



Foundation Document

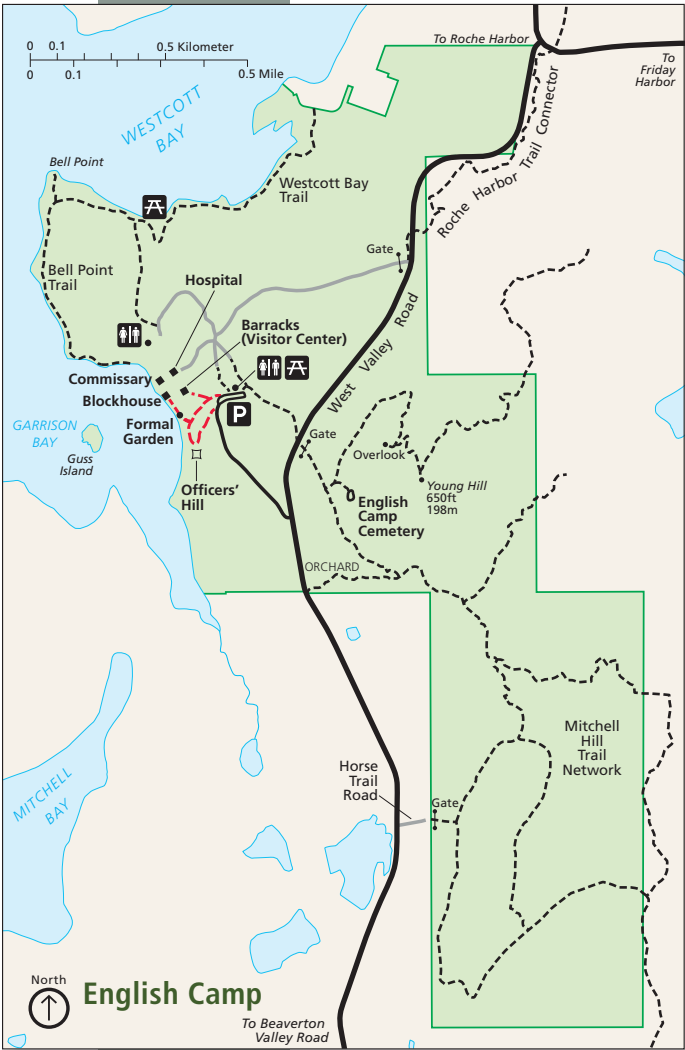
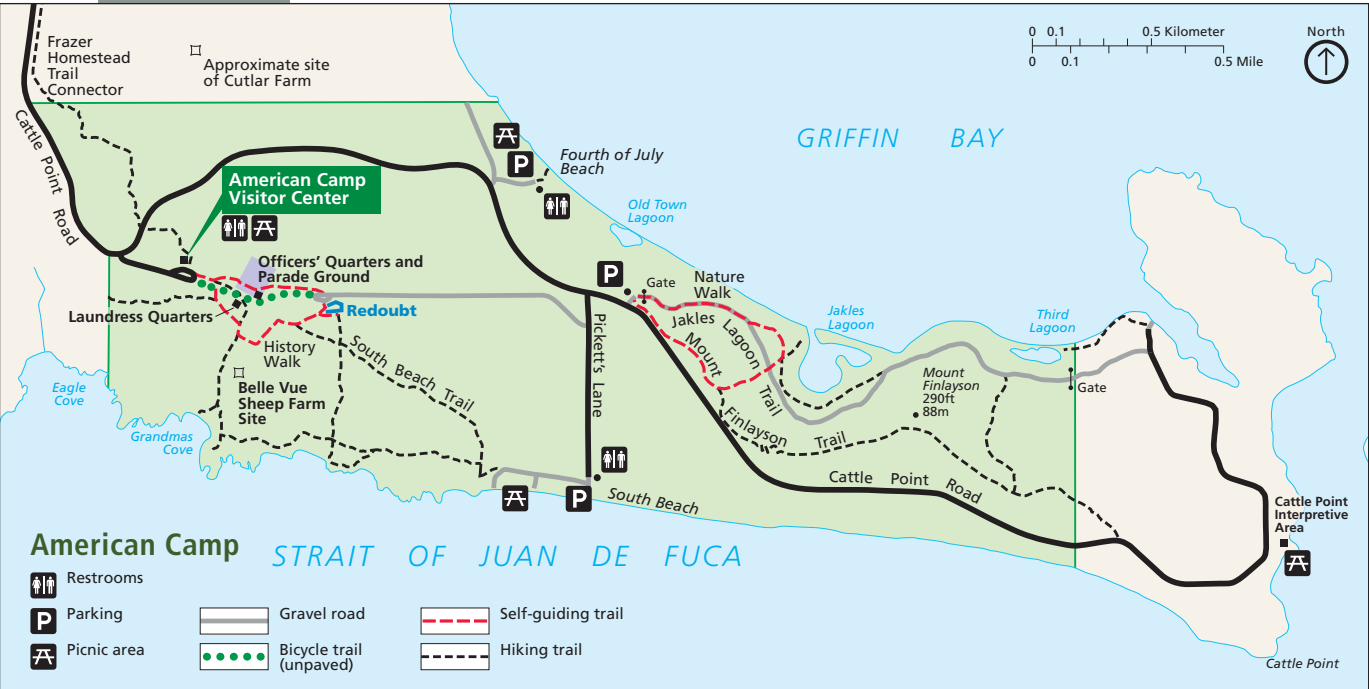
San Juan Island National Historical Park

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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 more than 400 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, other important 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 San Juan Island National Historical Park can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



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, other important 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

San Juan Island National Historical Park is on San Juan Island, the second largest island in the San Juan Archipelago in Washington State. The park was established by Congress in 1966 for the purpose of “interpreting and preserving the sites of the American and English camps on the island, and of commemorating the historic events that occurred there from 1853 to 1871 in connection with the final settlement of the Oregon Territory boundary dispute, including the so-called Pig War of 1859” (80 Stat 737, Public Law 89-565). San Juan Island National Historical Park illustrates, in its dramatic and largely intact physical setting, how war can be averted and peace maintained through positive action by individuals and governments. This narrative also provides a window into the little known multicultural and international communities that clashed and coexisted on this shared landscape during the early Territorial period of western Washington.

