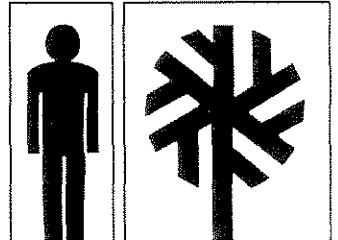


statement for management

march 1992

Redwood

National Park • California



- STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT -

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

REVISED MARCH 1992

Approved: s/ William H. Ehorn 2/12/92
Superintendent Date

Concurred: s/ Lew Albert 3/26/92
Acting Regional Director, Western Region Date

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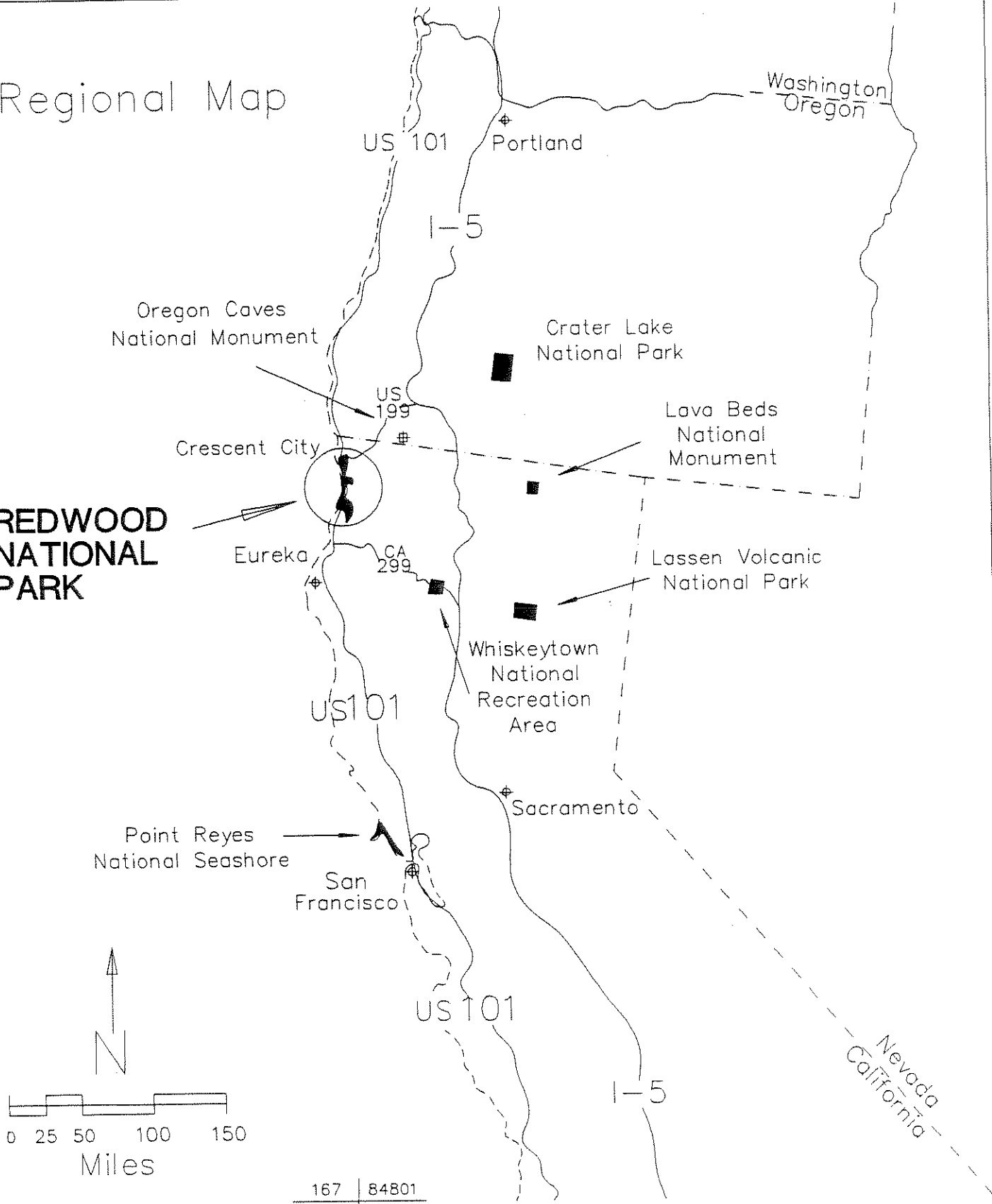
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I. LOCATION

Redwood National Park is in extreme northwestern California (see regional and park maps) in Del Norte and Humboldt Counties. The park is nearly 50 miles in length and varies in width from one-half to eight miles. Park headquarters is in Crescent City, California, which lies about equidistant from San Francisco, California and Portland, Oregon (about 350 miles each way). Redwood National Park is within the First Congressional District. Three California State Parks are within the established boundaries: Jedediah Smith, Del Norte Coast, and Prairie Creek Redwoods State Parks.

Regional Map

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK



REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

Legend

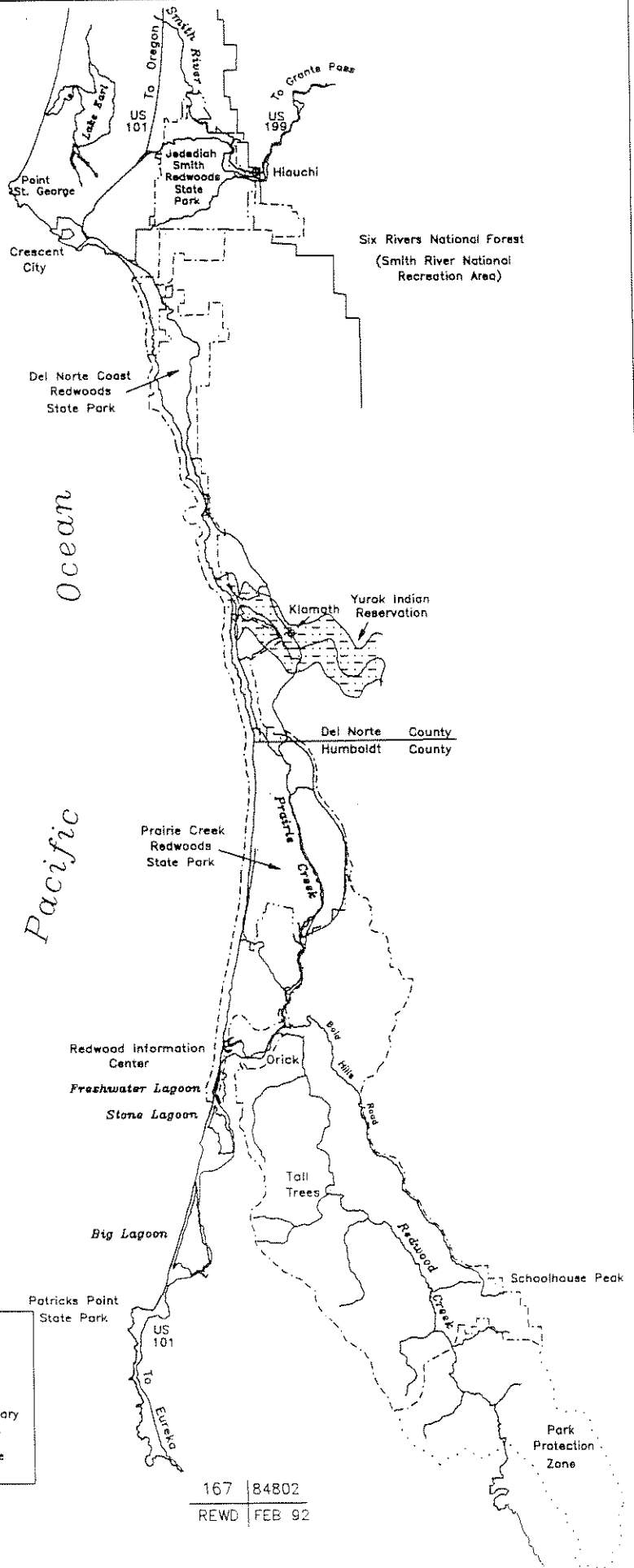
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Scale 1 0 1 2 miles

----- National Park Boundary

----- State Park Boundary

..... Park Protection Zone



II. PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

Redwood National Park was established by Public Law 90-545, October 2, 1968, to preserve significant examples of the primeval coastal redwood forests and the streams and seashores with which they are associated for the purpose of public inspiration, enjoyment, and scientific study. Nine and one-half years later, on March 27, 1978, Congress amended the Act of October 2, 1968 to protect existing irreplaceable Redwood National Park resources from damaging upslope and upstream land uses, to provide a land base sufficient to insure preservation of significant examples of the coastal redwood in accordance with the original intent of Congress, and to establish a more meaningful Redwood National Park for the use and enjoyment of visitors. Of the 106,000 acres within the Congressionally authorized boundary, 27,000 acres are owned and managed by the State of California in the three State parks.

Redwood National Park's primary significance is the coastal redwood forest, which forms a unique and diverse resource. Once found in many parts of the world, now the coast redwood only grows as a natural forest in a narrow strip along the northern California and southernmost Oregon coast. Of the two million acres of old-growth redwood which existed in 1850, less than five percent (about 90,000 acres) are protected in national, state, and local parks. Redwood National Park and the three California State Parks preserve 38,000 acres of these remaining old-growth forests. The tallest known tree in the world (along with the second, third and sixth tallest known trees) is located in the national park immediately adjacent to Redwood Creek.

In creating and expanding the park, Congress included previously logged upslope and upstream acreage to help protect downstream park resources. These 51,000 acres of second-growth redwood vegetation are becoming a valuable resource. This regrowing forest is the focus of a massive, unique watershed rehabilitation program, now in its second decade, which is helping to reduce the scars and downstream impacts of past logging and road construction.

Aside from terrestrial habitats, Redwood National Park preserves portions of Smith and Klamath Rivers, the lower one-third of Redwood Creek, along with numerous coastal streams. These major rivers and creeks feature outstanding anadromous fishery and recreation resources. The Klamath and the Smith Rivers are both in the Federal and State Wild and Scenic Rivers systems, and the Smith River immediately upstream of the park is the heart of the Smith River National Recreation Area. Established in November 1990, this U.S. Forest Service-administered NRA includes most of the Smith River watershed upstream of Redwood National Park within the State of California.

The littoral environs found along the 35 miles of relatively undisturbed Pacific coastline include sandy beaches, rocky cliff areas, and tidepools. The park boundary extends one-quarter mile west of mean high tide, providing protection to these fragile seashore resources.

Prehistoric and historic cultural resources on the National Register of Historic Places are also preserved in the park, as are areas of importance to Native American people who live in the communities near the park. Several structures meaningful to local residents have been protected through adaptive use.

Two measures of the park's significance are its designation as a World Heritage Site and as a unit of the California Coastal Ranges International Biosphere Reserve by the United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

A. Legislative and Administrative Requirements

Legislation influencing management of Redwood National Park includes a variety of acts common to all units of the National Park System. In addition, the following legislation (and legislative histories) are specific to Redwood National Park.

Public Law 90-545 and Public Law 95-250: Public Law 90-545, the Redwood National Park Act and Public Law 95-250, which amended Public Law 90-545, prescribe the following requirements and guidelines (copies of the acts are in Appendix A).

Section 2(b) (as amended) "The Secretary is authorized to acquire all or part of existing publicly-owned highways and roads within the boundaries of the park as he may deem necessary for park purposes. Until such highways and roads have been acquired, the Secretary may cooperate with appropriate State and local officials in patrolling and maintaining such roads and highways."

- Presently approximately 24 miles of State highway and 27.3 miles of county roads are within the boundaries of the park. Some of these roads require the park visitor to compete with heavy commercial traffic. Del Norte County has abandoned 6.9 miles and Humboldt County has abandoned 0.8 miles of road to the park. In 1985, the National Park Service took over management of Humboldt County's Hilton road within the park, and negotiations are currently underway with Humboldt County to allow NPS management of the Davison and Red Park roads within the park.

Section 2(c) "Within the... 'Park Protection Zone'... the Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and interests in land: Provided, that lands may be acquired from a willing seller or upon a finding by the Secretary that failure to acquire all or a portion of such lands could result in physical damage to park resources and following notice to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives. Any lands so acquired shall be managed in a manner which will maximize the protection of the resources of Redwood National Park, and in accordance with the Act of October 21, 1976 (90 Stat. 2743). Acquisition of a parcel of land under the authority of this subsection shall not as a result of such acquisition diminish the right of owners of adjacent lands to the peaceful use and enjoyment of their land and shall not confer authority upon the Secretary to acquire additional lands except as provided in this subsection."

- To protect park resources from physical damage, the National Park Service reviews plans for timber harvesting in and above the "Park Protection Zone" and provides advice to the State of California, Division of Forestry. To date, all issues have been resolved and the Secretary's acquisition authority has not been exercised.

In 1991, the Conservation Fund acquired the Morgenroth (Lyons Ranch) property, a 2300-acre parcel adjacent to the park in the Coyote Creek watershed area of the "Park Protection Zone." The Fund entered into a lease arrangement with the National Park Service to allow management of the land. The Service has agreed to accept donation of the parcel.

Section 3(a) (as amended) "The Secretary is authorized to acquire... not more than 10 acres outside of...(the park) for an administrative site or sites."

- Acquisition of the park administrative headquarters (1.5 acres) and access to the south operations center (3.47 acres) has occurred pursuant to section 3(a). 5.03 acres are yet to be obligated for outside uses.

"...lands and interests in land owned by the State of California may be acquired only by donation which donation of lands or interests in lands may be accepted in the discretion of the Secretary subject to such pre-existing reverts and other conditions as may...be consistent with the use and management of the donated lands as a portion of Redwood National Park. ...the Secretary may expend appropriated funds for the management of and for the construction, design, and maintenance of permanent improvements on such lands in a manner not inconsistent with such reverts and other conditions."

- Twenty-seven thousand (27,000) acres of the land within the authorized boundary are presently State-owned. The National Park Service has cooperated with the California Department of Parks and Recreation on trail construction, road maintenance, forest fire suppression, wildlife management, interpretation, and search and rescue on State park lands.

Application was made in 1990 to the State of California, Lands Commission to allow NPS management of the tidelands within the park.

Section 3(b) (as amended) "The Secretary shall allow for the orderly termination of all operations on real property...and for the removal of equipment, facilities, and personal property therefrom and...there is hereby vested in the United States all right, title, and interest in, and the right to immediate possession of all real property within the area indicated as 'Proposed Additions' on the map entitled 'Additional Lands, Redwood National Park, California', numbered 167-80005-D and dated March 1978, and all right, title, and interest in and the right to

immediate possession of the down tree personal property (trees severed from the ground by man) severed prior to January 1, 1975, or subsequent to January 31, 1978..."

- This orderly termination has been carried out.

"...Down tree personal property severed subsequent to December 31, 1974, and prior to February 1, 1978, may be removed in accordance with applicable State and Federal law, or other applicable licenses, permits, and existing agreements, unless the Secretary determines that the removal as such down timber would damage second-growth resources or result in excessive sedimentation in Redwood Creek: Provided, however, that down timber lying in stream beds may not be removed without permission of the Secretary: Provided, that such removal shall also be subject to such reasonable conditions as may be required by the Secretary to insure the continued availability of raw materials to Redwoods United, Incorporated, a nonprofit corporation located in Manila, California."

- Seventeen requests for revestment of timber cut during the window period were granted. Five additional requests were denied due to potential erosion problems. Since 1978, about 215,000 board feet of raw wood materials have been provided to Redwoods United, Incorporated from watershed rehabilitation sites. In addition, about 5,040,000 board feet of raw wood material was provided to Redwoods United, Incorporated as a result of clearing operations during the U.S. 101 Bypass construction.

"...The Secretary shall permit, at existing levels and extent of access and use, continued access and use of each acquired segment of the B Line, L Line, M Line, and K and K roads by each current affected woods employer or its successor in title and interest: Provided, that such use is limited to forest and land management and protection purposes, including timber harvesting and road maintenance. The Secretary shall permit, at existing levels and extent of access and use, continued access and use of acquired portions of the Bald Hills Road by each current affected woods employer or its successor in title and interest: Provided further, that nothing in this sentence shall diminish the authority of the Secretary to otherwise regulate the use of the Bald Hills Road."

