



Chapter 5:



Consultation and
Coordination

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The *Draft General Management Plan/ Environmental Impact Statement* for Olympic National Park represents the thoughts of National Park Service staff, other agencies and groups, and the public. Consultation and coordination among the agencies and the public were vitally important throughout the planning process. The public had several avenues and opportunities to participate during the development of the plan — participation in public meetings and workshops, responses to newsletters, and comments submitted via e-mail and regular mail.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND NEWSLETTERS

Newsletters, news releases, and public meetings are used to keep the public informed and involved in the planning process for Olympic National Park. A mailing list has been compiled and includes members of governmental agencies, organizations, businesses, legislators, local governments, media, and interested citizens.

The notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement was published in the *Federal Register* on June 4, 2001. This was followed by the first newsletter that introduced the planning effort and invited the public to open house scoping meetings. Public open houses held during September and October 2001 in Port Angeles, Forks, Clallam Bay, Quinalt, Aberdeen, Silverdale, and Seattle, Washington, and were attended by 161 people.

In addition to the newsletters mailed to individuals and groups on the park's mailing list, news releases have been sent to approximately 80 media outlets and interested organizations to keep the general public informed. All newsletters and news releases

are posted on the Olympic National Park website.

NPS representatives also met with city and county governments, and state agencies several times throughout the process.

The planning team received more than 500 individual comments in the meetings and in response to the first newsletter. The comments fell into the following categories: resource protection, wilderness management, visitor use and experience, access to park areas, and partnerships. These comments were considered/incorporated into the issues for the plan.

A second newsletter distributed in January 2002 presented the issue-related decisions to be made in the general management plan and invited the public to workshops in Shelton, Clallam Bay, Silverdale, Port Angeles, Forks, Amanda Park, Brinnon, and Seattle, Washington. The workshops, held January 28-31, 2002, allowed participants to explore and present their ideas for park zoning and management alternatives. These workshops were attended by 187 people.

The draft alternative concepts for managing the park were delivered in a third newsletter that was distributed in May 2003.

A fourth newsletter was mailed in November 2004, apprising the public of timeline adjustments and current status of the planning effort.

The public input process continues as review and comment on this draft plan are welcomed. The mailing list for this document includes more than 1,150 individuals and groups.

CONSULTATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES/ OFFICIALS AND ORGANIZATIONS (TO DATE)

Federal Agencies

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries, Section 7 Consultation and Essential Fish Habitat Consultation During the preparation of this document, NPS staff has coordinated informally with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Western Washington Field Office. The list of threatened and endangered species (see appendix G) was compiled using lists and other information received from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

In accordance with section 7 of the Endangered Species Act and relevant regulations at 50 CFR Part 402, the National Park Service determined that the management plan requires formal consultation. A biological assessment will be prepared by NPS staff and sent to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA Fisheries, along with essential fish habitat consultations, with a request for a biological opinion (see appendix H).

In addition, the National Park Service has committed to consult on future actions conducted under the framework described in this management plan to ensure that such actions are not likely to adversely affect threatened or endangered species.

Washington Islands National Wildlife Refuges. Flattery Rocks and Quillayute Needles National Wildlife Refuges (part of the Washington Maritime National Wildlife Refuge Complex) are within the boundary of Olympic National Park. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Park Service signed a “Memorandum of Understanding” in June 1988 (Agreement No. 9500-80001), which outlines the objectives for the Washington Islands refuges and the obligation of both agencies. Under this agreement, the U.S. Fish

and Wildlife Service maintains management and administration responsibilities; regulates refuge uses; monitors wildlife; works with the National Park Service in developing educational information; notifies the National Park Service of site visits; and exchanges information and training pertinent to the Washington Islands refuges. The National Park Service develops informational and educational programs about the Washington Islands refuges; provides law enforcement training for park rangers; monitors trespasses; supports the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s restriction of public and agency access to the refuges; and conducts cooperative scientific research as needed.

Park staff will continue coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for cooperative management of Flattery Rocks and Quillayute Needles in accordance with the “Memorandum of Understanding.”

State Agencies

Washington State Historical Preservation Office, Section 106 Consultation. Agencies that have direct or indirect jurisdiction over historic properties are required by section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 270, et seq.) to take into account the effect of any undertaking on properties eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. To meet the requirements of 36 CFR 800, the National Park Service sent letters to the Washington state historic preservation office (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in May 2001 inviting their participation in the planning process.

Under the terms of stipulation VI.E of the 1995 Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, the National Park Service,

in consultation with the SHPO, will make a determination about which are programmatic exclusions under IV.A and B, and all other undertakings, potential effects on those resources to seek review and comment under 36 CFR 800.4-6 during the plan review process.

Native American Tribes

There is a special relationship between Federally Recognized Indian Tribes and the Federal Government. The federal government, including federal agencies such as the National Park Service, has a trust responsibility to protect Indian's rights and advance their interests.

The National Park Service recognizes that indigenous peoples may have traditional interests and rights in lands within the park. The need for government-to-government consultations stems from the historic power of Congress to make treaties with American Indian tribes as sovereign nations. Consultations with American Indians and other Native Americans, such as Native Hawaiians and Alaska Natives, are required by various federal laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies.

Letters were sent to the following Native American groups on May 21, 2001, to invite their participation in the planning process:

- Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe
- Hoh Tribe
- Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe
- Makah Tribe
- Quileute Tribe
- Quinault Indian Tribe
- Skokomish Tribe
- Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe

Meetings were held with the tribal councils and representatives to identify issues of importance to the tribe. The tribes were

briefed on the scope of the planning project. Some tribe representatives commented that existing treaty rights should continue to be protected and that interpretation in the park should include the Native American viewpoint.

After the meetings in 2001, the tribes were sent the four newsletters related to the general management plan. The May 2003 newsletter outlined three preliminary draft alternatives for the plan.

In April 2004, the park contacted the eight tribes by mail requesting more meetings on a Government-to-Government basis to discuss the general management plan schedule, to seek tribal input about the direction of the plan, and to discuss any questions or concerns that have developed during the planning process.

Meetings were held between September 2004 and July 2005 with the Quileute Tribe (September 28), Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe (September 28), Skokomish Tribe (November 10), Hoh Tribe, (November 12), Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe (November 23), Makah Tribe (December 13), and the Quinault Tribe (July 15, 2005). The tribes will have an opportunity to review and comment on this draft plan.

COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Executive Order 11990 for protecting wetlands directs federal agencies to minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands. NPS Director's Order #77-1 (NPS 1998a) and Procedural Manual #77-1 (NPS 1998b) provide the guidelines for implementing this order.

Executive Order 11988 on floodplain management directs federal agencies to reduce the risk of flood loss; minimize the impacts on human safety, health, and welfare; and restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains. The

National Park Service Floodplain Management Guideline (NPS 1993) provides the procedures for implementing this order. In compliance with this executive order, a floodplain statement of findings was prepared for this general management plan (appendix D). The National Park Service concluded that there

were no practicable alternatives for avoiding all impacts on floodplains.

Table 26 below lists sample actions and potential compliance requirements.

TABLE 26: COMPLIANCE REQUIRED FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF SPECIFIC ACTIONS

Action	Compliance Requirement
All undertakings affecting historic properties in the preferred alternative.	Review and consultation with affiliated tribes and the state historic preservation officer
Construction involving a waterway	Section 404 permit with Army Corps of Engineers
Construction or other disturbing activity or habitat for threatened and endangered species.	Threatened and endangered species consultation with USFWS and NOAA-Fisheries
Construction involving wetlands or floodplains	Wetlands/Floodplains Statements of findings



**AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING A COPY OF THIS
DOCUMENT**

FEDERAL AGENCIES

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
U.S. Coast Guard
U.S. Department of Agriculture
 U.S. Forest Service, Olympic National
 Forest
 Natural Resources Conservation Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
 Ebey's Landing National Historical
 Reserve
 Klondike Gold Rush National Historical
 Park - Seattle Unit
 Mount Rainier National Park
 National Park Service, Washington, D.C.
 North Cascades National Park
 San Juan Island National Historical Park
 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington
 Islands National Wildlife Refuge
 U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Department of Commerce
 National Oceanic and Atmospheric
 Administration, Olympic Coast
 National Marine Sanctuary
U.S. Department of Transportation
 Federal Highway Administration,
 Western Federal Lands Highway
 Division
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

**NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBAL
GOVERNMENTS**

Hoh Tribal Business Council
Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe
Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe
Makah Indian Tribal Council
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe
Point No Point Treaty Council
Quileute Indian Nation
Quinault Indian Nation
Skokomish Tribal Council

**U.S. SENATORS AND
REPRESENTATIVES**

U.S. Representative Norm Dicks
U.S. Senator Maria Cantwell
U.S. Senator Patty Murray

STATE OFFICIALS

Christine Gregoire, Washington State
Governor
Representative Jim Buck, Washington State
Legislature
Representative Lynn Kessler, Washington
State Legislature
Senator James Hargrove, Washington State
Legislature

STATE AGENCIES

State of Washington
Department of Ecology
Department of Fish and Wildlife
Department of Natural Resources
Office of Archaeology and Historic
Preservation
Parks and Recreation Commission

**REGIONAL, COUNTY AND LOCAL
GOVERNMENTS**

City of Aberdeen, Mayor
City of Forks, Mayor
City of Hoquiam, Mayor
City of Port Angeles, Mayor
City of Sequim, Mayor
Clallam County Board of Commissioners
Grays Harbor County Board of
Commissioners
Mason County Board of Commissioners
Jefferson County Board of Commissioners

ORGANIZATIONS AND BUSINESSES

American Whitewater Association
Backcountry Horsemen of Washington
Brown's Outdoor
Clallam Bay-Seki Chamber of Commerce
Clallam County Heritage Advisory Board
Clallam County Historical Society
Forks Chamber of Commerce
Friends of Lake Crescent
Friends of Olympic National Park
Jefferson County Historical Society
Klahhane Club
Lake Quinault Community Action Forum
Mason County Historical Society
National Audubon Society
National Parks and Conservation Association
North Olympic Peninsula Visitor and
Convention Bureau
Northwest Interpretive Association
Olympic Park Associates
Olympic Peninsula Audubon Society
Port Angeles Chamber of Commerce
Port Townsend Chamber of Commerce
Sequim Dungeness Chamber of Commerce
Sierra Club – Cascade Chapter
Sport Townsend
The Wilderness Society
Washington Environmental Council
Washington's National Park Fund
Wild Salmon Center
Wilderness Watch

LIBRARIES

Daniel J. Evans Library, The Evergreen State
Collee
Kitsap Regional Library, Bremerton Branch
North Olympic Library System
Clallam Bay Branch
Forks Branch
Port Angeles Branch
Sequim Branch
Peninsula College Library
Port Townsend Public Library
Seattle Public Library
Tacoma Public Library
Timberland Regional Library

Aberdeen Branch
Amanda Park Branch
Hoodsport Branch
Hoquiam Branch
University of Washington Library
William G. Reed Public Library
Wilson Library, Western Washington
University

**CONCESSIONERS AND IN-PARK
BUSINESSES**

ARAMARK
Kalaloch Lodge
Sol Duc Hot Springs Resort
Forever Resorts
Fairholme Store
Hurricane Ridge Cafe and Gift Shop
Lake Crescent Lodge
Hurricane Ridge Public Development
Authority
Log Cabin Resort
Olympic Park Institute
Olympic Raft and Kayak

