



Foundation Document

Pinnacles National Park

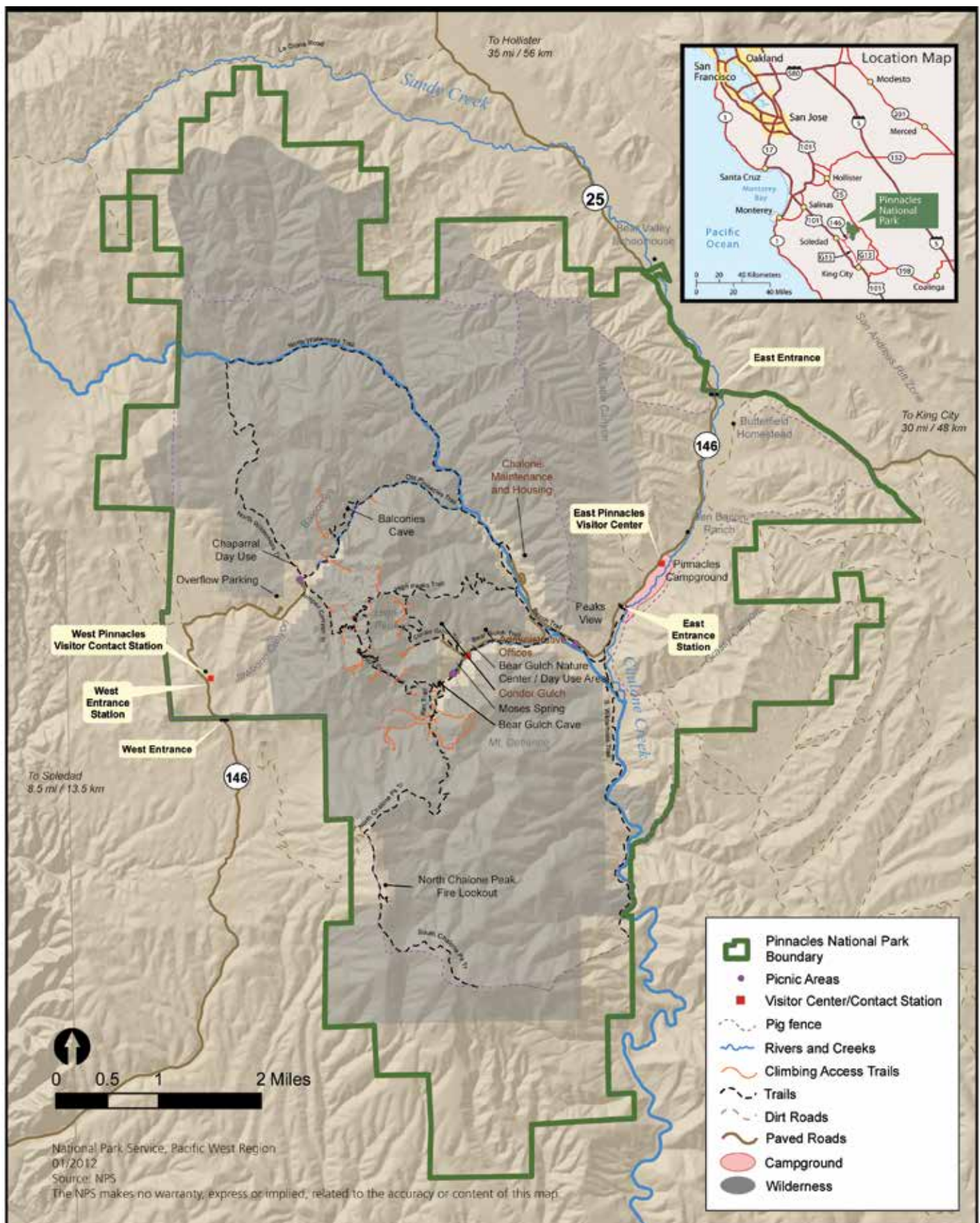
California

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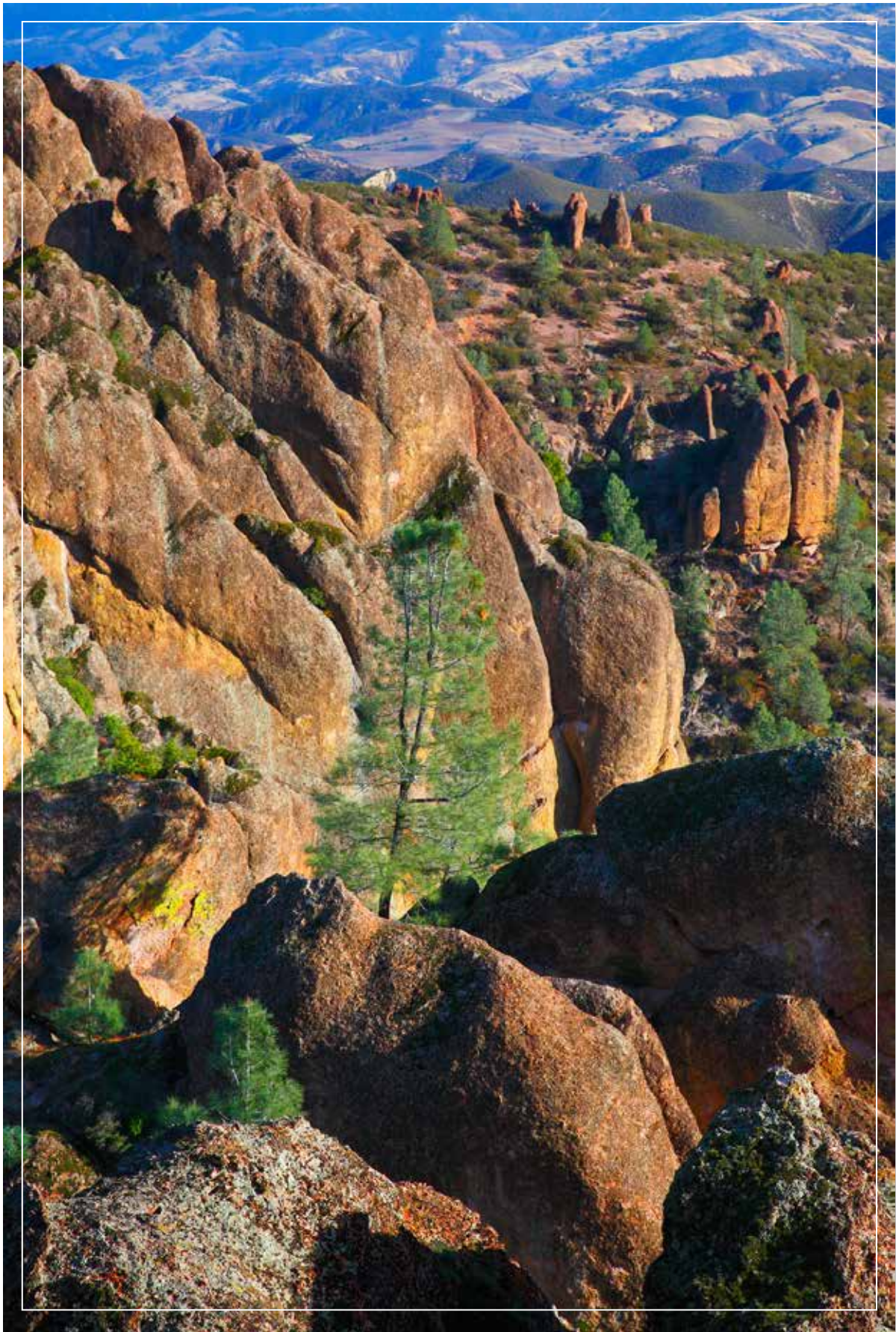
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Cover Photo: Central High Peaks at sunset, Pinnacles National Park. Photo by Gavin Emmons © 2011.



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Upper Condor Gulch from base of Fingers, Pinnacles National Park. Photo by Gavin Emmons © 2011.

Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The NPS core values are a framework in which the National Park Service accomplishes its mission. They express the manner in which, both individually and collectively, the National Park Service pursues its mission. The NPS core values are:

- **Shared stewardship:** We share a commitment to resource stewardship with the global preservation community.
- **Excellence:** We strive continually to learn and improve so that we may achieve the highest ideals of public service.
- **Integrity:** We deal honestly and fairly with the public and one another.
- **Tradition:** We are proud of it; we learn from it; we are not bound by it.
- **Respect:** We embrace each other's differences so that we may enrich the well-being of everyone.

The National Park Service is a bureau within the Department of the Interior. While numerous national park system units were created prior to 1916, it was not until August 25, 1916, that President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act formally establishing the National Park Service.

The national park system continues to grow and comprises 401 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



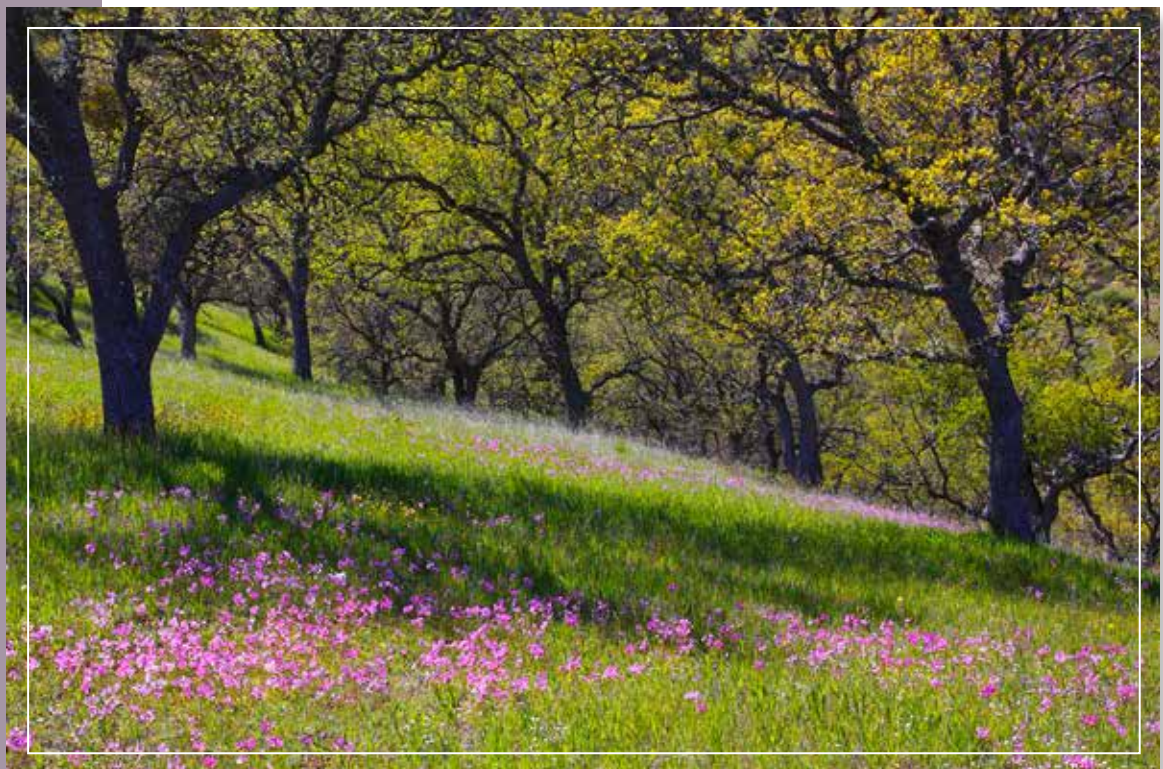
The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological values.

Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which planning documents are developed.

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

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for Pinnacles National Park can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



*Blue oak woodland with shooting stars in bloom, Pinnacles National Park.
Photo by Gavin Emmons © 2011.*

Part 1: Core Components

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

Brief Description of the Park

Pinnacles was established as a national monument in 1908 by President Theodore Roosevelt under the Antiquities Act to preserve and protect the remnants of ancient volcanic processes that formed a portion of the Gabilan Mountain Range. Pinnacles was redesignated as a national park in 2013. Several boundary expansions over the years increased the park's size from its original 2,080 acres to more than 27,000 acres today.

The park is located in the southern portion of the Gabilan Mountains, part of the series of parallel northwest-trending ridges and valleys that make up the central Coast Ranges in California. Pinnacles lies about 40 miles inland from the Pacific Ocean and about 80 miles south of the San Francisco Bay Area. The park is bordered entirely by private land, much of it in ranching and agricultural use.