- Following park expansion, the Service permitted the continued use and access of the B-Line, M-Line and K and K roads by affected woods employers while working towards eventual elimination of these conflicting uses. To this end, the park relocated the boundary to exclude segments of Louisiana-Pacific Corp.'s M and B Line roads. Negotiations are currently underway with Louisiana-Pacific to allow long-term NPS access over these roads. Also, in October 1982, the National Park Service settled with

Simpson Timber Co. over long-term use of the K & K and B-Line Roads.
Simpson was allowed to use the roads until October 15, 1987.

"...In the event that the Secretary determines that the fee simple title to any property (real or personal) taken under this section is not necessary for the purposes of this Act, he may, with particular attention to minimizing the payment of severance damages and to allow for the orderly removal of down timber, revest title to such property subject to such reservations, terms, and conditions, if any, as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act, and may compensate the former owner for no more than the fair market value of the rights so reserved, except that the Secretary may not revest title to any property for which just compensation has been paid..."

- Where appropriate, down tree personal property was revested (see above). A number of minor boundary adjustments have been made to minimize severance damages or protect park resources.

"...The Secretary may sell at fair market value without regard to the requirements of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, such down timber as in his judgment may be removed without damage to the park, the proceeds from such sales being credited to the Treasury of the United States."

- No sales have been made.

"...If the State of California designates a right-of-way for a bypass highway around the eastern boundary of Prairie Creek Redwood State Park prior to October 1, 1984, the Secretary is authorized and directed to acquire such lands as may be necessary for such a highway and subject to such conditions as the Secretary may determine are necessary to assure the adequate protection of Redwood National Park, shall thereupon donate the designated right-of-way to the State of California for a new bypass highway from a point south of Prairie Creek Redwood State Park through the drainage of May Creek and Boyes Creek to extend along the eastern boundary of Prairie Creek Redwood State Park within Humboldt County. Such acreage as may be necessary in the judgment of the Secretary for this conveyance, and for a buffer thereof, shall be deemed to be a publicly owned highway for purposes of section 101(a)(2) of this amendment effective on the date of enactment of this section."

- Acquisition of the bypass right-of-way occurred in 1984 and construction is progressing. The clearing phase was completed in 1984 and 1985, and grading the 12-mile long freeway extended from 1986 through 1990. Paving is currently underway and scheduled for completion in late 1992.

The National Park Service will issue a right-of-way easement to allow Caltrans to operate the highway on park lands.

Section 3(d) "The Secretary is authorized to acquire...lands and interests in land bordering both sides of the highway between the present southern boundary of Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park and a point on Redwood Creek near the town of Orick to a depth sufficient to maintain or to restore a screen of trees between the highway and the land behind the screen and the activities conducted thereon."

- The authority for acquisition under this section was used in 1977 to acquire 35 acres of old-growth redwood and a road easement. This was necessary to prevent visible logging within the scenic corridor. The surrounding lands were subsequently acquired as part of park expansion. In 1986, 40 acres were acquired by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) within the scenic corridor to serve as mitigation for wetland and riparian losses resulting from the U.S. 101 Bypass project. The 40 acres were donated to the National Park Service. In October 1991, the 105-acre Davison Ranch within the scenic corridor was purchased using donated funds. Although discussed in the Congressional Record, no scenic corridor was identified on map 167-80005-D, March 1978. The scenic corridor is addressed in the Land Protection Plan. See discussion under Legislative History, below.

Section 3(e) (as amended) "In order to afford as full protection as is reasonably possible to the timber, soil, and streams within the boundaries of the park, the Secretary is authorized... to acquire interests in land from and to enter into contracts and cooperative agreements with, the owners of land on the periphery of the park and on watersheds tributary to streams within the park designed to assure that the consequences of forestry management, timbering, landuse, and soil conservation practices, will not adversely affect that timber, soil, and streams within the park."

- This was the basis for cooperative agreements with companies regarding timber harvesting prior to park expansion which allowed National Park Service participation in Timber Harvest Plan reviews. Since park expansion, a cooperative agreement with the State of California, Division of Forestry has allowed NPS review of harvest plans in the Park Protection Zone. Review of harvest plans upstream of the Park Protection Zone is at the discretion of the landowners.

"...The Secretary...is further authorized...to initiate...a program for the rehabilitation of areas within and upstream from the park contributing significant

sedimentation because of past logging disturbances and road conditions, and, to the extent feasible, to reduce risk of damage to streamside areas adjacent to Redwood Creek and for other reasons..."

- A watershed rehabilitation program has been developed and is being implemented in accordance with Redwood National Park Watershed Rehabilitation Plan (1981). Through 1989, 171 miles of logging roads had been removed; approximately 150 miles of road remain to be treated. In 1991 the park implemented a cooperative erosion control project with the Bureau of Land Management in the Lacks Creek Watershed.

"...The Secretary shall undertake and publish studies on erosion and sedimentation originating with the hydrographic basin of Redwood Creek with particular effort to identify sources and causes including differentiations between natural and man-aggravated conditions, and shall adapt his general management plan to benefit from the results of such studies."

- Sediment studies of Redwood Creek, which have been underway since 1972 in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Forest Service, and Humboldt State University were intensified following park expansion. The studies are attempting to understand and characterize where sediment originates and how and when it is transported. The results have been reported in park technical reports and in numerous papers (see references).

"...The Secretary, or the Secretary of Agriculture, where appropriate, shall also manage any additional Federal lands under his jurisdiction that are within the hydrographic basin of Redwood Creek in a manner which will minimize sedimentation which could affect the park and in coordination with plans for sediment management within the basin."

- The Bureau of Land Management deferred timber harvesting during the 1980's on 880 acres of public forest lands in the Lacks Creek watershed. In addition, the BLM initiated a program to acquire through land exchange most of the Lacks Creek drainage. Once acquired, BLM management would provide for the control of erosion and sediment arising from this tributary watershed. As noted above, the Bureau of Land Management and park are cooperating to reduce erosion from roads within Lacks Creek. The U.S. Forest Service has been exchanging scattered blocks of forest lands in the Redwood Creek watershed in order to consolidate holdings in the Six Rivers National Forest. The Forest Service invites park technical staff to review and comment upon planned timber harvests on lands in Redwood Creek.

Section 4(a) "The owner of improved property on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain for himself and his heirs and assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a definite term of not more than twenty-five years or, in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner or the death of his spouse, whichever is later."

- Eighteen retained occupancies exist; the last terminates in December 1994. These create few immediate problems other than occupying lands which could be made available for visitor use.

Section 4(c) "The Secretary shall have, with respect to any real property acquired by him in Section 5 and 8, Township 13 North, Range 1 East, Humboldt Meridian, authority to sell or lease the same to the former owner under such conditions and restrictions as will assure that it is not utilized in a manner or for purposes inconsistent with the national park."

- Such lands at the mouth of the Klamath River consist of two owners operating seasonal camping facilities. Public use is subject to controls and fees of the landowners.

Section 8 "The present practice of the California Department of Parks and Recreation of maintaining memorial groves of redwood trees for benefactors of the State redwood parks should be continued in the Redwood National Park."

- The National Park Service will work with the Save-the-Redwoods League to identify memorial groves within Redwood National Park. When transfer of the State redwood parks occurs, the National Park Service will continue this practice on State park lands.

Sec. 102(a) "The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, shall conduct an analysis of appropriate Federal actions that may be necessary or desirable to mitigate any adverse economic impacts to public and private segments of the local economy, other than the owners of properties taken by this Act, as a result of the addition of property to Redwood National Park under the first section of this Act. The Secretaries shall also consider the benefits of making grants or entering into contracts or cooperative agreements with the State of California or Del Norte and Humboldt Counties as provided by subsection (b) for the purpose of development and implementation of a program of forest resource improvement and utilization, including, but not limited to, reforestation, erosion control, and other forest land conservation measures, fisheries and fish and wildlife habitat improvements, and wood energy facilities. Not later than January 1, 1979, the Secretary shall submit ...a report of his analysis, including his recommendations with respect to actions that should be

taken to mitigate any significant short-term and long-term adverse effects on the local economy caused by such addition."

- The report was completed in 1978 (see references).

Sec. 103(a) "In order to utilize the skills of individuals presently working in the woods and in the mills to the greatest degree possible...the Secretary shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of seven full-time and thirty-one temporary personnel to assist in carrying out such programs necessary for the protection and enhancement of Redwood National Park."

- Between March 27, 1978 and September 30, 1984, Redwood National Park gave "full consideration" and "preferential hiring" to certified affected workers. Six affected employees were hired under career-conditional appointments, 60 under temporary appointments, and four under 4-year "term" appointments. Pursuant to Sec. 103, preferential hiring of affected woodworkers and millworkers ended on September 30, 1984.

Sec. 103(b) "In order to effectively administer the expanded Redwood National Park...the Secretary shall have the power to appoint and fix the compensation of two full-time and twenty temporary employees in the competitive service...The Secretary shall further have power to appoint and fix the compensation of an additional thirty-two full-time and forty temporary employees in the competitive service as provided by this subsection at the time of the donation of those park lands or interests in land owned by the State of California as are within the boundaries of Redwood National Park as provided herein. In fulfilling these positions, preference shall be given to those State employees affected by this transfer for a period not to exceed six years from the date of transfer; permanent State civil service employees shall be provided the opportunity to transfer to a comparable Federal civil service classification notwithstanding applicable civil service laws and regulations."

- Positions necessary for the management of the expanded park lands have been filled. To date, the transfer of State park lands has not occurred and no State employees have been transferred.

Sec. 103(d)(1) "Any Federal agency that is creating or filling a civilian Federal job...pursuant to contract, civil service merit system, or otherwise that will be primarily located in Humboldt or Del Norte Counties, California, or other counties in California adjacent thereto, must provide notice in advance of the availability of that job and must provide qualified affected employee applicants for these positions with full consideration for these positions..."

- The State of California, Employment Development Department (EDD), local area offices are the clearinghouses for jobs. EDD advertises openings, as well as notifies and refers workers when they may be eligible. All Redwood National Park job openings are listed with EDD and advertised at EDD offices.

Sec. 104(a) "The Secretary shall submit an annual written report to the Congress on January 1, 1979, and annually thereafter for ten years..."

- Reports for years 1978 through 1985 have been approved. The reports for 1986, 1987, and 1988 have been submitted (see references).

(b) "No later than January 1, 1980, the Secretary shall submit...a comprehensive general management plan for Redwood National Park..."

- The General Management Plan was submitted July 9, 1981 (see references).

Sec. 107. "The Secretary is further authorized, and the Congress specifically directs that it shall be a purpose of this Act, that the community services and employment opportunities provided by Redwoods United, Incorporated, a nonprofit corporation located in Manila, California, shall be maintained at the present rate of employment to the greatest degree practicable."

- Under a cooperative agreement, Redwood National Park employs Redwood United, Incorporated crews to perform various watershed rehabilitation labor activities. Annual payments have averaged \$50,000 since 1981. As the rehabilitation program winds down, labor support work will decrease accordingly.

Legislative History, Public Law 95-250:

Congressional Record - House, March 14, 1978, H 2013: "There will continue to exist, several logging access roads within the newly expanded park... every effort should be made by the Secretary to phase these roads out of the park over time."

- See earlier response to Section 3(b).

Congressional Record - House, March 14, 1978, H 2018: "While this standby acquisition authority (for the PPZ) is provided solely for park protection purposes, it is important that the Secretary purchase manageable units of land if acquisition is necessary. Accordingly, once acquisition becomes imperative, the Secretary should also consider aesthetics, visitor use, the resources located in the

area, the possibility of hard wood conversion of soft wood reforestation, and questions of severance. There may be situations where...a meaningful unit of Federal lands can be added for public enjoyment, economic revitalization, resources management, or minimization of significant severance problems... In no event should the Secretary be precluded from establishing public access to such acquired lands."

- As noted above, the Morgenroth (Lyons Ranch) property was acquired in 1991.

Congressional Record - House, March 14, 1978, H 2018: "Acquisition is not an exclusive recourse (in the PPZ)...this standby acquisition authority is to be used only in situations of last resort to protect the park from physical damage or likely damage. The committee envisioned the use of cooperative agreements under section 3(e) of the 1968 act and the use of litigation if necessary before such acquisition would take place."

- Cooperative agreements or litigation have not been necessary.

Congressional Record - House, March 14, 1978, H 2018: "The second major purpose of the park protection zone is to provide a mechanism whereby the Secretary, through acquisition from willing sellers is able to consolidate the management of lands in this important area for a variety of benefits. Acquisition from a willing seller - that is, by contract or through the filing of an agreed upon condemnation action in order to clear up title or other technical problems - is, accordingly, authorized."

- The Bureau of Land Management has acquired lands from willing sellers in Lacks Creek. The Morgenroth (Lyons Ranch) acquisition is noted above.

Congressional Record - House, March 14, 1978, H 2018: "The Senate committee report called for a 60-day notice period prior to any acquisition in the zone. Such a provision is not desirable with regard to this emergency acquisition provision. Delay might result in the loss of a key protection area while even a rapid review process takes place. As an alternative approach, the Secretary of the Interior should keep the appropriate committees advised of difficult harvest plans as the review process proceeds, alert the committees that emergency acquisition may be necessary, and seek their review at that early point in time."

- Notification of committees has not been necessary.

Congressional Record - House, March 14, 1978, H 2019: "It is intended that down tree personal property owned by the companies or revested to them, will be

removed within a reasonable time. I suggest this period be not less than 2 nor more than 4 years. It is contemplated that additional down timber, either originally owned by the United States or subsequently abandoned by the companies, all be removed and sold in the course of rehabilitation operations consistent with the purposes of this act and subject to sound rehabilitation practices.

In accord with the terms of this provision, and section 107 of the act, I also intend that the Secretary's overall requirements for the removal of all down timber - regardless of whether title remains with the companies, title is revested, or the down timber is sold - include reasonable conditions necessary, to insure the continued availability of materials to Redwoods United, Inc., a nonprofit corporation located in Manila, California."

- Most timber was revested in 1978 and 1979. The quantity of unrevested down tree personal property has not exceeded the needs of Redwood National Park and Redwoods United; therefore no sales of this material have been made and none is anticipated in the future.

Congressional Record - House, March 14, 1978, H 2019: "Because the main use of these routes will be trucks and heavy equipment that are incompatible with excessive visitor traffic, the Secretary is authorized to restrict public use in a manner compatible with the affected woods employers use, which is limited to forest and land management and protection purposes."

- The public is restricted from use of the B and M Line and K and K roads.

Congressional Record - House, March 14, 1978, H 2019: "We intend that the Secretary proceed expeditiously with the construction of an access route leading south from Orick to provide access to the western side of the Redwood Creek watershed to allow for watershed rehabilitation and administration, consistent with the general management plan..."

- A 16-mile access road, constructed in 1980, extends from the Hilton County Road into the west side of the Redwood Creek basin.

Congressional Record - House, March 14, 1978, H 2019: "...the boundary indicated as proposed additions on map number 167-80005-D, dated March, 1978, may be adjusted by the Secretary to conform as nearly as possible to ridgetops or roads near ridgetops to include complete tributary watershed units in the park to avoid the unnecessary including of private lands outside the Redwood Creek watershed and to minimize severance damage. The means of

accomplishing this change is the revestment provision of section 101(a)(5) of this amendment and section 2(a) of the act of October 2, 1968."

- The park boundary was adjusted to conform with the watershed divide except where needed to retain the Bald Hills road within the park and as required to protect known cultural resources which the adjusted boundary either excluded or bisected.

Congressional Record - House, March 14, 1978, H 2020: "It is our intention that the National Park Service insure that this area (the scenic corridor) be evaluated for acquisition of those lands or interests in land necessary for scenic purposes as a part of the general management plan process provided by section 104(b) of this legislation. Acquisition within the "Scenic Corridor" is to restore or maintain land uses compatible and appropriate with the areas beyond or behind the corridor. In this sense, the value of the scenic buffer area has shifted since the 1968 bill from protecting the motorist from unsightly and jarring clearcut operations to enhancing and insuring a proper setting for Redwood National Park from the major road networks utilizing the corridor."

- Acquisition within the scenic corridor is addressed above. The National Park Service is exploring means to fund purchases of tracts within the corridor from willing sellers. The National Park Service will work with Humboldt County and Caltrans to maintain the scenic integrity of the area.

Senate Report No. 95-528 (Report to accompany S. 1976), October 27, 1977, page 8: "The Secretary is instructed to develop clear guidelines (for review of timber harvest plans); no acquisition should take place unless those guidelines are not being met...the committee contemplates a complete report on this concept within 5 years from the date of enactment of this legislation as a part of the general reporting requirements outlined in S. 1976."