MEDIA

Newspapers

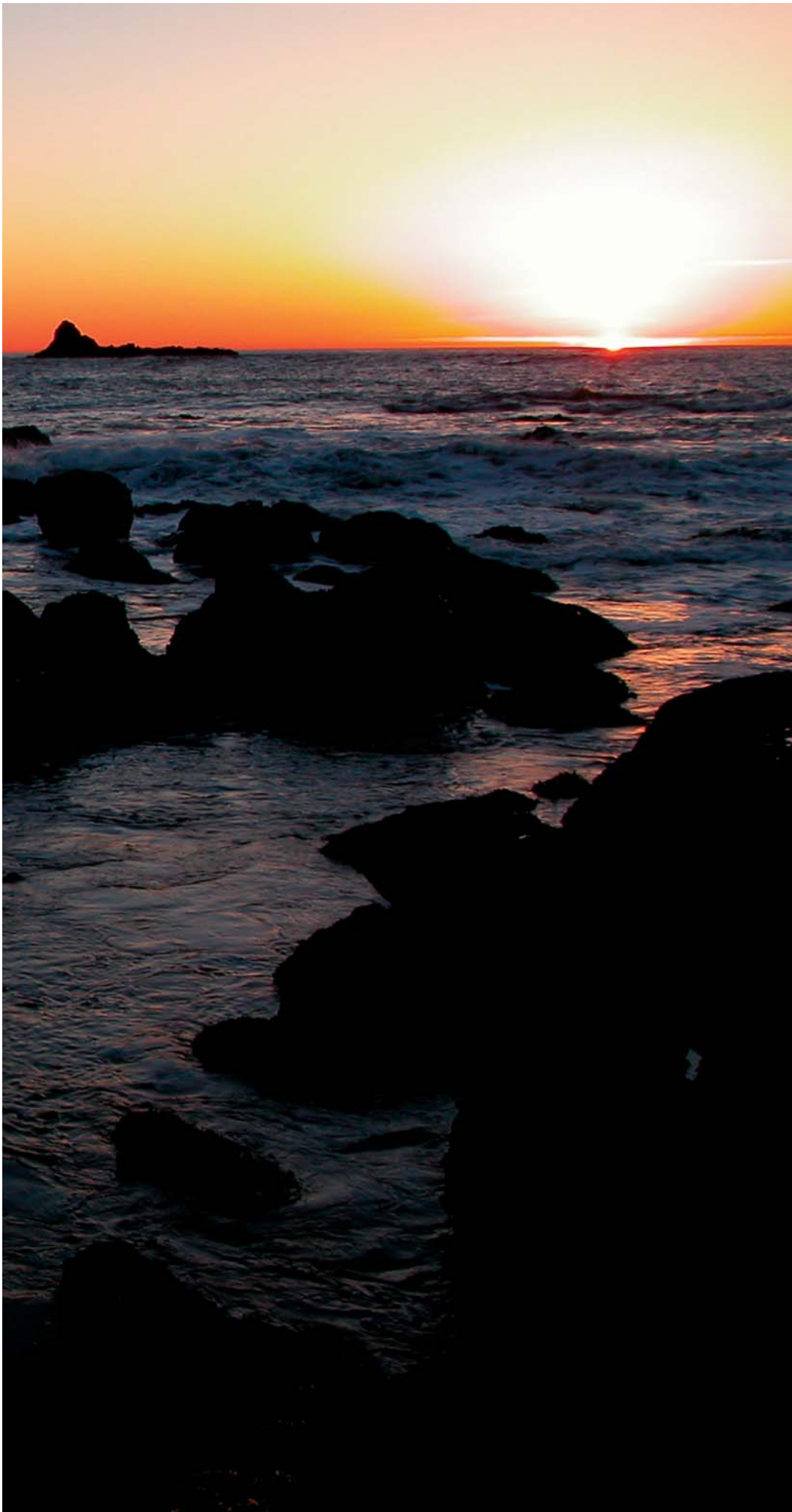
Forks Forum, Forks, Washington
Kitsap Sun, Bremerton, Washington
Peninsula Daily News, Port Angeles,
Washington
Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Seattle, Washington
Sequim Gazette, Sequim, Washington
The Daily World, Aberdeen, Washington
The Everett Herald, Everett, Washington
The Herald, Bellingham, Washington
The Leader, Port Townsend, Washington
The News Tribune, Tacoma, Washington
The Olympian, Olympia, Washington
The Oregonian, Portland, Oregon
The Seattle Times, Seattle, Washington
The Shelton-Mason Country Journal, Shelton,
Washington
The Spokesman-Review, Spokane, Washington
The Vidette, Montesano, Washington

Radio Stations

KAYO, Aberdeen, Washington
KGY, Olympia, Washington
KIRO, Seattle, Washington
KMAS, Shelton, Washington
KOMO, Seattle, Washington
KONP, Port Angeles, Washington
KPLU, Tacoma/Seattle, Washington
KUOW, Seattle, Washington
KXRO/KDUX, Aberdeen, Washington
Northwest Public Radio, Pullman/Port
Angeles, Washington

Television Stations

KCTS/Seattle, Seattle, Washington
KING-5 Television, Seattle, Washington
KIRO 7, Seattle, Washington
KOMO TV, Seattle, Washington
Peninsula News Network, Port Angeles,
Washington
Q-13 Fox, KCPQ, Seattle, Washington
TVW, Olympia, Washington



Appendixes, References, Preparers, and Consultants, and Index

Photo: John Teichert

APPENDIX A: LEGISLATION

16. Olympic National Park

	Page
Establishment of park.....	Act of June 29, 1938 77
Jurisdiction, State cession over area included in park on March 8, 1941.....	State Act of Mar. 8, 1941 79
Jurisdiction, State cession of 1941 accepted.....	Act of Mar. 6, 1942 79
Acquisition of non-Federal land within park in exchange for national forest land.....	Act of Dec. 22, 1942 82

An Act To establish the Olympic National Park, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes, approved June 29, 1938 (52 Stat. 1241)

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

That the Mount Olympus National Monument established pursuant to proclamation of the President dated March 2, 1909, is hereby abolished, and the tracts of land in the State of Washington particularly described as follows, to wit: Township 25 north, range 4 west, sections 5 to 8, 17 to 20, and 29 to 32, inclusive (unsurveyed); township 26 north, range 4 west, sections 1 to 12, 17 to 20, and 29 to 32, inclusive (unsurveyed); township 27 north, range 4 west, sections 5 to 8, 17 to 20, and 29 to 36, inclusive (unsurveyed); township 28 north, range 4 west, sections 17 to 22, and 27 to 34, inclusive (unsurveyed); townships 25, 26, and 27 north, range 5 west (unsurveyed); township 28 north, range 5 west, sections 7 to 36, inclusive (unsurveyed); township 24 north, range 6 west, sections 3 to 10, 15 to 22, and 27 to 34, inclusive (unsurveyed); townships 25, 26, and 27 north, range 6 west (unsurveyed); township 28 north, range 6 west, sections 7 to 36, inclusive (unsurveyed); townships 24, 25, 26, and 27 north, range 7 west (unsurveyed); township 28 north, range 7 west, sections 5 to 36 inclusive (unsurveyed); township 24 north, range 8 west, sections 1 to 18, inclusive (partly surveyed); townships 25, 26, 27, and 28 north, range 8 west (unsurveyed); township 29 north, range 8 west, sections 6, 7, 18, 19 to 21, and 28 to 33, inclusive (unsurveyed); township 30 north, range 8 west, sections 18, 19, 30, and 31 (partly surveyed); township 24 north, range 9 west, sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, and 14 (partly surveyed); township 25 north, range 9 west (unsurveyed); township 26 north, range 9 west, sections 1 to 18, inclusive (unsurveyed), each half of section 19 (unsurveyed), sections 20 to 29, and 32 to 36, inclusive (surveyed); townships 27 and 28 north, range 9 west (unsurveyed); township 29 north, range 9 west (partly surveyed); township 30 north, range 9 west, sections 13, 14, and 23 to 36, inclusive (partly surveyed); township 26 north, range 10 west, sections 1, 12, and 13 (surveyed); township 27 north, range 10 west, sections 1 to 6, inclusive, 12, 13, 24, 25, and 36 (surveyed); township 28 north, range 10 west, south half section 7, south half

Olympic National Park, Wash., established.
Mount Olympus National Monument abolished.
35 Stat. 2247.
Lands transferred to park.

Lands transferred to Olympic National Forest.	<p>section 8, south half section 9, south half section 10, south half section 11, south half section 12, sections 13 to 36, inclusive (unsurveyed) all west of the Willamette meridian, in Washington, are hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or disposal under the laws of the United States and dedicated and set apart as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people and shall be known as the Olympic National Park, and all lands formerly included in the Mount Olympus National Monument and not included in the above description are hereby transferred to and made a part of the Olympic National Forest. (16 U.S.C. sec. 251.)</p>
Mineral deposits.	<p>SEC. 2. That in the areas of said park lying east of the range line between ranges 9 and 10 and north of the seventh standard parallel, and east of the range line between ranges 4 and 5 west, Willamette meridian, all mineral deposits of the classes and kinds now subject to location, entry, and patent under the mining laws of the United States shall be, exclusive of the land containing them, subject to disposal under such laws for a period of five years from the date of approval of this Act, with rights of occupation and use of so much of the surface of the land as may be required for all purposes reasonably incident to the mining or removal of the minerals and under such general regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. (16 U.S.C. sec. 252.)</p>
Division of receipts for schools and roads. 16 U.S.C. sec. 500.	<p>SEC. 3. The income of each county receiving moneys from the Olympic National Forest, under the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260, ch. 192), as amended, shall be proportional to the total area of each county in the Olympic National Forest and the Olympic National Park combined. (16 U.S.C. sec. 253.)</p>
Administration, etc.	<p>SEC. 4. The administration, protection, and development of the Olympic National Park shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", as amended. (16 U.S.C. sec. 254.)</p>
16 U.S.C., ch. 1.	<p>SEC. 5. Nothing herein contained shall affect any valid existing claim, location, or entry made under the land laws of the United States, whether for homestead, mineral, right-of-way, or any other purpose whatsoever, or shall affect the right of any such claimant, locator, or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of his land, nor the rights reserved by treaty to the Indians of any tribes.</p>
Existing claims, etc., not affected.	<p>The President may after eight months from the approval of this Act by proclamation add to the Olympic National Park any lands within the boundaries of the Olympic National Forest, and any lands which may be acquired by the Government by gift or purchase, which he may deem it advisable to add to such park; and any lands so added to such park shall, upon their addition thereto, become</p>
Additions to park.	

II. NATIONAL PARKS — OLYMPIC

79

subject to all laws and regulations applicable to other lands within such park: *Provided*, That the total area of the said park shall not exceed eight hundred and ninety-eight thousand two hundred and ninety-two acres: *Provided further*, That before issuing any such proclamation, the President shall consult with the Governor of the State of Washington, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Agriculture and advise them of the lands which he proposes to add to such park, and shall afford them a reasonable opportunity to consult with and communicate to him their views and recommendations with respect to the addition of such lands to such park.¹ (16 U.S.C. sec. 255.)

Provisos.
Limitation.

Consultation
before issuance
of proclama-
tion.

Excerpt from an Act of the Legislature of Washington, approved March 8, 1941, ceding to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the territory then included in the Olympic National Park. (Chapter 51 of the Laws of 1941 of the State of Washington)

Exclusive jurisdiction shall be, and the same is hereby ceded to the United States over and within all the territory that is now included in that tract of land in the State of Washington, set aside for the purposes of a national park, and known as the Olympic National Park; saving, however, to the said state, the right to serve civil and criminal process within the limits of the aforesaid park, in suits or prosecutions for or on account of rights acquired, obligations incurred, or crimes committed in said state, but outside of said park; and saving further to the said state the right to tax persons and corporations, their franchises and property on the lands included in said park: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, This jurisdiction shall not vest until the United States through the proper officer, notifies the Governor of this state that they assume police or military jurisdiction over said park.

An Act To accept the cession by the State of Washington of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Olympic National Park, and for other purposes, approved March 6, 1942 (56 Stat. 135)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State of Washington, approved March 8, 1941 (Chapter 51 of the Laws of 1941 of the State of Washington), ceding to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over and within all the territory included on March 8, 1941, in the tract of land in the State of Washington, set aside for the purposes of a national park and known as the Olympic National Park, are hereby accepted. Subject to the reservations made by the State in the act of cession, the United States hereby assumes sole and exclusive jurisdiction over such territory. (16 U.S.C. sec. 256.)

Olympic Na-
tional Park,
Wash.
Cession of juris-
diction to U.S.

¹ See proclamations No. 2380 of January 2, 1940 (3 CFR, CUM.SUPP., 140), and No. 2587 of May 29, 1943 (3 CFR, CUM.SUPP., 333), adding land to the park.

Assignment to
Washington
western judicial
district.

SEC. 2. The park shall constitute a part of the United States judicial district for the western district of Washington, and the district court of the United States in and for said district shall have jurisdiction over all offenses committed within the boundaries of the park. All fugitives from justice taking refuge in the park shall be subject to the same laws as refugees from justice found in the State of Washington. (16 U.S.C. sec. 256a.)

Hunting, fishing,
etc., prohibitions.

