous mining history. Part that deserves preservation is the story. Look to Santa Fe Trail for visitation measures. Enough of it left to get appreciation – wouldn't take too many spots to celebrate this trail effectively. (Aztec) • Economic development & influence on Aztec, also ranch at Hesperus. Louis L'Amour put a plaque celebrating Escalante? Check w/ widow. Miners – coming down to Blanco area. Interested in history of this area, esp. between La Plata Canyon & Hesperus. (Aztec) • Also very interested in history. (Aztec) • Trail is excellent opportunity to bring Hispanic history to general public. (Durango) • Historic weather patterns may have shaped the routes chosen, creation of a general area rather than a narrow trail. (Durango) • How did trail develop historically? Only men? Only commerce? (Alamosa)

Subject	Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • THEME: Interpret ecological changes that have occurred since trail travel, help explain why trail where it is. (Alamosa) • Water – Why didn't they cut straight across the valley – the wetlands have shaped use of the valley. (Alamosa) • Connections to Columbian mammoth, horse, bison, Big Game hunters following the herds through here. (Alamosa) • What did people in Mexico know about the north? What motivated them to come north? What was the draw? (Alamosa) • Wagon traffic on trail post-1853 did not go to Santa Fe, but through San Luis Valley, cut off here because it's shorter. Didn't need to go to Santa Fe. Fort Mass. changed trade/travel routes. [Fort Massachusetts—it was decommissioned and replaced by Fort Garland.] (Alamosa) • Sometimes we forge that Native Americans were using trail simultaneously with pack train traffic. Several overlapping uses of trail going on during trail period. (Alamosa) • Fremont's party of 1849 made their way to the "Indian Trail." (Alamosa) • Ojo Caliente to Saguache trip brought Chief Ouray along the trail. (Alamosa) • [Captain John W.] Gunnison's travels along parts of trail route. (Gunnison) • Trail between here Montrose topography is very rough. Gunnison took first wagons – lowered them over lake Fort. Took in 3 weeks? Lots of lowering, hard work. Emphasizes why OST traders used horses & mules. (Gunnison) • Hayden Expedition (Gunnison) • What about cold/winter crossings? (Gunnison) • This is Ute Country – interactions with traders here might have been different from other sections of the trail. The later, relatively good relations between settlers and Utes might have been based on prior, good relations with traders. (Gunnison) • Some of Ute tribes used these areas as medicinal plant gathering/perhaps documented in trail journals. (Gunnison) • Area has unique archeological legacy. Make connections between routes people used 10,000 years ago and 1800s. (Gunnison) • [Attendee is] looking for well-identified, specific locales along Trail, also w.multiple stories, such as Mountain Meadow Massacre. (Flagstaff) • History of trail is a lot more interesting than exactly where it went. (Flagstaff) • Tie into local history; Page, Ariz. Is a hub of learning. (Page) • What was Armijo really up against on the sections through monument? Give people opportunity to explore (at least mentally) what using the trail was like for Armijo. Use interpretive opportunities to pull people into experiencing landscape, choices made. (Page) • Bring out relationship between Arizona/Mormon trails and OST here. (Page) • Some routes that are part of OST are used later, i.e., Honeymoon Trail, slave trade, Navajo parties raiding Utah settlements. (Page) • Overlap of use is interesting for this trail. (Page) • Lost lots, perhaps ½ of horses & mules on return trip, but those that made it were much larger, stronger stock than were available in Mexico (Las Vegas) • Stories of the trail will be the reason people will go visit the trail. (Las Vegas) • Springs below Potosi, others were dangerous because of outlaws. (Las Vegas) • Used to be an old metal water trough left below Blue Diamond that folks would haul water to for watering stock. Removed in 1950s-1970s to house, now Korean Church (?) (Las Vegas) • Route was designed to avoid areas where hostile relations. (Las Vegas) • This trail may well be established on top of older Indian trails. (Las Vegas) • Roger's Spring, looking across lake, is a great local opportunity to interpret OST. This particular spring was not part of trail use, but it's a good place to talk about lake levels and horizontal impact/where lake is now is <u>not</u> original landscape/distance to water (Las Vegas) • Of interest to people: "How did they find their way when making the first trips over and back?" - Make this discussion the basis of interpretation for the public – How did they do it (without blazing trees, leaving cairns, using GPS?) (Mesquite)

Subject	Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use as “herding” trail leads to a wide route to accommodate point-to-point use, avoiding over-grazed areas or muddied water holes (Mesquite) • What did traders want from California? What was basis of the trail trade? (Mesquite) • Bring out all periods of trail use in interpretation. Associations will be interested in working to develop some of these stories (about Indian trails, Honeymoon Trail, connections with other trails). (Mesquite) • Trails are good way in to landscape studies that can help people understand, for example, why Great Basin settlement by Anglos came so late in history. (Mesquite) • If slave trade was in fact true, bring it out in interpretation. If not the major thing (which is how it’s portrayed in Utah [as major use of trail]), then make that clear in interpretation Work through hist. research, work with tribes to better understand this use of trail. (Mesquite) • [Question] Where does the trail cross through this area? Pahrump Valley is important player in trail history. (Pahrump) • Bring out stories of women and children as we talk about OST. (Pahrump) • Why did traders take their women and children out on trail? Claudio Chacon says “because it was too dangerous to leave them at home alone.” (Pahrump) • And Pablo, whose mother and father were killed at Resting Spring. He is all alone except for his pet chihuahua. (Pahrump) • How to keep stock alive on trail. (Pahrump) • “Unemployed” mountain men joined up with horse traders, provided some of the labor force on the trail. (Pahrump) • [Question] Its not a wagon trail, but there are wagon ruts/tracks along trail routes. - Discussion of post-1848 use of sections of the trail (Tecopa) • Interpretive themes will include pre- and post-mule train use of trail. Pre-“Spanish” use includes Native American trade/travel routes. Post-Mexican use includes military, emigrant, other trade. (Tecopa) • Important focus will be Native American occupation of the trail route areas. An important theme. (Tecopa) • Try not to have “Spanish” story dominate the trail’s larger story. (Tecopa) • Connect to pre-Columbian history, with Tenochtitlan, other ancient occupations. (Tecopa) • Knowing that the local area has a rich, thousands-year history, a tremendous source of pride locally. (Tecopa) • As a child, saw the incredible piles of stuff left along Oregon Trail – could feel the history. (Tecopa) • KNL – Terrain of trail is the most/significant – from end-to-end of trail – what links it is the terrain. (Tecopa) • Share how to load a mule, go 10 miles a day. Trail travel experiences. (Tecopa) • BLM kiosks between Loma and Rangely talk about Dom/Esc [Dominguez /Escalante expedition] – should include later uses as well as Dom/Esc. Jensen, Vernal, Duschene weren’t present, but their development is tied to the trail. (Grand Junction) • Recognize ties between OST and fur trading trails (1830s-1840s) further north. Need to be included in trail discussions. (Grand Junction) • [Attendee] belong to local muzzle-loader club, fur-trader interests, interpretation. Also, works for B[ureau of] Rec[lamation], trail crosses managed lands. – Connect trail with fur-trading history (Grand Junction) • Old Spanish Trail as designated capitalized/coalesced pre-existing Native American routes. The coalescence of these existing routes and their history is an important trail theme. Dentalia shell in Utah from Oregon sites. (Moab) • Stem off the precursors to trail to include other aspects of trail – Missouri mule, etc. (Moab) • Emphasis on Armijo overshadows precursor trip in 1827 by Richard Campbell down the Gila. Armijo may be overemphasized. (Moab) • Army, missionaries, cattlemen, sheepherders – lots of historic uses of trail and users of trail – interpretation should include these varied stories (Moab)