Today, San Juan Island National Historical Park provides a glimpse of life on the island in the mid-1800s, with stunning vistas, a variety of distinct ecosystems, and diverse recreation.

The park consists of two distinct units, American Camp (1,223 acres) and English Camp (915 acres). The marine ecosystems surrounding these units and their 6 miles of publicly accessible shoreline are renowned for their scenery. The diverse natural resources and historical significance of the park attract more than 250,000 visitors each year, mostly on weekends and during the summer months.





Humans have lived on San Juan Island for thousands of years, making use of the abundant natural resources of the archipelago. The sites that hosted English and American Camps served as gathering places, and the soil and vegetation communities of both sites influenced the settlement and use of these areas by indigenous peoples and Europeans alike.

English Camp is significant as the location of a British Royal Marines camp during the 12-year occupation of the island by British and American troops. It also offered Coast Salish people a protected living area for gathering shellfish and other marine resources. Situated on Garrison and Westcott Bays, the unit comprises marine shoreline, a broad level bank, and surrounding hillsides that host Garry oak woodland/savannah. English Camp features significant historic resources, including four buildings from the military period, the cultural landscape, extensive earth and masonry work, numerous archeological sites, and spaces sacred to the Coast Salish people.

In 2010 and 2013, the park added the Mitchell Hill and Westcott Bay properties, respectively, to the English Camp unit, increasing park lands by 386 acres of woodlands, uplands, and tidelands. The Mitchell Hill property was purchased from the Washington State Department of Natural Resources. The state acquired the area as school trust lands in 1889 and managed it for multiple uses to fund education. Throughout the years the area was logged, leased for grazing, and provided recreational opportunities to local residents. Segments of an extant historic road, constructed by the British Royal Marines, traverse the property. The Westcott Bay property was acquired as the result of a unique partnership between the National Park Service, the Conservation Fund, and the Webb family. Following the military occupation period the area was homesteaded. Later, the property was purchased by Bill and Doree Webb, who ran the Webb Camp-School, a summer camp for boys, and operated the Westcott Bay Sea Farm.

American Camp is significant as the location of the U.S. Army camp during the joint occupation, but it was also significant to the first inhabitants. The prairies were an important base for harvesting native plants and game, and the shorelines were optimal for fishing and collecting shellfish and other marine resources. The site occupies part of the southeast peninsula of San Juan Island, is composed of a broad ridge overlooking Griffin Bay to the north and Haro Strait and the Strait of Juan de Fuca to the south, and includes an expanse of rare coastal prairie, coniferous forest, and marine shoreline. American Camp features significant historic resources including three original military buildings, an earthwork redoubt, a reconstructed military fence and flagpole, and numerous archeological sites. The cultural landscape also includes the sites of the Hudson's Bay Company agricultural outpost, Belle Vue Sheep Farm, the European village of San Juan Town, the Salish fishing village at the Salmon Banks, and traditional tribal camas cultivation beds.

The Boundary Dispute and Its Peaceful Resolution

British trading interests first established a presence in the region in the 1830s, and American settlers began to settle western Washington in the late 1840s. The Oregon Treaty of 1846 had given the United States undisputed possession of the Pacific Northwest south of the 49th parallel, settling the larger boundary question of the Oregon Territory; however, its wording left unclear whether Britain or the United States had claim to the San Juan Islands.

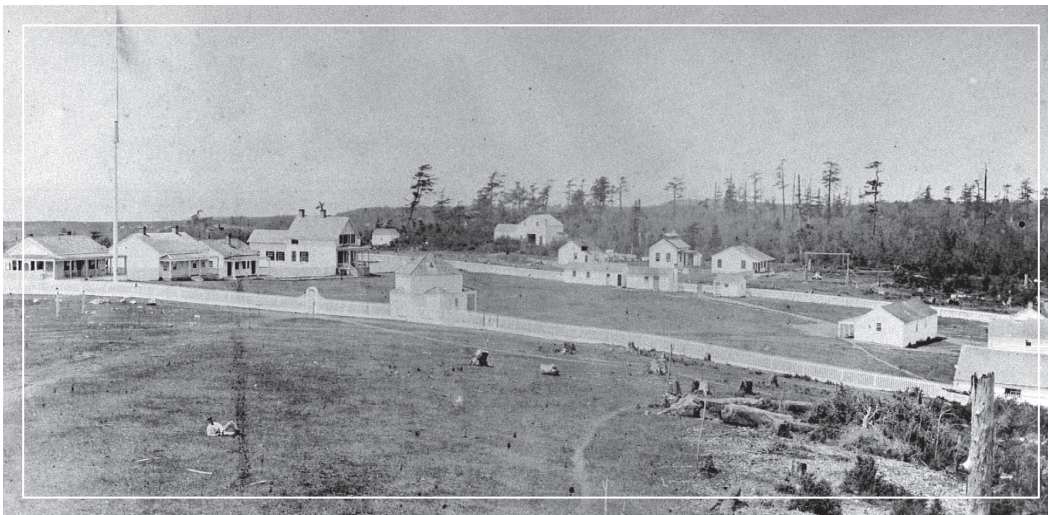
The British Hudson's Bay Company made a move to settle that issue in 1853 by founding a substantial agricultural enterprise, the Belle Vue Sheep Farm, on the south end of San Juan Island. But the 1858 discovery of gold in the Fraser River Valley, in British territory, enticed tens of thousands of Americans to pour into the region, many of whom settled on San Juan Island. Friction naturally arose between the British enterprise and those American settlers.

Territorial tensions exploded on June 15, 1859, when an American settler shot and killed a trespassing pig belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company. Both American and British civilian parties appealed to their respective governments for support. The resulting civil outcry turned to military intervention when American settlers successfully petitioned the U.S. Army command at Fort Steilacoom for military protection. American troops arrived near the sheep farm, and Great Britain responded by dispatching the Royal Navy to Griffin Bay. A five-month standoff ensued.