- Land use guidelines for the management of lands located upstream from the park for the effective control of erosion and sedimentation were submitted during 1984.

Legislative History, Public Law 90-545:

House Report No. 1890 (Conference Committee), September 11, 1968, page 9: "The provision of the House amendment authorizing the acquisition of land bordering Highway 101 between Prairie Creek State Park and the town of Orick and the creation of a buffer zone around the periphery of the park, either by acquisition of scenic easements and other interests in land or through cooperative

agreements with landowners in order to protect park values, has been retained by the conference committee in section 3, subsections (d) and (e)... . While the land acquired under the first of these provisions will not be in the park, it will be an important adjunct to it. The intent of the second provision is to assure, among other things, that clearcutting will not occur immediately around the Park and, wherever it is reasonable to do so, to allow selective logging to be carried on there."

- See discussion above regarding scenic corridor lands.

House Report No. 1890 (Conference Committee), September 11, 1968, page 9: "...fishing, both sport and commercial, will be allowed to continue ... (in the) strip of offshore submerged land one-quarter mile wide the full length of the park. The laws governing the same will be laws of the State of California."

- Commercial and sport fishing access were recognized under the General Management Plan.

Senate Report No. 641 (Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs) October 12, 1967, p. 6: "In authorizing the acquisition of a corridor southward along Redwood Creek to the Tall Tree unit and beyond, the committee intends to preserve the scenic and natural values now found along the miles of creek bank lined with virgin redwoods. The committee wishes to make clear its intention that no all-weather or permanent bridge spanning Redwood Creek should be built any further than two miles from the confluence of Redwood Creek and Prairie Creek. The purpose of the committee in including the lower Redwood Creek watershed and the Redwood Creek corridor would be frustrated by overdevelopment or intensive use."

- The General Management Plan calls for low-intensity, trail-oriented development in the Redwood Creek basin; no permanent bridges over Redwood Creek are contemplated.

Senate Report No. 641 (Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs) October 12, 1967, p. 6: "The Secretary is authorized (under Section 2) to make boundary revisions, if and when necessary... . The purpose of the authority ... is to make relatively minor boundary adjustments where necessary or desirable from the standpoint of administration or land acquisition."

- See discussions above regarding land acquisition.

Public Law 97-394 prescribed the following:

"That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into a cooperative agreement with the Smith River Fire Protection District, California for a special use permit on lands within the boundary of Redwood National Park to permit construction of a fire station."

- A special use permit has been issued.

Public Law 100-580, The Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Act:

Although this law had no specific provisions related to Redwood National Park, its passage influences park management along the Klamath River. Prior to passage of this act, Redwood National Park lands within one mile of the Klamath River were also within the boundaries of the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation. Public Law 100-580 divided the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation into the Hoopa Valley Reservation and the Yurok Reservation, with the Yurok reservation including the former downstream area of the Hoopa Valley Reservation, a strip of land along the lower Klamath River, one mile on either side of the river. Thus, park lands within one mile of the Klamath River now fall within the Yurok Reservation boundaries, although the law excluded national park lands from the reservation. Public Law 100-580 also calls for organization of a Yurok Tribe beginning with the appointment of the Yurok Transition Team, then election of an Interim Council, and finally election of a General Council.

Since passage of the act, the park has met with the Yurok Transition Team to discuss the Team's concerns regarding acquisition and access and use of park lands and resources within the boundaries of the Yurok Reservation. The park implemented the Yurok Transition Team's recommendations concerning maintenance and development of the ceremonial grounds on park lands adjacent to the Klamath River. The park will continue to consult with the Yurok Tribe and will, to the greatest extent possible, implement the tribe's requests.

Public Law 101-612, The Smith River National Recreation Area Act, prescribed the following:

Section 4 (d): "TRANSFER. - The federally owned lands within the recreation area administered by the Secretary of the Interior on the date of enactment of this Act, comprising approximately 20 acres, are hereby transferred to the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture and shall be managed in accordance with the laws applicable to the National Forest System and this Act."

- The Rice mine in the Little Bald Hills area of the park was bisected by the boundary established by Congress through P.L. 90-545. To minimize

severance damages, the entire tract, both inside and outside the park boundary, was acquired. The portion lying outside the boundary, Tract 1-121, consists of 20.37 acres. No improvements had been placed on the tract by the National Park Service.

Section 5 (a)(14): The Secretary of Agriculture shall "Cooperate with other Federal, State, and local government agencies in coordinating planning efforts throughout the Smith River watershed."

- The park is working with the U.S. Forest Service on projects of mutual interest.

Section 12 (d) "LAND INFORMATION SYSTEM.-The Secretary of Agriculture shall assist the county of Del Norte in developing a land information system that will be compatible with the Forest Service and National Park Service systems for Federal lands in Del Norte County and such non-Federal systems as may be appropriate and that will be made available to Federal and non-Federal entities for use in coordinating planning for the recreation area and other lands in the Smith River watershed."

- Redwood National Park has purchased a Geographic Information System that is compatible with the County of Del Norte. The park is actively working with the county and Six Rivers National Forest to develop data bases that are useable by all entities.

Administrative Requirements: In addition to the previous legislative requirements, the following administrative requisites also apply to the management of Redwood National Park.

Jurisdiction

The National Park Service exercises proprietary jurisdiction over Redwood National Park. Agreements granting concurrent jurisdiction were concluded with Del Norte and Humboldt Counties in 1991. Final concurrence by the State of California Lands Commission is pending.

Agreements

The National Park Service has entered into a variety of agreements with State and local agencies to manage lands within and adjacent to the park. In 1990, at Freshwater Lagoon Spit, the Service entered into a five-year agreement with Caltrans to manage the day and overnight recreational use occurring on the spit. Caltrans continues to operate U.S. Highway 101. The Service is proposing to enter into a agreement with the California Department of Fish and Game to

manage State lands adjacent to the park at Crescent Beach. The Service has applied for a lease from the State of California, Lands Commission to manage tidelands within the Congressionally authorized boundary. Agreements have been signed or are being negotiated with Humboldt County to allow the Service to maintain Hilton, Davison, and Red Park roads within the park.

Regulatory Requirements

National Park Service development and resources management activities are regulated by a variety of State, Federal, and local agencies, depending on the nature and location of the activity. The coastal portion of the park falls within the California Coastal Zone; activities undertaken in this area are consistent with California Coastal Zone Management Act policies and are coordinated with the California Coastal Commission. Activities within streams and wetlands may fall under the regulatory jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, Environmental Protection Agency, and the State of California Department of Fish and Game, Lands Commission, and Regional Water Quality Control Board. Waste discharge into waters of the State are also regulated by the Regional Water Quality Control Board. Activities affecting air quality are under the purview of the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District. Projects that may disturb cultural resources are reviewed with the State of California Historic Preservation Office and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in accordance with a 1990 Programmatic Agreement.

Man and the Biosphere

Redwood National Park is a unit of the California Coast Ranges International Biosphere Reserve. The reserve, designated June 30, 1983, includes eight other sites under six administrators: Jedediah Smith Redwoods State Park (State of California), Del Norte Coast Redwoods State Park (State of California), Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park (State of California), Redwood Experimental Forest (Yurok Indian Reservation), Northern California Coast Ranges Preserve (The Nature Conservancy), Northern California Coast Range Preserve Research Natural Area (Bureau of Land Management), Landels Hill Big Creek Reserve (University of California), and Western Slopes of Cone Peak (U.S. Forest Service).

World Heritage Site

The park is a World Heritage Site, designated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization on September 2, 1980 and dedicated in a ceremony along Lost Man Creek on May 22, 1982. It is one of

five sites in the United States with both World Heritage and International Biosphere designations.

Research Natural Area

The Little Lost Man Creek watershed was designated in 1973 as a Research Natural Area within the park. This virtually intact, 2,480-acre, old-growth redwood watershed is a tributary of Prairie Creek. The watershed is preserved for the primary purpose of research and education and as an area where natural processes shall be allowed to predominate. The research area lies north and east of the community of Orick. The watershed serves as a baseline tributary for hydrologic and water quality data and several inventory projects have been conducted within the area.

B. Resources

Vegetation

The predominant vegetation type and reason for the creation and expansion of Redwood National Park is the coastal redwood forest. In the 1850's, approximately two-million acres of redwood forests stretched in a narrow band near the coast from southwestern Oregon to Monterey, California. Most of it has been modified by logging, land clearing, and urbanization over the last 150 years. Within Redwood National Park, both old and second-growth redwood forests are represented. The 38,000 acres of old-growth redwood forest found within the National and State parks consist of pure to mixed stands of coastal redwood that are relatively undisturbed by human activity. The best development is on lower slopes within a few miles of the ocean and on streamside alluvial terraces; however most of the stands are found on steep sideslopes. Redwood trees are notable for the great height that some individual trees attain (the tallest tree measured is 367.8 feet), and they develop the greatest reported volume of living matter (biomass) per acre on earth. While not the longest-living trees, mature redwoods in the park average 600 years of age, and some have lived for 2,200 years.

Fifty-one thousand (51,000) acres of second-growth redwood forest are also found within the National and State parks. They range in age from 13 to 53 years and are the primary focus of the watershed rehabilitation program.

The balance of the parks' acreage is represented in nine other vegetation types and in river bars and coastal beaches. All are described in the Draft Environmental Statement for the General Management Plan and the Fire Management Plan (see References).

Although Redwood National Park contains no Federally listed threatened or endangered plant species, a number of candidate species for Federal listing and California Native Plant Society species listed as rare or endangered are found in the park (see the Resources Management Plan for a list of species). Most of these species are concentrated along the coast and in the Little Bald Hills area.

Major influences on vegetation include long-term stand dynamics, alien species, fire, threats from upstream logging, air pollution, forest diseases, and visitor use.

The most important influence on park vegetation is long-term stand dynamics. Past logging, grazing, and farming directly and intensively modified most vegetation types. Although the distribution of forest and non-forest vegetation is essentially the same now as described in the first written records, all but the old-growth redwood vegetation type are in various stages of succession. Rapid regrowth of the recently logged lands is occurring and will result in significant changes in these vegetation types over the next 10 to 20 years. Continued modification, at a much smaller scale, will occur through implementation of watershed rehabilitation and resource management activities. As a result of these past and continuing influences, much of the vegetation is in various stages of succession and decades will pass before much of the vegetation will return to a pristine-appearing condition.

Reforestation practices after logging also altered the species composition in the second-growth stands. For example, Port Orford cedar was found occasionally in the old-growth redwood forest; however after logging, the cedar was aerially seeded in large quantities and is now over represented in the second-growth forests. The same is true for Douglas-fir which is a more common associate of redwood. Douglas-fir was also aerially seeded and now forms extremely dense stands in some second-growth areas. The long-term status of these over-represented species is unknown; it is unclear whether natural processes will return these forests to a more natural composition or whether management will be necessary.

Alien species are found in all vegetation types throughout the park. Some, such as the annual grasses in the Bald Hills prairies, blend into the natural scene, while others, are out competing and replacing native and non-native vegetation types. Some of the more common alien species include Monterey pine, Monterey cypress, pampas grass, Scotch broom, cotoneaster and a variety of annual grasses. Some of these species may remain and become a part of the natural scene; others will be naturally crowded out as the second-growth stands mature; while in some cases, active management is necessary to reduce the influence of the alien.

Current logging upstream of the park continues to threaten riparian and streamside vegetation (see geology discussion, below). Although mitigated by the watershed rehabilitation activities and review of timber harvest plans upstream of the park, this threat will continue into the foreseeable future.

The role of fire in a naturally functioning redwood ecosystem is being investigated. Although fire is recognized as a part of all park vegetation types, the nature of fire's influence and the effect of fire suppression, particularly redwood forests, are not well understood.

However, in the prairies and oak woodlands of the park, fire suppression removed an important element necessary for the perpetuation of oak woodlands and prairies. Over thousands of years, periodic lightning and Native American-caused fires kept the natural invasion of Douglas-fir in check, preventing complete encroachment and replacement. Fire suppression accelerated the invasion of Douglas-fir into the oak woodlands and prairies. Bare soil resulting from road building also provided new areas for Douglas-fir invasion. Within park boundaries, over one-fourth of the area that was prairie and oak woodland in 1850, is now coniferous forest.

A forest disease, *Phytophthora lateralis*, is a destructive root disease of Port Orford cedar which was introduced in southern Oregon in the late 1960's. The disease has since been carried south into California and is attacking Port Orford cedars found in the park.

Visitor trampling of park vegetation has a localized influence in the heavy visitor use areas.

Geology, Hydrology, and Water Quality

A general description of these resources is found in the Water Resources Management Plan and in subsequent technical reports regarding congressionally mandated sediment studies (see References).

The interaction of geology and hydrology with land use, weather, and other park resources has been the single greatest influence on Redwood National Park. The creation and expansion of the park were predicated on the effect of logging, major storms, and inherently unstable terrain on downstream resources. Today the majority of the park's scientific and resource management activities are focused on these interactions and influences.

Although many park streams have been affected by logging and storms, the results of the interaction can be seen most readily in the southern portion of the

park through the logged and gullied hillslopes and the large gravel bars in Redwood Creek where erosion from the hillslopes has been deposited.

Previous land use and on-going road building and timber harvesting continue to influence the park's hydrology and water quality. Prior to park creation and expansion, large-scale logging of the unstable, highly erosive hillslopes above the park increased landsliding and surface erosion far above pre-logging levels. Besides directly altering the landscape and causing soil compaction, loss of topsoil, destruction of ground cover, elimination of shade, and the obliteration and diversion of small drainages, logging also produced cumulative downstream landslides, elevated and wider streambeds, greater bank erosion, higher peak-winter stream discharge and lower summer discharge. These physical changes of the stream system have jeopardized the associated plant, wildlife, and aquatic communities. Changes in the stream system directly threatened the Tall Trees Grove and other trees growing in alluvial flats adjacent to Redwood Creek within Redwood National Park.

Logging and road construction continue upstream of the park, influencing downstream park resources. Lack of access to these upstream lands has hindered effective review of timber harvest plans and the ability of the park to ensure that these activities do not adversely affect downstream resources.

The park's watershed rehabilitation program is reducing the sources of sediment in a number of tributaries to Redwood Creek which should in turn reduce the quantity of sediment in these streams and improve water quality. Within the park, the more obvious problems associated with logging are subsiding as the second-growth vegetation covers the landscape. However, hidden under a canopy of trees, miles of logging roads unneeded for park visitor or management access still exist. These roads will continue to contribute large quantities of sediment to Redwood Creek until removed through the watershed rehabilitation program.

Air Quality

The importance of air quality to the park

Preservation of all of Redwood's resources depends on good air quality. Protection and maintenance of resources in their primeval state depends on minimizing all types of man-induced alterations, including degradation of air quality. Air pollution, even at quantities below the Federal standards, can harm vegetation, degrade visual air quality, and diminish visitor enjoyment.

Air quality affects a number of resource-related values of the park. For example, the serpentine soils in the Little Bald Hills area (in the northeast corner of the

park) host a Jeffrey pine woodland; Jeffrey pine are particularly susceptible to damage from ozone.

Air quality is an essential element of the visitor experience at Redwood National Park. Much of a visitor's appreciation and understanding of park resources comes from seeing the trees, forests, streams, and seashores of the park. A number of overlooks and scenic vistas in the national park depend on good air quality, including coastal scenes and inland vistas. Both close-up and distant views of redwood forests are aided by good visibility. The scenic views described in the table below extend beyond park boundaries, but are nevertheless part of the park experience and worthy of protection. Park managers will participate in regulatory decisions (for example, air quality permits, plans, and rules) and work cooperatively with State and private interests to resolve air quality related conflicts and ensure that identified vistas (and any future vistas similarly identified) are adequately protected.