Subject	Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marks on Blue Hills south of Moab were attributed to Spanish Trail users by early Anglo settlers, hence Spanish Valley names. (Moab) • Jason Farrer signature at north end of this section, 1878, is associated with this trail section. (Moab) • In Moab area, story of later roads – Why much of OST is now modern road here is important. OST was basis for local development. “Developed a sense of how to get through this country. Until 1875, that’s all they did here – get through this country.” (Moab) • Tie trail story (as part of Spain) to modern discussions re: immigrants – this was once Spain and Mexico – bring this story forward. (Moab) • Stress that this trail breaks with the north-south orientation of so much travel/transmission in early history. Connections of east-west were significant, this one is one of a suite of east-west connections on a continent basis. North-south and east-west connections appear to be different in character. (Moab) • Water, grass and wood (Moab) • Route “scouring” by pervious parties affected actual travel route choices, also why traveling, when, other factors. (Moab) • What seasonal differences were there in use? Did these (season of use) affect route choice? (Moab) • Make sure that sections of trail that get used – followed same route, but with later historical associations – are included in interpretation. Include later uses, names, history (Cedar City) • Mining and mines associated w/trail – salt, minerals (Cedar City) • Is there a consistent message we would like to share at kiosks/interp? CMP will outline broad themes that connect with national significance. Local stories (what’s this place about) will tier off these large themes. (Cedar City) • Include slave trade in the themes. (Cedar City) • How many of these trails follow Native American trails? Stories about earlier connections, about how this trail affected them. Many kinds of trails/intermingling Connect tribes and local communities through trail (Barstow) • We don’t know what this trail was blazed over/make this important part of trail/recognize Indian histories in trail story. (Barstow) • Dispatches from (Military WO to California) came along OST. Carson carried one of the most sig. dispatch (discovery of gold) along the OST. The trail has been of critical importance in military history. (Redlands) • 1840-42 Redlands/Agua Mansa/San Salvador, Don Francisco Lugo hacienda/rancho. Ortega, Martinez families (Los Angeles) • Trujillo descendant from New Mexico mentioned ties to Agua Mansa (Los Angeles) • Any famous people who came over the trail ended up in Los Angeles. (Los Angeles) • El Pueblo employee especially interested in finding ways to include multiple voices; bring 1848 trade forward – trade didn’t stop in 1848, just changed form. <p>Finds that historic interp. is geared to just a small percent of population – interested in understanding how to broaden the audience, expand the story.</p> <p>Here in LA, expand story beyond 1848</p> <p>Reenactments might interest people/ but involve people, not just as audience (Los Angeles)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native Angelino - Have received short shrift in education about history of the city. Presentation is very Santa Fe-centric. Stress colonial system of transportation/trade that wasn’t working and the several communities figures out how to fix it. LA could draw a map that shows all roads lead here to California. Anza Trail turned off Los Angelinos because of emphasis on San Francisco. Value LA as part of trail. (Los Angeles) • Los Angeles – trails that make the city – could be a good theme for a conference. (Los Angeles)
Location of Trail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of Trail Corridor – Peter Mackaness has a list of trail segments. Identify segments that still exist on the ground. Los Ranchitos – Velarde. Kit Carson (1827?) scouted. (Taos)

Subject	Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much of trail has been located on the ground? Know many points along trail; have “field-tested” many potential routes. (Aztec) • Where is trail near Aztec? (Aztec) • 1877 Hayden maps show going up Hart Canyon, Pump Canyon, then Blanco (Aztec) • History and location of trail. Great- and Grandparents from San Luis Valley moved to Blanco area. (Aztec) • Also homesteaded on La Plata. Largo-Aztec trail came down by Hampton Arroyo sale barns, to Animas Xing. Could be part of OST. In Largo, carved steps, curious about where it went from here. (Aztec) • With Animas River difficulties, there were many crossings. Wildcat Canyon, Ridges Basin are alternatives – dependent on travel route choices, where coming/going, river conditions. (Durango) • Trail became Conejos Road, many local people came here via trail. (Alamosa) • Most of trail is not submerged, but north and south. (Gunnison) • We have a general idea of the trail, but not specific. This might steer us more to education and interpretation opportunities, than following trail on ground. (Gunnison) • Trail goes through county park (10 acres). Old Spanish Trail Park. Where can I get more info on trail? (Las Vegas) • Back corner of house lot was OST, turned into Arvill (?) Trail after 1960s. Korean Church sits there now. On El Camino/south off Spring Mountain Road (Las Vegas) • Stump Spring to Hidden Hills to stage stop – still quite a few artifacts even in 1970s. (Las Vegas) • Mule Springs – Stump Springs (this is off the trail, needed to move off to get to water) (Las Vegas) • Go to Spring Mtn. and El Camino Road, turn south on El Camino, N 3 blks, on left side is the Korean Church. OST ran across the original 2.5 acre lot. Trail came through corrals, now pkg. lot. Now SE corner of church lot. Former house built by Trousdale. In 1960s, was called Arville Trail. OST intercepted “Arvill Trail” which led down to the fort. (Las Vegas) • [Question] How much of trail route is along Old Spanish Trail Highway? (Tecopa) • Unaweeep Avenue to Colorado River section leads to one of few crossing available on the Grand. The arroyo was subdivided 6 yrs ago. (Grand Junction) • 1855 Mormon settlers talk about coming down the Old Spanish Trail and coming to “the jump.” 1856 put in dugway, which was impacted in 1987(?) by federal actions. (Moab) • The Muleshoe south of Moab also constrained travel, was a place where trail went through. (Moab) • North Route used Cisco landing and Westwater landings to get down to river. (Moab) • In Emory County, no enduring trail trace, although are markings that indicate they passed through. (Green River) • All the routes went through Barstow. (Barstow) • Where did trail really start? In Abiquiu at plaza (genizaro village/pueblo on the hill), or down along river, or just in vicinity of Abiquiu?) How was Santa Rosa de Lima settlement involved? Where is the best place locally to put up a marker noting the beginning of the trail? (Abiquiu)
Logo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [draft OST NHT] Logo lacks creativity. [See] Backcountry Horsemen of America logo – looks like they’re <u>going</u> someplace [Reference was to logo on coat worn by an attendee – that of backcountry horse packers, with logo of horseman leading a pack horse] (Durango) • Don’t make it so fancy that people will steal them. (Moab) • Likes logo w/person and mule (Los Angeles)
Marking Trail/ Wayfinding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of heritage. Have yet to see OST marked anywhere here. (Aztec) • Lewis & Clark [NHT] has well-marked opportunities to visit trail sites. Make this trail well-marked and with vandal proof signs (Aztec) • Different kind of trail marking because don’t have a heavy trace on the ground. Put markers in prospect point - vantage sites so can see landscapes and choices made in travel.

