

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY Washington, DC 20240

MAY 2 9 2018

The Honorable Lisa Murkowski Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources United States Senate Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Chairman Murkowski:

I am pleased to transmit to Congress the Butterfield Overland National Historic Trail Special Resource Study. The study was completed pursuant to section 7209 of Public Law 111-11, the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the significance, feasibility, suitability, and desirability of designating the routes associated with the Butterfield Overland Trail as a national historic trail.

The Butterfield Overland Mail Company, also known as the Butterfield Stage, held a United States Mail contract to transport mail and passengers over the "ox-bow route" between the eastern termini of St. Louis, Missouri and Memphis, Tennessee, and the western terminus of San Francisco, California. The postal route and stagecoach service operated from 1858 to 1861. With the advent of the Civil War, this southern mail route was discontinued and moved farther north. Today, "the Butterfield" is a name that is well known to many Americans. The route served a critical need at that time, tying disparate parts of the country together and providing an overland route that ran entirely within the continent's borders.

The study area includes approximately 3,553 miles of trail routes in eight states: Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. Given that 203 miles on the eastern end of the trail don't involve stage lines and approximately 58 miles of the routes are located in Mexico, a total of 3,292 miles were analyzed for this study.

The National Park Service (NPS) conducted the study in accordance with the National Trails System Act (Public Law 90-543, codified as amended at 16 U.S.C. 1241-1251). The routes were evaluated under the feasibility study provisions of the National Trails System Act (NTSA). In addition, to be eligible for designation as a national historic trail, the trail(s) must be nationally significant, have a documented route through maps or journals, and offer significant potential for public recreational use.

Although there is public support and NPS selected *Alternative 4: Designate a National Historic Trail but only with Nationally Significant Routes and Extensions*, the Department of the Interior does not support trail designation at this time due to the \$11.6 billion deferred maintenance backlog within NPS.

Thank you for your interest in the National Park Service. An identical letter is being sent to the Honorable Maria Cantwell, Ranking Member, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate; the Honorable Rob Bishop, Chairman, Committee on Natural Resources, House of Representatives; and the Honorable Raúl Grijalva, Ranking Minority Member, Committee on Natural Resources, House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

Ryan Hambleton

Deputy Assistant Secretary

Bun Z. Vont

for Fish and Wildlife and Parks



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY Washington, DC 20240

MAY 2 9 2018

The Honorable Maria Cantwell Ranking Member Committee on Energy and Natural Resources United States Senate Washington, DC 20510

Dear Ranking Member Cantwell:

I am pleased to transmit to Congress the Butterfield Overland National Historic Trail Special Resource Study. The study was completed pursuant to section 7209 of Public Law 111-11, the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the significance, feasibility, suitability, and desirability of designating the routes associated with the Butterfield Overland Trail as a national historic trail.

The Butterfield Overland Mail Company, also known as the Butterfield Stage, held a United States Mail contract to transport mail and passengers over the "ox-bow route" between the eastern termini of St. Louis, Missouri and Memphis, Tennessee, and the western terminus of San Francisco, California. The postal route and stagecoach service operated from 1858 to 1861. With the advent of the Civil War, this southern mail route was discontinued and moved farther north. Today, "the Butterfield" is a name that is well known to many Americans. The route served a critical need at that time, tying disparate parts of the country together and providing an overland route that ran entirely within the continent's borders.

The study area includes approximately 3,553 miles of trail routes in eight states: Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. Given that 203 miles on the eastern end of the trail don't involve stage lines and approximately 58 miles of the routes are located in Mexico, a total of 3,292 miles were analyzed for this study.

The National Park Service (NPS) conducted the study in accordance with the National Trails System Act (Public Law 90-543, codified as amended at 16 U.S.C. 1241-1251). The routes were evaluated under the feasibility study provisions of the National Trails System Act (NTSA). In addition, to be eligible for designation as a national historic trail, the trail(s) must be nationally significant, have a documented route through maps or journals, and offer significant potential for public recreational use.

Although there is public support and NPS selected *Alternative 4: Designate a National Historic Trail but only with Nationally Significant Routes and Extensions*, the Department of the Interior does not support trail designation at this time due to the \$11.6 billion deferred maintenance backlog within NPS.