SCENIC VISTAS

Observation Point	View Angle	Key Features
Hiouchi Flat	80° - 120°	Smith River Siskiyou Mountains Old Growth Trees
Crescent Beach	300° - 360°	Pacific Ocean Castle Rock
False Klamath Cove	200° - 340°	Pacific Ocean and Coastline
Requa	120° - 330°	Klamath River Pacific Ocean
Klamath River	280° - 40°	Klamath River Pacific Ocean and Coastline
Coastal Drive	160° - 340°	Pacific Ocean and Coastline
Redwood Information Center	200° - 360°	Pacific Ocean Redwood Forest Hillslopes
Redwood Creek at Tall Trees Grove	120° - 140°	Redwood Forest Hillslopes
Bald Hills Road (numerous turnouts and overlooks)	0° - 360°	Prairies Oak Woodlands Redwood Forest Pacific Ocean

Ambient air quality, existing and historic

Air quality in the redwood region is generally considered good to excellent. Air quality monitoring over the past years indicate that air pollution levels do not exceed Federal standards for sulfur dioxide and total suspended particulates. Humboldt and Del Norte Counties have achieved "attainment" status of SO₂ and total suspended particulates and are unclassified for ozone, carbon monoxide, and NO₂. Suspended particulates exceeded standards in the early 1970's, however, improved technology, better use of materials, and the reduction in the number of sawmills (and especially their concurrent tepee burners) has resulted in an overall reduction of suspended particulates.

Visibility has also improved as the quantity of suspended particulates has been reduced. Recent closure of mills near the park combined with elimination of open burning at other sawmills has resulted in clearer views with less haze and smoke. Occasionally, especially in the fall, vistas and scenic overlooks are obscured by smoke and haze from nearby sawmills and broadcast burning. Most views and scenes are impaired naturally by the fog, rain, and low clouds which are common to the redwood region.

Visibility, ambient air quality, and meteorological monitoring are conducted at the park. The visibility monitoring consists of an automated camera and a fine particulate sampler. Gaseous air pollutants monitored include ozone and sulfur dioxide. Meteorological parameters monitored include wind speed and direction, temperature, dew point, solar radiation, and precipitation.

Legislative and Administrative Influences on Air Quality

The Clean Air Act provides the primary authority for protecting and enhancing the nation's air quality. In 1977 and 1990, Congress amended the Act to prevent the significant deterioration of air quality in clean air areas of the United States and to protect visibility in certain areas, including Redwood National Park. The primary Federal responsibility is to provide technical and financial assistance to State and local governments, who have the responsibility to develop and execute air pollution prevention and control programs.

Section 118 of the Act requires that Federal facilities comply with all Federal, State, interstate, and local requirements in the same manner and to the same extent as any non-governmental entity.

Part C of the Clean Air Act is entitled "Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality." Among the stated purposes of this part is "...to preserve, protect, and enhance the air quality in national parks, national wilderness areas, national

monuments, national seashores, and other areas of special or regional natural, recreational, scenic, or historic value..."

As part of this preservation effort, the Clean Air Act established three classifications with varying degrees of restriction of allowable air quality deterioration. Under the terms of this classification, the 1968 portion of Redwood National Park was designated Class I. This is a mandatory designation and may not be changed. The remainder of the park (1978 and State lands) is currently designated Class II. According to the Act, this classification is not mandatory, and it is anticipated that these lands will be recommended for upgrading to Class I as air quality related values are deemed important to the area. Under these designations, the maximum allowable increases of particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide have been established as follows:

AIR POLLUTION LIMITS

(maximum allowable increase in
micrograms per cubic meter)

Pollutant	Class I	Class II
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Particulate matter:		
Annual geometric mean	5	19
24 hour maximum	10	37
Sulfur dioxide:		
Annual arithmetic mean	2	20
24 hour maximum	5	91
3 hour maximum	25	512
Nitrogen dioxide:		
Annual arithmetic mean	2.5	25

The Federal land manager and superintendent have an affirmative responsibility under the Act to protect the air quality related values of the park from air pollution impacts. Air quality related values include visibility, plants, animals, water quality, historic and cultural resources, and other resources which could be impacted by air pollution.

Redwood National Park is within the jurisdictional area of the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District. The district provides contract air pollution control services to Humboldt, Del Norte and Trinity Counties. The district operates within the scope of the "Air Quality Management Plan for the California North Coast Air Basin," September 1985. The plan is implemented through the "Air Quality Control Rules, Regulation 1 of the California North Coast Air Basin," adopted May 12, 1976, revised April 19, 1990, and through "Regulation 2 of the California North Coast Air Basin, Open Burning Procedures," adopted May 13, 1976, revised October 1, 1987.

Development plans and management actions within the park are implemented in compliance with the "Air Quality Control Rules." To date, it has not been necessary to obtain a permit for any in-park activities.

The park has taken an active role in air quality related matters including a proposal to redesignate certain lands from Class II to Class I Air Quality status; the identification of scenic vistas; in the review of California-Nickel Corp.'s mining proposals near the park, and in review of offshore oil and mining proposals.

Regional Influences

No major sources of air pollution are located immediately adjacent to the park. Two kraft-style pulp mills, near Eureka, California, are located about 40 miles southwest of the southern end of the park. Smoke from burning uneconomical scraps of wood at the Miller-Rellim Company sawmill near Crescent City and within one mile of the park occasionally reduces the visibility of park scenes. Burning of debris piles, smoke from wood stoves, and prescribed burns are other man-made sources of air pollution that originate in and near the park. These problems are most pronounced during fall and winter days with inversions. All are minor, short-term sources; prescribed burns are conducted in conformance with local air pollution regulations. None of these sources creates resource problems within the park, and there is no observed degradation of resources from air pollution.

Natural causes of visibility impairment include fog, clouds, rain, salt spray haze, and natural forest haze inversion. All are part of the redwood environment; most contribute to and enhance the visitor experience on the northcoast.

Although there has been an overall regional decline in air pollution, external threats do exist. Offshore oil and gas drilling has been proposed for the Eel River basin, just south of the park's coastline. Emissions from that development could impair visibility and impact other resources within the park. During the late-1970's and early 1980's, the California-Nickel Corp. proposed a major cobalt,

nickel, and chromium open pit mine and processing plant for the Gasquet Mountain area, about seven miles northeast of the park. Had the proposal gone through, emissions would have impaired visibility and adversely impacted other park resources. The project has been on hold since the late 1980's, primarily due to the depressed worldwide prices of the metals.

General population growth on the northcoast has increased significantly in the past 10 years, but rates of growth lag well behind California averages. The area is still relatively isolated and access is limited. Although the climate is relatively mild, summer fog and winter rain discourage some potential residents. Lumber, tourism, and fishing are the major industries in Humboldt and Del Norte Counties. Agriculture (other than wood products) is generally limited to dairying, grazing, small truck farms, and bulbs (lilies, daffodils).

Wildlife and Fisheries

The wildlife and fisheries resources are generally described in the Resources Management Plan and in the Draft Environmental Statement for the General Management Plan. These resources complement the park's primary resource, the old-growth redwood forest, and are a major element of the redwood ecosystem. They are also important for scientific research and for visitor use and enjoyment. For example the park's Roosevelt elk are almost as well known as the tall trees.

The major influence on wildlife is vegetation succession. Other influences include poaching of wildlife, visitor use and visitor developments, pesticides, feral pigs and trespass cattle, and control of wildlife depredation.

As described in the vegetation inventory and influences section, much of the park's vegetation has been disturbed by past logging, grazing and farming and is now in various stages of succession. The wildlife habitat provided by these disturbed vegetation types is also undergoing rapid modification as the forests regrow. The habitat for certain large mammals, notably black bear, Roosevelt elk, and black-tail deer, may be at or near optimal conditions and the number and density of these species is correspondingly high. As the forests grow and habitat quality diminishes, the number of animals will also be reduced, which may create short-term problems, including depredation outside the park and possible overpopulation within the park. Conflicts between bears and humans may increase. The northern spotted owl, a species Federally listed as threatened and dependent on old-growth forests, will also be affected by vegetation succession, increasing in number as the young trees mature and begin to resemble old-growth forests once again. All wildlife in these disturbed habitats will be influenced by these changes, although the nature and extent of the influences are unknown.

Many of the park's larger mammals are also influenced by poaching, both in and near the park. Poaching may prevent the repopulation of certain areas by native species, for example, Roosevelt elk in the Bald Hills prairies. Poaching may also alter the population and individual characteristics of certain groups.

Implementation of developments and increased visitor use of the park will utilize wildlife habitat. Effects of developments on Federal or State-listed or candidate threatened or endangered species, such as the northern spotted owl, peregrine falcon, and marbled murrelet, will be evaluated in accordance with National Park Service policies. Wildlife may also have an influence on developments. For example if backcountry camping areas are located in areas of high black bear use, bear problems typically found in other parks could develop at Redwood National Park.

Pesticide residuals, most notably DDT, continue to have a long-term influence on two visiting birds, the brown pelican and peregrine falcon. Although neither endangered species is known to nest in the park, their long-term status will be affected by pesticides which originate outside the park.

Trespass cattle utilize wildlife habitat, making it unavailable to native species. Although the trespass problem is slowly being reduced through boundary fencing, trespass still occurs when fences become damaged. Feral pigs damaged vegetation in the northeast corner of the park, but recent damage has been minimal.

Depredation of private property by wildlife who also use park land has and continues to be a problem in the southern portion of the park. Park wildlife is influenced by attempts to control the problem, including live trapping and removal, issuing permits which allow private landowners to shoot the depredating animal, and construction of an elk-resistant electric fence.

Influences on fisheries include the effect of previous (and on-going) logging, commercial offshore fishing, Native American fishing rights, sport fishing, Prairie Creek Fish Hatchery, gravel extraction, construction of the U.S. 101 Bypass project, and levee construction on Redwood Creek.

Past logging in and above the park, along with severe storms, resulted in erosion of hillslopes and deposition of sediment in the tributaries and main stem of Redwood Creek and other park streams. The excessive sediment has reduced the available spawning and rearing habitat in the rivers and creeks and correspondingly, the number of fish, especially salmon, coastal cutthroat trout, and steelhead. Additionally, logging activities have depleted woody debris within tributaries to Redwood Creek, decreasing cover, rearing pools, and entrapment of spawning gravels needed in these important spawning streams. Although the

park's watershed rehabilitation program may reduce sediment yields from some streams and restore the quality of habitat for fish, ongoing logging upstream from the park and the large volume of sediment in the streams will limit the recovery of many areas.

Commercial offshore fishing may also influence the park's fishery resources through direct removal of commercially-important anadromous fish, thus reducing the number available to return and spawn in park streams. The exercise by Native Americans of their traditional fishing rights and sport fishing have and will influence the park's fishery in much the same manner as commercial offshore fishing. Sport fishing and illegal "snagging" has a particularly strong impact on adult spawners during low flow periods in Redwood Creek in the fall and winter.

The Humboldt County Prairie Creek Fish Hatchery spawns and releases hatchery-reared fish in Lost Man and Prairie Creeks. Much of the coho run in Prairie Creek is believed to have originated with the hatchery.

Gravel extraction from lower Redwood Creek for U.S. Highway 101 Bypass and other construction has had a short-term influence on fish habitat in Redwood Creek.

Construction of the U.S. Highway 101 Bypass project has adversely affected fisheries resources in Prairie Creek and its tributaries. Soil erosion from the bypass resulted in tons of sediment being deposited in downstream areas. Construction of other major highway realignment projects has the potential for similar impacts on other streams.

Modification of the lower two miles of Redwood Creek through channelization and construction of levees has influenced the entire Redwood Creek fishery by eliminating summer rearing habitat at the mouth of the creek. This has most severely affected chinook salmon and coastal cutthroat trout who use the embayment at the mouth of the creek to prepare to enter the ocean. Since 1983, the National Park Service has managed water levels at the mouth of the creek during the summer months to maintain habitat while preventing flooding of adjacent private property. In 1987, construction of a culvert through the south levee was completed as part of fisheries mitigation for the U.S. 101 Bypass project. The culverts reconnect the main channel of Redwood Creek with the south slough, improving summer water quality and helping restore rearing habitat.

Cultural Resources

The prehistoric, historic and contemporary Native American cultural resources of Redwood National Park cover a time span of 4,000 to 6,000 years. Studies of the park cultural resources are summarized in Eidsness, 1988 (see references).

Prehistoric

A significant amount of archeological reconnaissance, as well as a number of archaeological test excavations, have been completed in Redwood National Park. The more than 50 recorded prehistoric cultural resources include: major villages both along the coast and rivers and inland in the northern part of the park and in the Redwood Creek basin; temporary or seasonal camps throughout the park, probably reflecting the use of seasonal or specific resources; trail sites along ridges used as travel routes; and ceremonial or power seeking places. Of these, three coastal villages and the Bald Hills Archeological District, which includes 26 prehistoric archaeological sites, are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The prehistoric cultural resources of the park are significant as a source of information important to the understanding of local and regional prehistory and to theoretical and methodological questions of wider anthropological interest. Equally important, these resources have associational significance for nearby Native American communities whose members include descendants of people whose traditional lands are now included within the park.

Historic

The historic resources representing the major stages of regional land use and social and economic history, are distributed throughout Redwood National Park. Items of early sea trade are present in some of the coastal prehistoric/historic villages. Trails, roads and stage stops associated with early transportation networks are found both in the northern part of Redwood National Park and in the Redwood Creek basin. Mining settlements were established along the coast. Landscaping, structures and equipment associated with homesteading and early ranching are located within the park boundaries as are buildings and support facilities associated with the commercial industries of logging, fishing and dairies. A World War II radar station was established south of the mouth of the Klamath River, now within the park.

Three historic studies have been completed for the park and two historic resources are listed on the National Register of Historic Places: the World War II radar station/observation post and the Old Redwood Highway. The Jonathan Lyons Homestead has been determined to be eligible for listing on the National

Register; a nomination is in process. Two historic trails (Kelsey and Trinidad) may also be eligible for listing on the National Register.

Contemporary Native American Resources

In the vicinity of Redwood National Park, a number of Indian communities are politically active and committed to the continuation of aspects of traditional culture. The prehistoric cultural resources are of great importance to these peoples, not only as part of Native American history but also as places that are still in use. These resources include places, burial grounds and ceremonial sites, all found throughout the park. Important also are certain natural resources which are utilized by the local Indians for traditional purposes, including materials for baskets, ceremonial structures and ceremonial paraphernalia.

Influences

Influences on park cultural resources include: past logging and associated road building activities, park developments including the watershed rehabilitation program and resources management, visitor impacts and interpretation activities. Local Indians, whose peoples traditionally utilized the lands now within the park, are also a factor in the management of cultural resources.

Many of the prehistoric cultural resources have been impacted by activities associated with past logging. Park developments have the potential to further impact these resources. Such developments include removal of roads and erosion control as part of the watershed rehabilitation program, removal of non-native vegetation, revegetation projects, and General Management Plan actions such as trail and campground construction, removal of structures and maintenance activities.

The park has an archeologist on staff. The park carries out its Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act responsibilities in accordance with the 1990 Programmatic Agreement Among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers. All projects which involve disturbance of earth, wetlands or increased visitor impacts are reviewed by park personnel on park project clearance forms. Almost all park projects can be designed in order to avoid impacts to cultural resources. If adverse impacts to cultural resources are unavoidable, archeological excavations are conducted as mitigation of such impacts.

Visitors have the potential to adversely impact cultural resources, primarily through vandalism. Such impacts are avoided through the development of visitor

facilities in areas away from cultural resources and by conservation of cultural resources signing if necessary.

The focus of interpretation in the park is natural resources. Prehistoric, historic and contemporary Native American cultural resources could yield contributions to interpretive projects since these resources are an invaluable record of previous and current peoples' use of the land and the natural resources.

Local Indians, traditionally tied to lands now within Redwood National Park, have concerns (described above) regarding the park's cultural and natural resources. Therefore, the park has and continues to consult with Native American Heritage Advisory Committees on the use of cultural and natural resources within park lands. The park will actively implement the 1987 NPS Native American Relationships Management Policy.

C. Land Uses and Trends

Non-National Park Service owned areas within the exterior, Congressionally authorized, boundaries are listed on the next page. The most significant influence from these non-Federal lands result from the three State parks. Even though the State and national parks are managed on a cooperative basis on the local level in order to minimize overlapping services, there are many examples of duplicated effort and equipment. Consolidation in a single management operation would result in cost savings from the current total Federal/State expenditures. Dual jurisdiction sometimes makes it difficult for the public to understand and enjoy the park. Until transfer of the lands or a management agreement is arranged, the public will be presented with a confusing and piece-meal national park.

NON-NATIONAL PARK SERVICE LANDS

Owner	Acreage
State of California (parks, mineral)	27,739.82
Del Norte County (lands)	59.44
Humboldt County (lands)	29.32
Private [Klamath River, summer fishing camps revested under P.L. 90-545, Section 4(c)]	114.72
State of California (roads and tidelands)	568.70 (roads)*
Del Norte County (roads)	121.84*
Humboldt County (roads)	286.80*
Crescent City Harbor Commission (tidelands)	*

* Publicly owned roads, highways and submerged lands are not included within the 106,000 acreage limit [Sec. 2(a)(as amended)].