Subject	Comments
	<p>Vantage/prospect point to point markers. (Aztec)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marking the trail? Cairns? (Durango) • Buoys down length of Animas-LaPlata to mark route. (Durango) • Mark the trail to protect it – especially on private land (Durango) • What kinds of signs, way to guide? (Alamosa) • It would be nice to leave some stretches of trail not marked to give people a chance to “find” trail on own and do own discovery. (Alamosa) • Are the rock cairns found along the trail associated with the historic use of the trail? No evidence trail was marked by cairns during 1829-1848. (Gunnison) • Marking – how will this be done? (Gunnison) • Will need information booths or some kind of markers on the ground for those who just happen to come across the trail, something to follow. (Gunnison) • [Attendee is] member of Glen Canyon Historical Society, Westerners. Avid hiker – have trouble finding these overland trails. Need better information on trails so can have an enjoyable experience. (Flagstaff) • Adjust people’s expectations in the literature we put out with regard to what will be out there when folks try to be out on it. Be clear about where trail is, vs. where you can get the flavor of the trail. (Flagstaff) • If you can’t point to actual resource, still very important to have signage, perhaps on main, modern routes where crosses, or radio “tune to this frequency” spots where people can get a trail experience. Use highway radio transmitters. (Flagstaff) • Guidelines for managing auto tour route vs. backcountry routes (Flagstaff) • Trail is difficult to define, interaction w/Indian group (Flagstaff) • How do people perceive of this trail when we don’t know exactly where the trail ran? (Page) • Is there a resource that shows which parts of trail are well-known and which are speculative, more detail on where trail routes lie. (Page) • Focus on those particular spots we know were used for general interpretation. Use areas between for “personal discovery” experience, sense of finding route, discovery. (Page) • Have a map of whole trail, then sectionalized by particular areas, so can see local opportunities if taking a trip on the trail. (Page) • Did trail blazers mark the trail – blazing trees? Rock cairns? (Mesquite) • Where to put signage? – Put info at Visitor Center to direct, Hafen Park will have a kiosk (Mesquite) • In Utah, want State of Utah to get involved with markers, not respond with “It’s lost . . .” (Mesquite) • Will we be re-doing existing signs and pull-offs to note that the OST ran through – at Pipe Springs, for example, discuss Honeymoon Trail, but not the Old Spanish Trail. Need to address existing markers. (Mesquite) • Use “trail crossing” opportunities to engage people with trail as well as routes that parallel the trail. [drawings of 2 logos with text: OST Xing and OST Route] (Mesquite) • Mark entire route of the trail, and crossing where it meets paved roads. (Pahrump) • Okay to mark where access is available; do not mark/think about how to treat where access not possible/available/secured for trail. (Pahrump) • Possible marking can include monuments, sculptures. Put these up near crossings, in places people can get to easily. (Grand Junction) • Work w/highway departments in developing Xing signage, other signage to mark route (Moab) • OSTA 1950s trail marking through Emory County, Hwy 6 – Price – Hwy 10 shared logo w/group. (Green River) • 1994 Emory County Historical Society signed trail and trail crossings in Emory County. This signage is still on-going (signing <u>existing</u> roads). (Green River) • Marking roads means we need to be able to maintain/fix road – this also gets very

Subject	Comments
	<p>bureaucratic and tends to result in restrictions. (Green River)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Utah, in past, CCC-rock monuments 6-8' tall, that identify important events & landmarks. Build on CCC markers. (Cedar City) • Landmarks, such as La Sals, Book Cliffs, are good opportunities to discuss route finding: "If you were on mule or horseback, what path would you have taken?" (Cedar City) • Need unified marking system. (Cedar City) • Anza Trail has an auto trail – mark an auto trail. Santa Fe, Moab, Green River, Page, St. George, Barstow, San Gabriel. These already have nice museums. You can tie into – help people learn about trail while keeping people off the actual trail (Barstow) • San Bernardino Pioneer Society, Historical Society, City of San Bernardino representatives. 2 markers est. for trail now. Gathering place at river. Cahon Pass. <p>How will these fit into trail? (Sharon described partnerships, future coordination). Will there be funds available for marking projects? (CCS described) What about standards for new markers? – Add logo to existing signage. (Redlands)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How might the trail be marked here in Abiquiu area? (Abiquiu)
Multiple Use / Recreation Corridors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is it more important to be right on the trail itself or within the corridor? (Taos) • The Old Spanish Trail <u>experience</u> – Sleeping under stars, Reenactment, Chuckwagon. (Taos) • Designated, controlled ATV use of selected sections – target this group as users. (Taos) • Taos Junction – Ojo Caliente, Forest Service road up Comanche Canyon is good candidate for horses, bikers, hikers. Only used by wood haulers. (Taos) • Address needs for ATV, motorized use close in to communities. Closures, noise, endangered species. Some areas need rest and rejuvenation. Need for recreational use close in. (Taos) • Recreational opportunities pretty limited in this section of SW Colorado because public lands not contiguous – emphasize educational opportunity here. (Durango) • Six small local sections can be focus of local field trips, perhaps through San Juan Mountains Association. (Durango) • Doesn't want motorized vehicles on the trail. (Durango) • Note from Durango – People were interested in preserving trail experience (through horseback, walking, <u>no</u> ATVs) rather than just preserving trail resources themselves. (Gunnison) • Use development opportunities, ex. of pipeline creating a potential bike path. (Page) • Section between Page and Kanab has some places with a well-defined corridor, landscape constrains routes. Do some major interpretation along [Arizona] Hwy. 89. Allow people to use their imagination to think through routes, possibilities. (Page) • Should "postage stamp" sections of trail be fenced off and protected, or pour concrete and make it a walking path? (Las Vegas) • Turn it into a museum piece or use a "companion" trail or pave it for accessibility? (Las Vegas) • Recreate the trail where it was known and give folks an experience that connects them to trail? Trail trace gone, but can still provide experience. (Las Vegas) • Create greenways to change people's attitudes, encourage stewardship by making disused or impacted sections more beautiful. (Las Vegas) • Mesquite has possibility of road tour along Hwy 91, to Shivwits camps; good short tour loop. (Mesquite) • There are a number of river trail systems in development. Three Rivers Trail – hiking/focused on Virgin River, Santa Clara, Ash Creek (Mesquite) • Tie OST into the Three Rivers Trail initiative that will link Zion to Gunlock for mountain bikes, hikes. (Mesquite) • Three park proposals on-going now: 3,400 acre equestrian park, theme park, Homestead/Kellogg area; 1,500 acre request to BLM for ATV, equestrian, walking (Last Chance Range); Also, another park proposal which includes shooting range, etc.; Also, perimeter trail proposal that would include Spring Range. (Pahrump) • At present, local planning knowledge of trail has it in Clark County, and California, but