Thanks to cooler-headed superiors, a diplomatic solution prevailed. Twelve years of joint military occupation of the island by American and British troops followed—a long tenure due in part to the distraction of the American Civil War. The boundary dispute culminated in third-party arbitration by Kaiser Wilhelm I of Germany who, in 1872, awarded the San Juan Islands to the United States. The Royal Marines withdrew in 1872, the Americans in 1874. This peaceful resolution settled the last international boundary dispute between the two nations.

Following the military occupation, homesteaders, such as former Belle Vue Sheep Farm manager and naturalized American Robert Firth, continued to settle the island at American Camp. Using the land and shorelines for farming, grazing, and fishing, these settlers gradually altered the historic landscape of the camp. In 1951, the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission acquired the core five acres of the historic camp to preserve it from further alteration.

At English Camp, the homesteading family of William Crook settled, worked, and shaped the landscape for two generations, making practical use of the historic structures as well as erecting new ones. The Crook House and two orchards exist from this period. The historic part of the English Camp site was purchased by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission in 1963, and both American and English Camps were transferred to the National Park Service in 1966. Both American and English Camps were also designated as national historic landmarks in 1966, in recognition of their significance to the nation's history.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for San Juan Island National Historical Park was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law in September 1966 (see appendix A for enabling legislation). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of SAN JUAN ISLAND NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK is to preserve and interpret the sites of American and English Camps and to commemorate the events associated with the final settlement and peaceful arbitration of the Oregon boundary dispute, including the Pig War crisis of 1859. Within these cultural landscapes, the park also protects and interprets natural resources and fosters connections between people and the land.



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 San Juan Island National Historical 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 San Juan Island National Historical Park. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. San Juan Island National Historical Park commemorates and interprets the arbitration and resolution of an international boundary dispute and the establishment of lasting, peaceful relationships between the United States, Great Britain, and Canada.
2. American and English Camps are national historic landmarks that preserve the authentic settings of these mid-19th-century military encampments and associated communities. The park's well-preserved cultural landscapes and archeological resources convey this history to visitors.
3. The park protects and interprets the site of Belle Vue Sheep Farm, one of the last Hudson's Bay Company operations established below the 49th parallel. With an eye to possession, the company introduced modern farm animals and farming methods to San Juan Island in 1853. Generally at odds with indigenous land-use practices, these techniques would forever change the economic and cultural landscapes of the island.
4. The park's diverse natural habitats and resources range from rare prairie ecosystems to Garry oak woodlands, wetlands, lagoons, forests, and coastal marine environments. These ecosystems—many of which are rapidly disappearing—are home to threatened species and represent the varied array of ecological communities once prevalent in the Salish Sea bioregion.
5. San Juan Island National Historical Park maintains evidence of thousands of years of human presence and effects on the landscape, including use by Coast Salish people, the establishment of military encampments, and development by homesteaders and other early settlers. The park's resources provide an exceptionally detailed record of this continuum of human occupation.



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 San Juan Island National Historical Park:

- **Military Encampment-Era Features and Sites.** American and English Camps provide rare physical evidence of mid-19th-century military encampments in their original settings. At American Camp, extant features such as the unique redoubt, officers' quarters, laundress' quarters, and parade ground express the American military pattern on the landscape. At English Camp, the spatial organization of the British military camp is apparent from surviving buildings and structures, including the block house, Royal Marine barracks, hospital, and commissary, as well as from landscape and small-scale features such as the Royal Marine cemetery, Old Military Road, garden, and steps leading to the rock walls and formerly extant structures.



- **Homestead-Era Landscape Features.** Postmilitary (homestead)-era features provide evidence of the settlement history and agricultural development of San Juan Island. Sites and features at American Camp include family homesteads, remnant orchards, agricultural features including rock piles, and fish processing sites. At English Camp, this postmilitary history is evident in features such as the Crook House, Crook orchard, and Sandwith orchard.
- **Precontact Archeological Resources.** The park preserves terrestrial and submerged evidence of Coast Salish settlement and interaction with the landscape in the form of precontact house sites, refuse middens, and resource processing sites in various locations such as English Camp, American Camp, South Beach, Mount Finlayson, and along Griffin, Garrison, and Westcott Bays. These sites are among some of the best preserved in the San Juan Islands, making them high-value sources of information to study the rich precontact heritage of the park and San Juan Islands region.
- **Traditional Use Sites.** The park is within the traditional homelands of Coast Salish tribes, including the Lummi, Swinomish, Samish, S’Klallam, Saanich, Songhee, Sooke, and Semiahmoo, that have ancestral connections with the land. Traditionally associated American Indian tribes and First Nations maintain a spiritual connection with several park sites, including ancestral village locations, fishing grounds, plant harvesting areas, and burial grounds.
- **Rich and Varied Ecosystems.** The park’s varied, geologically influenced ecosystems include remnant native prairie, mixed coniferous forest, rare Garry oak woodland/savanna, wetlands, springs, and coastal marine environments (lagoons, bays, beaches, shoreline bluffs, rocky headlands, and unique Puget Lowland dunes). Although these patches of native ecosystems are small, they are large enough to sustain natural processes and species of concern, such as the Island Marble butterfly (*Euchloe ausonides insulanus*) and the endangered golden paintbrush (*Castilleja levisecta*). These fragile landscapes serve as critical habitat links to support the resilience of island ecosystems in the face of climate change and other stressors.



- **Cultural Landscapes.** The physical and vegetative landscape settings of the two camps are largely intact and reflect the qualities that made each site strategically desirable during the historic encampment period. The favorable topography, sheltered harbors, and abundant natural resources supported the cultural economies of indigenous peoples, Hudson’s Bay Company operations, British and American military occupation, and homesteaders. Those very terrestrial and marine features are still apparent today. The park’s glacial landforms, scenic resources, hydrology, soundscape, vegetation patterns, archeological sites, historic structures, and spatial organization retain a high degree of integrity and together create a tangible connection between the natural resources and the rich human history of the area.
- **Museum Collections.** The park’s museum collection of more than one million items includes archeological artifacts, historic objects, natural history specimens, and archival documents. The collection is a unique, tangible resource for stimulating public interest in the park sites and interpretive themes and for promoting historical and scientific research on the cultural chronology of the region, island settlement patterns, nation-building, and colonization.
- **Collaborative Stewardship.** The park relies on an extensive network of regional partners to enhance its stewardship mission, both inside and outside of its boundaries. With scientists, tribes, neighboring land management agencies, and the local community, park staff explore cooperative management solutions to landscape-level challenges.