SEC. 3. All hunting or the killing, wounding, or capturing at any time of any wild bird or animal, except dangerous animals when it is necessary to prevent them from destroying human lives or inflicting personal injury, is prohibited within the limits of the park, nor shall any fish be taken out of any of the waters of the park, except at such seasons and at such times and in such manner as may be directed by the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior shall make and publish such general rules and regulations as he may deem necessary and proper for the management and care of the park and for the protection of the property therein, especially for the preservation from injury or spoliation of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonderful objects within the park, and for the protection of the animals and birds in the park from capture or destruction, and to prevent their being frightened or driven from the park; and he shall make rules and regulations governing the taking of fish from the waters in the park. Possession within the park of the dead bodies or any part thereof of any wild bird or animal shall be prima facie evidence that the person or persons having the same are guilty of violating this Act. Any person or persons, stage or express company, railway or other transportation company, who knows or has reason to believe that such wild birds, fish, or animals were taken or killed contrary to the provisions of this Act or the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior, and who receives for transportation the dead bodies or any part thereof of the wild birds, fish, or animals so taken or killed, or who shall violate any of the other provisions of this Act, or the rules and regulations, with reference to the management and care of the park, or for the protection of the property therein, for the preservation from injury or spoliation of timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonderful objects within the park, or for the protection of the animals, birds, and fish in the park, or who shall within the park commit any damage, injury, or spoliation to or upon any building, fence, sign, hedge, gate, guidepost, tree, wood, underwood, timber, garden, crops, vegetables, plants, land, springs, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or other matter or thing growing or being thereon, or situated therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, and be adjudged to pay all the costs of the proceedings. (16 U.S.C. sec. 256b.)

Rules and
Regulations.

Penalties.

II. NATIONAL PARKS — OLYMPIC

81

SEC. 4. All guns, traps, nets, seines, fishing tackle, teams, horses, or means of transportation of every nature or description used by any person or persons within the limits of the park when engaged in killing, trapping, ensnaring, taking, or capturing such wild birds, fish, or animals contrary to the provisions of this Act or the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized by the officers in the park and held pending prosecution of any person or persons arrested under the charge of violating the provisions of this Act, and upon conviction under this Act of such person or persons using said guns, traps, nets, seines, fishing tackle, teams, horses, or other means of transportation, such forfeiture shall be adjudicated as a penalty in addition to the other punishment prescribed in this Act. Such forfeited property shall be disposed of and accounted for by and under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the forfeiture of teams, horses, or other means of transportation shall be in the discretion of the court. (16 U.S.C. sec. 256c.)

SEC. 5. Upon the recommendation and approval of the Secretary of the Interior of a qualified candidate, the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington shall appoint a park commissioner, who shall have jurisdiction to hear and act upon all complaints made of any violations of law or of the rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Interior for the government of the park and for the protection of the animals, birds, and fish, and objects of interest therein, and for other purposes authorized by this Act. Such commissioner shall have power, upon sworn information, to issue process in the name of the United States for the arrest of any person charged with a violation of the rules and regulations, or with a violation of any of the provisions of this Act prescribed for the government of the park and for the protection of the animals, birds, and fish in the park, and to try the person so charged, and, if found guilty, to impose punishment and to adjudge the forfeiture prescribed. In all cases of conviction an appeal shall lie from the judgment of the commissioner to the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington; and the district court shall prescribe the rules of procedure and practice for the commissioner in the trial of cases and for appeal to the district court. (16 U.S.C. sec. 256d.)

SEC. 6. The park commissioner shall also have power to issue process, as hereinbefore provided, for the arrest of any person charged with the commission within the park of any criminal offense not covered by the provisions of section 3 of this Act, to hear the evidence introduced, and, if he is of the opinion that probable cause is shown for holding the person so charged, for trial, shall cause such person to be safely conveyed to a secure place of confinement within the jurisdiction of the United States District

Forfeiture of property used for unlawful purposes.

Provido.

Park commissioner.

Appointment and jurisdiction.

Judicial powers.

Appeals.

Procedure in other cases.

Court for the Western District of Washington, and certify a transcript of the record of his proceedings and the testimony in such case to the said district court, which court shall have jurisdiction of the case. The park commissioner shall have authority to grant bail in all cases according to the laws of the United States. (16 U.S.C. sec. 256e.)

Bail.

Pay of commissioner.

SEC. 7. The park commissioner shall be paid an annual salary as appropriated for by Congress. (16 U.S.C. sec. 256f.)

Fees, costs, and expenses.

SEC. 8. All fees, costs, and expenses arising in cases under this Act and properly chargeable to the United States shall be certified, approved, and paid as are like fees, costs, and expenses in the courts of the United States. (16 U.S.C. sec. 256g.)

Deposit of collections.

SEC. 9. All fees, fines, costs, and expenses imposed and collected shall be deposited by the commissioner, or by the marshal of the United States collecting the same, with the clerk of the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington. (16 U.S.C. sec. 256h.)

Notice of acceptance of jurisdiction.

SEC. 10. The Secretary of the Interior shall notify in writing the Governor of the State of Washington of the passage and approval of this Act, and of the fact that the United States assumes police jurisdiction over the park. Upon the acceptance by the Secretary of the Interior of further cessions of jurisdiction over lands now or hereafter included in the Olympic National Park, the provisions of sections 2 to 9, inclusive, shall apply to such lands. (16 U.S.C. sec. 256i.)

An Act To authorize the exchange of lands not in Federal ownership within the Olympic National Park, Washington, for national forest lands in the State of Washington, approved December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1070)

Olympic National Park, Wash.
Exchange of lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title to State, county, and private lands situated north of the line between townships 27 and 28 north, Willamette base and meridian, Washington, and within the boundaries of the Olympic National Park as now or hereafter established by proclamation of the President of the United States, shall be subject to acceptance under the provisions of the Act approved March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 465; 16 U.S.C. 485), and such lands when vested in the ownership of the United States shall be a part of the Olympic National Park subject to all laws and regulations applicable thereto. (16 U.S.C. sec. 251a.)

APPENDIX B: ANALYSIS OF BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT AND LAND PROTECTION CRITERIA

As one of the provisions of Public Law 95-625, the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978, Congress directed that the National Park Service consider, as part of a planning process, what modifications of external boundaries might be necessary to carry out park purposes. Subsequent to this act, Congress also passed Public Law 101-628, the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act. Section 1216 of this act directs the Secretary of the Interior to develop criteria to evaluate any proposed changes to the existing boundaries of individual park units. Section 1217 of the act calls for the National Park Service to consult with affected agencies and others regarding a proposed boundary change, and to provide a cost estimate of acquisition cost, if any, related to the boundary adjustment.

The National Park Service management policies (3.5 Boundary Adjustments) state that the National Park Service will conduct studies of potential boundary adjustments and may make boundary revisions for the following reasons:

- to include significant resources or opportunities for public enjoyment related to the purposes of the park
- to address operational and management issues such as boundary and identification by topographic or other natural features
- to protect park resources critical to fulfilling park purposes

NPS policies instruct that any recommendation to expand park boundaries be preceded by determinations that the added lands will be feasible to administer considering size, configuration, ownership, cost, and other factors, and that other alternatives for management and resource protection have been considered and are not adequate.

The following is a review of the criteria for boundary adjustments as applied to Olympic National Park. This analysis is included as supporting documentation for alternatives B and D (management preferred) of the general management plan/environmental impact statement (GMP/EIS), which include recommendations for boundary changes to the national park. The following areas were considered for potential exchanges in the alternatives:

Lake Crescent
Ozette Lake watershed
Hoh River corridor
Queets River corridor
Quinault River corridor

The lands considered in the potential boundary adjustments are a combination of state lands managed by the Washington Department of Natural Resources, private lands, and U.S. Forest Service administered lands. The proposal is a combination of lands acquired to be added to Olympic National Park, and lands acquired outside the boundaries of the park for the purposes of exchange only (Ozette area).

This proposed boundary change would require congressional legislation to authorize a revision to the park boundary. Authorizing legislation would also be required to allow the National Park Service to acquire private timber lands from willing sellers outside the boundaries of Olympic National Park for purposes of exchange only so that the value and acreages required to exchange for the State of Washington ownership of the subsurface mineral estate within Olympic National Park could be accomplished.

Significant Resources or Opportunities for Public Enjoyment Related to the Purpose of Olympic National Park

The boundary addition achieves several purposes that greatly benefit the park, its protection of resources and increased opportunities for public use and enjoyment.

Lake Crescent area

The addition to the park would protect the Lyre River and Lake Crescent outlet area which are critical to Beardslee and Crescentii trout spawning areas and rearing habitat. This is the only place in the world where the Beardslee trout spawn.

The park addition would protect the Lyre River and the lake outlet which provide critical spawning habitats for cutthroat trout and which provide a migratory corridor for cutthroat moving to and from the lake.

Protecting these habitats from future development and timber harvest would also assist in preventing increased sedimentation and protect the water quality of the Lyre River and Lake Crescent.

Ozette Lake area

A boundary adjustment would be proposed to protect park resources along the eastern shoreline of the lake. The remainder of the Lake Ozette watershed would be protected by cooperative a public land conservation strategy that would be used to protect the threatened Ozette Lake sockeye, three elk herds that inhabit the watershed, the water quality of the lake, protection of scenic values, and the protection of the natural resource values of the watershed, including 17 species of plants that are considered rare within the park, and 10 other species on the Washington State rare plant list

This change would address several issues. First, approximately two-thirds of the park's shoreline area along the south, east and northern boundaries of the Lake Ozette unit are less than 250 feet from the lakeshore. Recurring timber harvesting adjacent to these areas could result in highly visible clear cuts, wind throw of trees within the narrow park boundary, the loss of important wildlife habitat in proximity to the lake, and increase sedimentation and erosion of rivers and streams that drain into Lake Ozette. Sedimentation has, and is expected to continue to have, severe adverse impacts on salmon spawning and survival in area tributary streams and river gravels, impacts to other fish species and impacts on the general hydrologic health of Lake Ozette itself. The potential also exists for incompatible residential and commercial developments on private lands just outside the boundary which would adversely affect the current tranquil lake setting of the park.

The addition of lands immediately surrounding Lake Ozette would be an important benefit to park resources and the visitor experiences through the protection of these lands.

Queets Corridor

The proposal would afford greater potential to enhance elk habitat. Elk in the Queets corridor use the floodplain in this area during the winter for thermal regulation and foraging. Protecting portions of McKinnon and Hibbard Creeks would benefit spawning Coho salmon. Each creek supports rearing habitat. Increased protection of riparian zones and upland process would benefit physical habitat conditions and water quality. The proposed boundary change provides a more logical assemblage of land and gives the public a better recognition of where protected areas are within the park.

Hoh Corridor (Alternative B only)

Protecting the Hoh corridor would offer a greater potential to enhance elk habitat. Elk herds use the Hoh floodplain during the winter for thermal regulation and foraging. Protecting the floodplain and upland resources would benefit fisheries in the Hoh River, including the threatened bull trout, and salmon, protecting the physical habitat conditions and water quality.

Quinault (Alternative B only)

Protecting the full meander width of the Quinault River upstream of Lake Quinault would protect elk habitat in that area. Elk herds use the area during the winter for thermal regulation and foraging.

Operational and Management Issues related to Access and Boundary Identification by Topographic or other Natural Features

There are several different land owners at each of the proposed boundary adjustment areas. At Lake Crescent, there is U.S. Forest Service, state, and private lands within the watershed of the Lyre River. At Ozette Lake, there are several private timber companies that own lands, in addition to state and other privately-owned lands. At Queets, there are both private and state owned lands. At the Hoh there are private lands and state lands, and at Quinault, there are extensive private and U.S. Forest Service lands.

Protection of Park Resources and Fulfillment of Park Purpose

The protection of elk and their habitat, rare and listed fish species and their critical habitat, rare plants, scenic resources, lakes, rivers and floodplains, and recreational resources, which are represented by the proposed additions to the park boundary under alternatives B and D, help to fulfill the purposes of the national park. If these areas are added and protection of these areas is forthcoming, the park will enhance its ability to secure more of the habitat and resources important for the protection of the park for future generations.

Feasibility to Administer the Lands Added through Boundary Adjustment

It is feasible for the National Park Service to administer the land parcels being proposed for addition to the park boundary. The land protection would be accomplished by willing buyer/willing seller arrangements, in accordance with National Park Service policy. In addition, an exchange would be sought with the Washington Department of Natural Resources. Land would be acquired outside the park boundary at Ozette for the purposes of exchange with the state. The proposed land exchange between the National Park Service and the State of Washington of acquired private forest lands within the Lake Ozette watershed, but outside the proposed revision to the park boundary would be in return for the State conveying its interests to the subsurface lands within Olympic National Park and approximately of 4,100 acres of scattered parcels in the Lake Ozette, Lake Crescent and Queets units of the park.