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	<p>haven't yet recognized trails' presence in Nye County (this is an oversight). (Pahrump)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 ft. wide x 300' long strip of land donated by Earl (the Johnson's place). This section gets used by families walking, equestrian – from Earl's backyard to Whitewater, hikers, mountain bikers, elderly people. Every day use. (Grand Junction) • Three current projects in Grand Junction: Possibly partner with Boy scouts to build arroyo trail, Also want to mark trail below Eagle Rim Park (Riverfront Trail), Install 3rd overlook (Grand Junction) • Construction of pedestrian bridge at Lion's park – will be part of bike/ pedestrian trail, 9 mile system. Will have interpretive opportunities. Trail is interpreted at Lion's Park now, can be more opportunities up Moab Canyon as trail is built. (Moab) • If area is already served by roads, encourage motorized uses. If trails relatively unimpacted now, suggest light-impact uses – pedestrian, biking. (Moab) • Because of huge ATV use here in Moab area, if we try to route bikers and hikers onto the trail, it will become an ATV trail. (Moab) • Future should include tying in educational/interpretive opportunities to all kinds of local uses, recreational uses – for mountain bikers, highway travelers, boaters, equestrian, hiker, jeepers, etc. (Moab) • Connect trail to rec users/opps; once here, make sure they all get a chance to learn about the trail while they are recreating. (Moab) • Green River to Castledale – can use the highway for one set of users and the old railroad grade for “dust and dirt” users who prefer this experience. (Green River) • Recreationalist boom has kept doors open in this town. They are here because have trails they can ride, offer guided tours from truck stop, well-known in neighboring states. If see those “little signs,” they pick up and go elsewhere. Can learn more in 3 hours of riding than would in school. (Green River) • Iron County has some good back country road that would make good places for trail rides, other experiences. (Cedar City) • Identify appropriate places for ATV and OHV use (that connect these users to the trail). (Cedar City) • Three Peaks is currently being developed for rec. use – tie trail projects to this project. Consider Eagle Scout projects for development (Cedar City) • Three Peaks is group of granite boulders, becoming a center of ATV, rock climbing, other activities. Endurance rides, mule events (packing, racing) – develop a companion trail for endurance runners/competitions. (Cedar City) • Mohave Road portion has been motorized use for years; no intact historic sections – good place to direct people who are interested in OHV/jeeping. (Barstow) • Jasper Hill(?) has rock rings, quarries, surface archaeology – make this a scenic area, protect cultural areas next to the trail as well as the trail itself – Bundle together Old Spanish traces, other cultural sites, find way to identify <u>areas</u> as well as pathways/route itself. (Barstow) • Find a way to tie in the many Indian pathways and their associated cultural sites. (Barstow) • Phil Krause(?), Chief of Planning, San Bernardino County Regional parks 3 parks currently in planning, esp. Santa Ana River Trail (Phase 1) which runs by Agua Mansa Cemetery. <p>Bring out connections to history to augment recreation trails experience Also working with freeway system to get folks out to recreation sites Glen Helen, Calico Ghost Town, Summit Valley Equestrian Park Wants to work w/ NHT to link rec. opportunities to history. Equestrian trail will run up Santa Ana River (in Riverside County, San Bernardino County), all the way up to summit. Kiosks/labels in Indian language being developed by Serrano rep. w/ fed. Grant assistance (for highway waysides?) – Coordinate w/ tribes as develop rec trails to broaden experience/offerings. Santa Ana trail is being put on the ground; building excitement opportunities for partnering. (Redlands)</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cornfields area/old railroad yard will be Los Angeles/California Historic Park – work with them as they develop historic exhibits (Los Angeles) • Mission Road all the way in from Mission to El Pueblo could be designated as the Old Spanish Trail w/ signage, art, installations. (Los Angeles) • Los Pobladores [Los Angeles’ founding families, 1781] Walk in September is becoming more important, talk of improving this route for pedestrian access – use these opportunities to tie together El Camino Real, Old Spanish, Mormon Pioneers. (Los Angeles) • What about trail connections through Comanche Canyon over east of El Rito? Will this area (used possibly by those collecting at Abiquiu to set out on trail) be added to the trail? [Our answer: encourage development of associated sites, development of interpretation for locally significant sites regardless of inclusion in designated route] (Abiquiu)
Name of Trail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much would it take to change the name [of the NHT] to make it reflect reality? (Taos) • Call local sections of the trail by appropriate local names – especially in the interpretation. By state, region, <u>local name</u>. (Taos) • Handle these situations with interpretation? Corridor concept? <u>All</u> these routes followed Ute trails (Durango) • Change back to Ute names (example: The River of the Buffalos – Rio de las Cibolas. Today known as Sheep Creek). Loaded with archeology sites. (Alamosa) • Leroux calls southern route the Great Spanish Trail (he was talking about the route out of Abiquiu, and the main or northern route – some discussion over whether Great Spanish Trail is today’s Northern Route or the Southern route (perhaps the Armijo Route). (Moab) • Have sent letter asking Nevada DOT/Clark County to reconsider re-naming Old Spanish Hwy as Tecopa Highway [County reply: helps firefighter keep straight if not so many Old Spanish Trails in atlas.] (Tecopa) • What about the “Old” in Old Spanish Trail? (Fremont 1st to call it “Spanish Trail’ by 1852 1st map reference to “Old Spanish Trail”) (Los Angeles)
Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Characteristic plants, animals, other resources along the trail. (Taos) • Gunnison sage grouse needs to be left alone. (Gunnison)
Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neal Cloud at Southern Ute, Lynn Britter, at museum (Durango) • Terry Knight is working w/Ute on trail identification study. Emphasize Ute as partners. Coordinate w/Knight’s project. Terry’s stories are giving us information on river crossings, local trail use. Animas [River] is very tricky to cross. Rivera and Dominguez-Escalante later = 4 crossings. (Durango) • Trail discovery (establishment/development) may need to be done in consultation with outfitters, local experienced guides and knowledge. (Durango) • Form relationship with the Center for SW Studies at Fort Lewis College. (Durango) • Southern Ute Museum [and Cultural Center, Ignacio, Colorado] interested in developing an experience for visitors at new museum. (Durango) • SUCCEED is looking at ranch history in Saguache area. Cochetopa drainage is nearly last undeveloped corridor – 33,000 of private lands. Ranching heritage in this corridor is key part of trail history. [SUCCEED is an acronym for local initiative. It’s a San Luis County planning initiative.] (Alamosa) • Los Caminos Antiguos is/are developing heritage tours. (Alamosa) • Curecanti National Recreation Area – fishing, boating with 1 million visitors/year. Opportunities for future education – looking to trail team for guidance on what to tell them. (Gunnison) • Tom Goodwin – we will be realigning Continental Divide NST over next few years – aim for using Leuter’s Campground at top of Cochetopa Pass as trailhead, emphasize OST, CDT, Colorado trails. (Gunnison) • Ute Mountain Museum in Montrose, part of Colorado Historical Society Museum (Gunnison) • C. J. Brafford has established network of connections. [She’s at the Ute Mountain Museum as museum director maybe?] (Gunnison) • Opportunity to partner to create open space – some of early uses/trail routes may now be

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	<p>protected for other reasons, opportunity to educate about resource values. (Gunnison)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate w/Colorado Historical Society and Gunnison County Trails Commission. County trail plan is in place; need coordination with OST. (Gunnison) • Gunnison County Historic Preservation Commission – identify local sites for National Register, State Register sites are grandfathered in as County Register sites. (Gunnison) • Gunnison County Pioneer and Historical Society (Gunnison) • Museum of Western Colorado in Grand Junction, Colorado (Gunnison) • [Attendee] is writer for National Parks & Monuments. Life-long interest is long-distance trails. (Flagstaff) • [Attendee is] BLM Arizona Strip manager for wilderness and monuments. Just wrapped up a draft LUP [Land Use Plan] for the Strip. Populated with some guidance. Beaver Dam/Littlefield area population exploding. (Flagstaff) • [Attendee is] NPS [Superintendent for Flagstaff area parks – Sunset Crater, Wupatki, Walnut Canyon]. Was connected w/OST Northern Branch in Grand Junction [CO] – has had administrative experience w/ a number of trails. Elderhostel point-to-point tours. (Flagstaff) • Beverly Loomes? Member of general public – interested in leading hikes on trails. (Flagstaff) • Establish a jointly administered trail for visitors between Grand Staircase- Escalante [National Monument] and Glen Canyon [National Recreation Area] – recreation opportunity (Page) • Western Strategic Rural Development Group – is developing maps and trail opportunities. Tie these to OST, have developed own brochure. (Page) • Grand Staircase- Escalante [National Monument] want to maintain a wild, backcountry experience, “time traveling” perhaps with a guide. Work w/NPS on joint effort. (Page) • Partnerships with National Geographic, mass media-related ways of raising interest (Page) • Rodeos as attractions – Partner with rodeos to do interpretation and skills training at rodeos (Page) • Lake Mead not currently telling the trail story. (Las Vegas) • UNLV not including trail in their history offerings. (Las Vegas) • Mountain Springs, summit good potential for public/private partners. (Las Vegas) • SCUBA clubs might be interested – finding the mouth of the Virgin River. (Las Vegas) • Death Valley NP admin: Interested in planning efforts for cultural resource near the park. Amargosa Conservancy member – this group focuses on environmental conservation. (Pahrump) • Public Lands Advisory Group (Board Member) in Pahrump. OST is on agenda for Adv. Group frequently as part of regional trail development. (Pahrump) • Bus tour routes from Death Valley to other national parks – tie into these audiences and get OST as part of tour routes. (Pahrump) • Pahrump is broke! Work with other federal agencies, esp. Spring Mountain West Side and possible visitor center – BLM land sales (Pahrump) • Partner with local businesses so publications and information is <u>consistent</u> and available at local businesses. (Tecopa) • Jack Nelson has walked Westwater Canyon and has mapped inscriptions, other traces of travel, also up into Utah north to Oregon Trail. (Grand Junction) • In conjunction w/Museum of Western Colorado, organized a trail ride. Compare this to Chief Joseph Trail rides that are carried out each year. The Museum did this as a fund-raiser. Contact him; he’ll make contacts again – Rec/Econ. opportunity. (Grand Junction) • Rivers, Trails, Conservation Assistance [RTCA] Dwayne Holmes is coordinating a trail effort to connect Mesa County trails. (Grand Junction) • BLM interest in developing trail from Grand Junction to Delta. (Grand Junction) • Colorado River Front Commission has been asked to become involved in Unaweep Ave arroyo issue. Looking at building a trail down arroyo, kiosks, picnic tables, other amenities. (Grand Junction)