Highways and roads within the park also present a significant influence on park management. The mix of tourist, commercial, and heavy truck traffic on some county and State roads detracts from visitor enjoyment of park resources. Highway construction activities, such as the Prairie Creek Bypass initiated in 1984 and slated for completion in 1992, and the proposed realignments of U.S. Highway 101 at Cushing Creek and Wilson Creek Bluffs, involve lengthy planning and implementation sequences, and affect park resources, staff, and visitors.

Public utility rights-of-ways and especially their associated roads infringe upon visitor-use areas and create localized resource problems.

Eighteen retained occupancies (all term) exist within the park; the last ends in 1994. Some of these utilize land identified for visitor-use purposes in the General Management Plan.

Special-use permits have been issued for a variety of uses within the park. Of the 50 permits in effect for the park in 1990, 11 were for special events, 6 are for communication facilities, 8 each for water diversion and road access, 2 for research, 2 for utility lines, and 1 each for filming, stock driveway, firewood loading, maintaining a public trail, materials storage, a residence, operation of a seismometer and radio system, a garage, a stairway and landing, surveying, maintaining signs and a gate, operation of a fire station, and construction of a major highway.

Lands bordering the park are predominately private timberlands with U.S. Forest Service land (Smith River National Recreation Area) adjacent to northeast corner. In addition, rural residential and agriculture land border the park in the vicinity of Crescent City, Klamath, and Orick.

D. Visitor Use Analysis

Visitors to Redwood National Park are counted at 18 different sites throughout the park. These sites include day-use picnic areas, trailheads, information stations, and overnight accommodations (such as the Redwood Hostel). As facilities have been developed and new lands added to the park, the number of counting locations has increased steadily over the years. Redwood National Park's visitor counting procedures were changed as of January 1990, reflecting a survey of visitor use patterns conducted in 1987 and 1988. Persons-per vehicle multipliers and the number of hours day and overnight visitors spend in the park were modified. More important, to account for the observed use of more than one site by a party, the total visitor count was divided by two. The visitor use summary table shows day and overnight recreation use from 1981 through 1990.

As with many other western national parks, 60 percent of the recreational use occurs from late May through early September. Daily and weekly use volumes and patterns are dependent on traffic patterns on U.S. Highway 101. Some of the factors which seem to affect traffic volume and thus park visitation are the weather, the end of the school year, July 4 holiday, the summer salmon run, and gasoline price and availability. Regional recreation events, such as fairs or rodeos, have little effect on park visitation.

Information about visitors to the National and State parks has been obtained through a formal survey in 1977 (USDI, NPS 1978), informal surveys in 1979 and 1987/1988, and observations.

The 1977 survey revealed that about 10 percent of the summer visitors are from the redwood region and 50 percent are from other parts of California. Most of the remainder come from throughout the western states. Almost 10 percent of summer and 5 percent of winter visitors come from states east of the Mississippi.

Canada accounts for 4 percent of the summer and 5 percent of winter visitors. Other foreign visitors account for 0.9 percent of visitation in summer and 0.3 percent in winter. German-speaking visitors appear to be disproportionately represented in these numbers.

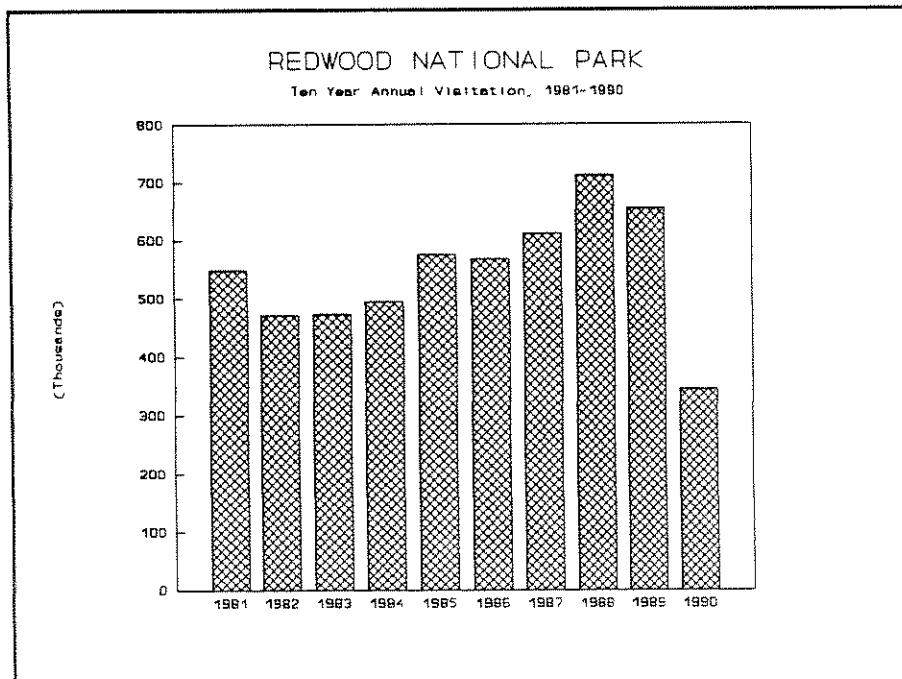
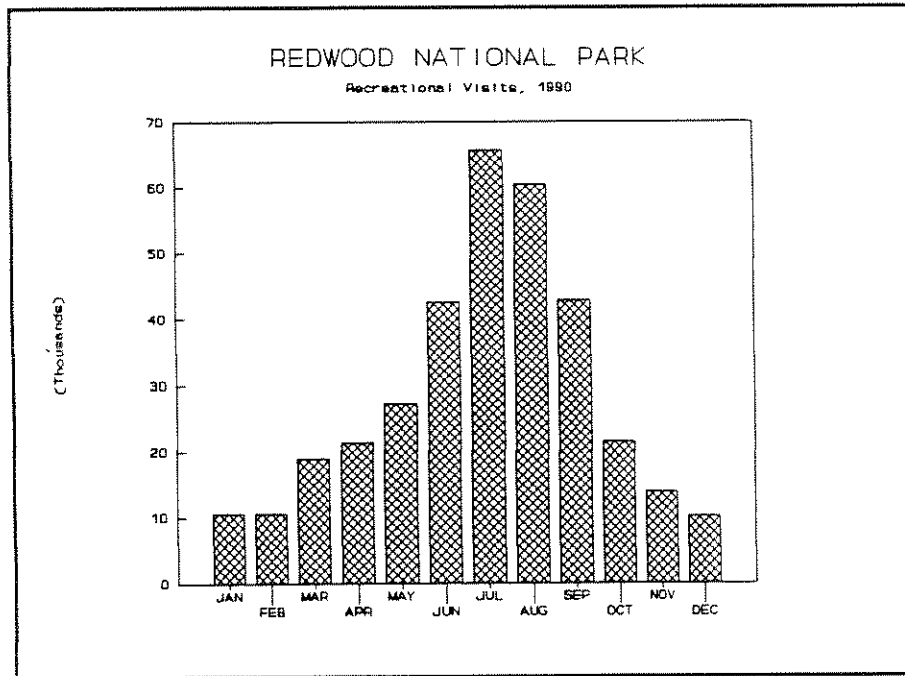
The average party size is about three people in summer, but just over two in winter.

The majority of visitors had been to the park before. About 35 percent of the vehicles sampled were just passing through the park to get to some other destination. About 35 percent of visitors spend less than 24 hours in the region. These people tend to spend only a little more than 2 hours in the park.

Scenic drives and seeing elk are the most popular activities. Other popular activities are taking short walks, seeing redwood trees, the coast and wildlife, relaxing, taking pictures, and picnicking. The places most frequently visited are the Smith River, Stout Grove, Crescent Beach, Klamath River, Coastal Drive, LBJ Grove and Freshwater Lagoon.

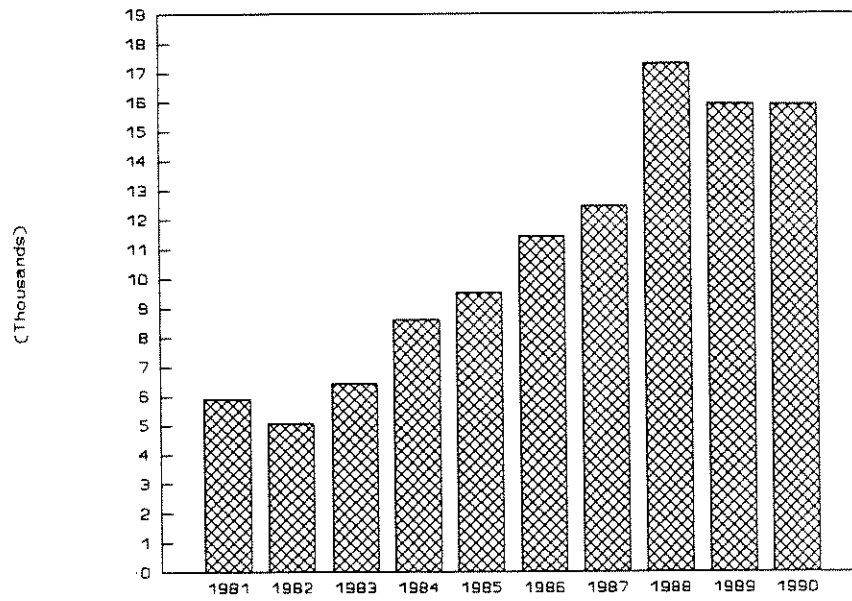
In general, people were satisfied with their experience in the park, although about half indicated that they would like to learn more about the natural history.

Finally, the 1977 survey indicated the main differences between summer and winter visitors are that there are slightly fewer Californians but almost three times as many locals in the park in winter as there are during summer. The size of the average party is smaller during winter and there are more adults of all ages. Almost all of the winter visitors drive through the park without stopping, while about two-thirds of the summer visitors stop.



REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

Overnight Visitor Days, 1981-1990



REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK
VISITOR USE SUMMARY

	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981
JANUARY	10,538	22,476	23,625	24,157	29,358	22,332	25,375	17,830	16,937	19,715
FEBRUARY	10,531	21,193	27,960	27,843	20,158	24,287	26,118	28,523	19,145	19,620
MARCH	18,929	27,392	36,760	36,484	24,977	26,117	18,281	29,423	19,826	27,334
APRIL	21,277	34,238	40,070	44,784	30,979	34,620	38,377	30,364	28,154	42,035
MAY	27,130	56,041	63,621	70,019	66,307	54,206	51,445	44,662	49,894	54,285
JUNE	42,462	91,340	83,479	87,484	75,805	84,116	47,819	59,882	72,978	85,662
JULY	65,704	124,402	134,004	125,254	122,059	122,519	100,309	102,204	103,960	111,169
AUGUST	60,429	110,454	120,082	124,398	121,109	129,026	94,847	92,726	92,899	117,034
SEPTEMBER	42,700	75,835	90,639	77,784	69,640	64,847	67,198	67,344	63,152	69,468
OCTOBER	21,439	40,281	47,473	43,370	54,890	48,172	35,572	34,452	44,066	43,100
NOVEMBER	13,714	26,493	21,375	32,813	34,911	35,596	25,274	25,186	23,402	21,672
DECEMBER	10,036	23,970	23,371	36,511	28,356	31,821	16,168	22,182	15,023	21,723
TOTAL										
RECREATIONAL VISITS	344,889	654,115	712,459	610,897	567,849	575,023	494,871	473,711	471,760	549,461
OVERNIGHT VISITOR DAYS	15,882	15,913	17,313	12,446	11,406	9,505	8,578	6,428	5,048	5,903

* Public Use Reporting procedures were changed as of January 1990. See text for discussion.

E. Facilities and Equipment Analysis

Physical facilities requiring routine maintenance services include the following:

<u>ROADS AND TRAILS</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Roads (paved, gravel, and secondary dirt)	110.74 miles
Trails	85 miles
Bridges (road and trail)	84
Parking Areas	30
Boundary Fencing	149 miles

<u>BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES (NON-HISTORIC)</u>	
Quarters Buildings	17
Public Buildings	5
Administrative Buildings	83
Rented Building	1
Picnic Areas	10
Picnic Area Buildings	15
Improved Grounds	11.6 acres
Campgrounds (Backcountry)	4
Campground (Freshwater)	1

<u>UTILITY SYSTEMS</u>	
Sewage Systems	13
Sewage Systems Buildings	5
Water Systems	12
Water Systems Buildings	13
Energy Systems	76
Radio System	1
Telephone Systems	14

<u>MAJOR EQUIPMENT</u>	
8GSA Leased Vehicles	81
Road Roller	1
Fire Truck	2
Front End Loaders	3
Backhoe/Loaders	2
Brush Chipper	1
Stake Truck, 2-1/2 Tons	1
Portable Saw Mill	1
Tank Truck, 1600 Gallons	1
Mowing Tractors	4
Trailers, Equipment	4
Road Grader	1

HISTORIC STRUCTURES
(on list of classified structures)

	<u>National Register Status</u>
Pozzi's Barn (Alexander's Dairy Barn)	Not Eligible
North Building, WW II Observation Post	On Register
South Building, WW II Observation Post	On Register
Latrine, WW II Observation Post	On Register
Harris House	Not Eligible
Half Barn (Dolason Barn)	Eligible
Lyons Ranch Bunkhouse	In Nomination Process
Lyons Barn	Eligible
Lane Barn	Eligible
A-Frame Barn	Not Eligible
Dooleyville	Not Eligible
Maneze Road Collapsed Barn	Not Eligible

F. Status of Planning

The following table lists the current planning documents for Redwood National Park and the status of each plan.

CURRENT PLANNING DOCUMENTS

Title	Office	Date Approved	Status
General Management Plan	DSC	4/20/81	Needs Updating
Natural and Cultural Resources			
Resources Management Plan	Park	1/88	Needs Updating
Fire Management Plan	Park	9/16/85	Adequate
Watershed Rehabilitation Plan	DSC	3/05/81	Adequate
Watershed Rehabilitation Progress Report	Park	8/24/84	Adequate
Plan for the Future	Park	In Preparation	
Black Bear Management Plan	Park	8/91	Adequate
Bald Hills Vegetation Management Plan	Park	11/91	Adequate
Estuary Management Plan	Park	3/86	Adequate
Water Resources Management Plan	Park	12/30/85	Adequate
Elk Management Plan	Park	In Preparation	Adequate
Historical Structure Preservation Guide	Park	In Preparation	Adequate
Visitor Use			
Backcountry Trails Plan	Park	4/03/84	Needs Updating
Wayside Exhibit Plan	Park/ Contract	In Preparation	
Documented Safety and Health Plan	Park	1982	Adequate
Statement for Interpretation	Park	1991	Adequate
Emergency Operations Plan	Park	1986	Adequate
Search and Rescue Plan	Park	6/19/81	Adequate

CURRENT PLANNING DOCUMENTS, continued

Title	Office	Date Approved	Status
Land Protection			
Land Protection Plan	WRO/ Park	1991	Adequate
Development			
Redwood Information Center DCP	DSC	2/04/83	Adequate
Freshwater Lagoon Spit DCP	DSC	Planning ended 10/23/85	
Freshwater Lagoon Spit Management Plan	Park	1990	Adequate
Requa Alternatives Study	DSC	In Preparation	
SOC/Arcata Consolidation Task Directive	Park	In Preparation	
Special Studies			
K & K Road Relocation	DSC	9/04/81	Adequate
U.S. Highway 101 Bypass EIS	Park/ Caltrans	2/08/84	Adequate
U.S. Highway 101 Relocation EIS-Cushing Creek	Caltrans	In Preparation	
U.S. Highway 101 Relocation EIS-Wilson Creek	Caltrans	In Preparation	