The land outside the park boundary at Lake Ozette would be protected by cooperative a public land conservation strategy, managed by the state Department of Natural Resources, to protect the threatened Ozette Lake sockeye and its critical habitat, the water quality of the lake, scenic values, and the natural resource values of the watershed.

No extensive operational commitment would be required by National Park Service staff to administer and manage these areas. There would not be a need for any public facilities to be located on the

acquired lands. The lands are adjacent to existing sites, and the acreage involved in the acquisitions would not result in the need for additional patrol or administrative functions.

There is a restoration need on some of the lands near Ozette, due to the presence of unpaved roads in the area. Special funding would be sought to rehabilitate these lands. This would be a short term need that would result in improved conditions in the watershed and increased protection of park resources. Therefore, the addition of the proposed land areas to the park boundary would be feasible to administer.

Protection Alternatives Considered

If the areas proposed for addition to the park boundary were not included, they would continue to be subject to the preexisting land uses, including timber harvesting, road construction and maintenance, development, habitat loss, and hunting.

Proposed Additions to the Park Boundary and Other Adjustments

Under Alternative D (Preferred Alternative) three areas totaling approximately 16,000 acres, would be added to the boundary of the park:

- Queets – 2,300 acres
- Lake Crescent – 1,640 acres
- Ozette – 12,000 acres

In addition, approximately 44,000 acres of land in the Lake Ozette watershed would be acquired outside the boundaries of Olympic National Park and exchanged with the State of Washington Department of Natural Resources to be managed under the “Legacy Forest” concept. The implementation of the Legacy Forest concept is achieved through a comprehensive land exchange whereby the National Park Service would acquire private commercial forest lands within the greater Lake Ozette watershed from willing sellers and would exchange these lands with the State of Washington for the total of approximately 50,000 acres of sub-surface mineral lands owned by the State of Washington within the current boundaries of Olympic National Park.

Authorizing legislation from Congress would be required to allow for the expansion of the boundary of the Lake Ozette unit of Olympic National Park, and the appropriation of funds to provide for the purchase and exchange of lands within the revised boundary from willing sellers, in accordance with National Park Service policy.

Authorizing legislation would also be required to allow the NPS to acquire private timber lands from willing sellers outside the boundaries of Olympic National Park for purposes of exchange only so that the value and acreages required to exchange for the State of Washington ownership of the subsurface mineral estate within Olympic National Park could be accomplished.

APPENDIX C: WASHINGTON MARITIME NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE COMPLEX

The Washington Maritime National Wildlife Refuge Complex has long been considered remote and isolated areas. At least seven groups of Native Americans (Makah, Ozettes, Quileutes, Hoh, Queets, Quinault, and Copalis) occupied the outer coast of the Olympic Peninsula adjacent to the present-day Washington Islands Refuges. They depended on the natural resources of the Pacific Ocean as well as the rivers and forests for their subsistence (Ruby and Brown 1992). Washington coastal development by European-Americans began during the late 1800s, but the area remains relatively undeveloped and sparsely populated. There has been little private ownership of any of the islands. Today the population of Forks, the largest town on the west side of the Olympic Mountains, is estimated at 3,500 people (Forks Chamber of Commerce 2000). The Native American populations living on or near the four local Indian reservations are estimated at 1,752 for the Makah Reservation, 2,951 for the Quinault Indian Reservation, 784 for the Quileute Reservation, and 86 for the Hoh Reservation (Northwest Portland Indian Health Board 2003).

The islands that make up the Washington Maritime National Wildlife Refuge Complex were first granted federal conservation protection under a seabird reserve system, designated in 1907 by President Theodore Roosevelt (Executive Orders No. 703, 704, 705). The three reservations were renamed as national wildlife refuges in 1940: Flattery Rocks, Quillayute Needles, and Copalis (Presidential Proclamation, July 30, 1940, President Franklin D. Roosevelt as granted under 50 Stat. 917). All three are managed together as the Washington Maritime National Wildlife Refuge Complex.

In 1944 the United States Navy was granted use of a number of rocks within the

Washington Islands Refuges for bombing and strafing activities (USFWS 1986). White Rock, North Rock, North Sea Lion Rock, South Sea Lion Rock, Carroll Island, Split Rock, Rounded Island, and possibly other islands were all used for this purpose until 1949, when bombing was continued only on South Sea Lion Rock. In 1993 the Navy's use of this area was rescinded by the Secretary of the Interior (NOAA 1993).

In 1967 the Washington Department of Natural Resources signed a resolution prohibiting the "prospecting, mining, and/or oil and gas exploration activities within one-quarter of one statute mile of any island, islet, reef, or rock within the boundaries of said Refuges" (Resolution Number 76).

The Department of Interior removed James Island, near La Push, Washington, from the Quillayute Needles National Wildlife Refuge in 1966 (Public Land Order 4095) when it was determined to have been included in the lands set aside for the Quileute Reservation in 1889.

In 1970 all three of the Washington Maritime National Wildlife Refuge Complex were designated as wilderness areas through Public Law 91-504, except for Destruction Island in Quillayute Needles National Wildlife Refuge. This action was undertaken to promote and protect the pristine and remote nature of the islands.

In 1986 Public Law (99-635) expanded and adjusted the boundaries of Olympic National Park. The bill effectively transferred authority over Flattery Rocks and Quillayute Needles refuges to the National Park Service. As a result of pressure from Washington State's scientific and environmental community, another bill to restore the two refuges to the Park Service was introduced. In December 1987 Public Law 100-226 restored Flattery

Rocks and Quillayute Needles to full national wildlife refuge status, although both are now located within the boundary of Olympic National Park. The bill also called for a cooperative agreement between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service. The two agencies signed a memorandum of agreement in June 1988 (Agreement No. 9500-80001), which outlines the objectives for the Washington Maritime National Wildlife Refuge Complex and the obligation of both agencies. Under this agreement, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service maintains management and administration responsibilities; regulates Washington Maritime National Wildlife Refuge Complex uses; monitors wildlife; works with the National Park Service in developing educational information; notifies the National Park Service of site visits; and exchanges information and training pertinent to the Washington Maritime National Wildlife Refuge Complex. As a result of the agreement, the National Park Service is obligated to develop informational and educational programs about the Washington Islands refuges; provide law enforcement training for park rangers; monitor trespasses; support the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's restriction of public and agency access to the refuges; and conduct cooperative scientific research as needed.

The waters surrounding the Washington Maritime National Wildlife Refuge Complex were designated a national marine sanctuary in 1994. The Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary (sanctuary), encompasses 2,111,992 acres (3,310 sq miles) (854,696 ha [8547 sq km]) of marine waters and extends for 135 miles (217 km) of coastline, thereby incorporating the entire area surrounding the islands and rocks of all three refuges. The jurisdiction covers most of the continental

shelf and varies between 25 to 40 miles (40 to 65 km) offshore (NPS 2000). The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) manages the sanctuary through guidance contained in the May 1993 *Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary Management Plan*.

Forks Chamber of Commerce
2000 "Community Information." Available at www.forkswa.com

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce
1993 *Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary, Final Environmental Impact Statement/ Management Plan, Volumes 1 and 2*. Sanctuaries and Reserves Division, Washington, D.C.

National Park Service. 2000. "Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary." Available at <http://www.nps.gov/olym/invocnms.htm>

Northwest Portland Indian Health Board
2003 "Tribal Profiles." Available at: http://www.npaihb.org/proviles/tribal_profiles/

Ruby, Robert H. and John A. Brown
1992 *Guide to the Indian Tribes of the Pacific Northwest*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman and London.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior
1986 "Washington Islands NWR Management Plan." Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge Complex. Olympia, Washington.

APPENDIX D: STATEMENT OF FINDINGS

DRAFT
STATEMENT OF FINDINGS

FOR

EXECUTIVE ORDER 11988 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

General Management Plan
Olympic National Park
Washington

Recommended: _____
Superintendent, Olympic National Park Date

Concurred: _____
Chief, Water Resources Division Date

Concurred: _____
Regional Safety Officer, Pacific West Region Date

Approved: _____
Director, Pacific West Region Date

The above signatures certify that this document is technically adequate and consistent with NPS policy.

Executive Order 11988 (“Floodplain Management”) requires the National Park Service and other agencies to evaluate the likely impacts of actions in floodplains. This statement of findings (SOF) has been prepared to comply with EO 11988.

In managing floodplains on park lands, the National Park Service policy is to (1) manage for the preservation of floodplain values; (2) minimize potentially hazardous conditions associated with flooding; and (3) comply with the NPS Organic Act and all other federal laws and Executive orders related to the management of activities in flood-prone areas. This SOF is considered an integral part of the Environmental Impact Analysis analyzing the anticipated impacts of the *General Management Plan*.

PROPOSED ACTION

The proposed action is to implement the preferred alternative of the *Olympic National Park General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement*.

The General Management Plan (GMP) is the National Park Service's primary planning document. The management plan performs two critical functions for Park Service managers. First, by describing specific desirable resource conditions and visitor experiences for national parks, it establishes a clear direction for resource preservation and visitor use and proposed alternate management strategies for achieving those goals. Second, by identifying a preferred alternative, the management plan provides a framework to guide park management decision-making for the next 15 to 20 years. NPS management plans are developed in consultation with interested parties including federal, state and local agencies as well as the public.

The GMP provides overall direction for park management but specific actions needed to implement the plan will be provided in subsequent plans. Because the plan is general in nature, floodplain analysis is also general. Site-specific environmental analysis would be completed for individual actions prescribed in the GMP.

The preferred alternative would retain existing facilities in developed areas around the periphery of the park. No additional structures or facilities would be constructed in known floodplains except as replacement of existing facilities. Land use patterns and visitation levels would not change appreciably from current situations.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Olympic National Park is classified as a temperate rain forest. The majority of the precipitation is found in middle to upper elevations and comes in the form of snowfall. In lower elevations, precipitation typically comes in the form of rain. Often, extended storms are capable of dropping over eight inches of rain in a 24 to 48 hour period.

The rivers and streams within the boundaries of the park have associated floodplains. The upper reaches of these river courses are often steep and are in steep-sided valleys. As the rivers exit the higher mountains, their floodplains are often formed by the braided nature of the streambeds.

High water events have led to streambed movement across the valley bottoms, often putting park roads and facilities at risk from flooding or washout. Floods in 2003 caused several roads in the park to washout into the streams. The streambeds of the west side rivers are extremely active and, in some places, the stream banks have been modified (e.g. armored with rip-rap) to prevent the undermining of roads and other facilities.

The park's developed areas include main roads, ranger stations, employee housing, campgrounds, etc. Most of this development, except in the headquarters area, is located within the floodplains of major drainages such as the Elwha, Sol Duc, Hoh, Quinault, Skokomish, and Dosewallips rivers.

These facilities are determined to be in Action Class I according to the definitions in Director's Order 77-2.

JUSTIFICATION FOR CONTINUED USE OF THE FLOODPLAIN

Floodplains lie along the major rivers in the lower elevations of the park. Because of the mountainous terrain, some or all of the park development in the Hoh, Elwha, Staircase, and Dosewallips areas are in these 100-year or 500-year floodplains. Development and public use in these areas has been in place for many years. The situations that lead up to flooding of the rivers, and the scope and duration of high water events are well known by park staff.

Actions proposed in the preferred alternative include the retention of existing roads, parking, administrative, residential, camping, and maintenance facilities within 100-year floodplains. The facilities are functionally dependent on their locations to accommodate visitor or park operation needs.

Moving entire developed areas out of the floodplains would be cost-prohibitive and no practicable alternative sites exist where needed visitor service and park operations facilities could be moved. Individual facilities may be moved when threatened by river movement on a case-by-case basis. For example, if an individual campsite is threatened, the table, grill, etc., would be moved to another location within the campground.

Investigation of Alternative Sites

Due to the narrow valleys encountered along these rivers and legal constraints such as designated wilderness, there are no reasonable alternative sites on which to construct these needed facilities while keeping them in the vicinity where they are needed.

SPECIFIC FLOOD RISKS

Conditions associated with flooding in the locations discussed in this statement are not considered particularly hazardous. Flooding generally occurs in the park gradually as a result of prolonged rainfall making warning and evacuation a practical option for protection of human life.

Park development in the floodplains has been in place for many years and the situations, scope, and duration of flooding of the rivers are well known by park staff. The timing, depth, and velocity of floodwaters vary by location and will be considered when preparing individual evacuation plans.

An evacuation plan for each area would be prepared to identify high ground safe areas and evacuation routes. In the event that it should become necessary to evacuate visitors and NPS personnel, it could be easily accomplished along paved, two-lane access roads.