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BRec will develop opportunity for interpretation, but won't be "breaching the dam." (Grand Junction) • John Hauer is local president of the mule riders association – good opp. for partnering with this. (Moab) • Consider local advisory group to work w/county official to assist with coordination, preservation, illustrate resource, advise on uses/projects. (Cedar City) • BLM should be working w/local people to manage trail. Need to include Historical Societies, OSTA, local representation in decision-making processes as trail is managed – interested in developing strong local advisory council (local voices getting burned because don't represent funded interest). (Cedar City) • San Bernardino/Native Sons of the Golden West. Have active group in San Gabriel across from the mission – goal of group is to preserve California history. No barriers/no boundaries/very interested in working w/ tribes to preserve history. www.NSGW.org (Redlands) • Rick Whitaker, OSTA, Ontario. Have \$\$ in OSTA for signage projects. Also very interested in creating historic maps. Concerned about Red Pass and Bitter Springs and Fort Irwin activities, esp. expansion area in Red Pass. Okay w/ military escorts – allow more access. Also, access to groups wanting to visit sites on base is a concern – don't want to lose access, does want to have access. Possibility of MOA w/ between tribes and OSTA (Redlands) • City of San Bernardino – TV3, website, focusing on history (Redlands) • Partner up with Route 66, which follows this trail down into Los Angeles – use Route 66 following to connect to people. Partner w/ AAA on trip planning (Los Angeles) • Work through existing historical societies to raise awareness of trail. San Gabriel Mission, Workman House, Temple Homestead Museum. Workman/Rowland Party in 1841; brought sheep. First overland settlers to come into s. California. (Los Angeles) • Work with National Parks Conservation Association, raise awareness through magazine. (Los Angeles) • Consider working w/Amtrak to capitalize on Santa Fe Chief that connects the 2 cities – put interpreters on the train. (Los Angeles) • There is potential for partnership with proposed oral history/archives to be developed at Abiquiu (Abiquiu) • There is now a small visitor center at the Dam, with exhibits on local history. This is a good place for a small exhibit on OST. (Abiquiu) • Pedra Lumbre Ghost Ranch (on highway) has small OST exhibit now; may be possible to develop additional materials, tie these into to cultural museum. (Abiquiu) • USFS PIT projects aimed at locating/documenting trail resources may be good way for USFS to engage with trail. But, how do you interpret without physical remains? Good excavations, use of material artifacts could return display quality materials for use in interp sites. USFS in favor of on-the-ground studies. (Abiquiu)
Planning Strategy/ Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to have more local participation. (Taos) • Bring educators to the meetings. (Taos) • Try going to other people's meetings to get public input – Council of Neighborhood Association, Saddle Club, Bike Club (Taos) • Pull in information garnered from Taos Overlook work. (Taos) • Ask the locals – Meet people on their own terms. (Taos) • Involve Taos Pueblo, city schools.(Taos) • Describe biological resources, petroglyphs, archeology as resources. (Taos) • Draft feasibility study link on web leads one to wonder if designated. [Draft Feasibility Study, dated 2000, subsequently removed from NPS ParkNet website for Old Spanish NHT.] (Aztec) • Find way to measure use of the trail, recreation, other or point to studies that have measured

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	<p>visitation on remote sections at other trails. (Aztec)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tie mitigation measure to corridor – make corridor well-defined, describe what will propose as mitigation. (Aztec) • Consider <u>not</u> defining a trail corridor. (Aztec) • Don't make trail development a restriction on uses. Designation doesn't mean trying to limit uses. Don't make a corridor that's defined on the ground. (Aztec) • Restrictions on hunting, motorcycle riding – don't impact/restrict activities. Keep multipurpose uses in area that are here now. (Aztec) • Can RMP/CMP address different sections of the route differently? (Durango) • Keep private land information private. (Durango) • How will information about trail location be shared with landowners? (Durango) • How much of trail is defined locally? Need a plan to identify trail where not well known, or gain more precise understanding. What is process for on-going work? ID in plan. (Durango) • How will ethno study be done? (Durango) • The <u>story</u> is what's important. The physical trail (exact location), walking along, modern use, [are] less important. Preserve <u>story</u> and history. Build part of management plan around telling the trail story. Plan guides us to participate in telling. (Durango) • Do overlay of trail showing land status (Durango) • Involve key people and stakeholders, Involve in development of alternatives - Trail groups, Oil & gas groups, Others, industry, land managers (Durango) • Are there restrictions in the Trail System Act regarding use of the trail? (Alamosa) • Corridor – will this be identified as broad-brush route? Or for management purposes? (Alamosa) • Encourage local gatherings with facilitators trained in bringing that information forth. (Alamosa) • What will trail look like long-term? A precise line, a corridor, a fuzzy definition that gives lots of latitude for developing visitor experience opportunities? (Alamosa) • Can “braided” nature of trail be used to form a “looser” definition of corridor? (Alamosa) • West Fork removed from trail system. Local chapter feels it should be part, want to proceed with work to get West Fork back into the designated trail. Feasibility Study ways assumptions must be made that post-1848 travelers were following earlier track of OST (p. 19) – This would support putting West Fork back into trail. (Alamosa) • Will plan describe how private/public coordination will take place? (Alamosa) • Who will bring local stakeholder groups together? There is a concern that this happen and coordination be provided. (Alamosa) • Is there a resource/model/good practices to help facilitate local projects? (Alamosa) • Suggestion to meet with Saguache County Board of Commissioners regarding economic development. (Alamosa) • How do you share with the public where the trail was “on the ground?” (Gunnison) • Will plan highlight important sites along the trail? High potential sites and segments (Gunnison) • What are guidelines/authorities in National Trails System Act? – preserve, protect, provide opportunities. (Gunnison) • Attendee is] interested in learning more about the OST – hasn't seen a great deal of information about it. - Interested that effort to apply more definition, How do these trails relate to each other? Not much visibility for this trail yet. (Flagstaff) • Inherent distrust of Federal Government coming in and overlaying private property with a designation. What will this trail look like? The unknown element is unsettling. (Page) • Need to sell the concept to private interests (or reassure about possibilities) private interests before you develop the concept. (Page) • Corridors and areas of effect? How to preserve/keep/involve people in the view shed (Las Vegas) • Involve more Hispanic/Mexican American people in trail – will help the connect to this