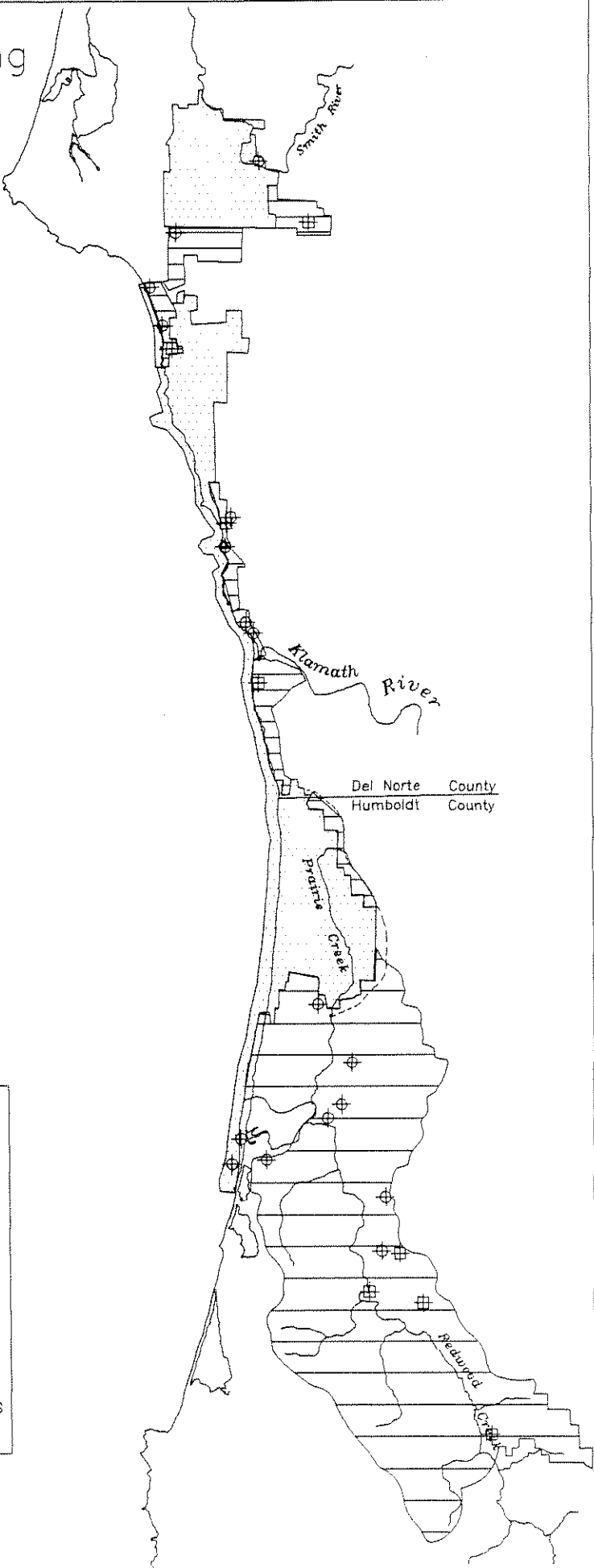
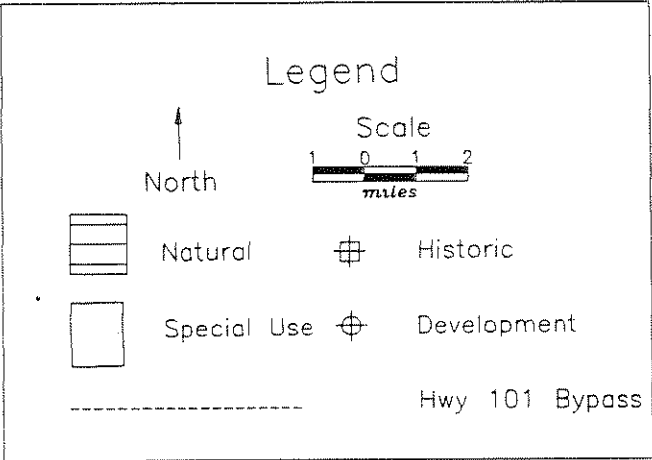
G. Existing Management Zoning

The Existing Management Zoning Map is included on the next page. Four zones are shown on the Existing Management Zoning Map. NPS policies for each zone are summarized.

<u>ZONE</u>	<u>MANAGEMENT POLICY</u>
Natural	The natural zone includes lands and waters that will be managed to conserve natural resources and ecological processes and to provide for their use and enjoyment by the public in ways that do not adversely affect these resources and processes. Development in the natural zone will be limited to dispersed recreational and essential management facilities that have no adverse effect on scenic quality and natural processes and that are essential for management, use, and appreciation of natural resources. With the exception of development and historic enclaves, the vast majority of the Federally-owned park resources are included in the natural zone. Much of the land within the three California State Parks (designated Special Use, below) is managed in accordance with a similar natural zone emphasis.
Historic	The cultural zone includes land that will be managed for the preservation, protection, and interpretation of cultural resources and their settings and to provide for their use and enjoyment by the public. Cultural resources that are key to the purposes of the park will be included in this zone. Other cultural resources, including properties listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, along with resources not eligible for the register, but worth preserving for interpretive or other management purposes, will be included in the zone that best reflects the primary management emphasis of their particular area of the park. Development in the cultural zone must be compatible with preservation and interpretation of cultural values. Consistent with policies for preservation and use of cultural resources, historic structures may be adaptively used for utilitarian or other purposes. Prehistoric cultural resources, which are not mapped, are listed below. Similarly, areas of importance to contemporary Native Americans are neither mapped nor listed.

Existing Management Zoning

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK



ZONE

MANAGEMENT POLICY

Historic,
continued

National Register Properties:

Prehistoric (not mapped)

CA-DNO-1
CA-DNO-14
CA-DNO-15

CA-HUM-434, 440, 447, 452, 443, 448,
442, 444, 446, 479, 451, 453, 478, 480,
482, 484, 490, 450, 234, 525, 528, 530,
531, 663, 664, 685

Historic (mapped)

Redwood Highway
Radar Station B-71
Lyons Ranch Homestead

Other locally important historic resources (mapped):

Kelsey Mining Trail
DeMartin House (now Redwood
Hostel)
Old Trinidad Mining Trail

Development

The development zone includes lands that will be managed to provide and maintain facilities serving park managers and visitors. It will include areas where park development or intensive use may substantially alter the natural environment or the setting for culturally significant resources. Impacts associated with such development will be mitigated to the greatest extent possible. The development zone will encompass the facilities themselves and all associated lands directly modified as a result of their continuing management and use. Development continued zones will be restricted to the smallest areas necessary to accommodate required development and use. New development zones, will be established only after considering alternative sites (including

ZONE

MANAGEMENT POLICY

locations outside the park and locations outside areas with significant natural and cultural resources) and alternative levels of use, facilities, and services.

The following is a list of development sites within the park. The limits of these areas have usually not been established.

Park Development Sites (North to South)

Hiouchi Information Center
Howland Hill Outdoor School
Park Headquarters/Crescent City Information Center
Crescent Beach Picnic Area
Crescent Beach Information Center
Nickel Creek Trailhead/Crescent Beach Overlook
Redwood Hostel
Lagoon Creek Picnic Area
Requa Maintenance Center/Coastal Trailhead
High Bluff Picnic Area
Wolf Creek Outdoor School/Residence
Lost Man Creek Picnic Area
Lady Bird Johnson Grove
Redwood Creek Trailhead
Redwood Information Center/Freshwater Lagoon Spit
South Operations Center
Redwood Creek Overlook
Tall Trees Access Road and Trailhead

Special Use

The special use zone includes lands and water that the National Park Service anticipates will continue to be used for activities not appropriate in other zones or for uses being carried out by other governmental agencies or private interests on lands within exterior park boundaries. NPS administrative control over the use of lands in this zone is either lacking or qualified in terms of permitting uses not covered in the three preceding zones.

At Redwood National Park, the primary special use lands are owned by the State of California, for State parks, tidelands, and roads. One area with two private tracts is at the mouth of the Klamath river. Section III. C., Land Uses and Trends, has a list of non-NPS areas within the exterior, Congressionally authorized boundary.

IV. MAJOR ISSUES

State Parks

Management of State and federal parklands is redundant and confusing to visitors. The National Park Service and California Department of Parks and Recreation have similar administrative, protection, and interpretive staffs which essentially duplicate each other's efforts. In addition, dissimilar signing, regulations, user fees, and publicity causes confusion among visitors. Until transfer of the lands or a management agreement is arranged, the public will be presented with a perplexing and piecemeal national park.

Visitor Facilities, Planning, and Development

Redwood National Park lacks adequate visitor facilities. Even though the General Management Plan was completed and approved in 1981, few of the proposed actions have been implemented. As a result, inadequate facilities are available for visitors to use and enjoy the park. A new General Management Plan and a series of Development Concept Plans are needed to address this issue on a park-wide and site specific basis.

Complicating the planning picture is a lack of understanding of visitor needs. The park lacks a current and reliable profile of visitors, their needs and characteristics. Equally important, the park lacks a clear picture of why people do not visit the park.

Further clouding the issue is the need to coordinate development of visitor-serving facilities on adjacent State park land in order to minimize duplication of services and to reduce direct and indirect impacts on park resources.

Upstream Land Use

Upstream land uses are having a continued impact on downstream park resources. Erosion resulting from the interaction of logging and road construction with unstable terrain and winter storms in the watersheds above the park adversely impacts downstream park resources. Although recent progress has been made with some land owners, greater access to lands upstream of the park remains a priority goal to ensure effective review of timber harvest plans and identification of sediment sources.

Development Pressures

Residential and commercial development of non-productive timber lands and improvement of highway transportation systems, within and immediately adjacent to park boundaries, is becoming a growing concern. Development pressures will affect park resources and visitors, and consume considerable staff resources in complex and lengthy planning and implementation processes.

Redwood Creek Estuary

The Redwood Creek estuary has been impacted by construction of flood control levees. As a result, habitat for anadromous salmonids has been severely reduced. Short-term management and long-term restoration activities could also adversely impact adjacent private lands.

Wildlife

Wildlife populations have been significantly altered by changes in habitat due to logging. Currently, cutover lands offer optimal habitat, especially for large mammals like black bear and Roosevelt elk. As the trees regrow, habitat values will be reduced and numbers of animals will correspondingly decrease. However, problems will result as the animals adjust to their changing habitat.

Black bear/human interactions have increased in number and severity in the past few years, resulting in the removal of several animals. Stringent implementation and enforcement of the Black Bear Management Plan within the park and good communication with neighbors outside the park will be required to prevent problems from increasing.

Roosevelt elk in the Orick area move outside the park to graze on private pastures, breaking down fences and consuming forage. Construction of an elk resistant fence in the Orick valley area has reduced elk movements from the park onto some private pasturelands. Acquisition of property in the scenic corridor north of Orick should reduce depredation problems. The California Department of Fish and Game has the authority to issue kill permits to reduce depredating animals, but is reluctant to do so unless all other means have been used. Trapping and relocating elk to B.L.M. or U.S.F.S. reintroduction sites has been used and may continue as an alternative.

Second Growth Forests

Extensive young second growth forest stands in the park require evaluation and may require manipulation to restore more appropriate species proportions and densities and to remove exotic trees. Site specific thinning and or planting are tools which may be employed to speed the development of a second growth stand which will be a near mimic of the former, old growth logged before park establishment.

Bald Hills Vegetation Management

Within park boundaries, over one-fourth of the area that was prairie and oak woodland in 1850 (approximately 830 acres), is now coniferous forest. Douglas-fir is a rapid invader into these areas and if left undisturbed quickly overtops and out competes shade-intolerant oaks. More than half the remaining oak woodlands already have sufficient Douglas-fir in the understory to convert those areas during the next few decades. A vegetation management plan has been prepared that proposes a mix of management strategies to maintain the diversity of plants and animals that prevailed when the area was first visited by European man.

V. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

To restore and/or maintain the natural ecosystems of the park.

- To continue with biological and physical restoration of park lands severely impacted by past land-use practices.
- To eliminate non-conforming uses within the park.
- To evaluate the changing influence of natural fire on park resources and to cooperate with other agencies and landowners in the implementation of the fire management plan and the use of prescribed fire to restore natural fire effects to park ecosystem.

To minimize the impact on park resources resulting from current human activity outside the park.

- To assess the impact of land use changes on park resources through watershed research and stream monitoring activities in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey.
- To protect the old-growth redwoods and other park resources from the adverse effects of timber harvesting and other activities outside the park through implementation of cooperative agreements and other provisions of Section 3(e) of the park's enabling legislation based on research data and resource management recommendations.
- To cooperate with other agencies and private interests in planning for areas adjacent to the park.
- To cooperate with other agencies and private interests in managing and restoring the Redwood Creek estuary.
- To protect the visual resources and air quality related values of Redwood National Park from impairment by man-caused pollutants.
- To develop a long term baseline resource inventory and monitoring program, permitting evaluation of global climate change and other influences on park resources.

To provide visitor use facilities and services of the kinds and at minimum levels necessary to achieve park purposes consistent with protection of the resource.

- To encourage the development of overnight accommodations and visitor service facilities in environmentally compatible locations in the park's vicinity.
- To cooperate with other agencies in planning for improved transportation and circulation systems on or adjacent to park lands.

To communicate with park visitors before and during their visit through services and facilities that provide an appreciation and understanding of park values.

- To assure that interpretive facilities and services relate to major park themes - "the primeval coastal redwood forests and the streams and seashore with which they are associated."
- To coordinate orientation and information services with those of other Federal, State, local, and private agencies so as to minimize confusion of visitors to the area.

To preserve the prehistoric, historic, and contemporary traditional features that trace human use of the redwood region.

- To develop basic resource information about the park's cultural resources and to manage them in a manner consistent with the natural values for which the park was established.
- To develop a program that interprets the cultural resources of the park.

APPENDIX A

LEGISLATION

Public Law 90-545 - October 2, 1968

An Act to establish a Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes. (82 Stat. 931)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to preserve significant examples of the primeval coastal redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) forests and the streams and seashores with which they are associated for purposes of public inspiration, enjoyment, and scientific study, there is hereby established a Redwood National Park in Del Norte and Humboldt Counties, California.

SEC. 2. (a) The area to be included within the Redwood National Park is that generally depicted on the maps entitled "Redwood National Park," numbered NPS-RED-7114-A and NPS-RED-7114-B, and dated September 1968, copies of which maps shall be kept available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and shall be filed with appropriate officers of Del Norte and Humboldt Counties. The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") may from time to time, with a view to carrying out the purpose of this Act and with particular attention to minimizing siltation of the streams, damage to the timber, and assuring the preservation of the scenery within the boundaries of the national park as depicted on said maps, modify said boundaries, giving notice of any changes involved therein by publication of a revised drawing or boundary description in the Federal Register and by filing said revision with the officers with whom the original maps were filed, but the acreage within said park shall at no time exceed fifty-eight thousand acres, exclusive of submerged lands.

(b) The Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation only all or part of existing publicly owned highways and roads within the boundaries of the park as he may deem necessary for park purposes. Until such highways and roads have been acquired, the Secretary may cooperate with appropriate State and local officials in patrolling and maintaining such roads and highways.

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and interests in land within the boundaries of the Redwood National Park and, in addition thereto, not more than ten acres outside of those boundaries for an administrative site or sites. Such acquisition may be by donation, purchase with appropriated or donated funds, exchange, or otherwise, but lands and interests in land owned by the State of California may be acquired only by donation.

section to acquire such areas for the purposes of this Act.

(c) If any individual tract or parcel of land acquired is partly inside and partly outside the boundaries of the park or the administrative site the Secretary may, in order to minimize the payment of severance damages, acquire the whole of the tract or parcel and exchange that part of it which is outside the boundaries for land or interests in land inside the boundaries or for other land or interests in land acquired pursuant to this Act, and dispose of so much thereof as is not so utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 377), as amended (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.). The cost of any land so acquired and disposed of shall not be charged against the limitation on authorized appropriations contained in section 10 of this Act.

(d) The Secretary is further authorized to acquire, as provided in subsection (a) of this section, lands and interests in land bordering both sides of the highway between the present southern boundary of Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park and a point on Redwood Creek near the town of Orick to a depth sufficient to maintain or to restore a screen of trees between the highway and the land behind the screen and the activities conducted thereon.

(e) In order to afford as full protection as is reasonably possible to the timber, soil, and streams within the boundaries of the park, the Secretary is authorized, by any of the means set out in subsections (a) and (c) of this section, to acquire interests in land from, and to enter into contracts and cooperative agreements with, the owners of land on the periphery of the park and on watersheds tributary to streams within the park designed to assure that the consequences of forestry management, timbering, land use, and soil conservation practices conducted thereon, or of the lack of such practices, will not adversely affect the timber, soil, and streams within the park as aforesaid. As used in this subsection, the term "interests in land" does not include fee title unless the Secretary finds that the cost of a necessary less-than-fee interest would be disproportionately high as compared with the estimated cost of the fee. No acquisition other than by donation shall be effectuated and no contract or cooperative agreement shall be executed by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of this subsection until sixty days after he has notified the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of his intended action and of the costs and benefits to the United States involved therein.