There would be no additional storage facilities for fuels or toxic materials, or museum collections in a floodplain as a result of the preferred alternative.

MITIGATION

An evacuation plan for each developed area in a floodplain would be prepared to identify high ground safe areas and evacuation strategies. Water levels would be monitored by park staff and, if flooding is eminent, visitors would be informed of evacuation procedures.

No major new construction in floodplains is prescribed in the preferred alternative. If minor construction is needed, site-specific environmental analysis would be conducted and would address potential impacts to floodplains. In case-by-case instances, some small buildings or other facilities would be moved away from flood hazard areas when threatened by river movement.

SUMMARY

The NPS has determined that implementing the preferred alternative would result in any additional disruption of floodplains. Risk to life from flooding can be mitigated. The NPS would allow existing structures to remain in their current locations because there are no reasonable alternative locations. No additional structures or facilities would be constructed in known floodplains except as replacement of existing facilities. Water levels would be monitored by park staff. Visitors would be informed of changes caused by heavy precipitation events through regular interpretation and local media.

Therefore, the proposed action would not have any additional adverse impacts on floodplains and their associated values.

The environmental impact statement, this statement of findings for Executive Order 11988, and the signed "Record of Decision," would complete the requirements for the National Environmental Policy Act for this general management plan.

References:

Executive Order 11988, "Floodplain Management" (May 28, 1980).

National Park Service, 2003. Director's Order 77-2: Floodplain Management. Washington Office, Washington, D.C.

National Park Service, 2000. *Management Policies 2001*. National Park Service, Washington D.C.



APPENDIX E: LIST OF CLASSIFIED STRUCTURES FOR THE PARK

This appendix includes the structures that are listed, that are determined eligible pending listing, or structures that need to be evaluated to determine eligibility for the List of Classified Structure (LCS). Properties included in the LCS are either in or eligible for the National Register or are to be treated as cultural resources by law, policy, or decision reached through the planning process even though they do not meet all National Register requirements. This list reflects the status of historic structures at the time of publication, and will be modified in the future as eligible structures are added to the LCS, as more research is conducted and future structures become eligible, or as structures that have been determined to be ineligible are removed from the list.

LCS NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	DISTRICT	STRUCTURE NAME	LCS ACTION	COMMENTS
30090	00202	Elwha	Altaire Campground - Community Kitchen	Retain	
30091	00215	Elwha	Botten Cabin (Wilder Patrol Cabin)	Retain	
30088	00194	Elwha	Dodger Point Fire Lookout	Retain	
30093	00701	Elwha	Elk Lick Lodge ((Remanns Cabin)	Retain	
30087	00188	Elwha	Elkhorn Ranger Station - Barn	Retain	
30085	00185	Elwha	Elkhorn Ranger Station - Residence	Retain	
30092	00300	Elwha	Elkhorn Ranger Station - Shelter	Retain	
30086	00187	Elwha	Elkhorn Ranger Station - Wood Shed	Retain	
30279	T011	Elwha	Elwha Campground - 5 Stone and Mortar Water Faucets	Retain	
30089	00200	Elwha	Elwha Campground - Community Kitchen	Retain	
09012	00028	Elwha	Elwha Ranger Station - Bunkhouse	Retain	
09017	00037	Elwha	Elwha Ranger Station - Equipment Repair Shop	Retain	
09016	00036	Elwha	Elwha Ranger Station - Equipment Shed	Retain	
30083	00559	Elwha	Elwha Ranger Station - Equipment Shed	Retain	
09015	00035	Elwha	Elwha Ranger Station - Fire Cache and Storage	Retain	
09014	00034	Elwha	Elwha Ranger Station - Gas, Oil, and Grease Rack	Retain	
09018	00038	Elwha	Elwha Ranger Station - Horse Barn	Retain	
30084	01239	Elwha	Elwha Ranger Station - Lean-To Shed	Retain	
09009	00027	Elwha	Elwha Ranger Station - Mechanic's House	Retain	
09007	00025	Elwha	Elwha Ranger Station - Office	Retain	
09008	00026	Elwha	Elwha Ranger Station - Residence	Retain	
09013	00030	Elwha	Elwha Ranger Station - Woodshed	Retain	
09010	00031	Elwha	Elwha Ranger Station - Woodshed	Retain	
30323	00190	Elwha	Hayes River Fire Cache	Retain	
01192	00699	Elwha	Humes Ranch Cabin	Retain	
17101	00698	Elwha	Michael's Cabin	Retain	
30102	00321	Hoh	21 Mile Shelter	Retain	
30098	00281	Hoh	Fifteen Mile Shelter	Retain	
30099	00288	Hoh	Happy Four Shelter	Retain	

Appendix E: List of Classified Structures

LCS NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	DISTRICT	STRUCTURE NAME	LCS ACTION	COMMENTS
30100	00295	Hoh	Hyak Shelter	Retain	
09022	0304A	Hoh	Olympus Guard Station - Residence	Retain	
09023	00001	HQ	Headquarters District - Administration Building	Retain	
30095	00005	HQ	Headquarters District - Equip Shed / Carptry Shp / Road and Trails Office	Retain	
30097	01000	HQ	Headquarters District - Equipment and Supply Storage Building	Retain	
30094	00003	HQ	Headquarters District - Gas and Oil House	Retain	
30275	T010	HQ	Headquarters District - Six Stone Lanterns, Headquarters compound	Retain	
09024	00002	HQ	Headquarters District - Superintendent's Residence	Retain	
30096	00004	HQ	Headquarters District - Transformer Vault and Pumphouse	Retain	
09025	00166	Hurricane	Deer Park Shelter No. 1	Retain	
09026	00167	Hurricane	Deer Park Shelter No. 2	Retain	
30274	00287	Hurricane	Graywolf Falls Shelter	Retain	
30102	00317	Hurricane	Three Forks Shelter	Retain	
30104	00307	Klalaloch	Pelton Creek Shelter	Retain	
30280	T012	Lake Crs	2 Stone Walls N. of the bridge at Sledge Hammer Point	Retain	
30297	00311	Lake Crs	Canyon Creek Shelter (Soleduck Falls Shelter)	Retain	
30328	00661	Lake Crs	Lake Crescent Lodge - Fireplace in Cabin # 1 (Concess # 37 and #38)	Retain	
30329	00662	Lake Crs	Lake Crescent Lodge - Fireplace in Cabin # 2 (Concess # 36)	Retain	
30330	00664	Lake Crs	Lake Crescent Lodge - Fireplace in Cabin # 3 (Concess # 35)	Retain	
09005	00654	Lake Crs	Lake Crescent Lodge - Lake Crescent Lodge	Retain	
30282	00709	Lake Crs	Pyramid Peak A.W.S. Lookout	Retain	
21006	00376	Lake Crs	Rosemary Inn - Alabam Cabin	Retain	
30226	T001	Lake Crs	Rosemary Inn - Bird Bath	Retain	
21022	00399	Lake Crs	Rosemary Inn - Boat House	Retain	
21012	00382	Lake Crs	Rosemary Inn - Cara Mia Cabin	Retain	
21017	00388	Lake Crs	Rosemary Inn - Dardanella Cabin	Retain	
21013	00383	Lake Crs	Rosemary Inn - Dixie Cabin	Retain	
21004	00374	Lake Crs	Rosemary Inn - Dreamerie Cabin	Retain	
21000	00370	Lake Crs	Rosemary Inn - Entrance Gate	Retain	
30229	T004	Lake Crs	Rosemary Inn - Fire Hydrant in Strolling Garden at Rosemary	Retain	
21021	00398	Lake Crs	Rosemary Inn - Fireplace Shelter	Retain	
21007	00377	Lake Crs	Rosemary Inn - Honeysuckle Cabin	Retain	
21005	00375	Lake Crs	Rosemary Inn - Indiana Cabin	Retain	

APPENDIXES

LCS NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	DISTRICT	STRUCTURE NAME	LCS ACTION	COMMENTS
21003	00373	Lake Crs	Rosemary Inn - Managers Residence	Retain	
21010	00380	Lake Crs	Rosemary Inn - Red Wing Cabin	Retain	
30227	T002	Lake Crs	Rosemary Inn - Rock Wall in Strolling Garden	Retain	
21015	00386	Lake Crs	Rosemary Inn - Rockabye Cabin	Retain	
21002	00372	Lake Crs	Rosemary Inn - Rosemary Inn	Retain	
21011	00381	Lake Crs	Rosemary Inn - Silver Moon	Retain	
30228	T003	Lake Crs	Rosemary Inn - Stone Fountains	Retain	
21014	00384	Lake Crs	Rosemary Inn - Summerie Cabin	Retain	
30230	T005	Lake Crs	Rosemary Inn - Sundial in Strolling Garden	Retain	
30231	T006	Lake Crs	Rosemary Inn - Windmill	Retain	
21008	00378	Lake Crs	Rosemary Inn - Wren Cabin	Retain	
30107	00192	Lake Crs	Storm King Guard Station	Retain	
30327	01261	Lake Crs	Wendel Boat House	Retain	
30326	01260	Lake Crs	Wendel House	Retain	
30270	02032	Mora	Starbuck Creek Lookout - Cabin	Retain	
09003	01219	Ozette	Peter A. Roose Homestead - Barn	Retain	
09001	01217	Ozette	Peter A. Roose Homestead - Cabin	Retain	
30267	T008	Ozette	Peter A. Roose Homestead - Fence	Retain	
09002	01218	Ozette	Peter A. Roose Homestead - Root House	Retain	
30267	T007	Ozette	Peter A. Roose Homestead - Well	Retain	
30112	00207	Quinault	Enchanted Valley Chalet	Retain	
30269	00134	Quinault	Graves Creek Ranger Station - Garage/Woodshed	Retain	
30268	00133	Quinault	Graves Creek Ranger Station - Residence	Retain	
30111	00178	Quinault	North Fork Quinault Guard Station - Barn	Retain	
30110	00176	Quinault	North Fork Quinault Guard Station - Garage	Retain	
30109	00175	Quinault	North Fork Quinault Guard Station - Residence	Retain	
09021	00173	Sol Duc	Eagle Guard Station - Garage	Retain	
30106	00174	Sol Duc	Eagle Guard Station - Generator House	Retain	
09020	00172	Sol Duc	Eagle Guard Station - Residence	Retain	
30273	T009	Sol Duc	Eagle Guard Station - Rock Walls	Retain	
30108	02030	Sol Duc	North Fork Soleduck Shelter	Retain	
100621	00263	Staircase	Anderson Pass Shelter	Retain	
30278	02025	Elwha	Crisler's "Halfway House	Remove	Collapsed in the mid-1970's
30276	02021	Elwha	Crisler's "Hotcakes" Shelter	Remove	Collapsed, minimal documentation
09011	00032	Elwha	Elwha Ranger Station - Garage	Remove	Removed in 1983
30284	00182	Hoh	Indian Creek Guard Station - Barn	Remove	Washed away by river
30101	00308	Hoh	Indian Creek Shelter	Remove	Washed away by river
30285	00304	Hoh	Olympus Guard Station - Shelter	Remove	Removed