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	<p>country and their role in development (Las Vegas)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should be two different approaches: Federal ownership – make sure trail resources don't pass out of fed ownership. – Private lands. Have issue of impeding development or affecting value, but should try to promote preservation of trail resources. Local govt's zoning authority can help to preserve trail by limiting development in vicinity of trail resources (Las Vegas) • Local commercials running now talk about "just a desert wasteland" unless it is producing revenue. Perceptions building locally – need to raise value of trail in people's minds. (Las Vegas) • How did we figure out where trail was if not many maps from period, few journals, not marked on ground? What did we use to piece together trail? (Mesquite) • Suggest calling this or describing this as Old Spanish Trail <u>Corridor</u> to get that sense across (Mesquite) • "Representative section" approach to showing the public the trail. If in a 10-mile wide valley, don't need all 10 miles of width to show where/what trail use might have been like, interpret. Find good places to teach about the trail. (Mesquite) • Try not to be too exact about route – probably went around both sides of little knobs. Talk about how people might have gone, based on conditions. (Mesquite) • Incorporate California side, Pahrump community too, in/along with Nye County for regional focus. (Pahrump) • Why isn't Westwater shown on N. Branch? This watering place (on wagon road) is named in many accounts – Westwater – Cisco Landing – GR [Green River] (Grand Junction) • West Fork of North Branch not shown on projected map, but is shown on NPS brochure [National Trails System brochure]. What happened? -Aaron – West Fork of N. Branch taken out of designated routes because couldn't find documentation in period of significance for trade along full length of trail (even though gets lots of local use); La Vereda Chapter & Nat Board of OSTA is asking that this be addressed. Aaron – We encourage continuing research. (Grand Junction) • Comp MP should address how to mark river crossings. Pursue purchase of river crossings, other critical areas of significance to the trail. (Grand Junction) • Can CMP give any guidance for working with land owners (particularly ones who are not too interested in preserving trail)? (Grand Junction) • Are we going to return trail to historic character/condition? (Grand Junction) • Trail was corridor here rather than narrow track. Here, there is interest in both following trail corridor <u>and</u> presenting trail history. Be sure that describe trail as <u>corridor</u>. (Grand Junction) • Use CMP as opportunity to define terms, including "appropriate uses," other vocabulary that's particular to management of this trail – clarify language so that all agencies share terms, use consistent body of approaches, share consistent management goals and objectives – use enough detail that plans "tiering off" are "tiering" in same directions, with shared goals, understandings. (Grand Junction) • Promote trail as part of heritage tourism initiatives. (Grand Junction) • How are SHPOs assessing/considering <u>eligibility</u> of trail/segments. (Grand Junction) • CMP should suggest how this trail interpretation can make it the best interpreted trail in the system (OSTA goal and goal of OSTA Interpretation Committee) (Grand Junction) • Look to Colorado Historical Society grants, or use-fees/permit fees from Special Recreation Permit. Fees can be returned to permitting unit to support the resource that underlies the commercial use. (Grand Junction) • [Question] To what extent is trail route used by modern roadways? – We have figured out what proportion is under paved roads (we think?) (Tecopa) • Extant traces of trail "over the hump" at Arches – what's the plan for this? This section is "we think" the OST. (Moab) • Identifying the corridor – what will it actually be? What width? How define? How to plan/balance, w/other uses? (Moab) • Helpful to have parameters for corridor rather than specific corridor width. (Moab)

Subject	Comments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goals - If there are existing single-track sections, preserve in perpetuity. If have sections of trail with “definitive” important” view sheds, have that zone of experience be different – greater protections for these. Also include in “good” view sheds those places to see where the trail goes – take advantage of interpretive opportunities offered by these – that’s the route down there. (Moab) • This trail has specific local locations that were used for specific reasons, events, activities. Tie in that local story to places. At interstate stops, in contrast, will want to tell the general story, or less tied to detail, not the particulars/linearity. (Moab) • Emory County concern: As you go through here, what kind/size of corridor might be drawn, what kinds of restrictions imposed? Would prefer no corridor designation in Emory County – pursue signage on existing roads, railroad grades, etc. Crossings are good places for signage; markings (historic) say came through here, not necessarily “the trail.” (Green River) • Trail terminology – <u>trail corridor</u> leading to lack of trust. What is a trail corridor? Is it about integral vistas? Line in the sand? (Green River) • What the corridor is, is of great concern. How will this be defined? (Green River) • Prefer not to define a corridor. Stick with line that is the route/the path as taken/<u>don’t include the lands and resources</u>. (Green River) • Keep the designated route as laid out in Emory County from the 1950s. (Green River) • Management restrictions could be imposed – where will the limits of power be – Who is going to balance authority level between federal/county/local? BLM is supposed to inviting counties to be cooperating agencies in these plans. Would like that opportunity recognized. (Green River) • Emory County wants to be included as a cooperative agency in planning. (Green River) • How does trail designation fit w/Nat Reg [National Register], NHPA [National Historic Preservation Act]? Does it trump it? (Cedar City) • BLM fee program for commercial activities – address this in plan. (Cedar City) • Is this restricted to commercial uses or more generally. (Cedar City) • Example: Couple wanted to renew vows at Kolob Canyon. 3-car caravan was questioned by ranger; these things can change from preservation of resource to cutting off opportunities. Don’t want to cut off access through fee/permit programs when goal was conservation/ preservation. (Cedar City) • 3 definitions of trail - 1. A narrow path; 2. Hundred feet wide; 3. corridor. Corridor concept captures idea/use of this trail. (Barstow) • Concerns that resources along length of trail have yet to be identified and inventoried; is there/what will be the process for consultation and public involvement in reviewing trail resource reports and proposals for development? Are there funds for trail resource identification? Will this documentation be available for review and comment? (Redlands) • June 21 – Native American Heritage, SC Arch, SHPO, proposed meetings. NCA1 resolution proposed for putting forth at national meeting. (Redlands) • Include all constituencies as interested parties - General public; Tribes; Historical groups; Land managers (Redlands) • Include all/ make sure opportunities to participate in process (Redlands) • Education about trail needs to be during planning, continually after plan. (Redlands) • Who defines where the trail is? (Fed. efforts, OSTA mappers) (Los Angeles) • How was story gathered so far? [Our answer: used cartographic resources, archival documents, primarily English-speaking Americans traveling over the trail. Also worked in the field with local informants, historians, knowledgeable individuals, especially interested in where local historians located the trail] (Abiquiu)
Preservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve sections of trail for future, as yet undefined uses. (Aztec) • Born & raised here, family since early 1900s. Lived in Largo Canyon, local history. By time we discovered Chaco Roads were there, they were nearly destroyed. Preserve the trail now rather than don’t. “If you don’t care about the past, you don’t care about the future.” (Aztec) • If you don’t have a rut, try to preserve visual landscapes and provide audio input as well.

Subject	Comments
	<p>(Flagstaff)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [Question] How do other communities handle wanting to preserve trail while wanting to let people experience it? Jeepers may want to drive. Others may want to hike, or drive, or bike. Use zoning a possibility. Do basic interp, perhaps a kiosk, educ. materials, and don't encourage use that will lead to degradation of well-preserved sections of trail. "Economic bump" would be good. DVD-based information – what was it like to live here 100 years ago. (Tecopa) • Must resolve or be aware of conflicts between use and preservation. Must be carefully thought out so don't have problems you haven't anticipated. (Tecopa) • Because trail doesn't have a strong footprint, the highest priority is preservation, making sure trail is protected, esp. in remote places, fragile trail trace. (Barstow) • How to preserve, educate, share knowledge w/o inviting/finding trail destroyed by bikes, motorcycle riders. (Barstow)
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broaden view of protection to include trail in larger picture. (Taos) • How much federal protection is there? How does trail provide protection to the sites significant to the trail and to the landscape it crosses. Trail as 3-D corridor or cultural tunnel. Use trail as vehicle for encouraging protection of the West. Protection of corridor in all dimensions – this is one place/thing (trail planning) where all are included. (Taos) • Logging, mining, coal development, wind, energy development – any impacts now? (Taos) • What about private land? Is development already taking place? (Aztec) • This is a cultural site – what are plans for protection? (Durango) • Markings on rocks at risk. (Durango) • Protect trail sites. (Durango) • Impact on trail environment and trail resources. (Durango) • We want to know where trail is, but we don't want to disturb it. Protect this information. Probably won't be able to open trail here, but educational and recreational opportunities (Ridge Basin) will be very important here. (Durango) • Conservation easements in Cochetopa corridor – need \$\$ to help this process. (Alamosa) • Users (present) might chafe at corridor – “we know trail was here, but not exactly where, but we're going to protect it anyway.” (Gunnison) • Strong movement here to protect ranch lands. Need \$\$ to help those who have indicated interest in joining/keeping land for agricultural activity. (Gunnison) • Also, Federal wetland reserve program. Need a little economic boost to program to make it possible to protect particular patches. (Gunnison) • Vandalism of trail resources a major problem, need maintenance (Flagstaff) • Give extra protection to well-known places. (Page) • Blue Diamond/Mtn. Springs section is getting lots of building; connect w/NDOT on 160 to talk about impacts to trail corridor. Pahrump/Las Vegas traffic getting very heavy. (Las Vegas) • For fragile trail, use by inappropriate travel mode will destroy traces. Where possible and feasible, construct modern trails for modern uses adjacent to the historic traces. (Las Vegas) • Between Apex and the Muddy has turned into utility corridor (and I-15) now slated for cement plant development. What will this mean for the trail? What can we do there? (Las Vegas) • Private lands may have resources, particularly rock art, that are associated with the trail, but not on the trail. A Little Red Rocks, for example, petroglyphs record Native American observations of trail users. How can resources not exactly on trail be protected? (Las Vegas) • Trail/history buff: Don't want to see trail resources damaged; perhaps viewing from a distance; develop opportunities to see trail w/o damaging resources. (Pahrump) • Trail focus seems environmentally friendly way to get people out and about w/o damaging resources (Pahrump) • Perimeter trail possibly proposed to go through town of Good Springs, which will pose quite a change in that area. (Pahrump) • “Best” way to protect the trail might be not to tell anybody about it! (Pahrump) • In Las Vegas area, decided to do minimal marking of trail so as not to encourage