Other Important Resources and Values

San Juan Island National Historical Park contains other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the park and may be unrelated to its significance, but are important to consider in planning processes. These are referred to as “other important resources and values” (OIRVs). These resources and values have been selected because they are important in the operation and management of the park and warrant special consideration in park planning.

The following other important resources and values have been identified for San Juan Island National Historical Park:

- **Recreation.** The park protects the largest expanse of contiguous open space on San Juan Island and the longest and most varied stretch of publicly accessible shoreline in the archipelago. These lands offer a wide array of year-round recreational opportunities that are close to home and connect park users to beaches, woodland trails, waterways, and scenic vistas. Such experiences promote well-being, relaxation, and adventure within the park’s historic setting.



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 and other important 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 San Juan Island National Historical Park:

- Landforms wrought by ice-age glaciers, such as wave-cut terraces and sweeping prairies along with the terrestrial and marine ecosystems they support, have shaped the lives of people on San Juan Island for millennia and continue to leave a lasting impression on those who spend time in the park.
- The commercial coexistence of peoples from diverse ethnic backgrounds and nationalities at the Hudson Bay Company's Belle Vue Sheep Farm underscores the power of cooperation and tolerance.
- The cultural landscapes of American and English Camps are tangible reminders of both the military occupation and the peaceful resolution of the boundary conflict, illustrating how individuals and nations can settle their differences without resorting to violence.
- The establishment of San Juan Island National Historical Park provides compelling insight into the ongoing evolution of our relationship to the land, environmental citizenship, stewardship ethics, and the internationally shared heritage of public lands conservation.
- San Juan Island National Historical Park protects critical habitat for a number of rare and threatened species and showcases remnants of western Washington prairie, one of the country's most endangered ecosystems.
- Exploring the rich, ongoing history of Coast Salish people on San Juan Island adds a new dimension of understanding of and appreciation for the natural and cultural value of the park.
- The park's trails and shorelines offer outstanding recreational experiences that are living portals into the rich cultural histories of ancient and modern peoples, both native and newcomers.



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 and other important 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.

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 San Juan Island National Historical Park.

Special Mandates

- **National Historic Landmarks.** American Camp and English Camp were first designated as nationally significant historic sites in 1961, becoming national historic landmarks in 1966 just prior to establishment of San Juan Island National Historical Park. National historic landmarks are the preeminent historic properties in the nation; therefore, special consideration is given to assessing potential impacts on the resources that convey the landmark's significance, and adequate time will be given for appropriate consultation, in accordance with section 110(f) of the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 800.10.

Administrative Commitments

- **A Conservation Agreement and Strategy for the Island Marble Butterfly between the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.** The purpose of this agreement is to help ensure the long-term continued existence of the Island Marble butterfly and contribute to its recovery. The agreement lays out general guidelines for a broad range of activities at American Camp, including management and restoration of the grassland ecosystem (prairie) as a natural component of the cultural landscape. These guidelines and conservation measures are consistent with the goal of conserving the Island Marble butterfly and minimizing potential negative effects on the butterfly from NPS activities. This agreement is renewed on an ongoing annual basis.
- **Memorandum of Understanding with Washington State Department of Natural Resources on Tidelands at English Camp.** The park has a “no fee” lease that was renegotiated as a 20-year lease (2007–2027) on tidelands development surrounding the English Camp dinghy dock. It allows the park to locate the English Camp dinghy dock on state tidelands. The lease covers the footprint of the dock and is limited to the existing structure and recreational use.

- **Memorandum of Agreement for Curation Services between the National Park Service and the University of Washington Burke Museum.** This regularly renewed agreement (2015–2020) allows for the long-term care of a portion of the park’s museum collection. The agreement affects collections use and management by the park and Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) issues.

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 and other important 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 and other important 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 and other important 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

An analysis of fundamental resources and values is not included in this foundation document. The *San Juan Island National Historical Park General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement* (2008) and the *Mitchell Hill and Westcott Bay Development Concept Plan/ Environmental Assessment* (2015) contain thorough coverage of resource conditions, trends, threats, and opportunities.

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 and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental or other important 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.

Key park issues are identified and described in the *San Juan Island National Historical Park General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement* (2008), during the preparation of which input on park issues was gathered from NPS staff, stakeholders, and the general public. Issues associated with the park’s new land acquisitions are discussed in the 2015 *Mitchell Hill and Westcott Bay Development Concept Plan / Environmental Assessment*. In addition, during the 2015 foundation planning process, park staff and NPS subject-matter experts were asked to review the issues described in the general management plan and development concept plan and identify any additional issues facing the park.