Appendix E: List of Classified Structures

LCS NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	DISTRICT	STRUCTURE NAME	LCS ACTION	COMMENTS
30283	02035	Hoh	Owl Mountan A.W.S. Lookout	Remove	Located outside of the park boundary
30277	02022	Hurricane	Crisler's "Hotcakes" Shelter No. 2.	Remove	Collapsed, minimal documentation
30325	00693	Hurricane	Klahane's Club House	Remove	Located outside of the park boundary
30271	01252	Kalaloch	Queets Ranger Station - Equipment Shed	Remove	Removed
09019	00311	Lake Crs	Canyon Creek Shelter	Remove	Duplicate entry
30234	02019	Lake Crs	Crisler's Castle-in-the-Cat	Remove	Collapsed, minimal documentation
09006	00192	Lake Crs	Old Storm King Ranger Station (Bldg #589 / Removed in 1983)	Remove	Removed
21001	00371	Lake Crs	Rosemary Inn - Generator House	Remove	Removed
21018	00393	Lake Crs	Rosemary Inn - Laundry and Toilets	Remove	Removed
09000	CS-1	Ozette	Petroglyphs Wedding Rock	Remove	Archeological site
30105	01250	Queets	Shaube / Smith Cabin	Remove	Half removed half partially collapsed, minimal documentation
100665	00275	Quinalt	Low Divide (Renegade) Shelter	Remove	Removed
100664	00293	Staircase	Home Sweet Home Shelter	Remove	Removed
		Elwha	Glines dam complex - Dam with Spillway	Add	Determined Eligible 1988
		Elwha	Glines dam complex - Gate House	Add	Determined Eligible 1988
		Elwha	Glines dam complex - Intake structure	Add	Determined Eligible 1988
		Elwha	Glines dam complex - Penstock	Add	Determined Eligible 1988
		Elwha	Glines dam complex- Powerhouse	Add	Determined Eligible 1988
		Elwha	Glines dam complex- Surge tank	Add	Determined Eligible 1988
		Hoh	Hoh Visitor Center Mission 66	Add	Determined Eligible 2002
		Lake Crs	Spruce Railroad	Add	Determined Eligible 2006
	1439	Quinalt	Kestner Barn	Add	Determined Eligible MPD 2005
		Quinalt	Kestner fence	Add	Determined Eligible MPD 2005
	1438	Quinalt	Kestner home	Add	Determined Eligible MPD 2005
	1436	Quinalt	Kestner oil house	Add	Determined Eligible MPD 2005
	1442	Quinalt	Kestner oil rack(Grease Pit)	Add	Determined Eligible MPD 2005
	1440	Quinalt	Kestner smoke house	Add	Determined Eligible MPD 2005
	1441	Quinalt	Kestner tack house	Add	Determined Eligible MPD 2005
		Quinalt	North Fork Quinalt Hitching post	Add	Determined Eligible MPD 2005
	254	Elwha	Altaire Campground Comfort Station	Evaluate	
	252	Elwha	Elwha Campgroud Comfort Station	Evaluate	
	2020	Elwha	Crisler's Poaching Cabin	Evaluate	
	2026	Elwha	Crisler's Ski Lair	Evaluate	
	00995	Elwha	Happy Hallow Shelter	Evaluate	
	1013	Elwha	Hayes River Patrol Cabin	Evaluate	
	335	Elwha	Wilder Shelter	Evaluate	
	323	Hoh	Blue Glacier #1 Shelter	Evaluate	
	324	Hoh	Blue Glacier #2 Shelter	Evaluate	
	00999	Hoh	Elk Lake Shelter	Evaluate	

APPENDIXES

LCS NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	DISTRICT	STRUCTURE NAME	LCS ACTION	COMMENTS
	992	Hoh	Olympus Guard Station - Shelter	Evaluate	
		Hoh	Olympus Guard Station - Wood shed	Evaluate	
		Hoh	Snow Dome UW	Evaluate	
	2043	Hurricane	Shkookum Mining Claim Cabin	Evaluate	
		Lake Crs	King House	Evaluate	
	00996	Lake Crs	Mink Lake Shelter	Evaluate	
	2003	Ozette	Ahlstom's Barn	Evaluate	
	2002	Ozette	Ahlstom's Cabin	Evaluate	
		Ozette	Ozette railroad	Evaluate	
	01279	Ozette	Peter A. Roose Homestead - Sawmill ruins	Evaluate	
	994	Quinault	12-Mile Shelter	Evaluate	
		Quinault	Hammer Butler House	Evaluate	
		Quinault	Lapham House	Evaluate	
		Quinault	Low Divide Ranger Station	Evaluate	
	993	Quinault	Trapper Shelter	Evaluate	
	337	Staircase	Bear Camp Shelter	Evaluate	



APPENDIX F: PARK CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY STATUS
 October 7, 2005

Certified Cultural Landscape Inventories	Date Certified
Graves Creek Ranger Station	6/18/2004
Lake Crescent Lodge	6/18/2004
Park Headquarters	6/18/2004
Rosemary Inn	6/18/2004
Potential Cultural Landscapes	
Altair Campground	
Deer Park Ranger Station and Campground	
Eagle Guard Station	
Elkhorn Ranger Station	
Elwha Campground	
Elwha Ranger Station	
Elwha River Hydroelectric Project	
Elwha Dam and Powerhouse	
Glines Canyon Dam and Powerhouse	
Enchanted Valley Chalet	
Graves Creek Campground	
Heart O' the Hills Campground	
Heather Park Chalet and Campground	
Hume's Ranch	
July Creek Campground	
Kestner-Higley Homestead	
La Poel Campground	
Mora	
The Magician's Site - Mora	
North Fork Quinault Campground	
North Fork Quinault Ranger Station	
Olympic Hot Springs Resort and Campground	
Olympus Guard Station	
Queets Corridor	
Roose's Homestead	
Sol Duc Campground	
USFS Trail System	

**APPENDIX G: STATE AND FEDERAL LISTED SPECIES IN OLYMPIC
NATIONAL PARK**
(September 2005)

WILDLIFE SPECIES OF CONCERN

SPECIES	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS	Notes
Brown pelican (<i>Pelicanus occidentalis</i>)	Endangered	Endangered	
Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>)	Endangered	Endangered	Extirpated
Marbled murrelet (<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>)	Threatened	Threatened	
Northern bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	Threatened	Threatened	Proposed for delisting
Northern spotted owl (<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>)	Threatened	Endangered	
Stellar sea lion (<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>)	Threatened	Threatened	
Mazama pocket gopher (<i>Thomomys mazama</i>)	Candidate	Candidate	Endemic
Streaked horned lark (<i>Eremophila alpestris strigata</i>)	Candidate	Candidate	
Whulge (Edith's) checkerspot (<i>Euphydras editha taylora</i>)	Candidate	Candidate	
Pacific fisher (<i>Martes pennanti pacifica</i>)	Candidate (2005)	Endangered	Possibly extirpated
Northern goshawk (<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>)	Species of Concern	Candidate	
Long-eared myotis (<i>Myotis evotis</i>)	Species of Concern		
Long-legged myotis (<i>Myotis volans</i>)	Species of Concern		
Olive-sided flycatcher (<i>Contopus cooperi</i>)	Species of Concern		
Cascade frog (<i>Rana cascadae</i>)	Species of Concern		
Makah's copper butterfly (<i>Lycaena mariposa charlottensis</i>)	Species of Concern	Candidate	
Northern Sea Otter (<i>Enhydra lutris kenyoni</i>)	Species of Concern	Endangered	
Olympic torrent salamander (<i>Rhyacotriton olympicus</i>)	Species of Concern		Endemic
Pacific Townsend big-eared bat (<i>Corynorhinus townsendii townsendii</i>)	Species of Concern	Candidate	
Peregrine falcon (<i>Falcon peregrinus</i>)	Species of Concern	Sensitive	
Tailed frog (<i>Ascaphus trueii</i>)	Species of Concern		

Appendix G: State and Federal Listed Species In Olympic National Park

SPECIES	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS	Notes
Van Dyke's salamander (<i>Plethodon vandykei</i>)	Species of Concern	Candidate	
Western Toad (<i>Bufo borealis</i>)	Species of Concern	Candidate	
Common Loon (<i>Gavia immer</i>)		Concern	
Brandt's Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax penicillatus</i>)		Candidate	
Common Murre (<i>Uria aalge</i>)		Candidate	
Golden Eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>)		Candidate	
Keen's myotis (<i>Myotis keenii</i>)		Candidate	
Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>)		Candidate	
Pileated Woodpecker (<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>)		Candidate	
Purple martin (<i>Progne subis</i>)		Candidate	
Vaux's Swift (<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>)		Candidate	
Western Grebe (<i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i>)		Candidate	

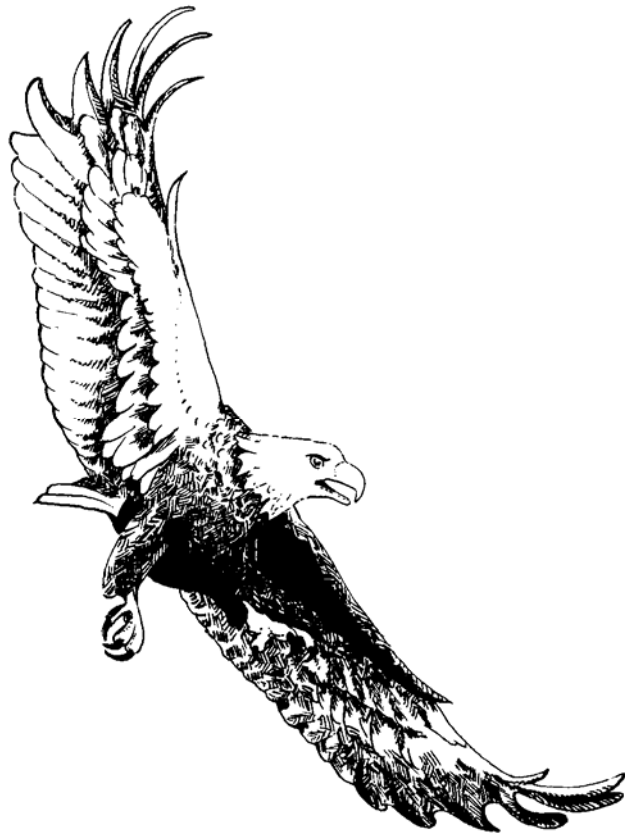
FISH SPECIES OF CONCERN

SPECIES	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS	Notes
Bull trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)	Threatened		Critical Habitat; EFH*
Puget Sound Chinook (<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>)	Threatened		EFH
Hood Canal chum (<i>Oncorhynchus keta</i>)	Threatened		EFH
Ozette Lake sockeye (<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>)	Threatened		Critical Habitat; EFH
Puget Sound/Strait of Georgia coho (<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>)	Species of Concern	Candidate	EFH
River lamprey (<i>Lampertra ayresi</i>)	Species of Concern		
Olympic mudminnow (<i>Novumbra hubbsi</i>)			
Pygmy whitefish (<i>Prosopium coulteri</i>)			
Eulachon (<i>Thaleichthys pacificus</i>)			
Rockfish (marine species)			
Pacific herring (<i>Clupea pallasii</i>)			Marine waters
Pacific lamprey (<i>Lampertra tridentata</i>)	Species of Concern		

* EFH is essential fish habitat

OTHER SENSITIVE/LISTED SPECIES THAT OCCUR NEAR OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

SPECIES	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS	NOTES
Western snowy plover (<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>)	Threatened	Endangered	
Cassin's auklet (<i>Ptychoramphus aleuticus</i>)	Species of Concern	Candidate	
Tufted puffin (<i>Fratercula cirrhata</i>)	Species of Concern	Candidate	
Brandt's cormorant (<i>Picoides articus</i>)		Candidate	



GLOSSARY

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

— The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is an independent federal agency that promotes the preservation, enhancement, and productive use of our nation's historic resources and advises the president and Congress on national historic preservation policy. As directed by National Historic Preservation Act of 1969 as amended, the council serves as the primary federal policy advisor to the president and Congress; recommends administrative and legislative improvements for protecting our nation's heritage; advocates full consideration of historic values in federal decision-making; and reviews federal programs and policies to promote effectiveness, coordination, and consistency with national preservation policies.

Archeological Resource — Any material remains or physical evidence of past human life or activities which are of archeological interest, including the record of the effects of human activities on the environment. They are capable of revealing scientific or humanistic information through archeological research (NPS DO-28).

Backcountry — Areas of the park that are not developed, including wilderness zones and river zone.

Cultural Landscape — A geographical area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values (NPS DO-28). Four general kinds of cultural landscape, not mutually exclusive, are recognized. These are

- Historic site is a landscape significant for its association with a historic event, activity, or person.
- Historic designed landscape, which is a landscape significant as a design or work,

is consciously designed and laid out either by a master gardener, landscape architect, architect, or horticulturist to a design principle, or by an owner or other amateur according to a recognized style or tradition. It has a historical association with a significant person, trend or movement in landscape gardening or architecture, or a significant relationship to the theory or practice of landscape architecture.

- Historic vernacular landscape whose use, construction, or physical layout reflects endemic traditions, customs, beliefs, or values in which the expression of cultural values, social behavior, and individual actions over time is manifested in physical features and materials and their interrelationships, including patterns of spatial organization, land use, circulation, vegetation, structures, and objects; in which the physical, biological, and cultural features reflect the customs and everyday lives of people.
- Ethnographic landscape is an area containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that associated people define as heritage resources, including plant and animal communities, geographic features, and structures, each with their own special local names.

Cultural Resource — An aspect of a cultural system that is valued by or significantly representative of a culture or that contains significant information about a culture. A cultural resource may be a tangible entity or a cultural practice. Tangible cultural resources are categorized as districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects for the National Register of Historic Places and as archeological resources, cultural landscapes, structures, museum objects, and ethnographic resources for NPS management purposes.

Estuarine — Estuarine refers to something related to or in an estuary.