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	<p>unmonitored travel. Where lots of folks around to keep an eye on each other, can mark opportunities for visitors. They can be self-policed and policed by knowing that others are around. (Pahrump)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dumont Dunes recreational area use is problematic for local residents in some ways – dumping blackwater, trash, other materials inappropriately. (Tecopa) • Increased use of trail resource – this may adversely affect neighbors. (Tecopa) • Open up land: without adequate oversight and education can bring/raise potential for damage. There has been good signage developed. Need more. (Tecopa) • As much as we try to keep special places secret, doesn't always work. Need to keep a watch on publications that might be promoting visiting sites. (Tecopa) • Campground hosts/remote "campground hosts" out in more private places. (Tecopa) • Site Steward program? (Tecopa) • Tecopa folks already doing a great deal of informal policing. - Trying to report to BLM rangers made difficult because not enough rangers in BLM. (Tecopa) • If agencies going to encourage people to get out on the ground and enjoy, then need to increase their staff to do the policing and/or responding when called. (Tecopa) • Properties have been sold, new owners don't know about trail; arroyo being used for trash dumping, other. Poses a challenge for OSTA, other partners to clean up, raise awareness. Marker is in place, but neighbors not acting as stewards. Now another markers, 1 ¼ miles downstream, is going in at Eagle Rim Park. This will describe thy people crossed at this spot. (Grand Junction) • Signage that discusses historic significance might help avert damage to trail. (Grand Junction) • How to protect trail from damaging use, future impacts through development. (Grand Junction) • Interest in understanding present condition of trail, preventing destructive uses, returning to historic condition. (Grand Junction) • Arroyo itself seems to be under Corps of Engineers as a wetlands. The adjacent neighbors are outside the wetlands – Who is going to police this? Orchard Mesa Irrigation District had a siphon tube, with access road. Now that property is sold, ditch is being filled; Irrigation District has not filled in the ditch. If there was a trail there, the down-arroyo owners would have folks walking through yard. Arroyo land is being nibbled away at by people dumping, filling to add a little more land to their property. (Grand Junction) • Who is policing/can help with trashing of designated wetlands in this arroyo? (Grand Junction) • Edlin Road – allowed for more public use. What's our liability when people wander off the donated, deeded land? (Grand Junction) • Colorado State law allows you to offer your property to users w/o fee, limited liability. (Grand Junction) • Need to understand legal liability when trespassers follow trail onto private land, or when folks wander off trail onto adjacent private land. (Grand Junction) • Arches used to point folks to section of trail near visitor center. Became problematic because visitors wanted to walk on it, be guided to it, etc. (Moab) • Hole-in-the-Rock Trail has ½ mile corridor with protection for visual resources. (Moab) • Attempt to cross the route at right angles if possible; minimize uses that parallel the route. (Moab) • Where there are physical traces of the trail, suggest identifying a wide preservation corridor to keep damage/inadvertent discovery, straying from designated travel, routes onto archaeological portions of trail. (Moab) • Key protection efforts to current condition of trail, desired future. (Moab) • Leave trail alone – if publicize it, will get thousands coming. If want to protect it, leave it alone. Let folks use existing maps, read trail studies, don't encourage folks to get out on trail without doing their homework. (Green River)

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green River might pursue designation of 161 as The Spanish Highway – another way to tie to trail AND protect resources. (Green River) • Very difficult to define what portion on trail you want to protect – which route? (Green River) • <u>Don't</u> identify actual places on trail (petroglyphs, autographed rocks, etc.) for general public. These places should <u>not</u> be advertised/opened up to vandalism. They should not be shown on maps, etc. (can be discussed in waysides generally) Moab – Buckhorn guided tour of trail to be offered by Chamber of Commerce this summer. (Green River) • Protecting local historic resources by directing visitors on/away from trail is preferred here. (Green River) • Get some of the responsible ATV/OHV groups to help maintain trails, take care of resource. “Companion trails” that folks can see from the developed “use” trails will encourage stewardship and appreciation of the trail. (Cedar City) • Include a means to preserve and protect significant sites – that should not be damaged. (Cedar City) • Don't put damaging uses right on top of trail resources. Do make good access points where can get out to a particular trail resource. (Cedar City) • [Implement] nominal trail usage fee [per vehicle], vehicle tags, as a way to help protect trail resources. This will cut down on trash. When trail is established, it gets torn up by users. Wilderness scares them, so make circles around – it all gets trashed. Institute USAGE fee. (Barstow) • Petroglyph theft, harm (Barstow) • Sierra Club/Pacific Crest Trail/Little Horsethief Canyon site is proposed for purchase – threat to resource. (Barstow) • If it's free, they trash it. Nominal fee, keeps use under control. (Barstow) • Don't allow people to drive right up to fragile resources. Keep cars/roads even just a little ways away – cuts down on damage. (Barstow) • On Anza Trail, not fencing intaglios has led to motorcycle damage. (Barstow) • Corridor concept – useful for protecting trail route, defining way to identify the resource, protect trail opportunity. (Barstow) • Don't allow people to walk on the trail or allow others to travel on trail w/wheeled vehicles. (Barstow) • Fines, confiscation. (Barstow) • People have belief that markers have commercial values, will take them, pull down historic buildings – big problem here. (Barstow) • Campgrounds/within a few miles of the trail can generate funds to help maintain/patrol/protect trail. (Barstow) • 247 – Stoddards Well Road Cutoff – Lucerne Valley –Victorville. Look at destruction. (Barstow) • If people hear about/start using the trail, will destroy it. BLM used to have enough staff to patrol – open area Lucerne Valley, is all trashed now. General sense that getting people out on trails will lead to a destruction of trail resources. (Barstow) • Need more patrols. (Barstow) • Route use trails in washes to protect desert pavements. (Barstow) • But as soon as “little brown markers” go up, attracts people to those very places. (Barstow) • “Little brown markers” suggest the area is safe, go there and everywhere. (Barstow) • Do video recordings/document carefully before open to public. Once opened, won't last very long. (Barstow) • [OSTA member] Cliff Walker raised issue of military maneuvers in Red Pass Area. Military has done excellent job of protecting Bitter Springs over the past 15 years. Intaglios east of Red Pass Lake on desert pavement – Silver Lake Points 8-12,000 BP Motorcyclists could travel, hope this will be protected. These are linear, single rock deep features; function unknown, but probably of great age.