The following are key issues for San Juan Island National Historical Park and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Management of Cultural and Natural Resources in a Dynamic Landscape Setting.** Protecting and restoring rare ecosystems and species; retaining the character of cultural landscapes and historic structures; addressing coastal threats to park shorelines; safeguarding limited water resources; managing the effects of increased visitation; and mitigating resource impacts from outside park boundaries.
 - *Associated Planning Needs:* historic structure reports, cultural landscape report and preservation plan for redoubt, trails management plan, sustainability plan for facilities, fire management plan (update), historic furnishings reports, resource stewardship strategy
 - *Associated Data Needs:* systematic archeological survey and site assessment, GIS data for cultural resources, visitor use studies, comprehensive wetlands survey, traditional use study, coastal shoreline vulnerability assessment, section 110 surveys for cultural resources at Mitchell Hill and Westcott Bay, cultural resources condition assessment, climate change vulnerability assessment, National Register of Historic Places evaluations
- **Documentation and Monitoring of Cultural and Natural Resources.** Baseline data needs for archeological sites, cultural landscapes, and newly acquired park lands; additional research on pre- and post-contact Coast Salish history and historical archeological collections; and ecosystem monitoring to help manage threats and support restoration efforts.
 - *Associated Planning Needs:* historic structure reports, cultural landscape report and preservation plan for redoubt, historic furnishings reports, resource stewardship strategy
 - *Associated Data Needs:* systematic archeological survey and site assessment, GIS data for cultural resources, comprehensive wetlands survey, traditional use study, coastal shoreline vulnerability assessment, oral history collection, section 110 surveys for cultural resources at Mitchell Hill and Westcott Bay, cultural resources condition assessment, climate change vulnerability assessment, specialist analysis of historic-era archeological artifacts, National Register of Historic Places evaluations, archival survey of park resource management records
- **Climate Change Impacts on Resource Protection and Interpretation.** Sensitive resources include ecosystems, cultural landscapes, historic structures, and archeological sites.
 - *Associated Planning Needs:* historic structure reports, cultural landscape report and preservation plan for redoubt, sustainability plan for facilities, fire management plan (update), long-range interpretive plan, resource stewardship strategy
 - *Associated Data Needs:* systematic archeological survey and site assessment, GIS data for cultural resources, comprehensive wetlands survey, coastal shoreline vulnerability assessment, section 110 surveys for cultural resources at Mitchell Hill and Westcott Bay, cultural resources condition assessment, climate change vulnerability assessment
- **Adequacy of Visitor Facilities and Recreational Infrastructure to Support Increased Visitation.** Including visitor contact facilities, camping facilities for educational groups, accessibility and circulation, and trail networks.
 - *Associated Planning Needs:* trails management plan, sustainability plan for facilities, long-range interpretive plan, resource stewardship strategy
 - *Associated Data Need:* visitor use studies



- **Community Partnerships.** Opportunities for increased collaboration with community organizations, state and federal land management agencies, tribes, and island residents.
 - *Associated Planning Needs:* trails management plan, business plan, NAGPRA plan of action
 - *Associated Data Needs:* visitor use studies, oral history collection

The following 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 identified during the park's 2015 foundation workshop.

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:

- Greatest utility to unit management.
- Ability to address multiple issues; many issues are interrelated. For example, many visitor capacity issues are coupled with resource protection issues.
- Emergency/urgency of the issue.
- Prevention of resource degradation.
- Plans that consider protection of the fundamental resources and values.
- Result in a significant benefit for visitors.
- Feasibility of completing the plan or study, including staffing support and funding availability.
- Opportunities, including interagency partnership or assistance.

High Priority Planning Needs

Sustainability Plan for Facilities.

Rationale — The park's energy and water supplies are vulnerable due to its island location, and increased water and energy independence would help maintain stable operations over the long term. This plan would address both reducing consumption and pursuing renewable resources. The addition of new facilities to the park, including the visitor center at American Camp, would alter current water and energy consumption patterns. Limited groundwater resources, increasingly affected by saltwater intrusion, could begin to limit visitor use of sites such as English Camp. Energy and water resilience are likely to become more critical in the future in the face of resource shortages and shifting environmental conditions associated with climate change. Given the recent expansion of park facilities, comprehensive guidance for water and energy conservation would be timely to steer future maintenance and operations.

Scope — This planning effort would evaluate current energy and water use, provide recommendations to reduce consumption and carbon output and implement renewable strategies, and help to achieve the sustainability and environmental leadership goals of the park's Climate Friendly Parks Action Plan. This plan could include guidance for heating, cooling, interior and exterior lighting, appliances, weatherization and insulation, rainwater collection systems, and reuse of graywater and wastewater. In addition, the plan would evaluate alternate sources of energy, including wind and solar power. The plan would be informed by treatment guidance from historic structure reports and energy use and life cycle analyses of existing buildings.

Business Plan.

Rationale — A business plan would help the park improve administrative and operational efficiencies and communicate its financial status with principal stakeholders. This information is vital given the park's limited financial resources and the increased cost of living and doing business on San Juan Island, which is relatively isolated and highly desirable as a vacation destination. The preparation of a business plan would be especially opportune given recent and forthcoming changes at the park, including the acquisition of new properties, addition of facilities, development of new stewardship and educational programs, and emerging partnerships.

Scope — This planning effort would provide a synopsis of the park's funding history, present a detailed picture of the current state of park operations and funding, and outline priorities and funding strategies. The business plan would serve as a communication tool and provide the park with financial and operational baseline knowledge for future decision making. The plan would group park activities by management initiative instead of funding source, thus allowing staff to clearly describe the park's funding situation to outside audiences. Partnership opportunities and the island's larger economic context would also be considered in this planning effort.



Fire Management Plan (update).

Rationale — Managers need a better understanding of fire effects on the prairie and Garry oak woodland/savanna ecosystems that the National Park Service is trying to restore. The park's current fire management plan was completed in 2005, and an update is needed to support the future prairie stewardship plan and address the newly acquired properties. Without an updated fire management plan, prairie stewardship plan proposals to expand the use of fire may not be supportable. In addition, the threat of wildland fire in the park is likely to increase due to climate change effects, and fire management is becoming more complex with expanding development on adjacent lands.

Scope — The updated fire management plan would determine alternatives for prescribed fire to support ecosystem restoration, protect resources, and promote human safety. This effort would update the compliance for the existing fire management plan and lay out recommended projects, treatment areas, and a schedule of activities. The park would need assistance from fire specialists in the NPS Pacific West Regional Office to address safety and legal issues in the plan and to help implement prescribed fire.

Trails Management Plan.

Rationale — The park recently completed a development concept plan for newly acquired lands that articulates multiuse standards for trails, including hiking, bicycling, and equestrian use. Many of these trails connect to a broader network of trails that are overseen by other agencies and partners. New relationships are being forged in association with the islandwide trail network, and established relationships are being expanded with cooperators, partners, and local users. A parkwide trails management plan is needed to establish park policies on multiuse to improve resource protection and ensure clear communication with the public early on to avoid misunderstandings.

Scope — A trails management plan would define multiuse standards for trails throughout the park and clearly identify allowed uses, trail names, and mileages. In addition, the plan would address visitor use impacts on natural and cultural resources and provide guidance for management of the historical trails within the park.

Cultural Landscape Report and Preservation Plan for Redoubt.