Ethnographic Resource — A site, structure, object, landscape, or natural resource feature assigned traditional legendary, religious, subsistence, or other significance in the cultural system of a group traditionally associated with it. Ethnographic resources eligible for listing in the national register are known as traditional cultural properties (NPS DO-28).

Historic District — A geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, landscapes, structures, or objects, united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical developments. A district may also be composed of individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history (NPS DO-28).

List of Classified Structures (LCS) — The List of Classified Structures is the primary computerized database containing information about historic and prehistoric structures in which the National Park Service has or plans to acquire legal interest. Properties included in the list are either in or eligible for listing in the national register or are to be treated as cultural resources by law, policy, or a decision reached through the planning process even though they do not meet all national register requirements (NPS DO-28).

Minimum Requirement — The minimum requirement concept is a documented process used to determine whether administrative activities affecting wilderness resources or visitor experience are necessary, identify the minimum tool needed to effectively accomplish the task, and how to minimize impacts from such activities.

Museum Collection — Assemblage of objects, works of art, historic documents, and/or natural history specimens collected according to a rational scheme and

maintained so they can be preserved, studied, and interpreted for public benefit. Museum collections normally are kept in park museums, although they may also be maintained in archeological and historic preservation centers (NPS DO-28).

Museum Object — A material thing possessing functional, aesthetic, cultural, symbolic, and/or scientific value, usually movable by nature or design. Museum objects include prehistoric and historic objects, artifacts, works of art, archival material, and natural history specimens that are part of a museum collection (NPS DO-28).

National Register of Historic Places — The comprehensive federal listing of nationally, regionally, or locally significant districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of national, regional, state, and local significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture kept by the National Park Service under authority of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Palustrine — Palustrine refers to something related to or in a marshy environment.

Preservation — The act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a historic structure, landscape, or object. Work might include preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, but generally focuses on the ongoing preservation, maintenance, and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new work (NPS DO-28).

Preservation Maintenance — Action to mitigate wear and deterioration of a historic property without altering its historic character by protecting its condition, repairing when its condition warrants with the least degree of intervention including limited replacement in-kind, replacing an entire feature in-kind when the level of deterioration or damage of materials precludes repair, and stabilization to

protect damaged materials or features from additional damage (NPS DO-28).

Rehabilitation — The act or process of making possible an efficient compatible use for a historic structure or landscape through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features that convey its historical, cultural, and architectural values (NPS DO-28).

Restoration — (1) The act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a historic structure, landscape, or object as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period; (2) The resulting structure, landscape, or object (NPS DO-28).

Stabilization *See preservation maintenance.*

Section 106 — Refers to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, which requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their proposed undertakings on properties included or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and give the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on the proposed undertakings (NPS DO-28).

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) — An official in each state appointed by the governor to administer the state historic preservation program and carry out certain responsibilities relating to federal undertakings in the state (NPS DO-28).

Structure — Structures are constructed works, usually immovable by nature or design, consciously created to serve some human activity. Examples are buildings of various kinds, monuments, dams, roads, railroad tracks, canals, millraces, bridges, tunnels, locomotives, nautical vessels, stockades, forts and associated earthworks, Indian mounds, ruins, fences, and outdoor sculpture. In the national register program “structure” is limited to functional constructions other than buildings (NPS DO-28).

Traditional Cultural Properties — A property associated with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that are rooted in that community’s history or are important in maintaining its cultural identity. Traditional cultural properties are ethnographic resources eligible for listing in the national register (NPS DO-28).

Wilderness — The congressionally designated Olympic Wilderness.



GLOSSARY OF TERMS FOR MAINTAINED TRAILS

The proposed maintained trail classification system for Olympic National Park is based on the intended purpose of the trail, type and volume of use and terrain. Maintained trails include six classes: (1) nature, (2) all-purpose, (3) multipurpose bicycle, (4) secondary, (5) foot, and (6) primitive. Some trails would be handicap accessible. Definitions for the six proposed use classes of maintained trails are as follows:

Nature Trails – These trails would generally be paved (outside of wilderness) or gravel surfaced and would be designed for large numbers of relatively inexperienced users. Stock would be prohibited except for occasional administrative use, or when a nature trail was the only trail available for stock to access all-purpose or secondary trails.

All Purpose Trails – These trails would be main routes; they would be open to hikers and stock, and would be maintained to a standard for stock travel.

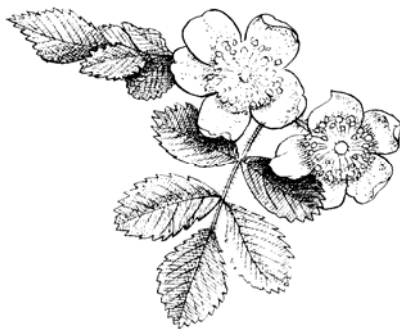
Multipurpose Bicycle Trails – Located outside of wilderness, these trails would be

open to hikers, stock, and bicycles and would be maintained to all-purpose standards.

Secondary Trails – These trails would be open to hikers and stock and would be maintained to a standard for foot travel. These trails would be designed only for experienced horses and riders.

Foot Trails – These trails would be open to hikers and would be maintained to a standard for foot travel. They would be closed to stock, except for occasional administrative use.

Primitive Trails – Primitive trails, for hikers only, would be for high elevation or low-use area access. Primitive trails would include both constructed trails and trails established by continual use. These trails would have minimal improvements – enough to protect the resources. Occasional maintenance would be performed, as time and budget allow, to keep routes open and protect the resources.



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INDEX

- access, 6, 11, 16, 31, 32, 34, 36, 41, 42, 46, 49, 57, 58, 60, 61, 63, 65-68, 72, 73, 76, 80, 81, 83-86, 89-91, 121, 140-43, 149, 150, 153-157, 160-162, 178, 181-183, 190, 192-197, 199, 203, 209, 213-216, 218, 223-230, 237, 240, 248, 249, 250-253, 255, 260-268, 271, 278, 283, 284, 286, 287, 289, 290, 292-294, 296, 298, 299-306, 314, 315, 320, 323, 326-332, 334, 336-346, 353, 354
- air quality, 13, 17, 21, 38, 87, 96, 97, 185, 199, 201, 235, 236, 274, 275, 310, 311
- American Indians, 48, 80, 163, 171, 355 (see also *Native Americans* and *tribes*)
- archeological resource, 28, 43, 45, 79, 88, 127, 128, 131, 190, 191, 212, 249, 288, 309, 325
- bald eagle, 25, 112, 114, 209, 245, 284
- Barnes Point, 125, 148, 153, 178, 225, 262, 281, 301, 307
- Beardslee trout, 34, 320, 321
- bicycle, 61, 141, 150, 162, 179, 182, 216, 253, 274, 292, 310, 329, 330, 341
- bicycling, 59, 140-142, 162, 179, 183, 216, 292, 329
- boat launches, 60, 142, 154, 293, 330
- boating, 41, 59, 60, 121, 142, 143, 217, 254, 255, 293, 330, 340
- boundary, 3, 17, 34-36, 46, 60, 63, 65, 67, 68, 81, 82, 103, 109, 118, 134, 141, 143, 149, 156, 157, 182, 195, 211, 238-240, 244-248, 263, 268, 277-279, 283, 284, 286, 287, 291, 301, 315, 320-324, 328, 339, 342, 343, 354
- cabins, 29, 30, 99, 117, 118, 128, 131, 132, 144, 154, 205, 341
- campground, 99, 140, 141, 143, 144, 150, 153-157, 161, 180, 217, 245, 254, 262, 265, 281, 301, 303, 318, 321, 331, 338, 339, 340, 341
- camping, 41, 45, 57-61, 71, 89, 121, 140, 144, 155, 181, 194, 217, 218, 252, 254, 255, 262, 263, 265, 292, 293, 301-303, 329, 331, 332, 338, 340, 342, 343
- carrying capacity, 71, 150 (see also *user capacity*)
- CCC, *see* Civilian Conservation Corps
- Civilian Conservation Corps, 125-128
- Coast Guard, 21, 126, 357
- concessioners, 14, 18, 91, 184, 197, 218, 232, 271, 307, 308, 347, 348
- critical habitat, 21, 22, 25, 35, 38, 77, 112, 114-116, 189, 245, 284, 321
- cultural collection, 129, 130, 290
- cultural landscape, 10, 24, 26, 29, 30, 40, 45, 58, 65-67, 79, 81, 88, 118, 127-129, 131, 132, 181, 190, 191, 212, 213, 249, 250, 281, 289, 318, 326
- cultural resources, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 17, 26, 27, 31-33, 38, 40, 41, 45, 63, 68, 72, 75, 78, 80, 83, 84, 118, 127-129, 131, 146, 148, 174, 178, 190-192, 201, 213, 215, 233, 234, 237, 248, 272, 276, 292, 299, 309, 312, 329, 336, 341, 349
- desired conditions, 7, 11-33, 37, 38, 55, 63, 65, 71, 74, 77, 186, 194, 201, 236, 274, 276, 312
- ecosystem management, 38
- elk, 9, 10, 23, 36, 82, 109, 124, 134, 142, 244
- Elwha River, 38, 50, 51, 100, 115, 124, 125, 133, 134, 141, 153, 157, 179, 203, 208, 209, 232, 239, 244, 246, 278, 283, 285, 307, 315, 320, 322, 347
- Enchanted Valley Chalet, 125
- endangered species, 7, 11, 16, 21, 25, 38, 40, 42, 77, 95, 115, 116, 354, 356 (see also *threatened species*)
- environmental justice, 47, 48
- erosion, 21, 22, 36, 40, 50, 73, 76, 77, 89, 99, 100, 105, 131, 140, 150, 155, 179, 182, 187, 188, 202, 203, 205, 206, 212, 217, 218, 226, 227, 229, 238, 239, 241, 245, 247, 249, 252, 253, 260, 263-265, 277, 279, 280, 284, 286, 288, 294, 302, 307, 313, 316-318, 323, 325, 331, 337, 341, 342, 347
- essential fish habitat, 77, 114-116, 354
- ethnographic resource, 7, 31, 45, 79, 80, 89, 127, 131, 192, 213, 214, 250, 251, 289, 290, 327
- exotic species, 11, 17, 24, 34, 206, 208, 242, 245, 281, 283, 318, 320
- Finley Creek, 81, 179, 203, 238, 239, 303, 314, 342
- fire, 17, 37, 60, 73, 124-126, 128, 132, 180, 206, 243, 282, 319
- fire management, 17, 37, 180
- fishing, 12, 23, 42, 59, 73, 123, 129, 133-136, 142-144, 183, 216, 217, 227, 253, 254, 264, 292, 293, 303, 330, 342
- floodplains, 7, 19, 40, 44, 49, 65, 76, 87, 95, 100, 203, 204, 209, 233, 238, 239, 240, 272, 277, 278, 309, 314, 315, 349, 355, 356
- food service, 183, 194, 217, 218, 254, 294, 331