The primary access points to Pinnacles National Park are on California State Route 146 on both the east and west sides of the park. State Route 146, however, does not connect the two sides, nor does any other road. The shortest route from the east entrance to the west entrance (or from west to east) is through the town of King City on US Highway 101 or by hiking. Both entrances are open year round. Currently and historically, the east side receives higher visitation and provides more visitor services.

Pinnacles National Park, located near the San Andreas Fault along the boundary of the Pacific Plate and the North American Plate, is an excellent example of tectonic plate movement. The Pinnacles Rocks are believed to be part of the Neenach Volcanic Field that was active 23 million years ago near present day Lancaster, California, some 195 miles (314 km) southeast. The extensive San Andreas Fault split the volcano and the Pacific Plate crept north, carrying the volcanic field. The work of water and wind on these erodible volcanic rocks formed the unusual and dramatic rock features seen today.

Geologic activity also accounts for the talus caves, another Pinnacles attraction. Deep, narrow gorges or shear fractures were transformed into caves when huge boulders toppled from above and wedged in the fractures before reaching the ground. These boulders became the ceilings of the talus caves that entice not only visitors but also several kinds of bats and cave dependent species.

Weather profoundly influences vegetation, and chaparral is one of the vegetation types adapted to the park's daily temperature extremes and summer drought. Comprising about 80% of the park's vegetation, the chaparral ecosystem is not one entity, but many, with subtly varied vegetation composition quilted together over the land. Along with chaparral there are woodland, riparian, grassland, and rock and scree habitats here, all also subtly intergraded. It is the variability of Pinnacles' topography, weather, and microclimate, and the location of the park at the edge of intersecting ecosystem zones, that allows for the diverse vegetation and intricate mix of habitats found here. These diverse habitats in turn support a rich fauna – especially of birds, reptiles, and bees.

Pinnacles is a refuge for species representative of the central California coastal mountains, not only because of the many ecological niches here, but also because of its long-term protected status and surrounding private rangelands. Chaparral vegetation at Pinnacles is an excellent example of this ecosystem that is losing ground elsewhere through urban expansion and intentional conversion for annual grasslands. Pinnacles retains relatively abundant wildlife populations and is one of five current release sites for the continuing recovery of the California condor.



High water inundates the Bear Gulch Cave Trail. Photo by Paul G. Johnson.



California condor sub-adult head detail, Pinnacles National Park. Photo by Gavin Emmons © 2011.



Photo by Erv Nichols.

In the spring wildflowers decorate the land and the bird population swells with migrants. Solitude, dark night skies, and deep quiet are found here, especially in the 16,048 acres of federally designated wilderness within the park – one of the two federal wilderness areas nearest to the San Francisco Bay Area. The surrounding private agricultural/ranching lands contribute to these conditions as well. Rock-climbers and hikers, both solitary and social, are regulars to Pinnacles.

At the time of European colonization in the 18th century, Pinnacles was occupied by the Chalon and possibly some Mutsun subgroups of the Ohlone (Costanoan) people. The mission system introduced by the Spanish had a dramatic impact on American Indians in the region. Most of the Chalon and Mutsun people had no choice but to become baptized mission workers. A combination of diseases brought by the Spaniards and conditions under the missionaries decimated Chalon and Mutsun populations and their cultures. By the time European American settlers arrived during the middle of the 19th century, most native lifeways associated with the area had been lost.

Between 1810, when the last of the Chalon are believed to have disappeared from the area around Pinnacles, and 1865, when permanent European American settlers first arrived, this landscape was largely abandoned to wilderness, probably for the first time in millennia.

In 1891 Schuyler Hain, a homesteader, arrived in the Pinnacles area from Michigan. During the next 20 years he became known as the “Father of Pinnacles,” leading tours up through Bear Valley and into the caves. Hain spoke to groups and wrote articles urging preservation of the area and acted as unofficial caretaker for many years. His efforts proved fruitful with the establishment of Pinnacles as a national monument in 1908 by proclamation of President Theodore Roosevelt.

In 1933, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) established a camp in what is now the Old Pinnacles trailhead area. From 1933 to 1942, the CCC accomplished many projects. The dirt road up to Bear Gulch was widened, paved, and completed in 1934. The Civilian Conservation Corps improved many of the trails that had been established by the early homesteaders and NPS staff, including the exciting, steep, and narrow trail that winds through the High Peaks. They constructed the dam that forms the Bear Gulch Reservoir and improved the trail into the caves, adding concrete steps and guard rails. Beginning in 1936 the CCC boys guided visitors through the caves using lanterns.

The post-World War II years were characterized by rapid population growth in the California Central Coast Region and increasing visitation to Pinnacles. The Mission 66 initiative allowed for development of visitor facilities, trails, and roads on the west side from 1963 to 1966. The 1964 Wilderness Act resulted in approximately 13,000 acres of the park being designated as wilderness in 1975, nearly the entire undeveloped area at that time. In response to increased visitation and the new wilderness designation, Pinnacles produced a master plan in 1976 emphasizing the concentration of development away from the most sensitive and scenic areas of the park. Major flooding in 1998 caused significant damage to park buildings and infrastructure, but also provided the impetus to relocate west side facilities. However, many of the park’s facilities, particularly on the east side, remain in sensitive areas and are vulnerable to flooding.

Pinnacles National Park has expanded its boundaries several times. In 2000, approximately 11,000 acres were added including land transferred from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and nearly 3,000 acres of privately owned land on the park’s east side. The former Pinnacles Ranch land acquired in 2006 includes the Ben Bacon Ranch Historic District. Notable as a dry-land subsistence farming area, the historic district has greatly expanded the cultural resources of Pinnacles. Newly acquired lands also include McCabe Canyon, notable for its valley oak woodlands and intact native grasslands, including extensive stands of species highly valued for basket weaving by the Chalon, Mutsun, and other California Indian peoples. In 2002, 2,700 additional acres of wilderness were designated. The Bear Valley School property and several surrounding parcels were added to the boundary in 2010.

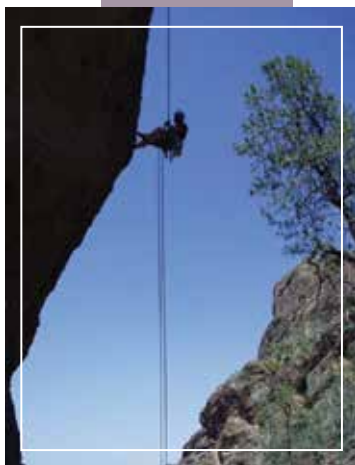
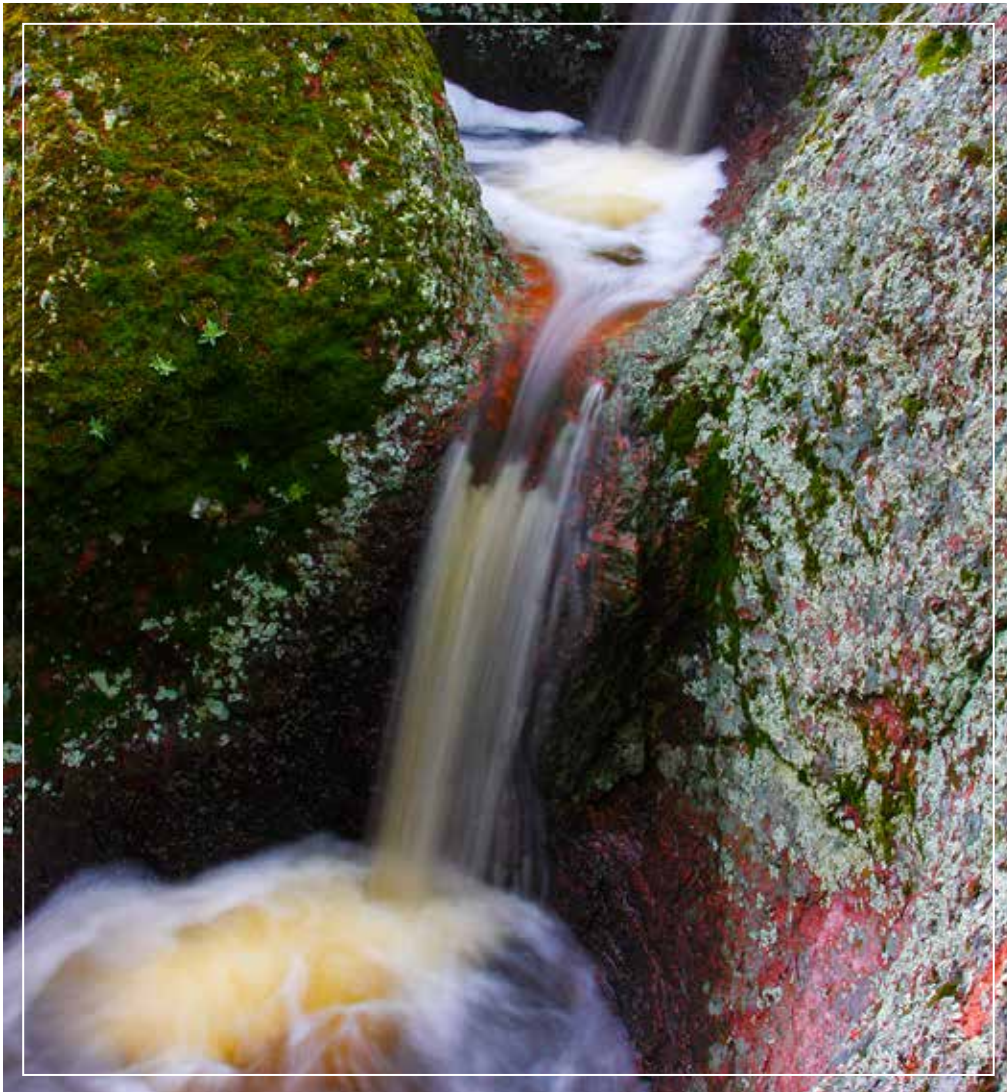


Photo by Mountain Tools.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Pinnacles National Park was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and legislative history that influenced its development. Pinnacles was first established as a national monument in 1908 and was redesignated a national park in 2013 (see appendix A for park legislation). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of PINNACLES NATIONAL PARK is to protect the Pinnacles Volcanic Formation, talus caves, associated lands, and ecosystems for their scientific, educational, and cultural values, by caring for their natural processes and wild character while providing opportunities for public enjoyment and understanding of these resources.



Waterfall cascades near Condor Gulch Overlook, Pinnacles National Park.
Photo by Gavin Emmons © 2011.

Park Significance

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

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

1. Pinnacles National Park contains a remnant of an ancient volcanic field that was split and offset approximately 200 miles by the movement of two continental plates and provided key evidence for the theory of plate tectonics.
2. Pinnacles National Park contains the most extensive assemblage of accessible, rare talus caves within the national park system and cares for the natural processes and ecosystems within.
3. The Hain Wilderness protects the natural character of central California's native ecosystems and provides opportunities to experience wildness in a region of expanding urban development.
4. Intact ecological processes and communities of Pinnacles National Park, including oak savanna, rocky cliffs, and riparian and chaparral ecosystems, provide a refuge for the diverse native flora and fauna within the Gabilan ecoregion.
5. The American Indian archeological and ethnographically significant resources of Pinnacles National Park are preserved within their ecological context and provide opportunities to study and continue traditional practices and resource management.
6. Historic properties associated with early pastoral, resource extraction, and agricultural economies of the region are preserved within their rural context and provide opportunities for understanding aspects of life and land use practices from the early period of American settlement in California.
7. The history of Pinnacles National Park includes significant grassroots conservation efforts by local residents and the work of federal unemployment relief programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps.
8. Pinnacles National Park plays a key role as a reintroduction site for the California condor, fostering public understanding and scientific research with the goal to one day remove this species from the federal Endangered Species List for the benefit of future generations.



Photo by Eric Palmer.



Photo by Ben Oswald.

Fundamental Resources and Values

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

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Pinnacles National Park:

Landforms and Geologic Faults Reflecting Past and Present Tectonic Forces

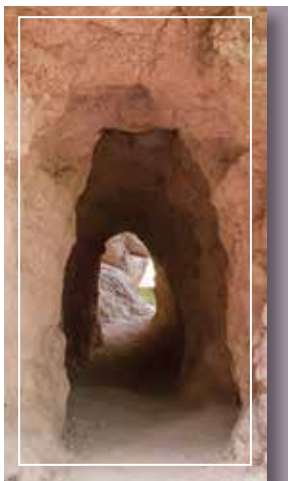
- The Pinnacles Volcanics – remnants of ancient volcanic layers, containing eroded rock spires, cliffs, ledges, and grottos.
- Physical evidence of plate tectonics and faulting – steep terrains, uplifted and tilted layers, spires eroded from fractured rock, varied landscapes, springs, narrow canyons, landslides, and associated features.