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	<p>Tank tracks are crossing the desert pavement areas. At risk, urge protection. Lithic scatters on desert pavements. Desert pavements are marked by military spray painted directional markers. Possible fire ring signal stations at pass openings/would light the correct passes. Alvord Mountains has 2 of these – should do testing for dating materials. Also one at Apex Mountain, possibly. Small rock features, some have been given SBCM#. [San Bernardino County Museum] (Barstow)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential that trail “visitors” attracted to follow the trail may respect neither the local culture nor the environment (Abiquiu) • On local national forests, need to identify route and what you (trail administration) want to protect as soon as possible to take advantage of Forest Plan revisions (Abiquiu)
Types of Use (walking, equestrian, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bicycles – Adventure cycling.com – Bring these established bike tour professionals into the planning. Establish bike routes with these experts. (Taos) • [Recreational opportunities in Taos area include:] climbing, hiking, riding (horse, cars, motorcycles) birdwatchers, native plant societies, hunt, fish, wildlife, saddle club. (Taos) • Turley Mill – Deer Mesa – San Cristobal - ? good horse trail, mountain bikers. (Taos) • Brass cap markers set low at distant point to follow, perhaps w/GPS (Aztec) • Horse camping facilities – public land (Durango) • Only horses, mules, and people [on trail]. (Durango) • Hire outfitters for pack travel and horse travel on trail. (Durango) • Carriage driving interest from horse association folks 10-20 mile segment over a weekend for fun. (Durango) • Like to see long distance walking trails people can take advantage of, do long or short walks, also for people w/disabilities. (Alamosa) • Living history, wagon rides, reenactments – take on location by location. Help people “get” the OST. Experiential connections. (Alamosa) • Had quite an educational experience following a short cut on the North Branch. Very deep trail, brought back sounds of sheep, horses. (Alamosa) • Look for opportunities to get out of your car! (Flagstaff) • [There] will be people who want a guided experience – want to visit a site with a knowledgeable person. (Page) • What about Lake Mead/submerged? – Treat with overlooks rather than try to put a trail near the historic route. Would prefer overlooks to “offset” trail not on the actual trace. To walk along the edge of the lake is not the same experience as the trail users had. (Las Vegas) • Local recreation interests: River wading, hiking along [river], Camping, Scenic drives, Tourist pull offs, Play golf. In St. George: mountain bike, hike, golf (Mesquite) • Goal: Take mountain bike or foot traffic from Zion to Gunlock. (Mesquite) • [Speaker was] at the bingo parlor door, but got sidetracked to learn about OST instead. Recreation here is gambling, bingo. Develop something here to give alternatives to the casinos. Other recreational opportunities; interested in environmental conservation. (Pahrump) • Local journalist: Last year, did a multi-day trail ride (part of it, anyway) on OST. There’s a display on trail in Tecopa museum, also Death Valley NP. (Pahrump) • Also, bus/guided tour that folks can take/join. (Pahrump) • Develop a circular tour bus route that would take folks (perhaps starting from the visitor center) around the valley – lots of interest in local history. (Pahrump) • Lots of seniors here in Pahrump who don’t drive or who try to minimize driving – they would like to take a bus tour. (Pahrump) • Proposed perimeter trail is aimed at Leave No Trace use rather than motorized. Biking too. Not fixed yet as to elevation contour trail will be established on. (Pahrump) • Tecopa/Shoshone area is quiet, remote, gives good feel for trail experiences. (Pahrump) • Trail re-creation last year was not huge success – easier/better experience backpacking rather than dealing with horses. (Pahrump)

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would not like to see this become a generic, “Old West” trail – needs to be particularized, keep its story. Otherwise becomes a travesty, loses meaning. (Pahrump) • Also big rock-hounding area. (Pahrump) • Rock-hounding group. Involved scouting to find good locations, then, do lots of walking while collecting. (Pahrump) • Audubon Groups, birding is important activity here. (Pahrump) • Having “audience” at Dumont Dunes may allow interpretive programs by rangers. (Tecopa) • Need to develop trail so as not to increase user problems/neighbor conflicts. (Tecopa) • Hot springs (Tecopa) • Birding (Tecopa) • Off-roading/appropriate at Dumont Dunes, but tends to “blow out” at edges (Tecopa) • Community moving towards a “light use” of the land and ecotourism. Move towards non-motorized. (Tecopa) • In November, Pahrump to Tecopa, then to Ash Fork, following OST, Sandy Valley Road in rubber-wheeled wagons. (Tecopa) • Interested in recreational user, uses Johnson’s stretch. (Grand Junction) • Lots of interest here in equestrian trails here – this is a winter riding area for Coloradoans. (Moab) • In “roaded” sections, encourage/continue road-based uses. (Moab) • “Free-running” is new sport – jump from building to building. (Moab) • Mountain bike/skateboard w/kite, like windsurfing might be new adventure sport. (Moab) • There are trail rides here (horse). (Green River) • Pedal bike tours (Green River) • OHV tours (Green River) • Be sure that there are opportunities for those that can’t walk to get out – seniors, folks who need to be driven. (Cedar City) • Poker Run – keep away from trail. (Barstow) • Museums, city center, tours of areas, guided tours already happening – walking and 4WD (Barstow) • September 4 walk from San Gabriel Mission to the Presidio/Plaza – founding families. Do a bicycle tour along here (Los Angeles)
Visitor Experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corridor is magical in terms of landscape – transformational for trail travelers. Exposes you to direct contact with Indians along the trail. (Taos) • Lewis & Clark festivals are good, but travelers are really getting a sense of history in rural areas, away from towns – learned this from Lewis & Clark newsletter. (Alamosa) • These trails provide people w/discovery and connection – sense of discovery very powerful. (Flagstaff) • Getting tourists off the interstate is major challenge. (Mesquite) • Having people care as much as you/we do is a long shot. (Tecopa) • Seeing actual trail very important to those who are already engaged with the trail – no better education than being able to see trail. (Tecopa) • Need to feel the local history – give folks the richest experience, in-depth understanding of place/landscape/area through time and geography. (Tecopa) • Here, people will come for recreational opportunities, but will leave with knowledge of trail. (Moab) • Can also use trail resources developed locally to bring people here, but most will be coming for other reasons. (Moab) • “We have plenty of route to work with” to offer varied kinds of experiences for public (Moab) • Keep people on existing roads, mark those, provide interpretation on those. (Green River) • Use I-70 as the trail corridor (it gets you from Green River to Fremont Junction, which was historic purpose). Use this as main interpretive corridor. Also, develop individual places that

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	<p>folks RVing or riding, etc. will benefit from. (Green River)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General benefit to put corridor on existing roads so folks traveling in <u>cars</u> (rather than hiking, OHVs) “Mom and Pop and kids”) can learn/experience the trail. (Green River) • Other than where trail “goes in your county” it’s not significant to folks. This was not an emigrant trail – people don’t have that personal (my relatives traveled) connection to trail. (Green River) • Want tourists to come here, see the museums, drive up the highway and go to Salt Lake City. (Green River) • Need at least one place out on trail locally where can point to the trail, say “here it is.” Pick up maps at B&Bs, for a trip – guided trips esp. good for foreign visitors – Germans, Asians, European visitors would be very interested in connecting with history of West through trail. (Cedar City) • Make sure local folks not estranged from resource – encourage local participation & stewardship rather than isolation. (Cedar City) • If there are parts of the trail in pure wilderness, they should be kept that way. Afford wilderness experience for some portions of the trail. (Barstow) • Make people’s experience of the trail specific to local communities (Abiquiu)