- frontcountry trail, 67, 68, 74, 84, 216, 281, 293, 338, 339, 340-343
- gift shop, 140, 144, 153, 194, 217
- Graves Creek, 118, 127, 141, 145, 156, 157, 159, 238, 253, 265, 303, 314, 342, 343
- hiking, 41, 58, 59, 121, 122, 139, 142, 143, 148, 150, 155, 216, 253, 292, 330, 338
- historic districts, 10, 81, 126, 128, 343
- historic structures, 10, 29, 40, 45, 58, 67, 73, 79, 88, 118, 127, 128, 131, 132, 191, 210, 212, 213, 247, 249, 250, 256, 286, 289, 295, 309, 323, 325, 326, 335, 349
- homesteads, 121, 123, 127, 128, 131, 132
- Humes Ranch, 129, 213, 250, 289, 326
- indicators, 13, 71, 72, 73, 74
- Internet, 146, 266, 304, 344
- interpretation, 32, 41, 42, 45, 58, 67, 68, 90, 131, 147, 192, 194, 219, 220, 222, 233, 251, 256, 257, 259, 260, 296-298, 308, 326, 333-336, 348, 355
- intertidal, 3, 10, 21, 37, 44, 55, 57, 59, 60, 61, 66-68, 72, 73, 87, 103, 108, 110, 111, 118, 142, 178, 181, 187, 204, 205, 240, 241, 248, 260, 278, 279, 286, 315, 316, 324
- intertidal reserve, 37, 55, 57, 59, 60, 61, 66-68, 72, 73, 240, 248, 260, 278, 286, 315, 324
- local economy, 232, 268, 270, 306, 307, 347, 348
- lodging, 45, 57, 58, 71, 126, 140, 144, 155, 157, 183, 194, 217, 254, 255, 264, 274, 288, 294, 301, 310, 325, 331, 339
- Log Cabin Resort, 143, 144, 154, 158, 358
- Low Divide Chalet, 125
- management zones, 13, 24, 55, 56, 63, 193, 235, 274, 276
- marbled murrelet, 3, 25, 88, 112, 113, 208, 209, 245, 246, 284, 285, 322
- marine resources, 21, 220, 256, 259, 293, 296, 330, 333, 334
- maritime, 131
- military presence, 126
- minimum requirement process, 77, 78
- Mission 66, 29, 126
- mitigation, 20, 21, 38, 50, 51, 75, 77-79, 131, 174, 187, 189, 212, 241, 314, 316, 321, 325
- motel, 144
- motorized, 14, 59, 96, 143, 190, 195, 216, 217, 253, 254, 293, 330
- mountaineering, 59, 60, 121-123, 142, 216, 253, 292, 330
- museum collection, 32, 45, 78, 80, 131, 174, 192, 214, 251, 290, 327, 328
- National Environmental Policy Act, 43, 44-46, 65, 81, 83, 177, 191
- National Historic Preservation Act, 11, 26, 28, 29-32, 40, 45, 65, 78, 79, 81, 118, 127, 177, 191, 192, 325, 354
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 354, 357
- National Register of Historic Places/national register, 28-31, 65-67, 78, 79, 88, 118, 128, 129, 190-192, 212, 249, 325, 354
- Native Americans, 31, 47, 127, 355 (see also *American Indians* and *tribes*)
- native species, 23, 24, 60, 75, 76, 111, 142, 318
- natural history, 130, 148, 192, 290, 298
- natural resources, 13, 15, 19, 27, 37, 40, 63, 83, 85, 88, 90, 96, 118, 128, 146, 174, 185, 188, 221-233, 248, 257, 258, 260, 272, 287, 295-298, 308, 309, 332-336, 339, 349
- night sky, 15, 49, 190
- nonmotorized, 38, 59, 60, 143, 182, 195, 217, 254, 293, 330
- nonnative plants, 44, 77, 108, 206, 243, 281, 282, 284, 319, 321
- nonnative wildlife, 111
- northern spotted owl, 3, 25, 39, 108, 112, 113, 181, 208, 209, 245, 246, 285, 322
- Olympic Discovery Trail, 179, 182, 218
- Olympic Hot Springs, 124, 125, 141, 153, 205, 206, 239, 241, 242, 253, 254, 278, 280, 281, 293, 314, 316, 318, 330, 338
- Olympic Park Institute, 37, 144, 148, 153, 154, 179, 218, 220, 221, 256, 258, 295, 333, 334, 358
- orientation, 33, 45, 59, 63, 90, 146, 147, 150, 194, 219, 220, 221, 256, 258, 259, 260, 295, 298, 333, 335, 336
- outreach, 32, 33, 41, 59, 65-67, 84, 90, 221, 255, 258, 260, 294, 297, 299, 332, 334, 337
- park operations, 13, 15, 37, 46, 51, 57, 75, 77, 79, 87, 91, 157, 196, 201, 204, 207, 208, 230, 233, 236, 241, 244-246, 263, 271, 272, 274, 275, 285, 289, 300, 301, 308, 310, 312, 316, 322, 325, 338, 339, 343, 348, 349
- parking, 33, 50, 59, 60, 61, 71, 72, 74, 76, 90, 146, 149, 153-155, 157-160, 174, 178-180, 183, 195, 196, 206, 213, 214, 219, 221, 223-227, 229, 230, 250, 255, 260-265, 267, 268, 280, 284, 289, 297, 299, 300-306, 318, 321, 326, 328, 336-345
- partnership, 255, 294, 304, 332, 340, 344
- permits, 7, 73, 74, 125, 143, 210, 248, 285, 286, 323

- personal watercraft, 142, 143
 picnicking, 183
 primeval wilderness, 55, 89, 247, 285, 322, 331
 primitive wilderness, 55, 247, 285, 322
 public transit, 161
 Quinault Indian Reservation, 134, 135, 270
 ranger station, 41, 59, 60, 81, 97, 117, 118, 124,
 126-128, 132, 142, 153-157, 181, 199, 201,
 210, 211, 227, 237, 247, 248, 265, 276, 286,
 303, 312, 323, 340
 regional economy, 91, 196, 197, 231, 232, 268-
 271, 306-308, 346-348
 resorts, 29, 30, 125, 131, 132, 155, 183
 restoration, 20, 30, 33, 38, 39, 44, 50, 58, 63,
 65, 66, 68, 72, 76, 77, 91, 174, 178, 179, 181,
 203-206, 218, 219, 222, 238-244, 252, 253,
 256, 259, 267, 271, 277, 278-281, 283, 284,
 295, 298, 314-320, 328, 333, 335, 336, 344,
 345
 Rialto Beach, 139, 149, 154, 155, 159, 224, 226,
 237, 238, 263, 302, 330, 340
 rivers, 3, 10, 36, 38, 50, 51, 58, 72, 81, 100, 103,
 110, 114-116, 118, 121, 123-125, 134, 135,
 142-144, 149, 154, 193, 203, 207, 208, 209,
 215, 217, 235, 238, 239, 244, 246, 284, 285,
 292, 321, 322, 329
 Rosemary Inn, 30, 37, 129, 144, 179, 213, 250,
 289, 326
 RV sites, 144
 salmon, 3, 36, 50, 81, 100, 110, 111, 114, 115,
 116, 134, 135, 141, 142, 182, 245, 284
 scenic resources, 193, 273
 scoping, 40, 43, 55, 353
 Section 106, 191, 354
 Singers Tavern, 125
 skiing, 41, 42, 89, 127, 143, 217, 254, 255, 268,
 294, 331, 332, 338
 snowshoeing, 143, 217, 254, 293, 331, 338
 socioeconomic, 46-48, 75, 95, 163, 178, 183,
 196, 197, 232, 270, 307, 347
 soils/soil resources, 13, 22, 43, 44, 49, 72, 75,
 76, 87, 104, 105, 187, 205, 241, 242, 280, 309,
 316, 317
 soundscape, 43, 72, 73, 98, 186, 190, 201, 202,
 237, 276, 312, 313
 Spruce Railroad Trail, 142, 154, 158, 162, 179,
 182, 216, 253, 292, 301, 330, 339
 steelhead, 3, 100, 110, 142
 stock use, 37, 59, 60, 85, 89, 121, 142, 210, 216,
 248, 253, 287, 292, 324, 330, 331
 sustainable design, 46, 48, 49, 75
 swimming, 50, 59, 143, 144, 217, 254, 293, 330
 threatened and endangered species, 7, 16, 21,
 25, 40, 116, 354, 356
 threatened species, 3, 10, 208 (see also
endangered species)
 tourism, 66, 91, 178, 196, 197, 200, 215, 231,
 232, 252, 268, 270, 291, 306, 307, 328, 329,
 332, 346-348
 traditional tribal activities, 132
 traditional use, 80, 83, 250, 289, 290, 327
 traffic, 38, 90, 96, 122, 140, 142, 150, 157, 160,
 161, 183, 195, 196, 199-202, 216, 223-228,
 230, 235, 236, 237, 264-266, 274-276, 304,
 305, 307, 310-313, 341, 345
 trails, 26, 30, 33, 38, 41, 57, 58, 60, 61, 65-68,
 71-74, 76, 83-85, 90, 100, 117, 118, 121, 122,
 124-127, 139-142, 146, 147, 150, 153-157,
 162, 174, 180, 183, 205-207, 210-213, 216,
 217, 219, 221, 224, 229, 235, 236, 237, 241-
 245, 247-249, 250, 253, 256, 259, 260-262,
 264, 266, 268, 271, 276, 280, 281, 285-289,
 292, 293, 295-297, 299, 300, 302, 304-306,
 312, 316-319, 323-326, 330, 333-338, 341-
 345
 transportation, 13, 41, 71, 84, 85, 90, 149, 161,
 162, 178, 182, 183, 190, 195, 196, 199, 223,
 224, 228, 229, 230, 260, 261, 263, 264, 266,
 267, 299, 300, 304, 305, 336, 337, 338, 341,
 343, 344--346
 tribes, 4, 6, 12, 21, 28, 31, 33, 41, 48, 67, 68, 79,
 80, 129, 133, 136, 174, 212-214, 250, 251, 255,
 258, 289, 290, 294, 297-299, 325, 327, 332,
 334-337, 355, 356
 U.S. Coast Guard, 21, 357
 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 7, 10, 21, 25, 38,
 39, 107, 112, 114, 182, 185, 189, 321, 354, 357
 U.S. Forest Service, 26, 35, 117, 124, 125, 128,
 147, 149, 156, 157, 163, 181, 199, 221, 235,
 257, 260, 274, 296, 298, 310, 334, 336
 user capacity, 71, 72, 74, 195 (see also *carrying
 capacity*)
 vegetation, 17, 44, 72-77, 81, 88, 106, 128, 129,
 140, 185, 188, 191, 199, 205-207, 210, 235,
 241, 242, 243, 273, 274, 280-282, 309, 310,
 317-319
 vehicles, 6, 75, 96, 139, 153, 156, 157, 159, 160,
 161, 199, 201, 224, 225, 228, 235, 237, 246,
 253, 255, 261, 266, 274, 276, 304, 310, 312,
 338, 339, 344
 viewsheds, 16, 21, 132
 visitation, 33, 41, 45, 57, 66-68, 71, 86-89, 90,
 103, 126, 132, 137, 139, 146, 147, 157, 158,
 171, 193-195, 199, 201, 202, 204-206, 210,

INDEX

- 211, 214-216, 223-228, 230, 240, 247, 251, 252, 254, 260, 261, 262, 265-268, 279, 285, 287, 291, 293, 297, 299, 300-304, 306, 307, 310, 316, 322, 328, 329, 335-339, 341, 343-346
- visitor centers, 59, 66, 71, 74, 90, 143, 148, 174, 266
- visitor experience, 4, 11, 14, 27, 33, 36, 38, 41, 49, 67, 68, 71-75, 77, 88-90, 144, 160, 161, 178, 185, 194, 195, 197, 210, 211, 216, 218, 220-222, 224, 248, 254, 255, 259, 260, 268, 287, 289, 294, 297, 298, 306, 324, 328, 331, 332, 335, 336, 344-346
- visitors with disabilities, 140, 150, 217, 224, 228, 253, 261-264, 266
- visual intrusions, 80
- Washington Department of Natural Resources, 34, 35, 81, 182
- Washington Department of Transportation, 149, 182
- water quality, 18, 34-36, 38, 50, 51, 72, 73, 76, 81, 114, 179, 185, 204, 240, 279, 314, 316
- water resources, 16, 18, 43, 50, 76, 77
- watershed, 35, 38, 39, 50, 103, 124, 134, 242, 244, 245, 278, 281, 283, 284, 314, 342
- wetlands, 7, 13, 20, 44, 76, 87, 100, 103, 114, 185, 203, 204, 239, 240, 278, 314, 315, 355, 356
- wild and scenic river, 38, 51, 81
- wilderness, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 17, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 33, 34, 37, 38, 40-43, 45, 51, 55-61, 63, 65-68, 71, 73-75, 77, 78, 81, 83-85, 87-89, 96, 99, 105, 117, 118, 121, 122, 139, 140-144, 146, 149, 150, 155, 162, 174, 178, 180, 181, 186, 189, 190, 201, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 211, 213, 216, 217, 219, 235-238, 240-243, 245-249, 252, 253, 255, 256, 258, 259, 260, 261, 274, 276, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283-289, 292-295, 297, 299-301, 304, 308, 310, 312, 313, 315, 317, 319, 320, 322, 323, 324, 326, 328-332, 335, 337, 339, 343, 344, 353
- wilderness trail, 55, 57, 58, 66-68, 83, 88, 89, 140, 142, 180, 210, 213, 216, 247, 248, 253, 285-288, 292, 294, 322-324, 330, 339, 343
- wilderness values, 5, 6, 26, 38, 41, 56, 88, 122, 178, 210, 211, 247-249, 255, 258, 286-288, 308, 323, 324, 332
- wildlife, 9, 16, 23, 25, 36, 41, 44, 57, 59, 77, 81, 88, 108, 110-112, 118, 121, 128, 139-141, 174, 181, 185, 188-190, 207-209, 244-246, 254, 273, 282, 283, 293, 309, 319-321, 330, 354
- winter use, 217, 254, 293, 331
- World War II, 125, 126, 131, 132



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.