Scenic Views and Wild Character

- Wilderness attributes – undeveloped land with high-quality viewsheds, natural soundscapes, dark night skies, Class 1 air quality, natural smells, and natural systems.
- Scenic viewsheds – dramatic views of the Pinnacle Rocks formation and the surrounding geologic landscapes.
- Inspiration and challenge provide varied opportunities for primitive recreation and solitude in wild settings.



Photo by Kirke Wrench.



*Photo by
Kirke Wrench*

Talus Caves

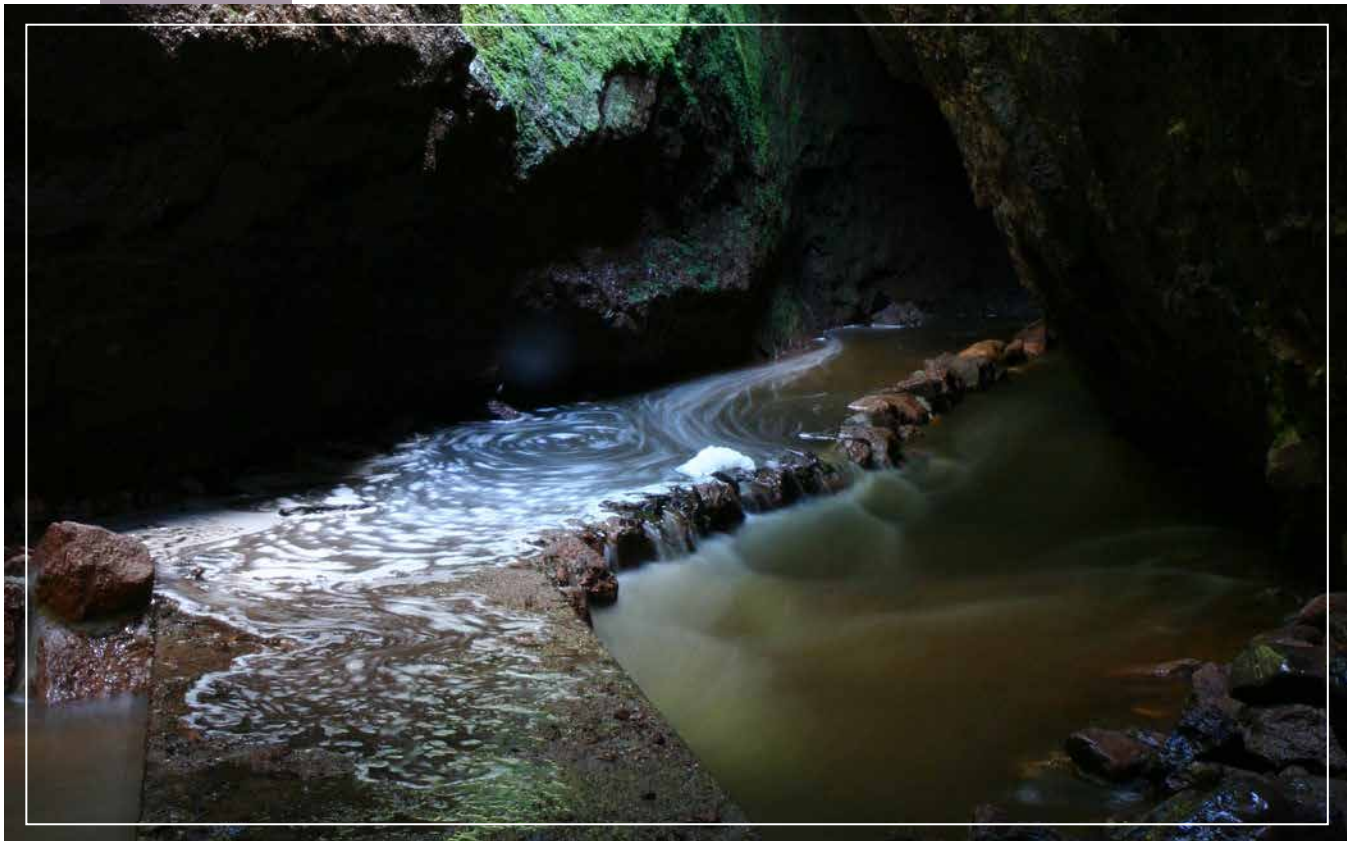
- Talus caves – structures and physical processes.
- Ecosystems within the caves – including temperatures, water, plants, animals.

Opportunities for Research and Study

- Knowledge about Pinnacles geology and plate tectonics – cumulative knowledge and opportunities for understanding the features and processes.
- Knowledge about the talus caves – cumulative knowledge and continued opportunities for understanding the geologic and ecologic features and processes.
- Cumulative knowledge of natural systems and stressors.
- Past and present human interactions with the landscape.

Native Species and Ecological Processes

- Diverse assemblage of native species.
- Integrity of native habitats, including living and nonliving components and the interactions among them.
- Dynamic natural processes including erosion, flooding, fire, and tectonic activity.
- Pinnacles National Park's role as a component of larger interdependent ecosystems.



High water inundates the Bear Gulch Cave Trail. Photo by Paul G. Johnson.

Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all park significance statements and fundamental resources and values.

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

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Pinnacles National Park:

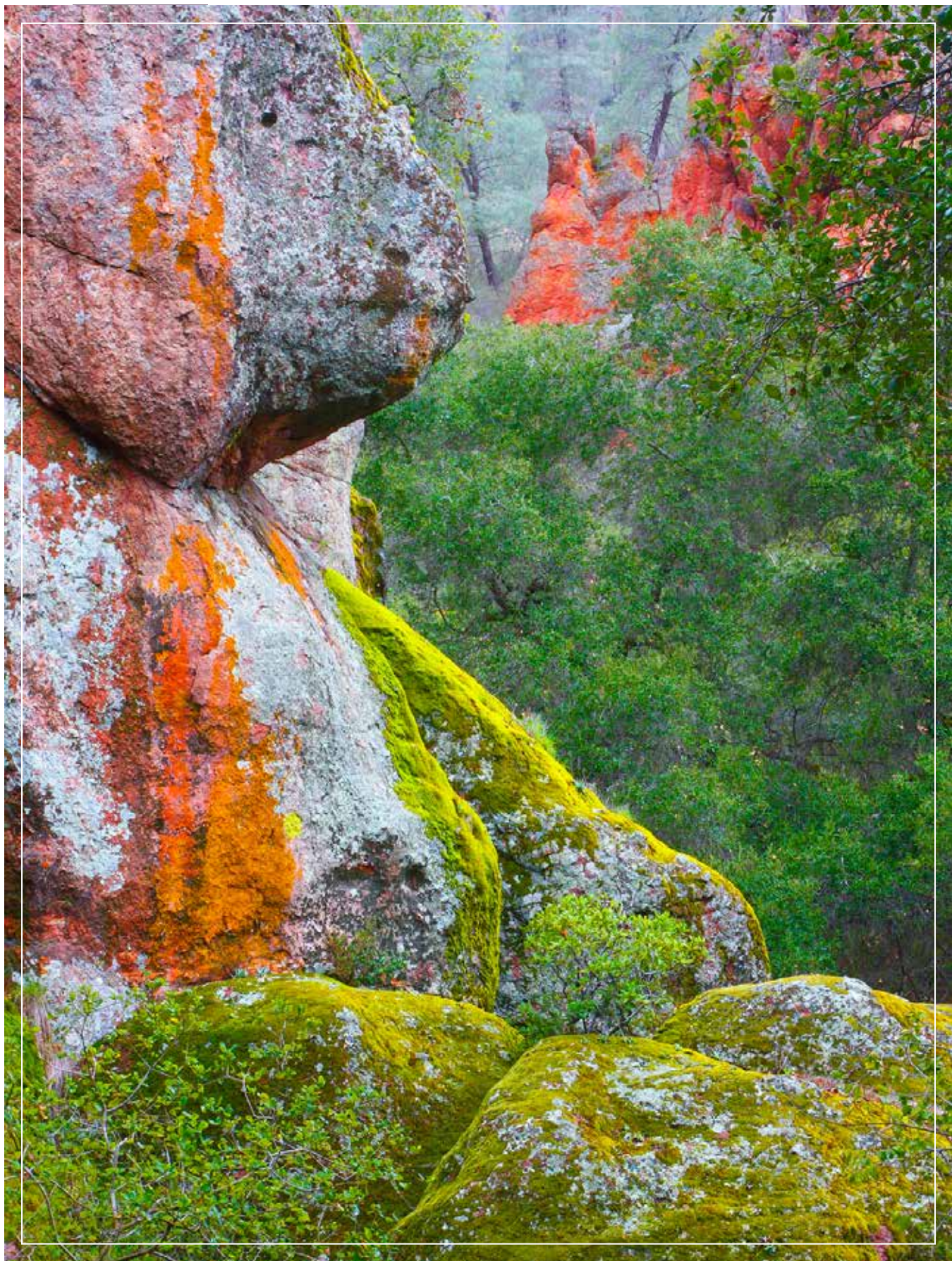
- Over millions of years, the power of volcanism, erosion, and plate tectonics created and transformed the Pinnacles Volcanic Field into the dramatic canyons, monoliths, and rock spires seen today. The offset of the Pinnacles Volcanics from the identical Neenach Volcanics 200 miles to the south provides key evidence for the theory of plate tectonics.
- The enclosed dark spaces of Pinnacles' rare and extensive assemblage of talus caves, formed by massive rocks falling into narrow canyons, offer shelter, create habitat for bats and other specialized cave species, inspire legends, and encourage exploration and adventure.
- Pinnacles' remote pristine central California wilderness beckons primitive recreation, solitude, adventure, challenge, and connections to the natural elements.
- Extreme diversity of moisture, temperature, and soil composition at Pinnacles support a remarkable complexity of biotic communities in unusual proximity; a relatively undisturbed ecosystem that allows natural processes to continue, providing sanctuary for present and future life.
- The Pinnacles landscape and resources reflect influences of a succession of people with diverse worldviews, cultures, and technologies.



A Scarlet Flower Moth rests on a popcorn flower during a rain storm. Photo by Paul G. Johnson.



Sunset over hills after storm, Pinnacles National Park. Photo by Gavin Emmons © 2011.



Natural color along Moses Spring Trail, Pinnacles National Park. Photo by Gavin Emmons © 2011.

Part 2: Dynamic Components

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



Ensatina salamander.
Photo by Paul G. Johnson.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

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

Special Mandates

- Wilderness designation: The total wilderness acreage is 16,048 acres (65% of the park). On October 20, 1976, legislation (PL 94-567) designated 13,270 acres of Pinnacles National Monument as wilderness (Pinnacles Wilderness). In December 2002 (PL 107-370), 2,715 acres were added to the Pinnacles Wilderness. PL 112-245 renamed Pinnacles Wilderness as the Hain Wilderness. The National Park Service must manage these wilderness areas for the preservation of the wilderness character as well as for the physical wilderness resources.
- California State Route 146, owned by California Department of Transportation (CalTrans), extends for approximately three miles from the eastern side of the boundary at State Route 25, to the entrance of the former park boundary. It is the main entrance road for the east side of Pinnacles. The park also has encroachment permits with CalTrans to allow the National Park Service to place signs within their easements associated with State Routes 25 and 146.

For information about the administrative commitments for Pinnacles National Park, please see appendix B.



Lady bugs on live oak bark, Pinnacles National Park. Photo by Gavin Emmons © 2011.



Photo by
Paul G. Johnson.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

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

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

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

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

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value. In-depth descriptions and analysis of Pinnacles' fundamental resources and values are included in the park's resource stewardship strategy.

Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

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



Photo by Paul G. Johnson.

The *Pinnacles National Park General Management Plan and Environmental Assessment* (GMP) was approved in June 2013. Key park issues are identified and described in the plan. Input on park issues was gathered from NPS staff, stakeholders, and the general public. Issue topics include: management and preservation of natural and cultural resources, preservation of wilderness character, climate change impacts, appropriate types and levels of visitor use and facilities, appropriate types and levels of access and transportation, adequacy of administrative and operational facilities, and regional land use coordination. This assessment of planning and data needs prioritizes the list of plans, studies, and data needs included in the general management plan as well as additional planning and data needs to implement the general management plan.