Rationale — Cultural landscapes contribute to the park’s significance and help define the visitor experience by providing a sense of place. A cultural landscape report is the primary report that documents the history, significance, character-defining features, and treatment of a cultural landscape. Professional techniques for identifying, documenting, evaluating, and preserving cultural landscapes have advanced in the decades since the park’s existing historic landscape report (1987) was written. Cultural landscape inventories for American and English Camps were completed in 2004; however, they did not include Mitchell Hill or Westcott Bay. A cultural landscape report should be prepared to reflect new conditions, acquisitions, and concerns. For example, impacts associated with global climate change threaten many of the landscape’s character-defining features, including historic structures, orchards, culturally modified trees, archeological sites, native prairies, and Garry oak and intertidal ecosystems, all of which contribute to the spatial organization, soundscape, views, and vistas significant to the park.

The American Camp redoubt is among the landscape’s most significant character-defining features and should be included in the documentation and recommendations provided by the updated cultural landscape report. One of the few intact earthworks of the era remaining in the United States, the redoubt was constructed in 1859 by a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers sapper team under the command of 2nd Lt. Henry M. Robert. The redoubt is currently threatened by adverse impacts from visitors and biota, as well as by general erosion. There is an urgent need to understand these risks and to treat stressors to ensure its preservation.

Scope — The cultural landscape report would include a narrative site history; an inventory of historic structures, features, vegetation, and their spatial organization; documentation and assessment of existing conditions; and an evaluation of significance and integrity to create a baseline. Periods of significance would include not only the military era and postmilitary landscapes, but also precontact and ethnographic Coast Salish settlement and use. The cultural landscape report would include recommendations for a historic preservation approach and landscape treatment strategies that address global climate change. In addition, the report could provide guidance for integrating stewardship education programs and preservation treatment actions.

An assessment and treatment plan for the redoubt would be included in the cultural landscape report and would provide a historical analysis of the fortification, an inventory and assessment of existing conditions, an evaluation of significance and integrity, and recommendations for treatment.



Historic Structure Reports.

Rationale — Historic structures from the military and postmilitary eras are fundamental resources of the park and convey a powerful sense of place. The comprehensive study of each of the park's historic structures would guide their maintenance, use, and interpretation. Proper understanding of buildings such as the hospital, commissary, laundress' quarters, and officers' quarters is needed to support future efforts to open them to visitors.

To date, the park has only a handful of historic structure reports, and these were completed 30–40 years ago; for some buildings there is no documentation at all. Historic structure reports for all structures in the List of Classified Structures database would provide necessary baseline information to support accurate interpretation, maintenance, preservation, and/or rehabilitation of park structures. Documentation of historic structures would inform other planning efforts such as the sustainability plan for facilities and would directly influence project funding requests.

Scope — Historic structure reports would identify preservation needs, previous restoration work and viability, and compatible uses for buildings. Some buildings can and should be included in a single report, but others should stand alone. Highest priority should be given to structures with planned or needed repairs or rehabilitation (for example, the Crook House).

High Priority Data Needs

Systematic Archeological Survey and Site Assessment.

Rationale — The park's extensive archeological resources contribute directly to its purpose and significance; however, a systematic parkwide survey has yet to be completed. To date, archeological investigations have included extensive excavations by universities at English Camp, subsurface testing at American Camp, survey of the coastline, and construction-driven clearances for compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The vast majority of work has focused on the camps and coastal margin, and no work has been completed in the forested areas of the park. Decisions related to trail and facility placement, vegetation restoration, maintenance, and resource protection are currently made with the best available, but insufficient, information concerning the distribution, type, and significance of the archeological sites within the park. Therefore it is difficult to anticipate whether management actions have the potential to degrade these critical nonrenewable resources or to determine cumulative impacts on these resources.

A parkwide archeological survey would allow for proactive, informed resource management and would help streamline future park projects by reducing the need for resource documentation. Comprehensive archeological data would assist with identifying sites threatened by climate change and visitor use and is also needed for the implementation of recent planning efforts such as the *Mitchell Hill and Westcott Bay Development Concept Plan / Environmental Assessment* (2015) and the future prairie stewardship plan. Visitors, community members, and park staff would additionally benefit from increased knowledge of the park's history as reflected through the pre- and postcontact archeological record.

The collection of these inventory and documentation data is time-sensitive; increased visitor use, adjacent development, and impacts of climate change may all result in loss of artifacts, features, and valuable information needed to interpret the human past.

Scope — A systematic archeological survey would provide information needed to identify, evaluate, document, and nominate sites to the National Register of Historic Places and establish other basic information about these nonrenewable resources. The survey would be guided by a research design that addresses objectives, field techniques, and methods of data processing, and it would additionally provide a framework for analyzing and interpreting the information collected. The survey would assist with prioritizing stabilization and protection needs and would incorporate existing data to avoid duplicating efforts.

GIS Data for Cultural Resources.

Rationale — The park’s existing cultural resource data are dispersed throughout an array of documents or are held in institutional memory. A comprehensive GIS base map of cultural resource spatial data would provide managers with an important tool to support research for management decisions, as well as future planning, protection, and interpretation activities. This essential baseline information is critical for emergency operations and for vulnerability analyses related to climate change and other threats.

Scope — Baseline GIS data would include spatial datasets (individual layers) for historic properties, historic structures, monuments, archeological sites, cultural landscapes, traditional cultural properties, and ethnographic resources. Data would be gathered from existing sources and confirmed on site to ensure accuracy. The base map could also be linked to georeferenced historical maps to locate potential historic properties and other cultural resources.

Visitor Use Studies.

Rationale — The park currently lacks high-quality metrics on visitor use and needs more information about who is visiting the park and what they are doing while visiting the park. Baseline data on current visitor use patterns and impacts would inform facility and interpretive planning, identify programming gaps, and support management and resource protection decisions. The park has identified a need for comprehensive visitor use planning, and these studies could inform the county’s upcoming tourism master plan. In addition, this information would enhance the development of educational and citizen science programs, which represent an increasing proportion of the park’s outreach activities.

Scope — This data collection effort would assess the baseline conditions for visitor experiences and opportunities, use levels and patterns, and visitor preferences and motivations. The studies could address all island recreational properties and could be conducted in partnership with community organizations, local governments, tribes, and other agencies. In addition to visitation data, the studies could incorporate spatial and temporal modeling of visitor use patterns and impacts, identifying current and potential future issues.