Thank you for your interest in the National Park Service. An identical letter is being sent to the Honorable Lisa Murkowski, Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate; the Honorable Rob Bishop, Chairman, Committee on Natural Resources, House of Representatives; and the Honorable Raul Grijalva, Ranking Minority Member, Committee on Natural Resources, House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

Ryan Hambleton

Deputy Assistant Secretary

for Fish and Wildlife and Parks



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY Washington, DC 20240

MAY 2 9 2018

The Honorable Rob Bishop Chairman, Committee on Natural Resources House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Bishop:

I am pleased to transmit to Congress the Butterfield Overland National Historic Trail Special Resource Study. The study was completed pursuant to section 7209 of Public Law 111-11, the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the significance, feasibility, suitability, and desirability of designating the routes associated with the Butterfield Overland Trail as a national historic trail.

The Butterfield Overland Mail Company, also known as the Butterfield Stage, held a United States Mail contract to transport mail and passengers over the "ox-bow route" between the eastern termini of St. Louis, Missouri and Memphis, Tennessee, and the western terminus of San Francisco, California. The postal route and stagecoach service operated from 1858 to 1861. With the advent of the Civil War, this southern mail route was discontinued and moved farther north. Today, "the Butterfield" is a name that is well known to many Americans. The route served a critical need at that time, tying disparate parts of the country together and providing an overland route that ran entirely within the continent's borders.

The study area includes approximately 3,553 miles of trail routes in eight states: Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. Given that 203 miles on the eastern end of the trail don't involve stage lines and approximately 58 miles of the routes are located in Mexico, a total of 3,292 miles were analyzed for this study.

The National Park Service (NPS) conducted the study in accordance with the National Trails System Act (Public Law 90-543, codified as amended at 16 U.S.C. 1241-1251). The routes were evaluated under the feasibility study provisions of the National Trails System Act (NTSA). In addition, to be eligible for designation as a national historic trail, the trail(s) must be nationally significant, have a documented route through maps or journals, and offer significant potential for public recreational use.

Although there is public support and NPS selected *Alternative 4: Designate a National Historic Trail but only with Nationally Significant Routes and Extensions*, the Department of the Interior does not support trail designation at this time due to the \$11.6 billion deferred maintenance backlog within NPS.

Thank you for your interest in the National Park Service. An identical letter is being sent to the Honorable Lisa Murkowski, Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate; the Honorable Maria Cantwell, Ranking Minority Member, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate; and the Honorable Raul Grijalva, Ranking Minority Member, Committee on Natural Resources, House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

Ryan Hambleton

Deputy Assistant Secretary

Ryn 2. The

for Fish and Wildlife and Parks



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY Washington, DC 20240

MAY 2 9 2018

The Honorable Raúl Grijalva Ranking Minority Member Committee on Natural Resources House of Representatives Washington, DC 20515

Dear Ranking Member Grijalva:

I am pleased to transmit to Congress the Butterfield Overland National Historic Trail Special Resource Study. The study was completed pursuant to section 7209 of Public Law 111-11, the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the significance, feasibility, suitability, and desirability of designating the routes associated with the Butterfield Overland Trail as a national historic trail.

The Butterfield Overland Mail Company, also known as the Butterfield Stage, held a United States Mail contract to transport mail and passengers over the "ox-bow route" between the eastern termini of St. Louis, Missouri and Memphis, Tennessee, and the western terminus of San Francisco, California. The postal route and stagecoach service operated from 1858 to 1861. With the advent of the Civil War, this southern mail route was discontinued and moved farther north. Today, "the Butterfield" is a name that is well known to many Americans. The route served a critical need at that time, tying disparate parts of the country together and providing an overland route that ran entirely within the continent's borders.

The study area includes approximately 3,553 miles of trail routes in eight states: Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. Given that 203 miles on the eastern end of the trail don't involve stage lines and approximately 58 miles of the routes are located in Mexico, a total of 3,292 miles were analyzed for this study.

The National Park Service (NPS) conducted the study in accordance with the National Trails System Act (Public Law 90-543, codified as amended at 16 U.S.C. 1241-1251). The routes were evaluated under the feasibility study provisions of the National Trails System Act (NTSA). In addition, to be eligible for designation as a national historic trail, the trail(s) must be nationally significant, have a documented route through maps or journals, and offer significant potential for public recreational use.

Although there is public support and NPS selected *Alternative 4: Designate a National Historic Trail but only with Nationally Significant Routes and Extensions*, the Department of the Interior does not support trail designation at this time due to the \$11.6 billion deferred maintenance backlog within NPS.

Thank you for your interest in the National Park Service. An identical letter is being sent to the Honorable Lisa Murkowski, Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate; the Honorable Maria Cantwell, Ranking Minority Member, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate; and the Honorable Rob Bishop, Chairman, Committee on Natural Resources, House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

Ryan Hambleton

Deputy Assistant Secretary

Br 2. Tex

for Fish and Wildlife and Parks