Planning and Data Needs

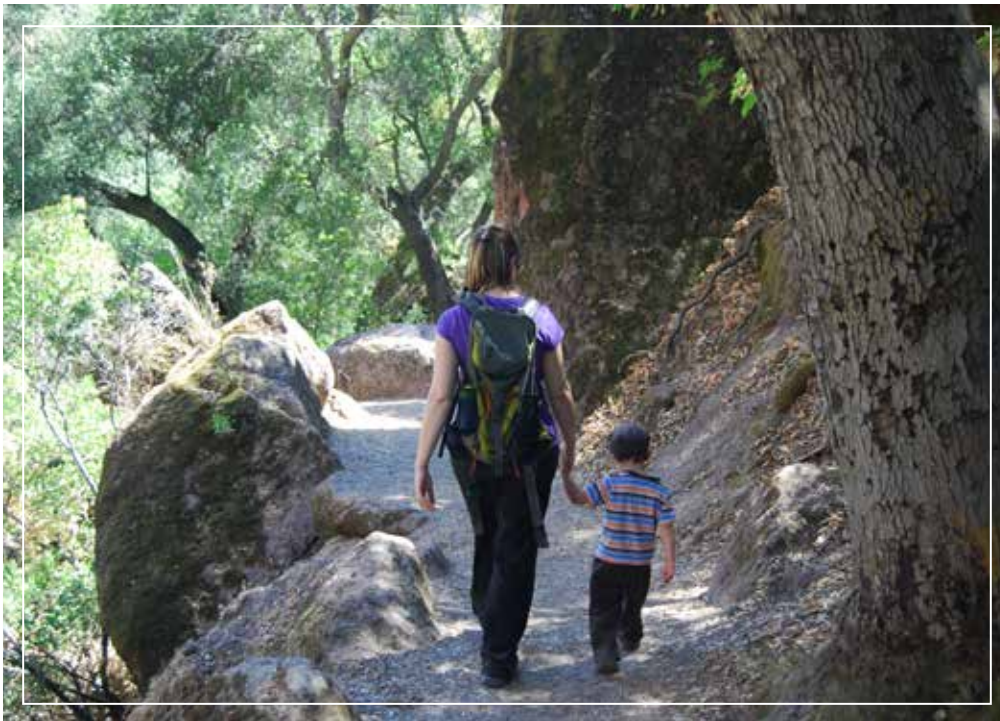
To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation and the importance of these core foundation elements, the planning and data needs listed here are directly related to protecting fundamental resources and values, park significance, and park purpose, as well as addressing key issues. To successfully undertake a planning effort, information from sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses may be required to provide adequate knowledge of park resources and visitor information. Such information sources have been identified as data needs. Geospatial mapping tasks and products are included in data needs.

Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.

Criteria and Considerations for Prioritization.

The following criteria were used to evaluate the priority of each planning or data need:

- Implement actions in the general management plan
- Address multiple interrelated issues
- Emergency or urgency of the issue
- Protect fundamental resources and values or prevent resource degradation
- Enhance visitor experience
- Opportunities, including interagency partnership or other assistance



High Priority Planning Needs

Parkwide Style Concept (Design Guidelines).

Rationale — Visitor and administration facilities in the park represent many architectural styles, including rustic CCC cabins, rural ranch barns, and modern green buildings. Within park sites there is a lack of style continuity. Because the park's boundary has expanded over time, development and site planning has not been conducted in a cohesive manner and some facilities acquired were developed by previous landowners. The park needs facility design guidance to make informed and consistent design decisions for facility rehabilitation, replacement, and new facility projects. Particularly on the east side, the style concept would be a tool to improve the visitor sense of arrival, visitor circulation, and to promote the separation of day use and overnight use.

Scope — The parkwide style concept would guide future development, repair/rehabilitation, and regular maintenance work throughout the park. The style concept would document and evaluate existing structures in order to provide direction for future design and development that is compatible with the park surroundings. Guidelines would be developed for landscape elements as well as buildings. The guidelines would help the park establish consistency between old and new while retaining site character and blending facility design with the natural environment. Development of a parkwide style concept is underway. Technical assistance would be needed from Facilities Management, Natural Resources, and Cultural Resources programs. The style concept would be completed to provide guidance for site plans in the bottomlands and west side as well as other improvements to other park facilities.

East Side Site Plan.

Rationale — The site plan is needed to implement actions in the general management plan related to visitor use, facilities, and natural and cultural resource preservation in the bottomlands and campground areas.

Pinnacles lacks an established entrance and visitor orientation facility. The current entrance station is located beyond the visitor center and campground. It is not staffed seven days a week. During busy times of the year, parking fills up and traffic backs up onto State Route 25. The shuttle system helps to alleviate some congestion but the park needs to address circulation and transportation further and disperse visitor use to reduce congestion in the core areas of the park.



The entrance station, campground, and visitor center facilities are inadequate when compared to NPS standards. The Pinnacles Visitor Center is located in the campground store. The National Park Service loses revenue when visitors do not stop at the visitor center at the campground to pay their fees. The current facility is inadequate for providing necessary visitor services and has structural, life, health, and safety issues. Co-location in the same space as the campground store causes confusion and operational challenges. The general management plan provides guidance for improving the visitor experience, including better separation of day use and overnight use, and reducing congestion in the east side. Adequate space and facilities are lacking for interpretation and education programs.

The bottomlands area contains significant cultural and natural resources, including two historic homestead sites and a riparian zone that is home to the threatened California red-legged frog. The bottomlands area currently has inadequate facilities to protect these resources and provide meaningful visitor experiences. Updated site planning and facilities are needed to correct these deficiencies. An east side site plan would address these issues and would implement numerous actions called for in the general management plan.

Scope — The site plan would provide implementation-level guidance for

- visitor, administrative, and concessions facilities in the campground and bottomlands, including trails, picnic areas, replacement of the visitor center, campground store, and entrance station
- campground reconfiguration
- circulation, including parking and shuttle stops
- management guidance for significant cultural and natural resources

Locations for new and replacement facilities would be identified in the plan. Facilities could be removed from riparian areas and the floodplain to restore those areas and to improve safety and maintenance in the long term. Facilities located within or adjacent to the historic district would be designed to be compatible with the setting and resources. The site plan would also provide implementation level guidance for preservation and administrative and visitor use of the historic homesteads areas. The site plan would be consistent with preservation guidance provided by a historic structures report for the historic homesteads and any additional historic landscape guidance, such as a cultural landscape report, that may be determined necessary. A natural resources assessment would be needed to better understand resources and provide protection. Information from these plans would help to determine if facilities need to be removed, relocated, or retained.

It is anticipated that civic engagement would be part of this planning effort. The site plan would be implemented in a phased approach to give the park flexibility to address its most pressing needs first. Individual projects would be designed and constructed.

A parkwide style guide would provide guidance for the facility designs. The site plan would follow GMP guidance and would implement GMP actions for the bottomlands and campground areas. A cultural landscape report and natural resource assessment are needed.



First condor nest in Pinnacles National Park possibly since the monument was established.

Long-Range Interpretive Plan.

Rationale — In 2013, Pinnacles was redesignated a national park and completed its general management plan. The general management plan outlined the need to update the park’s long-range interpretive plan. The 2002 long-range interpretive plan lacks interpretation and education guidance for new resources highlighted in the legislation that redesignated the national monument as a national park.

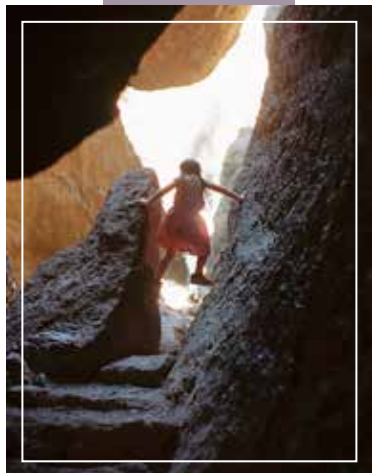


Photo by Lenore Thierry

In addition, visitor facilities have opened on the west side of the park. Significant changes have occurred in technology, offering an array of new opportunities for interpretation. Such facilities and services bring changes to interpretive programs and opportunities for park visitors.

An updated long-range interpretive plan is needed to guide a variety of on-site and off-site interpretive activities, evaluate park themes and significance statements, and facilitate new opportunities for underserved communities and provide guidance for future programming. Overall, an updated long-range interpretive plan would provide management and staff with a better understanding of all programs and services offered and give them a foundation from which to make good decisions that benefit the park, its resources, and its visitors.

Scope — The long-range interpretive plan would provide a 5–10 year vision for interpretation and education. The plan would provide guidance for both personal and nonpersonal interpretive and education services in the park and surrounding communities.

The long-range interpretive plan would guide all other interpretive plans including: wayside exhibit plans, publication plans, education plan, and scope of sales according to Director’s Order 6. An updated long-range interpretive plan would include

- guidance for the development of future interpretive programming including trail signage, programs, education, and outreach goals
- goals, objectives, and measurable results for the park’s interpretive and educational program
- identification of park themes, topics, and audiences
- integration of new concepts and local, regional, and national initiatives
- guidance for new complex resources highlighted by the park’s 2013 legislation
- recommendations for services, media, and partnerships

Outcomes shall include specific recommendations to implement on-site, community, and virtual interpretation.

The park would seek assistance from Harpers Ferry Center to facilitate and design the long-range interpretive plan, working closely with park staff and other partners (Bureau of Land Management, California State Parks, nongovernmental organization partners, and local community members). The plan would provide an opportunity to update interpretive approaches, connect with communities surrounding the park, and build a shared vision of the park’s future. The plan would incorporate the *A Call to Action* goals of “Connecting People to Parks” and “Advancing the Education Mission.” It is anticipated that civic engagement would be part of this planning effort.

The plan would consider guidance from the general management plan, resource stewardship strategy, visitor survey project (2013), visitor capacity study (2012), east side site plan, Director’s Order 6, and the national interpretation strategy.

Historic Resource Study.

Rationale — The historic resource study is a baseline research document identified by Director's Order 28: Cultural Resource Management and required for every park unit possessing cultural resources. Pinnacles has never completed one. The historic resource study would assist park staff in identifying and assessing the significance of cultural properties within the park and guide management of these resources. It would help park staff identify and program additional studies that are needed. It would also help to identify communities that may have a traditional association with the park and its resource base. And finally, conducting research with these communities would help build stronger relationships between traditionally associated peoples and the park.

Scope — The historic resource study would provide a historic overview of the park in relation to its surrounding region and the various communities that comprise this region. It would identify all relevant and significant historic contexts associated with the region. The historic resource study would be a book-length comprehensive investigation in narrative form that synthesizes all available cultural resource information from a range of professional disciplines relevant to park management. It would provide the basic information needed to prepare National Register of Historic Places nominations and determinations of eligibility, compliance documentation (e.g., National Historic Preservation Act and National Environmental Policy Act), and NPS inventories such as the Cultural Landscape Inventory and the List of Classified Structures. The study would include recorded interviews and oral histories both as source material and as part of the final product. This material may contribute to future traditional association studies that would tier off the historic resource study.

The historic resource study is a baseline document and precedes other studies. Research is conducted in primary sources.



Wilderness Stewardship Plan / Backcountry Management Plan / Climbing Management Plan (combined or separate plans).

Rationale — Wilderness was first designated in the park in 1976, but the park has never had a wilderness plan. A wilderness stewardship plan would provide guidance for protection of wilderness character.

The GMP management zones include a primitive zone that has both designated wilderness and nonwilderness backcountry areas. All areas within this zone are to be managed as wilderness.

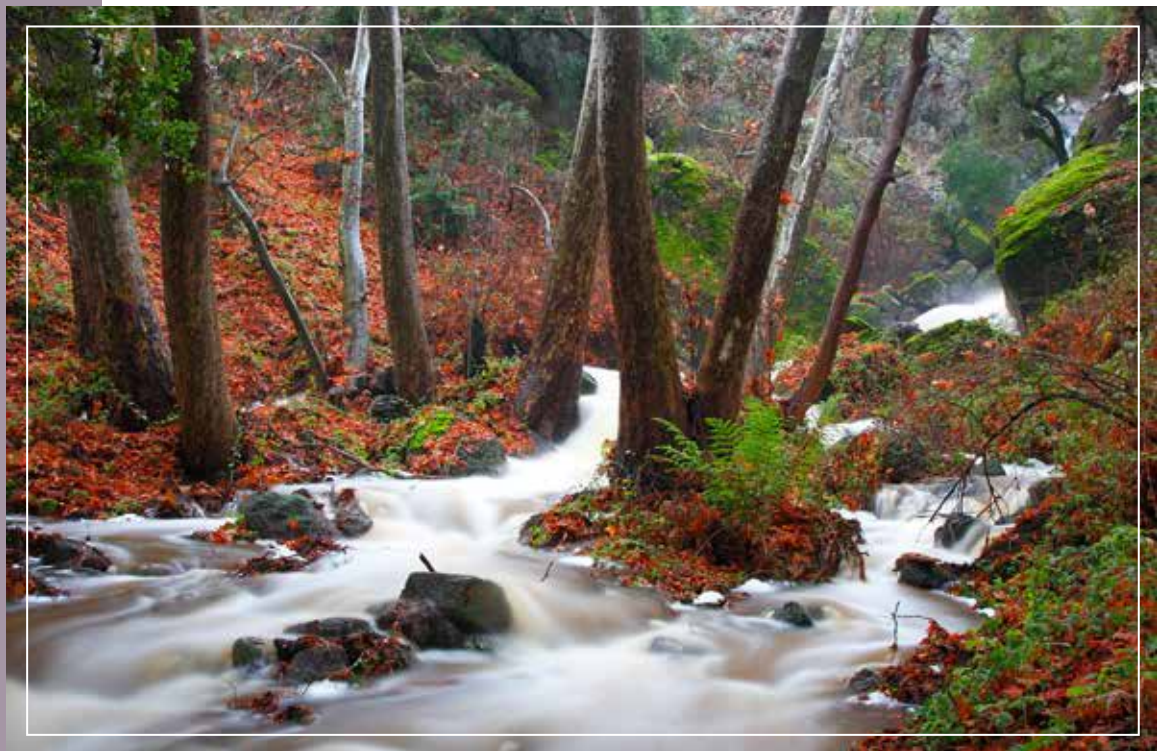
Most visitors go to the High Peaks area, within wilderness, to hike popular trails to enjoy talus caves and the outstanding views. Visitor crowding in the High Peaks area impacts visitor experience, resources, and wilderness character. In addition to hiking, climbing is a popular visitor activity within wilderness. Pinnacles has more than 900 identified climbing routes both inside and outside the wilderness and in frontcountry as well as backcountry areas. Management of climbing activities has always been fairly informal but good relationships exist between the climbing community and the park and few problems have been documented. Friends of Pinnacles has largely taken on the responsibility of managing maintenance and documentation of bolted routes.

Although few problems have been documented related to climbing in the Hain Wilderness, many bolted routes (installations) exist and guided climbing trips (commercial services) are conducted within the wilderness. Because of this, the park has a responsibility to manage these activities but could choose to do so only within wilderness and through the wilderness stewardship plan. Human waste can be an issue near climbing areas but no effort has been made to quantify the problem or separate it from the general human waste issues related to visitor use in general.

The main issue to address in the backcountry is camping. Backcountry camping has been identified as a desired activity by many visitors to Pinnacles. Camping in the backcountry is currently prohibited. The general management plan includes guidance for a backcountry camping trial.



Boulders at Balconies Cave entrance, Pinnacles National Park. Photo by Gavin Emmons © 2011.



Creek flowing in lower Bear Gulch, Pinnacles National Park. Photo by Gavin Emmons © 2011.

Scope — The wilderness stewardship plan would provide guidance for wilderness stewardship activities such as cultural and natural resource protection, day use activities, climbing, commercial services (if any), infrastructure management, and backcountry camping (if any). Wilderness character preservation and monitoring guidance included in the park's resource stewardship strategy would be incorporated. The plan would include guidance for backcountry management, climbing management, and fire management in wilderness. If commercial services in support of visitor experiences in wilderness are considered in the future, the determination of extent necessary would be addressed in the wilderness stewardship plan.

Because there is overlap with wilderness and backcountry planning as well as climbing management, this planning effort would determine which plans would be appropriate to provide guidance for these areas and uses in the park.

If identified within wilderness, the location of backcountry campsites, along with their specifications, would be decided in the wilderness stewardship plan. If located in nonwilderness areas, a backcountry plan or separate backcountry camping site plan may be adequate.

Current visitor and resource protection (VRP) staffing does not allow adequate coverage to provide oversight or emergency response for backcountry camping, so increased VRP staffing would be required before a pilot test. Backcountry camping has the potential to impact wilderness even if the sites are outside wilderness. A wilderness stewardship plan should therefore be developed before the backcountry camping site plan.

The backcountry management plan would provide management guidance for areas in the park that are not designated wilderness, but are managed as wilderness. Several backcountry areas are zoned "primitive" in the general management plan. These areas will be managed for their wilderness values.

Ideally, guidance for climbing management would be included in both the wilderness stewardship plan and the backcountry management plan. At a minimum, the park must have guidance for permitted bolting (new and replacement) and guiding within wilderness. The park may develop the same standards for bolting in all climbing areas.

The wilderness stewardship plan would consider guidance from the general management plan, resource stewardship strategy, visitor capacity, fire management plan, and habitat restoration plans. A separate backcountry management plan, climbing management plan (if needed), and backcountry camping site plan would tier from the wilderness stewardship plan. It is anticipated that civic engagement would be part of this planning effort.



Acorn woodpecker with acorn in beak, Pinnacles National Park. Photo by Gavin Emmons © 2011.



Mule deer foraging in oak leaves, Pinnacles National Park. Photo by Gavin Emmons © 2011.

West Side Site Plan.

Rationale — Several replacement facilities on the west side have been completed. The previous facilities were not up to NPS standards, were located in the floodplain, and had other life, health, and safety issues. The locations of these former facilities are being restored. There are additional facilities that need to be replaced or realigned and improved on the west side in order to complete restoration of the floodplain, improve resource conditions, and improve the visitor experience. In addition, cultural resources on the west side need further protection and would be interpreted where appropriate. Guidance for these actions is included in the general management plan. A site plan is needed to implement the GMP actions identified for the west side.

Scope — The west side site plan would provide implementation-level guidance for

- visitor facilities, including the Chaparral parking area, the road section from the overlook parking to the Chaparral parking lot, the Chaparral comfort station, the picnic area, a new small walk-in campground to replace the former campground that was heavily damaged by flooding years ago, and new trail(s), including a connector trail from the visitor contact station to Chaparral
- circulation, including access to the replacement day use parking, access to Chaparral and trails, and possible shuttle stops
- visitor interpretation opportunities
- monitoring and protection of sensitive cultural resources

Locations for new and replacement facilities would be identified in the plan. Facilities would be removed from riparian areas and the floodplain to restore those areas and to improve safety and maintenance in the long term. The site plan would also provide implementation-level guidance for preservation and interpretation of natural and cultural resources on this side of the park. Locations and site designs would consider potential viewshed impacts and a cohesive facility design that would blend with the new facilities at the west entrance and the landscape.

The site plan would be implemented in a phased approach to give the park flexibility to address its most pressing needs first. Individual projects would be designed and constructed.

A parkwide style guide would provide guidance for the facility designs. The site plan would follow GMP guidance and would implement GMP actions for the west side. It is anticipated that civic engagement would be part of this planning effort.



Coast horned lizard. Photo by Paul G. Johnson.

Planning and Data Needs

Planning or Data Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Natural Resources		
Plans		
Moses Spring site plan	M	Evaluate opportunities to improve natural hydrologic conditions and habitat functions.
Data Needs and Studies		
Watershed condition assessment	M	NPS Water Resources Division has a watershed conditions assessment planned for Pinnacles in the coming years.
Climate change vulnerability analysis	M	Scientific research related to understanding the effects of climate change on park resources and/or the broader region.
Acoustical monitoring	M	The park does not have baseline acoustic data.
Water quality monitoring	M	Monitor water quality as needed to evaluate impacts. This is in progress through the NPS inventorying and monitoring program and also with a FY18 funded proposal.
Dark night skies monitoring	M	
Other Park Strategies and Actions		
Increase cooperation with universities and institutions	M	Boost research opportunities and information sharing, as well as allow better integration of knowledge in park resource protection actions.
Cultural Resources		
Plans		
Historic resource study	H	The historic resource study would provide a historic overview of the park in relation to its surrounding region and the various communities that comprise this region.
Bear Valley School adaptive reuse plan (rehabilitation)	M	The school would be rehabilitated as a partnership project for education/interpretation purposes and compatible community use. Interpretation about its significance would be provided.
Ben Bacon House and other ranch structures adaptive reuse plan	M	The Bacon House would be adaptively reused as office space for park staff and/or researchers. Other historic structures (such as the barn, etc.) could also be adaptively reused.
Butterfield Homestead adaptive reuse plan	M	Preserve and manage the Butterfield Homestead for cultural landscape values that showcase the historic homesteading period. Rehabilitation for historically compatible modern use would be possible.
North Chalone Peak Fire Lookout plan	M	Evaluate whether to rehabilitate or remove the North Chalone Peak Fire Lookout. Continue to stabilize the structure. Rehabilitation for administrative adaptive reuse could occur contingent upon funding. If funding for rehabilitation cannot be found five years after the general management plan was approved (June 2013), the park would plan for removal of the fire lookout. Provide interpretation of its significance at North Chalone Peak.
Bear Gulch Chief Ranger House (Building #2) adaptive reuse plan	L	
Site plan for the rehabilitation plan for Gas House Building and Horse Barn	L	

Planning or Data Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Data Needs and Studies		
Cultural resources condition assessment	M	Pacific West Region assistance is granted for FY15.
Archeological condition assessments	M	
Historic structures reports for high priority structures	M	Without historic structure reports the park can only stabilize structures. The park is not able to move forward in getting funds to rehabilitate structures and then adaptively reuse them – the ultimate goal. With adaptive reuse comes greater ability to keep the structures maintained in good condition.
Update List of Classified Structures database	M	
Traditional association study	M	A traditional association study enables the park to point to documentation that justifies the groups to work with to tell part of the park story and who to consider in park planning. A project to do part of this work (Native American component) is formulated for FY15 in cultural resource funding source.
National register nomination for Lyons Homestead Archeological District	M	
National register nomination for Melville Mining District Archeological District	M	Possibly include an update to Chalone Creek Archeological District (has some errors and there is new knowledge to add). The Melville Mining District and Chalone Creek Archeological District would have some overlapping boundaries.
National register nomination for East Entrance District with High Peaks Trail System amendment (CLI/DOE 2009)	M	
National register nomination for Ben Bacon Historic Ranch District (CLI/DOE 2009)	M	
Traditional cultural property or ethnographic landscape determination for McCabe Canyon.	M	
Other Park Strategies and Actions		
Enhance cultural resource management program to expand understanding and guide management of resources	M	
Develop new partnerships/ agreements to increase regional resource protection and provide new interpretation / education opportunities	M	

Planning or Data Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Wilderness		
Plans		
Wilderness stewardship plan / backcountry management plan / climbing management plan (combined)	H	There are many overlapping issues that would be addressed in these plans. One option is to have a combined plan or three separate plans that would be developed in a coordinated manner.
Visitor Experience		
Plans		
Long-range interpretive plan	H	The long-range interpretive plan would provide a 5–10 year vision for interpretation and education. The plan would provide guidance for both personal and nonpersonal interpretive and education services in the park and surrounding communities.
Trails management plan	M	Assess current trails, identify new trails, determine which trails could be made accessible, determine trail use type (i.e., hiking, bikes, wilderness, etc.).
Site plan for Bottomlands Trail System (plan/site design)	M	Develop connections from Pinnacles Visitor Center and Campground to several destinations, including McCabe Canyon, Butterfield Homestead, and Bacon Homestead. Assess opportunities for visitor hiking and biking. Assess opportunities for universal access trails.
Plan to develop passive interpretation (waysides, exhibits) at Butterfield Homestead, Bacon Homestead, McCabe Canyon, west side mining district, and west side homestead district	M	
Accessible Bench Trail improvement plan to provide universal access trail for hiking	M	
Plan to expand environmental educational program (including Camp Pinnacles)	M	
Plan for constructing/improving picnic areas on both sides, picnic pavilion	M	
Bear Valley day use site plan	M	Visitor and operations support facilities could be constructed but would be designed and sited so as not to detract from the significance of the historical setting.
Plan/study to develop “virtual museum” or remote access to select park museum collections	L	
Accessible Valley Oak interpretive loop trail plan along Bench Trail between campground and Peaks View	L	

Planning or Data Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Data Needs and Studies		
Visitor survey (update)	M	This would be a continuation of the 2013 study because it only accounted for visitors during a one-week period in the spring.
Visitor capacity metrics/standards	L	<p>Metrics include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people at a destination at one time • Wait time for parking during peak use periods • Application of the Visitor Experience and Resource Protection (VERP) Planning Framework to Pinnacles National Park, Research to Support Management of Visitor Use and Carrying Capacity is sufficient for now with the information it provides and management actions the park can take based on the data.
Other Park Strategies and Actions		
Develop new partnerships/ agreements to increase regional resource protection and provide new interpretation/ education opportunities	M	
Facilities		
Plans		
Parkwide style concept (design guidelines)	H	The parkwide style concept would guide future development, repair/ rehabilitation, and regular maintenance work throughout the park.
East side site plan	H	<p>The site plan would provide implementation-level guidance for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • visitor, administrative, and concessions facilities in the campground and bottomlands • campground reconfiguration • circulation, including parking and shuttle stops • management guidance for significant cultural and natural resources
West side site plan	H	<p>The west side site plan would provide implementation-level guidance for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • visitor facilities, including comfort station, picnic area, a new small walk-in campground, and new trail(s) • circulation, including access to the replacement day use parking, access to Chaparral and trails, and possible shuttle stops • visitor interpretation opportunities • monitoring and protection of sensitive cultural resources
East side shuttle stop site plans	M	Opportunity for funding and improvement exists with transportation fee increase. Need to update the alternative transportation plan.
Plan for replacement of Resource Management office trailer	M	Resource Management operations have outgrown the office trailer. The plan would determine requirements, size, and location.
Plan for the removal of buildings 14, 7, and 207 from Bear Gulch	M	The plan would identify where functions would be relocated.
Parkwide sign management plan for roads, grounds, and trails (plan)	M	The sign plan would be aligned with the parkwide style guide.