SEC. 4. (a) The owner of improved property on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary under this Act

(b)(1) Effective on the date of enactment of this Act, there is hereby vested in the United States all right, title, and interest in, and the right to immediate possession of, all real property within the park boundaries designated in maps NPS-RED-7114-A and NPS-RED-7114-B, except real property owned by the State of California or a political subdivision thereof and except as provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection. The Secretary shall allow for the orderly termination of all operations on real property acquired by the United States under this subsection, and for the removal of equipment, facilities, and personal property therefrom.

(2) The United States will pay just compensation to the owner of any real property taken by paragraph (1) of this subsection. Such compensation shall be paid either: (A) by the Secretary of the Treasury from money appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, including money appropriated to the Fund pursuant to section 4(b) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended, subject to the appropriation limitation in section 10 of this Act, upon certification to him by the Secretary of the agreed negotiated value of such property, or the valuation of the property awarded by judgment, including interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the date of taking the property to the date of payment therefor; or (B) by the Secretary, if the owner of the land concurs, with any federally owned property available to him for purposes of exchange pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of this Act; or (C) by the Secretary using any combination of such money or federally owned property. Any action against the United States for the recovery of just compensation for the land and interests therein taken by the United States by this subsection shall be brought in the Court of Claims as provided in title 28, United States Code, section 1491.

(3) Subsection 3(b) shall apply to ownerships of fifty acres or less only if such ownerships are held or occupied primarily for nonresidential or nonagricultural purposes, and if the Secretary gives notice to the owner within sixty days after the effective date of this Act of the application of this subsection. Notice by the Secretary shall be deemed to have been made as of the effective date of this Act. The district court of the United States for that district in which such ownerships are located shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any action brought by any person having an interest therein for damages occurring by reason of the temporary application of this paragraph between the effective date of this Act and the date upon which the Secretary gives such notice. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as affecting the authority of the Secretary under subsections (a) and (c) of this

may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain for himself and his heirs and assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a definite term of not more than twenty-five years or, in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner or the death of his spouse, whichever is later. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. Unless the property is wholly or partially donated to the United States, the Secretary shall pay the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of acquisition minus the fair market value on that date of the right retained by the owner. A right retained pursuant to this section shall be subject to termination by the Secretary upon his determination that it is being exercised in a manner inconsistent with the purpose of this Act, and it shall terminate by operation of law upon the Secretary's notifying the holder of the right of such determination and tendering to him an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the right which remains unexpired.

(b) The term "improved property", as used in this section, means a detached, noncommercial residential dwelling, the construction of which was begun before October 9, 1967, together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is situated, the said land being in the same ownership as the dwelling, as the Secretary shall designate to be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on the land so designated.

(c) The Secretary shall have, with respect to any real property acquired by him in sections 5 and 8, township 13 north, range 1 east, Humboldt meridian, authority to sell or lease the same to the former owner under such conditions and restrictions as will assure that it is not utilized in a manner or for purposes inconsistent with the national park.

SEC. 5. In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property within the boundaries of the park, and outside of such boundaries within the limits prescribed in this Act. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may acquire such property from the grantor by exchange for any federally owned property under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in California, except property needed for public use and management, which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal, or any federally owned property he may designate within the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit in Del Norte County, California, except

that section known and designated as the Yurok Experimental Forest, consisting of approximately nine hundred and thirty-five acres. Such federally owned property shall also be available for use by the Secretary in lieu of, or together with, cash in payment of just compensation for any real property taken pursuant to section 3(b) of this Act. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal or, if they are not approximately equal, the value shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require. Through the exercise of his exchange authority, the Secretary shall, to the extent possible, minimize economic dislocation and the disruption of the grantor's commercial operations.

SEC. 6. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within any of the areas described in sections 2 and 3 of this Act may, with the concurrence of the head of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for use by him in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 7. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall have the same authority with respect to contracts for the acquisition of land and interests in land for the purposes of this Act as was given the Secretary of the Treasury for other land acquisitions by section 34 of the Act of May 30, 1908 (35 Stat. 545; 40 U.S.C. 261), and the Secretary and the owner of land to be acquired under this Act may agree that the purchase price will be paid in periodic installments over a period that does not exceed ten years, with interest on the unpaid balance thereof at a rate which is not in excess of the current average market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States with remaining periods to maturity comparable to the average maturities on the installments.

(b) Judgments against the United States for amounts in excess of the deposit in court made in condemnation actions shall be subject to the provisions of section 1302 of the Act of July 27, 1956 (70 Stat. 694), as amended (31 U.S.C. 724a), and the Act of June 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 979), as amended (28 U.S.C. 2414, 2517).

SEC. 8. The present practice of the California Department of Parks and Recreation of maintaining memorial groves of redwood trees named for benefactors of the State redwood parks shall be continued by the Secretary in the Redwood National Park.

SEC. 9. The Secretary shall administer the Redwood National Park in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.

Sec. 10. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated \$92,000,000 for land acquisition to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Approved October 2, 1968.

Legislative History

House Reports: No. 1630 (Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs) and No. 1596 (Committee of Conference).

Senate Report No. 641 (Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs).
Congressional Record:

Vol. 113 (1967): Oct. 13, Nov. 1, considered and passed Senate.

Vol. 114 (1968):

July 15, considered and passed House, amended.

Sept. 12, House agreed to conference report.

Sept. 19, Senate agreed to conference report.

Public Law 95-250
95th Congress

An Act

To amend the Act of October 2, 1968, an Act to establish a Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes.

Mar. 27, 1978
[H.R. 3813]

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

TITLE I

SEC. 101. (a) In order to protect existing irreplaceable Redwood National Park resources from damaging upslope and upstream land uses, to provide a land base sufficient to insure preservation of significant examples of the coastal redwood in accordance with the original intent of Congress, and to establish a more meaningful Redwood National Park for the use and enjoyment of visitors, the Act entitled "An Act to establish a Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for other purposes", approved October 2, 1968 (82 Stat. 931), is amended as follows:

(1) In subsection 2(a) after "September 1968," insert "and the area indicated as 'Proposed Additions' on the map entitled 'Additional Lands, Redwood National Park, California', numbered 167-80005-D and dated March 1978."

(2) In section 2, subsection (a), delete "fifty-eight thousand" and substitute "one hundred and six thousand" and delete the period at the end of the subsection and add "and publicly owned highways and roads." In section 2, subsection (b), delete "by donation only". At the end of section 2, insert the following new subsection "(c)":

"(c) Within the area outside the boundaries of Redwood National Park indicated as the 'Park Protection Zone' on the map entitled 'Proposed Additions, Redwood National Park, California', numbered 167-80005-D and dated March 1978, the Secretary is authorized to acquire lands and interests in land: *Provided*, That lands may be acquired from a willing seller or upon a finding by the Secretary that failure to acquire all or a portion of such lands could result in physical damage to park resources and following notice to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives. Any lands so acquired shall be managed in a manner which will maximize the protection of the resources of Redwood National Park, and in accordance with the Act of October 21, 1976 (90 Stat. 2743). Acquisition of a parcel of land under the authority of this subsection shall not as a result of such acquisition diminish the right of owners of adjacent lands to the peaceful use and enjoyment of their land and shall not confer authority upon the Secretary to acquire additional lands except as provided in this subsection."

(3) In subsection 3(a), delete the period at the end of the second sentence and add the following: "which donation of lands or interest in lands may be accepted in the discretion of the Secretary subject to such preexisting reverts and other conditions as may appear in the

Redwood
National Park,
expansion.
Employment
program.

16 USC 79a.
Boundaries.
16 USC 79b.

Park Protection
Zone, land
acquisition.

Notice to
congressional
committees.

43 USC 1701.

16 USC 79c.

title to these lands held by the State of California, and such other reverters and conditions as may be consistent with the use and management of the donated lands as a portion of Redwood National Park. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may expend appropriated funds for the management of and for the construction, design, and maintenance of permanent improvements on such lands and interests in land as are donated by the State of California in a manner not inconsistent with such reverters and other conditions."

Vested and
possessory rights
in certain real
property.
16 USC 79c.

(4) In subsection 3(b)(1), after "NPS-RED-7114-B", insert "and effective on the date of enactment of this phrase, there is hereby vested in the United States all right, title, and interest in, and the right to immediate possession of, all real property within the area indicated as 'Proposed Additions' on the map entitled 'Additional Lands, Redwood National Park, California', numbered 167-80005-D and dated March 1978, and all right, title, and interest in, and the right to immediate possession of the down tree personal property (trees severed from the ground by man) severed prior to January 1, 1975, or subsequent to January 31, 1978, within the area indicated as 'Proposed Additions' on the map entitled 'Additional Lands, Redwood National Park, California', numbered 167-80005-D and dated March 1978."

At the end of subsection 3(b)(1), insert the following new paragraphs: "Down tree personal property severed subsequent to December 31, 1974, and prior to February 1, 1978 may be removed in accordance with applicable State and Federal law, or other applicable licenses, permits, and existing agreements, unless the Secretary determines that the removal of such down timber would damage second growth resources or result in excessive sedimentation in Redwood Creek: *Provided, however*, That down timber lying in stream beds may not be removed without permission of the Secretary: *Provided*, That such removal shall also be subject to such reasonable conditions as may be required by the Secretary to insure the continued availability of raw materials to Redwoods United, Incorporated, a nonprofit corporation located in Manila, California."

"The Secretary shall permit, at existing levels and extent of access and use, continued access and use of each acquired segment of the B line, L line, M line, and K and K roads by each current affected woods employer or its successor in title and interest: *Provided*, That such use is limited to forest and land management and protection purposes, including timber harvesting and road maintenance. The Secretary shall permit, at existing levels and extent of access and use, continued access and use of acquired portions of the Bald Hills road by each current affected woods employer or its successor in title and interest: *Provided further*, That nothing in this sentence shall diminish the authority of the Secretary to otherwise regulate the use of the Bald Hills road."

Just
compensation.
Jurisdiction.
16 USC 79c.

(5) In subsection 3(b)(2), delete the last sentence and add the following sentences at the end of the paragraph: "Any action against the United States with regard to the provisions of this Act and for the recovery of just compensation for the lands and interests therein taken by the United States, and for the down tree personal property taken, shall be brought in the United States district court for the district where the land is located without regard to the amount claimed. The United States may initiate proceedings at any time seeking a determination of just compensation in the district court in the manner provided by sections 1358 and 1403 of title 28, United States Code, and may deposit in the registry of the court the estimated just compensation, or a part thereof, in accordance with the procedure gen-

erally described by section 258a of title 40, United States Code. Interest shall not be allowed on such amounts as shall have been paid into the court. In the event that the Secretary determines that the fee simple title to any property (real or personal) taken under this section is not necessary for the purposes of this Act, he may, with particular attention to minimizing the payment of severance damages and to allow for the orderly removal of down timber, revest title to such property subject to such reservations, terms, and conditions, if any, as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act, and may compensate the former owner for no more than the fair market value of the rights so reserved, except that the Secretary may not revest title to any property for which just compensation has been paid; or, the Secretary may sell at fair market value without regard to the requirements of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, such down timber as in his judgment may be removed without damage to the park, the proceeds from such sales being credited to the Treasury of the United States. If the State of California designates a right-of-way for a bypass highway around the eastern boundary of Prairie Creek Redwood State Park prior to October 1, 1984, the Secretary is authorized and directed to acquire such lands or interests in lands as may be necessary for such a highway and, subject to such conditions as the Secretary may determine are necessary to assure the adequate protection of Redwood National Park, shall thereupon donate the designated right-of-way to the State of California for a new bypass highway from a point south of Prairie Creek Redwood State Park through the drainage of May Creek and Boyes Creek to extend along the eastern boundary of Prairie Creek Redwood State Park within Humboldt County. Such acreage as may be necessary in the judgment of the Secretary for this conveyance, and for a buffer thereof, shall be deemed to be a publicly owned highway for purposes of section 101(a)(2) of this amendment effective on the date of enactment of this section.”.

(6) In subsection 3(e), delete “sixty days” in the last sentence and add the following sentences at the end of the subsection: “Effective on the date of enactment of this sentence, there are made available from the amounts provided in section 10 herein or as may be hereafter provided such sums as may be necessary for the acquisition of interests in land. Effective on October 1, 1978, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the implementation of contracts and cooperative agreements pursuant to this subsection: *Provided*, That it is the express intent of Congress that the Secretary shall to the greatest degree possible insure that such contracts and cooperative agreements provide for the maximum retention of senior employees by such owners and for their utilization in rehabilitation and other efforts. The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, is further authorized, pursuant to contract or cooperative agreement with agencies of the Federal Executive, the State of California, any political or governmental subdivision thereof, any corporation, not-for-profit corporation, private entity or person, to initiate, provide funds, equipment, and personnel for the development and implementation of a program for the rehabilitation of areas within and upstream from the park contributing significant sedimentation because of past logging disturbances and road conditions, and, to the extent feasible, to reduce risk of damage to streamside areas adjacent to Redwood Creek and for other reasons: *Provided further*, That authority to make payments under this subsection shall be effective only to such extent or in such amounts as are provided in advance in appro-

Interest.
Title revestment.

Down timber,
sale.
40 USC 471 note.

Highway right-of-
way, land
acquisition.

Land acquisition,
availability of
funds.
16 USC 79c.
16 USC 79j.

Contracts and
agreements,
appropriation
authorization.
Retention of
senior employees.

Land
rehabilitation,
contracts and
cooperative
agreements.

Erosion and
sedimentation
study.

appropriation Acts. Such contracts or cooperative agreements shall be subject to such other conditions as the Secretary may determine necessary to assure the adequate protection of Redwood National Park generally, and to provide employment opportunities to those individuals affected by this taking and to contribute to the economic revival of Del Norte and Humboldt Counties in northern California. The Secretary shall undertake and publish studies on erosion and sedimentation originating within the hydrographic basin of Redwood Creek with particular effort to identify sources and causes, including differentiation between natural and man-aggravated conditions, and shall adapt his general management plan to benefit from the results of such studies. The Secretary, or the Secretary of Agriculture, where appropriate, shall also manage any additional Federal lands under his jurisdiction that are within the hydrographic basin of Redwood Creek in a manner which will minimize sedimentation which could affect the park, and in coordination with plans for sediment management within the basin. To effectuate the provisions of this subsection, and to further develop scientific and professional information and data concerning the Redwood Forest ecosystem, and the various factors that may affect it, the Secretary may authorize access to the area subject to this subsection by designated representatives of the United States."

16 USC 1a-1.

16 USC 1b, 1c.

16 USC 1.

(b) The first section of the Act of August 18, 1970 (84 Stat. 825), is amended by adding the following: "Congress further reaffirms, declares, and directs that the promotion and regulation of the various areas of the National Park System, as defined in section 2 of this Act, shall be consistent with and founded in the purpose established by the first section of the Act of August 25, 1916, to the common benefit of all the people of the United States. The authorization of activities shall be construed and the protection, management, and administration of these areas shall be conducted in light of the high public value and integrity of the National Park System and shall not be exercised in derogation of the values and purposes for which these various areas have been established, except as may have been or shall be directly and specifically provided by Congress."

Effective date.
16 USC 79c-1.
16 USC 79a.

16 USC 79c.

(c) Notwithstanding any provision of the Act of October 2, 1968, *supra*, the vesting in the United States of all right, title, and interest in, and the right to immediate possession of, all real property and all down tree personal property within the area indicated as "Proposed Additions" on the map entitled "Additional Lands, Redwood National Park, California," numbered 167-80005-D and dated March 1978, as established by subsection (a)(4) of the first section of this Act, shall be effective on the date of enactment of this section. The provisions of subsection 3(b)(3) of the Act of October 2, 1968, *supra*, shall also relate to the effective date of this section. From the appropriations authorized for fiscal year 1978 and succeeding fiscal years such sums as may be necessary may be expended for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands, and down tree personal property, authorized to be acquired, or acquired, pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

Economic impact
study.
16 USC 79k.