Comprehensive Wetlands Survey.

Rationale — A variety of freshwater and saltwater wetlands in the park provide critically important wildlife habitat. Although many of these wetlands have been mapped and inventoried, the park lacks a complete record of its wetland resources, particularly at Mitchell Hill and Westcott Bay. Comprehensive documentation of wetlands at all properties would support resource management planning and provide essential baseline information that could support future monitoring and evaluation efforts. This is especially critical in view of impacts of increasing visitation and development on the island, as well as potential shifts in precipitation, sea level, salinity, and temperature related to climate change.

Scope — This baseline documentation would include location, wetland type, habitat, and extent, and water quality information. The survey would begin with the collection of GIS data for all wetland areas within park boundaries. The GIS data layers would be accompanied by an assessment of the condition of each wetland area, taking into account its physical, chemical, and biological integrity and estimating potential future changes.

Traditional Use Study.

Rationale — Traditional use sites are a fundamental resource of the park and important to all aspects of park operation. The park currently lacks a traditional use study, a baseline document that would assist park managers in understanding the traditional use of park lands by indigenous people. The study could also address ongoing use of the land by multigenerational island families and other community members.

The traditional use study would inform management decisions and would enrich interpretation, partnerships, and educational programming. Understanding traditional use of the land would ensure that the history shared by the National Park Service embraces the larger story of the park, connecting present-day land use to indigenous peoples and to the resources and features of the land that remain constant. A traditional use study would also support the park's evolving relationship with tribal entities.

Scope — This study would evaluate past and current use of the land for important activities such as fishing, hunting, collection of plants, and religious ceremonies. Information would be gathered in collaboration with groups through historical research, interviews, and site visits. These baseline data would be recorded in a report to support future planning efforts and management decisions.

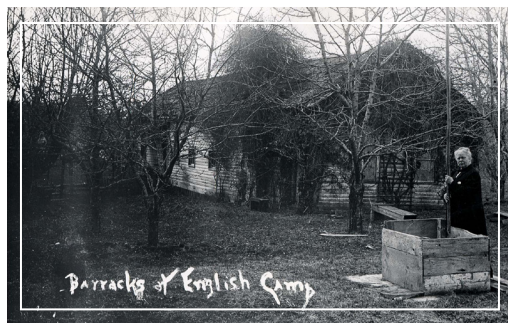
Coastal Shoreline Vulnerability Assessment.

Rationale — The park protects the longest stretch of publicly accessible shoreline in the San Juan Islands, a dynamic environment highly susceptible to global climate change. Coastal events, such as aeolian and wave-cut erosion, increased rainfall and storm severity, bluff slope failure, and sea level rise threaten shoreline ecosystems and cultural resources. Rising sea levels will impact known and not yet identified cultural resources such as historic structures, archeological sites, and ethnographic resources along the park shoreline and tidal flats. Higher water levels will also impact natural resources. For example, overwash increasingly floods the habitat of an important host plant (*Lepidium* sp.) for the Island Marble butterfly and drowning the overwintering chrysalises. These impacts are projected to intensify in the future and may lead to resource loss.

In addition to climate change threats, shoreline cultural resources are susceptible to damage from marine organisms that are destroying important historic structures located on the tidal flats. These structures include military docks and remnants of indigenous fishing weirs and/or traps, which will degenerate further without preservation efforts.

Currently, shoreline resources in the park are not adequately inventoried and documented. An updated shoreline survey is needed to identify and precisely locate remnants of additional resources. A shoreline assessment that integrates natural and cultural resource data would inform a resource stewardship strategy, identified as a low-priority planning need. Data collected could also help interpret these critical resources and inform potential preservation treatments. This would assist in the NPS response to climate change and help address regional indigenous peoples' concerns about resource protection and climate change impacts.

Scope — Site condition baseline documentation would assess impacts from active shoreline erosion and organisms and predict future impacts associated with climate change. This survey would identify resources at greatest risk and initiate a long-term monitoring program to assess the rate and scope of shoreline change. Data collected could inform predictive modeling of potential future scenarios. NPS staff could use this information to inform management actions, identify future resource protection needs, and implement climate change planning. This information could also be incorporated into a larger program to study the effects of climate change on national park system saltwater coastlines.



Oral History Collection.

Rationale — Lifelong San Juan Island residents who were raised on memories of the postmilitary era are nearing the ends of their lives. To ensure their memories are not lost forever, the San Juan Historical Museum has been systematically recording stories of those who made a living by farming, lime mining, fishing, or fish canning. A shared database between the historical society, the park, and other history-based organizations would continue to enrich the existing historic record of the island and provide depth, color, and texture to the story of the park.

Scope — Park staff would work in partnership with the San Juan Historical Museum to identify and ensure access to existing information in the museum archives. Through collaboration with the museum, park priorities for its own data collection could be defined. These priorities would include selection of recording equipment, training and assigning appropriate staff and volunteers, conducting interviews, processing and archiving recordings, and incorporating those oral histories into interpretive programming.

Section 110 Surveys for Cultural Resources at Mitchell Hill and Westcott Bay.

Rationale — The addition of new properties—312 acres at Mitchell Hill and 74 acres at Westcott Bay—confers a responsibility to document their history and identify resources that contribute to the significance of the park. Comprehensive inventory data would provide basic information about cultural resources, including parcel histories, archeological sites, cultural landscapes, ethnographic resources, and historic structures. Section 110 surveys would determine integrity and significance and would inform national register evaluations and future cultural landscape recommendations. The information gathered from this effort is essential to preserving and protecting these resources and should be integrated into management processes for planning, stewardship, and interpretation. Visitors, community members, and park staff would also benefit from increased knowledge of the park’s cultural history conveyed by these resources.

The collection of these critical baseline inventory data is time-sensitive. Currently there is very little documentation of cultural resources in these parcels, and it would be opportune to gather oral histories, historical photographs, and other relevant information from the former landowners before too much time elapses. Increased visitor use, adjacent development, and impacts from climate change may all result in loss of irretrievable information.