Planning or Data Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Data Needs and Studies		
Study to consider shared/leased admin office space outside the park to support parkwide administrative functions.	M	
Other Park Strategies and Actions		
Space utilization charette	M	
Relocate Bear Gulch sewer system project	M	
Replace drainage structures in Bear Gulch Road	M	
Replace telecommunications and electric lines at Bear Gulch	M	A portion of this is a component of the project to relocate the Bear Gulch sewer system (conduit in trenches).
Remove fencing and temporary structures in bottomlands and McCabe and restore areas	L	
Boundary		
Data Needs and Studies		
Comprehensive boundary study	L	



Long-time park volunteer tracking condors.



Reflections on Bear Gulch Reservoir, Pinnacles National Park. Photo by Gavin Emmons © 2011.

Part 3: Contributors

Pinnacles National Park

Timothy Babalis, Environmental Historian

Karen Beppler-Dorn, Superintendent

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Albert Faria, Former Chief Ranger

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Tim George, Former Maintenance Worker Supervisor (Trails)

Brent Johnson, Botanist

Paul Johnson, Wildlife Biologist

Mark LaShell, Former Chief Ranger

Tom Leatherman, Former Division Chief, Resource Management

Denise Louie, Chief of Resource Management

Valerie Nuttman, Biological Science Technician, Air Quality Technician,
Museum Technician

Jim Pettersen, Former Wildlife Biologist and Lead Outreach Wildlife Biologist

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Debbie Simmons, Facility Manager

Tammi Skalitzky, Former Park Ranger, Interpretation

Lisa Smith, Former Trails Supervisor

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NPS Pacific West Region

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Other NPS Staff

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Jim Corbett, Publications Chief, Denver Service Center – Planning

Ken Bingenheimer, Editor, Denver Service Center – Planning

Danielle Hernandez, Visual Information Specialist, Denver Service Center – Planning



A Clark's Day Sphinx moth hovers as it sips nectar from a Chia flower. Photo by Paul G. Johnson.

Appendixes

Appendix A: Legislation for Pinnacles National Park

Proclamation of July 18, 1906

Established Pinnacles Forest Reserve, comprising 14,080 acres. The reserve was managed by the U.S. Forest Service.

A Proclamation

WHEREAS, it is provided by section twenty-four of the Act of Congress, approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled, "An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," "That the President of the United States may, from time to time, set apart and reserve, in any State or Territory having public land bearing forests, in any part of the public lands wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations, and the President shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reservations and the limits thereof";

And whereas, the public lands, in the State of California, which are hereinafter indicated, are in part covered with timber and undergrowth, and it appears that the public good would be promoted by setting apart said lands as a public reservation;

Now, therefore, I, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section twenty-four of the aforesaid Act of Congress, do proclaim that there are hereby reserved from entry or settlement and set apart as a Public Reservation, for the use and benefit of the people, all the tracts of land, in the State of California, shown as the Pinnacles Forest Reserve on the diagram forming a part hereof;

Excepting from the force and effect of this proclamation all lands which may have been, prior to the date hereof, embraced in any legal entry or covered by any lawful filing duly of record in the proper United States Land Office, or upon which any valid settlement has been made pursuant to law, and the statutory period within which to make entry or filing of record has not expired: Provided, that this exception shall not continue to apply to any particular tract of land unless the entryman, settler, or claimant continues to comply with the law under which the entry, filing, or settlement was made.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all persons not to make settlement upon the lands reserved by this proclamation.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 18th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty first.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:
Robert Bacon
Acting Secretary of State

Proclamation No. 796, January 16, 1908 (35 Stat. 2177)

Established Pinnacles National Monument, comprising approximately 2,080 acres within existing Pinnacles Forest Reserve.

A Proclamation

WHEREAS, the natural formations, known as the Pinnacles Rocks, with a series of caves underlying them, which are situated upon public lands, within the Pinnacles National Forest, in the State of California, are of scientific interest, and it appears that the public interests would be promoted by reserving these formations and caves as a National Monument, with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof;

Now, THEREFORE, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section two of the Act of Congress, approved June eighth, nineteen hundred and six entitled, "AN ACT For the preservation of American antiquities," do proclaim that there are hereby reserved from appropriation use of all kinds under all of the public land laws, subject to all prior valid adverse claims, and set apart as National Monument, all the tracts of land, in the State of California, shown as the Pinnacles National Monument on the diagram forming a part hereof.

The reservation made by this proclamation is not intended to prevent the use of the lands for forest purposes under the proclamation establishing the Pinnacles National Forest, but the two reservations shall both be effective on the land withdrawn but the National Monument hereby established shall be the dominant reservation.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure or destroy any feature of this National Monument or to locate or settle upon any of the lands reserved by this proclamation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 16th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty- second.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:
ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of State.

Organic Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535) to establish the National Park Service

Congress assigned to this new agency the administration of all the national parks and most of the national monuments already established. The administration of Pinnacles National Monument was among these monuments transferred to the National Park Service.

Proclamation No. 1660, May 7, 1923 (43 Stat. 1911)

Added approximately 562 acres to Pinnacles National Monument. The monument now totaled approximately 2,642 acres.

Proclamation No. 1704, July 1924 (43 Stat. 1961)

Added approximately 326 acres to Pinnacles National Monument. The monument now totaled approximately 2,968 acres.

A Proclamation

WHEREAS, it appears that the public interest would be promoted by adding to the Pinnacles National Monument in the State of California, certain adjoining lands on which are located a spring of water and valuable camping sites.

Now, THEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, by authority of the power in me vested by section two of the act of Congress entitled, "An Act for the Preservation of American antiquities," approved June eighth, nineteen hundred and six (34 Stat., 225) do proclaim that the E 1/2 of Section 4, in T. 17 S., R. 7 E., Mount Diablo Meridian, is hereby reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, subject to all valid existing claims, and set apart as an addition to the Pinnacles National Monument and that the boundaries of the said National Monument are now as shown on the diagram hereto annexed and made a part hereof.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy or remove any feature of this Monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this Monument as provided in the Act of Congress entitled, "An act to establish a National Park Service and for other purposes," approved August twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and sixteen (39 Stat., 535) and Acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington this 2nd day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and of the year of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:
Charles E. Hughes,
Secretary of State

Proclamation No. 1948, April 13, 1931 (47 Stat. 2451)

Added approximately 1,926 acres to Pinnacles National Monument. The monument now totaled approximately 4,894 acres.

A Proclamation

Whereas the county of San Benito, in the State of California, did on the 10th day of March, 1931, pursuant to the act of Congress entitled "An act for the preservation of American antiquities," approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat., 225), by warranty deed of relinquishment and conveyance, properly executed in writing and acknowledged, relinquish, remise, and convey to the United States of America, for addition to the Pinnacles National Monument, Calif., all its right, title, and interest in the following described land:

MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN

T. 16 S., R. 7 E., SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 27, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. $\frac{1}{2}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, and sec. 35;

T. 17 S., R. 7 E., lot 4, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, lots 1, 2, and 3, and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 2, containing 1,926.35 acres; and

WHEREAS said relinquishment and conveyance has been accepted by the Secretary of the Interior in the manner and for the purposes described in said act of Congress; and

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by adding to the Pinnacles National Monument, in the State of California, all the lands hereinabove described for the purpose of including within said monument certain additional features of scientific and educational interest and for administrative purposes;

Now, THEREFORE, I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by section 2 of the said act of Congress, do proclaim that said lands hereinabove described are hereby added to and made a part of the Pinnacles National Monument.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), and acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 13th day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER.

By the President:
HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of State.

Proclamation No. 2050, July 11, 1933 (48 Stat. 1701)

Added approximately 5,322 acres to Pinnacles National Monument. The monument now totaled approximately 10,216 acres.

A Proclamation

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by adding to the Pinnacles National Monument, California, certain adjoining land for the purpose of including within said monument additional lands on which there are located features of scientific interest and for administration purposes,

Now, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section 2 of the act of Congress entitled “AN ACT For the preservation of American antiquities,” approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225), do proclaim that, subject to all valid existing rights, the following-described lands in California be, and the same are hereby, added to and made a part of the Pinnacles National Monument:

MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN

T. 16 S., R. 7 E., sec. 25, W. $\frac{1}{2}$;
 sec. 26 NE. $\frac{1}{4}$;
 sec. 32, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$;
 sec. 36, W. $\frac{1}{2}$

T.17 S., R. 7 E., sec. 1, lots 2, 3, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$;
 sec. 2, SE. $\frac{1}{2}$;
 sec. 11, E. $\frac{1}{2}$;
 sec. 12, W. $\frac{1}{2}$;
 sec. 13, W. $\frac{1}{2}$;
 sec. 14, all;
 sec. 15, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$;
 sec. 22, all;
 sec. 23, all;
 sec. 24, W. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument, as provided in the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535-536), and acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 11 day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-eighth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:
WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
Acting Secretary of State.

Proclamation No. 2528, December 5, 1941 (55 Stat. 1709)

Added approximately 4,300 acres to Pinnacles National Monument. The monument now totaled approximately 14,516 acres.

A Proclamation

WHEREAS it appears that certain lands adjoining the Pinnacles National Monument in California are required for the proper care, management and protection of the objects of scientific interest situated on lands within the said monument; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as an addition to said monument:

Now, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the act of June 8, 1906 (ch. 3060, 34 Stat. 225; U. S. C., title 16, sec. 431), do proclaim that, subject to all valid existing rights, the following-described lands in California are hereby added to and made a part of the Pinnacles National Monument:

MOUNT DIARLO MERIDIAN

T.16 S., R.7 E., sec.20, E. $\frac{1}{2}$;

secs. 21 to 23, inclusive;

sec. 24, W. $\frac{1}{2}$;

sec. 26, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$; N. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$;

sec. 27, N. $\frac{1}{2}$, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. $\frac{1}{2}$;

sec. 28, N. $\frac{1}{2}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$;

sec. 29 $\frac{1}{2}$,

T.17 S., R.7 E., sec. 1 SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$;

sec. 12, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. $\frac{1}{2}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$;

sec. 13, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. $\frac{1}{2}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$;

T.17 S., R. 8 E., sec. 7. Lot 13;

sec. 18, Lot 1; containing 4,589.26 acres.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

The reservation made by this proclamation supersedes as to any of the above-described lands affected thereby the temporary withdrawals made by Executive Orders No. 5038 of February 2, 1929 and No. 6910 of November 26, 1934, as amended.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An Act

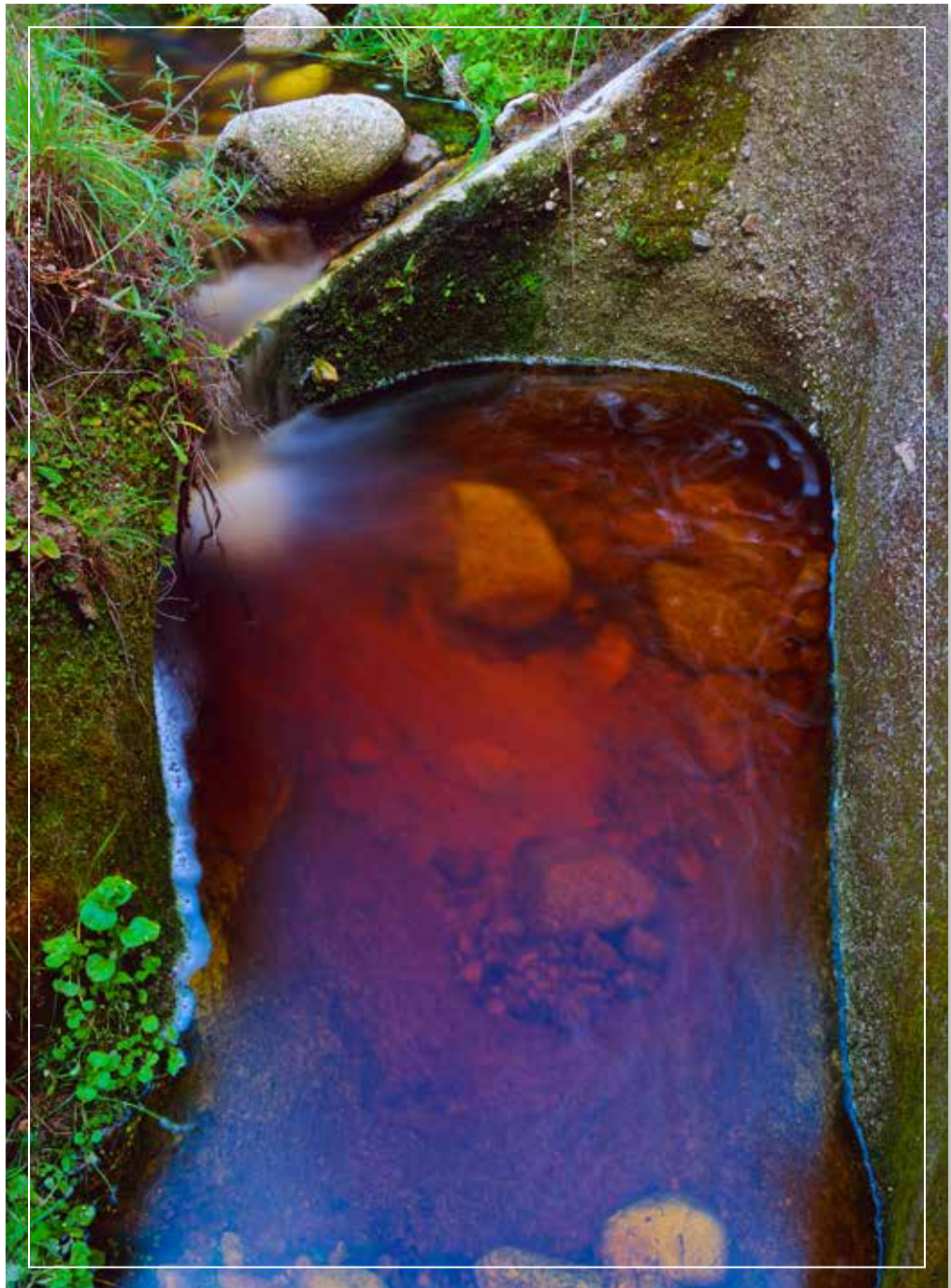
To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (ch. 408, 39 Stat. 535; U.S. C title 16, sees. 1 and 2), and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 5th day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-one and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-sixth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:
CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.



Pool in the Narrows, Pinnacles National Park. Photo by Gavin Emmons © 2011.

Public Law 94-567, October 20, 1976 (90 Stat. 2692)

Designated 12,952 acres of land within Pinnacles National Monument as wilderness and 990 acres as potential wilderness. Also added approximately 1,717.9 acres to the monument, and declared that the monument's total area shall not exceed 16,500 acres. The monument now totals approximately 16,234 acres.

To designate certain lands within units of the National Park Service as wilderness; to revise the boundaries of certain of those units; and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in accordance with section 8(c) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat 890; 16 U.S.C.

1132 (c)), the following lands are hereby designated as wilderness, and shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act:

... (i) Pinnacles National Monument, California, wilderness comprising twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty-two acres, and potential National wilderness additions comprising nine hundred and ninety acres, depicted on a map entitled Wilderness Plan, Pinnacles National Monument, California”, numbered 114-20,010-D) and dated September 1975, to be known as the Pinnacles Wilderness...

SEC. 2. A map and description of the boundaries of the areas designated in this Act shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the office of the Superintendent of each area designated in the Act. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, maps of the wilderness areas and descriptions of their boundaries shall be filed with the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and such maps and descriptions shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: Provided, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such maps and descriptions may be made.

SEC. 3. All lands which represent potential wilderness additions, upon publication in the Federal Register of a notice by the Secretary of the Interior that all uses thereon prohibited by the Wilderness Act have ceased, shall thereby be designated wilderness.

SEC. 4. The boundaries of the following areas are hereby revised, and those lands depicted on the respective maps as wilderness or as potential wilderness addition are hereby so designated at such time and in such manner as provided for by this Act:

Sec. 5. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture shall, within two years after the date of enactment of this Act, review, as to its suitability or unsuitability for preservation as wilderness, the area comprising approximately sixty-two thousand nine hundred and thirty acres located in the Coronado National Forest adjacent to Saguaro National Monument, Arizona, and identified on the map referred to in section 1(j) of this Act as the “Rincon Wilderness Study Area,” and shall report his findings to the President. The Secretary of Agriculture shall conduct his review in accordance with the provisions of subsections 3(b) and 3(d) of the Wilderness Act, except that any reference in such subsections to areas in the national forests classified as “primitive” on the effective date of that Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the wilderness study area designated by this Act and except that the President shall advise the Congress of his recommendations with respect to this area within two years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture shall give at least sixty days’ advance public notice of any hearing or other public meeting relating to the review provided for by this section.

SEC. 6. The areas designated by this Act as wilderness shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act, and, where appropriate, any reference to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed to be a reference to the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 7. (a) Section 6(a) of the Act of September 13, 1962 (76 Stat. 538), as amended (16 U.S.C. 459c-6a) is amended by inserting “without impairment of its natural values, in a manner which provides for such recreational, educational, historic preservation interpretation, and scientific research opportunities as are consistent with, based upon, and supportive of the maximum protection, restoration and preservation of the natural environment with the area” immediately after “shall be administered by the Secretary.”...

...SEC. 8. The boundaries of the Isle Royale National Park are hereby extended to include any submerged lands within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States within four and one-half miles of the shoreline of Isle Royale and the surrounding islands, including Passage Island and the Gull Islands, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to acquire title by donation to any such lands not now owned by the United States, the title to be satisfactory to him,

(b) Pinnacles National Monument, California:

(1) The boundary is hereby revised by adding the following described lands, totaling approximately one thousand seven hundred and seventeen and nine-tenths acres:

(a) Mount Diablo meridian, township 16 south, range 7 east: Section 1, east half east half, southwest quarter northeast quarter, and northwest quarter southeast quarter; section 12, east half northeast quarter, and northeast quarter southeast quarter; section 13, east half northeast quarter and northeast quarter southeast quarter.

(b) Township 16 south, range 7 east: Section 82, east half.

(c) Township 17 south, range 7 east: Section 4, west half; section 5, east half.

(d) Township 17 south, range 7 east: Section 6, southwest quarter southwest quarter; section 7, northwest quarter north half southwest quarter.

(2) The Secretary of the Interior may make minor revisions in the monument boundary from time to time “by publication in the Federal Register of a map or other boundary description, but the total area within the monument may not exceed sixteen thousand five hundred acres: Provided, however; That lands designated as wilderness pursuant to this Act may not be excluded from the monument. The monument shall hereafter be administered in accordance with the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et. seq.), as amended and supplemented.

(3) In order to effectuate the purposes of this subsection, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire by donation, purchase, transfer from any other Federal agency or exchange, lands and interests therein within the area hereafter encompassed by the monument boundary except that property owned by the State of California or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation.

(4) There are authorized to be appropriated, in addition to such sums as may heretofore have been appropriated, not to exceed \$955,000 for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands authorized by this subsection. No funds authorized to be appropriated pursuant to this Act shall be available prior to October 1, 1977.

Public Law 96-344, September 8, 1980 (94 Stat. 1133)

Authorized minor boundary change along southeast edge of monument to adjust fence line on Chalone Creek. Approximately 3.35 acres were removed from the monument, while approximately 44.02 acres were added. The monument now totaled approximately 16,275 acres.

An Act

To improve the administration of the Historic Sites, Buildings and Antiquities Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 666).

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

SEC. 6. Subsection 4(b) of the Act entitled “An Act to designate certain lands within units of the National Park System as wilderness; to revise the boundaries of certain of those units; and for other purposes”, approved October 20, 1976 (90 Stat. 2692, 2694), is amended by revising the proviso to the first sentence in paragraph

(2) to read as follows: “*Provided, however,* That, except for not more than approximately three and thirty-five one-hundredths acres designated herein as wilderness and approximately eleven and thirteen one-hundredths acres designated herein as potential wilderness additions, which may be excluded pursuant to an exchange consummated in accordance with paragraph (3) of this subsection, lands designated as wilderness pursuant to this Act may not be excluded from the monument.”



Mounting moth specimen.

Proclamation No. 7266, January 11, 2000 (65 F.R. 2831-32)

Authorized expansion of monument to include approximately 10,939 additional acres (thereby rendering moot the acreage limitation established by P.L. 94-567 in 1976). Approximately 8,008 acres were federal lands transferred from the Bureau of Land Management, while the remaining 2,931 acres were privately owned. As of 2011, Pinnacles National Monument totals approximately 26,534 acres with legislative boundaries comprising a total area of approximately 27,214 acres.

A Proclamation

Pinnacles National Monument was established on January 16, 1908, for the purpose of protecting its natural rock formations, known as Pinnacles Rocks, and the series of talus caves underlying them. The monument sits within one of the most complex and fascinating geologic terrains in North America, an area where rock masses have been sliced apart, transported for up to hundreds of miles, and then reassembled into a fantastic geologic mixture. The Monument holds only half of an ancient volcano; the other half is found 195 miles to the southeast in northern Los Angeles County. The volcano was split apart and transported north by an early strand of the San Andreas Fault, known as the Chalone Creek Fault, which lies within the monument. The pinnacles inside the monument are composed mainly of volcanic breccia, a mixture of angular blocks of volcanic lava, pumice, and ash. The occurrence of the pinnacles within the monument is unusual, as some of these volcanic rocks also contain marine fossils.

Since 1908, the boundaries of the monument have been enlarged on five occasions by presidential proclamations issued pursuant to the Antiquities Act (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431). Proclamation 1660 of May 7, 1923, added 562 acres to include additional natural formations with a series of caves underlying them. Proclamation 1704 of July 2, 1924, added adjoining lands that included a spring of water and valuable camping sites. Proclamation 1948 of April 13, 1931, added 1,926 acres that held additional features of scientific and educational interest and for administrative purposes. For these same purposes, the boundary was later expanded on July 11, 1933 (Proclamation 2050). Proclamation 2528 of December 5, 1941, added additional lands adjoining Pinnacles National Monument in order to protect more objects of scientific interest in the monument area. The boundary of the monument was further expanded by statute on October 20, 1976 (Public Law 94-567, 90 Stat., 2693).

The boundary enlargement affected by this proclamation is central to the continued preservation of the Pinnacles National Monument's unique resources. In addition to containing pieces of the same faults that created the tremendous geological formations throughout the monument, the expansion lands hold part of the headwaters that drain into the basin of the monument. Over millions of years, flash floods and stream currents have helped to sculpt the land's natural features. Additionally, these lands contain a biological system that must be protected if the wild character and ecosystem of the monument are to be preserved. The geologic formations provide a stellar habitat for important and sometimes fragile biological resources. For example, raptor populations, including prairie falcons, golden eagles, red-shouldered hawks, Cooper's hawks, harriers, white-tailed kites, long-eared owls, and red-tailed hawks, nest on the rocky formations and forage in the broad watershed. The lands within the expansion area contain steep, rugged slopes surrounding small canyons. Shallow rocky soils, gravel creek beds, and steeply rising topography combine to create a dynamic flood environment. The lands preserve a complex association of plant communities characteristic of the chaparral. Along the watercourses, live-oaks, buckeyes, and sycamore grow. Blue oak woodlands and grasslands occur on the deepest soils. Creeks that flow in and out of the existing monument and the expansion lands provide highly valuable riparian habitat for wildlife. The western pond turtle, two-striped garter snake, silvery legless lizard, threatened California red-legged frog, and California horned lizard inhabit these lands. By expanding the monument, these unique biological resources can be afforded more complete protection to maintain and enhance the ecosystems of the monument.

Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431) authorizes the President, in his discretion/ to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as an addition to the Pinnacles National Monument;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved as an addition to the Pinnacles National Monument, for the purpose of care, management, and protection of the objects of scientific interest situated on lands within the said monument, all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the United States within the boundaries of the area described on the map entitled "Pinnacles National Monument Boundary Enlargement" attached to and forming a part of this proclamation. The Federal land and interests inland reserved consist of approximately 7,900 acres, which is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

The enlargement of this monument is subject to valid existing rights.

All Federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of this monument are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, leasing, or other disposition under the public land laws, including but not limited to withdrawal from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, and from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing/ other than by exchange that furthers the protective purposes of the monument. Lands and interests in lands not owned by the United States shall be reserved as a part of the monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States.

There is hereby reserved, as of the date of this proclamation and subject to valid existing rights, a quantity of water sufficient to fulfill the purposes for which the monument is established. Nothing in this reservation shall be construed as a relinquishment or reduction of any water use or rights reserved or appropriated by the United States on or before the date of this proclamation.

The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the area being added to the monument through the National Park Service, under the same laws and regulations that apply to the rest of the monument, except that livestock grazing may be permitted in the area added by this proclamation.

Wilderness Study Areas included in the monument will continue to be managed under section 403 (c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation, or appropriation; however, the national monument shall be the dominant reservation.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove, any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this eleventh day of January, in the year of our Lord two thousand, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

Big Sur Wilderness and Conservation Act of 2002 Public Law 107-370, 107th Congress

Designated approximately 2,715 acres of land within Pinnacles National Monument as wilderness.

An Act

To designate certain lands in the State of California as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4750

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE AND DEFINITIONS.

- (a) Short Title.--This Act may be cited as the “Big Sur Wilderness and Conservation Act of 2002”.
- (b) Definitions.--As used in this Act, the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as appropriate.

SEC. 2. ADDITIONS TO THE WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM.

(c) Additions to Pinnacles Wilderness.--

<<NOTE: 16 USC 1132 note.>>

- (1) In general.--The areas described in paragraph (2)--
 - A. are hereby designated as wilderness and, therefore, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System; and
 - B. are hereby incorporated in and shall be deemed to be a part of the Pinnacles Wilderness designated by Public Law 94-567.
 - (2) Areas described.--The areas referred to in paragraph (1) are the lands in the State of California administered by the National Park Service which comprise approximately 2,715 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled “Pinnacles Proposed Wilderness Additions” and dated October 30, 2001.
- (d) Maps and Descriptions.--
- (1) Filing.--As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the appropriate Secretary shall file a map and a boundary description of each area designated as wilderness by this Act with the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.
 - (2) Effect.--Each map and description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that the appropriate Secretary is authorized to correct clerical and typographical errors in such boundary descriptions and maps.
 - (3) Availability.--Such maps and boundary descriptions shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management and in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, as appropriate.
- (e) State and Private Lands.--Lands within the exterior boundaries of any area added to a wilderness area under this section that are owned by the State or by a private entity shall be included within such wilderness area if such lands are acquired by the United States. Such lands may be acquired by the United States only as provided in the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 and following).

SEC. 3. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

- (a) In General.--Subject to valid existing rights, lands designated as wilderness by this Act shall be managed by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, as appropriate, in accordance with the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.) and this Act, except that, with respect to any wilderness areas designated by this Act, any reference in the Wilderness Act to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the date of enactment of this Act.

- (b) Grazing.--Grazing of livestock in wilderness areas designated by this Act shall be administered in accordance with the provisions of section 4(d)(4) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(4)), as further interpreted by section 108 of Public Law 96-560, and, the guidelines set forth in Appendix A of House Report 101-405 of the 101st Congress.
- (c) State Jurisdiction.--As provided in section 4(d)(7) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1133(d)(7)), nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the State of California with respect to wildlife and fish in California.
- (d) Water.--
 - (1) Reservation of water.--With respect to each wilderness area designated by this Act, Congress hereby reserves a quantity of water sufficient to fulfill the purposes of this Act. The priority date of such reserved rights shall be the date of enactment of this Act.
 - (2) Requirement to protect rights.--The appropriate Secretary and all other officers of the United States shall take steps necessary to protect the rights reserved by paragraph (1), including the filing by the Secretary of a claim for the quantification of such rights in any present or future appropriate stream adjudication in the courts of the State of California in which the United States is or may be joined and which is conducted in accordance with the McCarran Amendment (43 U.S.C. 666).
 - (3) No reduction or relinquishment.--Nothing in this Act shall be construed as a relinquishment or reduction of any water rights reserved or appropriated by the United States in the State of California on or before the date of enactment of this Act.
 - (4) Limitation on effect.--The Federal water rights reserved by this Act are specific to the wilderness areas located in the State of California designated by this Act. Nothing in this Act related to reserved Federal water rights shall be construed as establishing a precedent with regard to any future designations, nor shall it constitute an interpretation of any other Act or any designation made pursuant thereto.

SEC. 4. WILDERNESS FIRE MANAGEMENT.

- (a) <<NOTE: Deadline.>> Revision of Management Plans.--The Secretary of Agriculture shall, by not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, amend the management plans that apply to each of the Ventana Wilderness and the Silver Peak Wilderness, respectively, to authorize the Forest Supervisor of the Los Padres National Forest to take whatever appropriate actions in such wilderness areas are necessary for fire prevention and watershed protection consistent with wilderness values, including best management practices for fire presuppression and fire suppression measures and techniques.
- (b) Incorporation Into Forest Planning.--Any special provisions contained in the management plan for the Ventana Wilderness and Silver Peak Wilderness pursuant to subsection (a) shall be incorporated into the management plan for the Los Padres National Forest.

Approved December 19, 2002.

Public Law 112–245 112th Congress

An Act

To establish Pinnacles National Park in the State of California as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Pinnacles National Park Act.”

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

- (1) Pinnacles National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation 796 on January 16, 1908, for the purposes of protecting its rock formations, and expanded by Presidential Proclamation 1660 of May 7, 1923; Presidential Proclamation 1704 of July 2, 1924; Presidential Proclamation 1948 of April 13, 1931; Presidential Proclamation 2050 of July 11, 1933; Presidential Proclamation 2528 of December 5, 1941; Public Law 94–567; and Presidential Proclamation 7266 of January 11, 2000.
- (2) While the extraordinary geology of Pinnacles National Monument has attracted and enthralled visitors for well over a century, the expanded Monument now serves a critical role in protecting other important natural and cultural resources and ecological processes. This expanded role merits recognition through legislation.
- (3) Pinnacles National Monument provides the best remaining refuge for floral and fauna species representative of the central California coast and Pacific coast range, including 32 species holding special Federal or State status, not only because of its multiple ecological niches but also because of its long-term protected status with 14,500 acres of Congressionally designated wilderness.
- (4) Pinnacles National Monument encompasses a unique blend of California heritage from prehistoric and historic Native Americans to the arrival of the Spanish, followed by 18th and 19th century settlers, including miners, cowboys, vaqueros, ranchers, farmers, and homesteaders.
- (5) Pinnacles National Monument is the only National Park System site within the ancestral home range of the California Condor. The reintroduction of the condor to its traditional range in California is important to the survival of the species, and as a result, the scientific community with centers at the Los Angeles Zoo and San Diego Zoo in California and Buenos Aires Zoo in Argentina looks to Pinnacles National Monument as a leader in California Condor recovery, and as an international partner for condor recovery in South America.
- (6) The preservation, enhancement, economic and tourism potential and management of the central California coast and Pacific coast range’s important natural and cultural resources requires cooperation and partnerships among local property owners, Federal, State, and local government entities and the private sector.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF PINNACLES NATIONAL PARK.

- (a) **ESTABLISHMENT AND PURPOSE.**—There is hereby established Pinnacles National Park in the State of California for the purposes of—
 - (1) preserving and interpreting for the benefit of future generations the chaparral, grasslands, blue oak woodlands, and majestic valley oak savanna ecosystems of the area, the area’s geomorphology, riparian watersheds, unique flora and fauna, and the ancestral and cultural history of native Americans, settlers and explorers; and
 - (2) interpreting the recovery program for the California Condor and the international significance of the program.
- (b) **BOUNDARIES.**—The boundaries of Pinnacles National Park are as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed: Pinnacles National Park Designation Change”, numbered 114/111,724, and dated December 2011. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.
- (c) **ABOLISHMENT OF CURRENT PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT.**—
 - (1) **IN GENERAL.**—In light of the establishment of Pinnacles National Park, Pinnacles National Monument is hereby abolished and the lands and interests therein are incorporated within and made part of Pinnacles National Park. Any funds available for purposes of the monument shall be available for purposes of the park.
 - (2) **REFERENCES.**—Any references in law (other than in this Act), regulation, document, record, map or other paper of the United States to Pinnacles National Monument shall be considered a reference to Pinnacles National Park.
- (d) **ADMINISTRATION.**—The Secretary of the Interior shall administer Pinnacles National Park in accordance with this Act and laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the National Park Service Organic Act (16 U.S.C. 1, 2–4).

SEC. 4. REDESIGNATION OF PINNACLES WILDERNESS AS HAIN WILDERNESS.

Subsection (i) of the first section of Public Law 94–567 (90 Stat. 2693; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note) is amended by striking “Pinnacles Wilderness” and inserting “Hain Wilderness”. Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Pinnacles Wilderness shall be deemed to be a reference to the Hain Wilderness.

Approved January 10, 2013.

Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E)	Right-of-way			PG&E, Pinnacles NP, park visitors, landowners surrounding the park	For the overhead electrical power line that parallels State Route 146, and provides electricity to NPS facilities, the campground, and neighboring ranches located south of the park.	Original special use permit from 1956. NPS right-of-way permit needed.
Pinnacles Telephone Company	Easement			Pin Tel, Pinnacles NP, landowners surrounding the park	The "Pin Tel" line serves the same users as PG&E.	The easement is located through the former Pinnacles Ranch property in the vicinity of the PG&E service line.
Regan property access	Easement	9/03/2004	(none)	Pinnacles NP, Regan Ranch owners	The pedestrian and vehicular ingress and egress access easement through the former Pinnacles Ranch is used to access the Regan Ranch located within the park boundary.	The park reserves the right to use the road for vehicular, pedestrian, and equestrian travel. San Benito County Document number 2004-0019867.
2013-2018 California Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement	Agreement	3/2013	2/2018	CalFire, Pinnacles NP, park visitors, landowners surrounding the park	Memorandum of understanding provides CalFire primary response for wildfire within the park. After the first 24 hours the National Park Service decides how a fire within the park will be managed.	Local and annual operating plans cover fire preparedness, suppression operations, and prescribed fire use operations.
US Fish and Wildlife Service	Permit	3/30/2012	3/29/2015	FWS	A US Fish and Wildlife Service permit is obtained and updated as needed for specific NPS staff and key partners to conduct specific activities relating to California condor management and care.	

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
National Park Service Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) Animal Research Protocol Approval	Protocol approval	11/6/2013	11/6/2016 (resubmittal)	NPS BRMD	In complying with the Animal Welfare Act, its regulations, and the Interagency Research Animal Committee principles for projects involving the use of vertebrate animals in research, teaching, and/or exhibition, an IACUC animal research protocol approval is necessary for NPS PINN to conduct specific activities relating to California condor management and care.	A study protocol was provided to Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee for approval. Each year a questionnaire regarding the protocol is addressed to maintain the approval until its date of expiration.
Pinnacles Campground concession contract	Concession contract	5/1/2009	4/30/2018	NPS, Royal Elk Park Management, Inc.	To provide visitor services at Pinnacles campground and convenience store.	
	Special use permits				The park has some additional special use permits with surrounding landowners. These permits are not expected to constrain future NPS planning.	



Checkered lilies, Pinnacles National Park. Photo by Gavin Emmons © 2011.



Sunset reflections at Bear Gulch Reservoir, Pinnacles National Park. Photo by Gavin Emmons © 2011.

Pacific West Region Foundation Document Recommendation Pinnacles National Park

January 2015

This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the Pacific West Regional Director.

RECOMMENDED

Karen Beppler-Dorn, Superintendent, Pinnacles National Park

Date

APPROVED

Christine S. Lehnertz, Regional Director, Pacific West Region

Date



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 historic 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.

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Back Cover Photo: California condor adult in flight, Pinnacles National Park. Photo by Gavin Emmons © 2011.

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