SEC. 102. (a) The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, shall conduct an analysis of appropriate Federal actions that may be necessary or desirable to mitigate any adverse economic impacts to public and private segments of the local economy, other than the owners of properties taken by this Act, as a result of the addition of property to Redwood National Park under the first section of this Act. The Secretaries shall also consider the benefits of making grants or entering into contracts or cooperative agreements with the State of California or Del Norte and Humboldt

Counties as provided by subsection (b) for the purpose of development and implementation of a program of forest resource improvement and utilization, including, but not limited to, reforestation, erosion control, and other forest land conservation measures, fisheries and fish and wildlife habitat improvements, and wood energy facilities. Not later than January 1, 1979, the Secretary shall submit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate a report of his analysis, including his recommendations with respect to actions that should be taken to mitigate any significant short-term and long-term adverse effects on the local economy caused by such addition.

Report, submittal to Congress.

(b) The Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor, in consultation with the Secretary, and pursuant to his study, shall apply such existing programs as are necessary and appropriate to further mitigate identified employment and other adverse economic impacts on public and private segments of the local economy, other than with regard to the payment of just compensation to the owners of properties taken by this Act and by the Act of October 2, 1968, *supra*. In addition to the land rehabilitation and employment provisions of this Act, which should have a substantial positive economic effect on the local economy, the Secretaries of Commerce and Labor are further authorized and directed to implement existing authorities to establish employment programs, pursuant to such grants, contracts and cooperative agreements with agencies of the Federal Executive, the State of California, any political or governmental subdivision thereof, any corporation, not-for-profit corporation, private entity or person, for the development and implementation of such programs, as, in the discretion of the Secretaries of Commerce and Labor, may be necessary to provide employment opportunities to those individuals affected by this taking and to contribute to the economic revival of Del Norte and Humboldt Counties, in northern California. Effective on October 1, 1978, there are authorized such sums as may be necessary to carry out the employment and economic mitigation provisions of this Act: *Provided*, That the authority to make payments under this section shall be effective only to such extent or in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriation Acts.

Employment and economic mitigation programs.

16 USC 79a.

Appropriation authorization.

(c) The Secretary of Agriculture within one year after the date of enactment of this Act, shall prepare and transmit to Congress a study of timber harvest scheduling alternatives for the Six Rivers National Forest. Such alternatives shall exclude the timber inventories now standing on units of the Wilderness Preservation System and shall be consistent with laws applicable to management of the national forests. In developing the alternatives, the Secretary shall take into consideration economic, silvicultural, environmental, and social factors.

Timber harvest study, Six Rivers National Forest. 16 USC 79k note. Transmittal to Congress.

PREFERENTIAL HIRING

SEC. 103. (a) In order to utilize the skills of individuals presently working in the woods and in the mills to the greatest degree possible to both ease the personal economic effects of this taking, and to assist in the necessary rehabilitation, protection, and improvement of lands acquired by this Act through implementation of sound rehabilitation and land use practices, the Secretary shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of seven full-time and thirty-one temporary personnel to assist in carrying out such programs necessary for the protection and enhancement of Redwood National Park. In filling these positions, preference shall be given to affected employees (as defined in title II of this Act) for a period ending on September 30, 1984, notwithstanding applicable civil service laws and regulations.

16 USC 79f.

(b) In order to effectively administer the expanded Redwood National Park created by this Act in a manner that will provide maximum protection to its resources and to provide for maximum visitor use and enjoyment to ease the local economic effects of this taking, the Secretary shall have power to appoint and fix the compensation of two full-time and twenty temporary employees in the competitive service. In filling these positions, preference shall be given to affected employees (as defined in title II) for a period ending on September 30, 1984, notwithstanding applicable civil service laws and regulations. The Secretary shall further have power to appoint and fix the compensation of an additional thirty-two full-time and forty temporary employees in the competitive service as provided by this subsection at the time of the donation of those park lands or interests in land owned by the State of California as are within the boundaries of Redwood National Park as provided herein. In filling these positions, preference shall be given to those State employees affected by this transfer for a period not to exceed six years from the date of transfer: permanent State civil service employees shall be provided the opportunity to transfer to a comparable Federal civil service classification notwithstanding applicable civil service laws and regulations.

Civilian jobs.

(c) An affected employee shall be given full consideration for certain civilian jobs as provided in this section both with the Federal Government and with those private employers that have certain undertakings or programs that involve Federal participation or approval for the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending September 30, 1984, if the positions will be primarily located in Humboldt or Del Norte Counties or other counties in California adjacent thereto, and if the employee is otherwise qualified under this section.

Notice, job
availability.

(d) (1) Any Federal agency that is creating or filling a civilian Federal job that is within the scope of clause (2) (A) of this subsection, pursuant to contract, civil service merit system, or otherwise, that will be primarily located in Humboldt or Del Norte Counties, California, or other counties in California adjacent thereto, must provide notice in advance of the availability of that job and must provide qualified affected employee applicants for these positions with full consideration for these positions if the further conditions set forth in clause (2) (B) of this subsection are met. The notice required by this paragraph shall be as provided by applicable law and regulation through the offices of the Employment and Training Services located in Humboldt and Del Norte Counties, California, and through such other means as are likely to gain the attention of affected employees.

Consideration for
employment,
conditions.

(2) Consideration for employment under this section shall be provided under the following conditions:

(A) the job involves skills and training that could reasonably be expected to have been gained by individuals who have been employed as logging and related woods employees or sawmill, plywood, and other wood processing employees, or office employees, or that can reasonably be expected to be gained while so employed, or pursuant to retraining as provided herein; and

(B) the applicant has the ability, or can reasonably be expected to have the ability after appropriate training of reasonable duration as further provided herein, to perform the duties of the job: *Provided*, That the full consideration shall not be required with respect to those affected employee applicants requiring training

in a situation where the schedule for completion of the work is such that the period during which said employee can reasonably be expected to work following completion of training is determined by the Secretary to be incommensurate with the time and funds required to provide said employee with the necessary training.

(e) (1) Any Federal agency involved in the manner provided herein with a private employer responsible for filing an employment position that is within the scope of clause (2) (A) of subsection (d), above, that will be primarily located in Humboldt or Del Norte Counties, or other counties in California adjacent thereto, is directed to require that any Federal contracts, grants, subsidies, loans, or other forms of funding assistance, and any Federal lease, permit, license, certificate, or other entitlement for use, not constituting an existing property right as of the date of enactment of this Act, that is a condition to or a requirement of the conduct of harvesting and related activities or replanting and land rehabilitation or the conduct of wood processing and related activities or the conduct of highway construction and related activities shall be subject to and conditioned upon said private employer giving full consideration to affected employees as provided herein.

Private
employers.

(2) Any private employer who participates with a Federal agency in the manner described above and who is, accordingly, subject to the requirements as provided herein, shall—

(A) provide notice of the availability of those jobs described in subsection (d) (2) (A) in the manner generally provided by subsection (d) (1); and

(B) provide full consideration to qualified affected employee applicants for these positions if the further conditions established by clause (2) (B) of subsection (d) are met.

(f) The Secretary is directed to seek and authorized to enter into agreements with affected employers and industry employers providing that full consideration shall be given with respect to the employment of affected employees who had been employed by affected employers in jobs that may become available in Humboldt and Del Norte Counties and other counties adjacent thereto. The execution and carrying out of such an agreement, or the giving of full consideration to the employment of affected employees under subsection (c) of this section, shall not subject an employer to any additional liability or obligations under any Federal or State equal employment law, rule, regulation, or order.

Employer
agreements.

(g) (1) The Secretary, except as otherwise provided, shall be responsible for the implementation of this section and—

(A) is authorized and directed to make needed training available, upon application, to an affected employee applicant who, although not presently qualified for a position, can be reasonably expected to be qualified after appropriate training;

Training.

(B) is authorized to take such actions as may be necessary to ensure that an affected employee is not denied full consideration because of the need for training where there is no substantial reason to believe that the applicant would be unable to perform the duties of the job after proper training. If the job is one which must be filled while the affected employee would be in training, the Secretary shall encourage the employer to fill the job only on a temporary basis subject to the successful completion of the training by the affected employee;

(C) shall require that, in a case in which two or more affected

Greatest service
preference.

	employee applicants have approximately equal qualifications for a job for which they are to receive full consideration, that applicant with the greatest creditable service shall be given preference among those applicants entitled to full consideration; and
Noncompliance.	(D) upon the filing of a complaint by an employee who alleges that said employee's rights to full consideration were disregarded, the Secretary shall make a finding on the merits of such complaint. If it is determined that there has been noncompliance with this section, the Secretary shall take such action as may be appropriate to correct the situation.
Job opening, agency notification.	(2) To assist in implementing this section, agencies shall notify the Secretary, in advance, of any job opening as provided for by subsection (d) and of any Federal commitment as provided for by subsection (e).
	(3) The Secretary shall—
	(A) seek the cooperation of the State of California and the county and local governments within Humboldt and Del Norte Counties in the implementation of the provisions of this section and in the adoption of similar provisions for full consideration of affected employees with regard to State, county, and local jobs and activities; and
Union liaison.	(B) appoint, from among nominees proposed by certified or recognized unions representing employees, a person or persons who shall serve as the Secretary's liaison with employees and their union and as consultant to the Secretary with regard to the administration of those provisions of this Act for which the Secretary is responsible.
Judicial review.	(h) An employee, a group of employees, a certified or recognized union, or an authorized representative of such employee or group, aggrieved by any determination by the Secretary under this Act shall be entitled to judicial review of such determination in the same manner and under the same conditions as provided by section 250 of The Trade Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 2029).
19 USC 2101.	(i) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect any additional or alternative rights under a law, regulation, or contract (including, but not limited to, veteran preference and contracts between private employers and unions) in effect as of the date of enactment of this Act, and the implementation of this section shall be carried out in accord with applicable civil service laws and regulations except as otherwise provided for in this section. Employees appointed to Federal jobs pursuant to this section shall have their compensation fixed at rates not to exceed that now or hereafter prescribed for the highest rate of grade 15 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code.
Annual report, submittal to Congress. 16 USC 79m.	SEC. 104. (a) The Secretary shall submit an annual written report to the Congress on January 1, 1979, and annually thereafter for ten years, reporting on the status of payment by the Secretary for real property acquired pursuant to section 101(a)(4) and section 101(a)(2) of this amendment; the status of the actions taken regarding land management practices and watershed rehabilitation efforts authorized by section 101(a)(6) and section 102(b) of this amendment; the status of the efforts to mitigate adverse economic impacts as directed by this Act; this status of National Park Service employment requirements as authorized by section 103 of this amendment; the status of the new bypass highway and of the agreement for the donation of the

State park lands as contemplated by section 101(a)(5) of this amendment; and, the status of the National Park Service general management plan for the park.

(b) No later than January 1, 1980, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives, and to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, a comprehensive general management plan for Redwood National Park, to include but not be limited to the following:

General management plan, submittal to congressional committees.

(1) the objectives, goals, and proposed actions designed to assure the preservation and perpetuation of a natural redwood forest ecosystem;

(2) the type and level of visitor use to be accommodated by the park, by specific area, with specific indications of carrying capacities consistent with the protection of park resources;

(3) the type, extent, and estimated cost of development proposed to accommodate visitor use and to protect the resource, to include anticipated location of all major development areas, roads, and trails; and

(4) the specific locations and types of foot trail access to the Tall Trees Grove, of which one route shall, unless shown by the Secretary to be inadvisable, principally traverse the east side of Redwood Creek through the essentially virgin forest, connecting with the roadhead on the west side of the park east of Orick.

SEC. 105. Effective on October 1, 1978, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated \$33,000,000 to carry out the rehabilitation provisions of this Act.

Appropriation authorization.
16 USC 79n.

SEC. 106. (a) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for certain payments to be made to local governments by the Secretary of the Interior based upon the amount of certain public lands within the boundaries of such locality", approved October 20, 1976 (90 Stat. 2662), the Secretary is authorized and directed to make payments on a fiscal year basis to each unit of local government, in the manner provided by the Act of October 20, 1976, in which lands owned by the United States within Redwood National Park are located. Such payments may be used for any governmental purpose. The amount of such payments shall be computed as provided in subsections (b) and (c).

Payments to local governments.
16 USC 79o.

31 USC 1601.

(b) Payment made for any fiscal year to a unit of local government shall include that amount determined pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of the Act of October 20, 1976.

31 USC 1602.

(c) Payment made for any fiscal year to a unit of local government shall also include that amount determined pursuant to the provisions of section 3 of the Act of October 20, 1976: *Provided, however*, That any amount computed as provided by section 3(c)(1) of the Act of October 20, 1976, but not paid because of the limitation of subsection (c)(2) and subsection (d) of that section shall be carried forward and shall be applied to future years in which this portion of the total payment would not otherwise equal the amount of real property taxes assessed and levied on such property during the last full fiscal year before the fiscal year in which such land or interest was acquired for addition to Redwood National Park until such amount is exhausted.

31 USC 1603.
Payment carry forward.

31 USC 1602.

(d) The Redwoods Community College District shall be considered as an affected school district for purpose of section 3(a) of the Act of October 20, 1976, as amended herein.

31 USC 1602.
Redwoods United, Inc.,
Manila, Cal.
16 USC 79p.

SEC. 107. The Secretary is further authorized, and the Congress specifically directs that it shall be a purpose of this Act, that the com-

munity services and employment opportunities provided by Redwoods United, Incorporated, a nonprofit corporation located in Manila, California, shall be maintained at the present rate of employment to the greatest degree practicable.

Just
compensation.
16 USC 79q.

SEC. 108. The Congress further acknowledges and directs that the full faith and credit of the United States is pledged to the prompt payment of just compensation as provided for by the fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States for those lands and properties taken by this Act.

16 USC 79k note.

SEC. 109. Unless otherwise indicated hereinbefore, a reference to the Secretary will refer to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, except in subsections 103(d) through 103(i), where a reference to the Secretary will refer to the Secretary of the Department of Labor.

Title II of P.L. 95-250, which deals with mitigation of adverse economic impacts, has not been reprinted.

APPENDIX B

REFERENCES

References Cited

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U.S. Department of the Interior. 1986. Bear Management Plan and Environmental Assessment, Redwood National Park. National Park Service, Redwood National Park. Crescent City, California. 20 pp.

U.S. Department of the Interior. 1988. Redwood National Park Resources Management Plan. National Park Service, Redwood National Park. Crescent City, California. 275 pp.

U.S. Department of the Interior. 1984. Land Protection Plan, Redwood National Park. National Park Service, Western Regional Office. San Francisco, California. 16 pp.

Scientific and Technical Reports

Redwood National Park, along with staff of other agencies and universities and private individuals have published in excess of 100 articles and reports dealing with scientific and resources management issues at Redwood National Park. A bibliography of Redwood National Park staff publications is available separately.

APPENDIX C

FORMER MAJOR ISSUES

Smith River Power Company

In 1986, Smith River Power Company proposed extending a powerline from Smith River, California to Orick, California through Redwood National Park. The line would be placed underground in State highway and park road shoulders within the Congressionally authorized boundary of Redwood National Park. Adverse impacts to scenic resources, park management responsibilities, coastal stability, old growth redwoods, cultural resources and stream resources may occur.

1991 update: Caltrans issued an encroachment permit to Smith River Power in early 1991. Construction of the powerline commenced in Summer 1991.

Tidelands Jurisdiction

Redwood National Park lacks jurisdiction over lands below mean high tide to one-quarter mile offshore. As a result the park cannot effectively manage use of the beach.

1991 update: In June 1990, an application was made to the State Lands Commission for a tidelands lease.

Oil, Gas, and Mining

Oil, gas and mining activities may have potential adverse impact on park resources. The California-Nickel Corp.'s Gasquet Mountain project will emit an estimated 1,020 tons per year of sulfur oxides which could adversely impact the park air quality related values. In addition, runoff from the mine could pollute downstream park waters. Offshore oil and gas exploration has been proposed and emissions or spills from drilling could adversely impact park resources.

1991 update: Offshore oil and gas exploration appears on hold. The Gasquet Mountain project has been inactive since late 1987.

Freshwater Spit

Recreational vehicle camping on the Freshwater Lagoon spit has created traffic and pedestrian safety problems, sanitation problems, and makes day use of the ocean area difficult. In addition, the spit is owned and managed by three agencies: The California Department of Fish and Game, State Lands Commission, and the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). Caltrans manages the camping along the spit. The multitude of jurisdictions makes it difficult for visitors to realize they have entered or are recreating in Redwood National Park.

1991 update: In May of 1990, the National Park Service entered into a lease with Caltrans to manage day and overnight recreational use at Freshwater Lagoon Spit.