Scope — These surveys would be completed through background research, on-site documentation, and condition assessments. A research design would be prepared to guide the surveys that would define objectives, methodology, and methods of data processing. It would also provide a framework for analyzing and interpreting the information collected. These studies would provide park management with a clear understanding of resource vulnerability in order to prioritize treatment and preservation needs.

Table 1. Summary of High-Priority Planning and Data Needs

Planning Needs
Sustainability plan for facilities
Business plan
Fire management plan (update)
Trails management plan
Cultural landscape report with preservation plan for redoubt
Historic structure reports
Data Needs
Systematic archeological survey and site assessment
GIS data for cultural resources
Visitor use studies
Comprehensive wetlands survey
Traditional use study
Coastal shoreline vulnerability assessment
Oral history collection
Section 110 surveys for cultural resources at Mitchell Hill and Westcott Bay

Table 2. Summary of Other Planning and Data Needs

Planning or Data Needs	Priority (M, L)	Notes
Planning Needs		
Long-range interpretive plan	M	A long-range interpretive plan would reflect the park's new stewardship and youth engagement programs and its new visitor center (currently entering the design phase) and would consider partnerships, such as those with the Lummi Nation and the Bureau of Land Management. In addition to highlighting the Pig War history, the plan would showcase the park's many facets, including ongoing indigenous use of the landscape, postmilitary settlement, and fragile, varied ecosystems. This integrated and strategic planning effort would address multiple types of interpretive media and outreach methods to convey the park themes to diverse audiences.
NAGPRA plan of action	M	Human remains are frequently recovered inadvertently from park lands, and a protocol to streamline the park's response to findings is needed. Currently, each discovery is dealt with on a case-by-case basis. A plan of action developed through consultation with affiliated and concerned tribes would help the park meet regulatory mandates. An approved plan of action for this very active archeological park would benefit both park management and the park's relationships with associated communities.

Table 2. Summary of Other Planning and Data Needs		
Planning or Data Needs	Priority (M, L)	Notes
Planning Needs (continued)		
Historic furnishings reports	M	To ensure accurate preservation and interpretation, historic furnishings reports would be prepared for all historic structures following the completion of historic structure reports. This effort would include monitoring humidity levels in the existing unheated structures to determine if they can support furnishings without damage. These reports could also identify ways to prepare structures to sustain furnishings.
Resource stewardship strategy	L	The resource stewardship strategy would guide integrated resource management and could be leveraged to share these big-picture management goals with the community and partners.
Data Needs and Studies		
Cultural resources condition assessment	M	This report would describe the current condition of cultural resources at the park and is a prerequisite for the resource stewardship strategy. It would identify data gaps and help prioritize funding requests and preventive actions.
Traditional cultural places assessment	M	In partnership with affiliated Coast Salish tribes and other traditionally associated people (if appropriate), this inventory and analysis would identify the park sites that are significant to ongoing traditional cultural use, including cultural practices, traditions, beliefs, lifeways, arts, crafts, or social institutions. The assessment would be used to determine which places are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and would inform future management and planning decisions.
Climate change vulnerability assessment	M	Natural and cultural resources at the park are threatened by climate change impacts. A climate change vulnerability assessment to address these stressors would follow completion of the park's forthcoming natural resource condition assessment and cultural resource condition assessment. The vulnerability assessment would examine the exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity of park resources and systems to climate change impacts. Observations and projections would identify particularly vulnerable areas as well as potential refugia. This information would support climate change management and response strategies as well as the resource stewardship strategy.
National Register of Historic Places evaluations	M	Under section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the park is required to identify its historic resources. Not all resources have been evaluated, particularly those associated with the pre-contact and postmilitary periods. The park's draft multiple property documentation form should be updated and individual national register nominations for eligible resources submitted as appropriate.
Specialist analysis of historic-era archeological artifacts	L	Although the park's precontact archeological collections (held at the Burke Museum) have been extensively studied, limited attention has been given to its historical-era collections. Only basic cataloging has occurred to date.
Archival survey of park resource management records	L	Park records need to be surveyed and assessed to determine which are archival and should be accessioned into the museum collection and cataloged for future preservation and use. This proactive record-keeping action would ensure that information is easy to find and not misplaced. It would also aid in the preparation of future park administrative histories. The park's museum management plan includes recommendations.

Part 3: Contributors

San Juan Island National Historical Park

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation for San Juan Island National Historical Park

Public Law 89-565

AN ACT

September 9, 1966

To authorize the establishment of the San Juan Island National Historical Park in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

[S. 489]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire on behalf of the United States by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or by exchange, lands, interests in lands, and such other property on San Juan Island, Puget Sound, State of Washington, as the Secretary may deem necessary for the purpose of interpreting and preserving the sites of the American and English camps on the island, and of commemorating the historic events that occurred from 1853 to 1871 on the island in connection with the final settlement of the Oregon Territory boundary dispute, including the so-called Pig War of 1859. Lands or interests therein owned by the State of Washington or a political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation.

San Juan Island
National Historical
Park, Wash.
Establishment.

Sec. 2. The property acquired under the provisions of the first section of this Act shall be known as the San Juan Island National Historical Park and shall commemorate the final settlement by arbitration of the Oregon boundary dispute and the peaceful relationship which has existed between the United States and Canada for generations. The Secretary of the Interior shall administer, protect, and develop such park in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), as amended and supplemented, and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Interior may enter into cooperative agreements with the State of Washington, political subdivisions thereof, corporations, associations, or individuals, for the preservation of nationally significant historic sites and structures and for the interpretation of significant events which occurred on San Juan Island, in Puget Sound, and on the nearby mainland, and he may erect and maintain tablets or markers at appropriate sites in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

Administration.

Sec. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than \$3,542,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests therein and for the development of the San Juan National Historical Park.

Appropriation.

Approved September 9, 1966.

Pacific West Region Foundation Document Recommendation San Juan Island National Historical Park

February 2017

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

Elaxis Fredy, Superintendent, San Juan Island National Historical Park

Date

APPROVED

Laura E. Joss, 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.

SAJH xxx/xxxxxx
February 2017

Foundation Document • San Juan Island National Historical Park



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE • U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR