

Appendix A

Laws Cited in Text

Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987

43 USC¹ 2101—2106; PL 100-298

(commonly known as the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act)

30 USC 301—306; May 21, 1930, ch. 307, 46 Stat. 373

Administrative Procedure Act (APA)

5 USC 551 et seq.²; June 11, 1946, ch. 324, 60 Stat. 237

Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA)

16 USC 3101—3233; PL 96-487

American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA)

42 USC 1996—1996a; PL 95-341, 103-344

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA)

42 USC 12101—12213; PL 101-336

Animal Welfare Act

7 USC 2131—2159; PL 89-544, 94-279

Anti-Deficiency Act

31 USC 1341; July 12, 1870, ch. 251, 16 Stat. 251, PL 97-258

Antiquities Act of 1906

16 USC 431—433; June 8, 1906, ch. 3060, 34 Stat. 225

Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA)

16 USC 470aa—470mm; PL 96-95

Architectural Barriers Act of 1968

42 USC 4151—4157; PL 90-480

Clean Air Act

42 USC 7401—7671q; PL 88-206

Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (CZMA)

16 USC 1451—1465; PL 89-454, 92-583

Commemorative Works Act

40 USC 1001—1010; PL 99-652

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA)

42 USC 9601—9675; PL 96-510

Endangered Species Act of 1973

16 USC 1531—1544; PL 93-205

Energy Policy Act of 1992

42 USC 13201—13556; PL 102-486

Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA)

5 USC App. 1—16; PL 92-463

Federal Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988 (FCRPA)

16 USC 4301—4310; PL 100-691

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act

7 USC 136—136y; PL 92-516

Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982

31 USC 3512(d); PL 97-255, 97-258

Federal Water Pollution Control Act (commonly known as the Clean Water Act)

33 USC 1251—1387; PL 92-500, 95-217

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

5 USC 552; PL 89-554, 90-23

General Mining Act of 1872

30 USC 22 et seq.³; May 10, 1872, ch. 152, 17 Stat. 91

Geothermal Steam Act of 1970

30 USC 1001—1028; PL 91-581, 100-443

Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA)

31 USC 1115 et seq.⁴; PL 103-62

Hazardous Materials Transportation Act

49 USC 5101—5127; PL 93-633, 101-615, 103-311

Historic Sites, Buildings and Antiquities Act

16 USC 461—467; Aug. 21, 1935, ch. 593, 49 Stat. 666

Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965

16 USC 460l-4—460l-11; PL 88-578

Mineral Leasing Act

30 USC 181—287; Feb. 25, 1920, ch. 85, 41 Stat. 437

Mining in the Parks Act

16 USC 1901—1912; PL 94-429

(commonly known as the Museum Act)

16 USC 18f—18f-3; July 1, 1955, ch. 259, 69 Stat. 242, PL 104-333⁵

National Cemeteries Act of 1973

38 USC 2400—2410; PL 93-43

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)

42 USC 4321—4370d; PL 91-190

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

16 USC 470—470x-6; PL 89-665, 96-515

National Parks Air Tour Management Act of 2000

114 Stat. 61; PL 106-181 (title VIII)

National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 199816 USC 5901—6011⁶; PL 105-391**National Park Service Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998**

16 USC 5951—5966; PL 105-391 (title IV)

National Park Service Organic Act

16 USC 1—4; Aug. 25, 1916, ch. 408, 39 Stat. 535

National Park System General Authorities Act16 USC 1a-1 et seq.⁷; PL 91-383, 94-458, 95-250⁸**(commonly known as the National Park System Resource Protection Act)**

16 USC 19jj—19jj-4; PL 101-337, 104-333

National Trails System Act

16 USC 1241—1251; PL 90-543, 98-11

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)

25 USC 3001—3013; PL 101-601

Occupational Safety and Health Act of 197029 USC 651—678; PL 91-596⁹**Oil Pollution Act of 1990**

33 USC 2701—2761; PL 101-380

(commonly known as the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, 1997)16 USC 1g et seq.¹⁰; PL 104-208**Privacy Act of 1974**

5 USC 552a; PL 93-579

Rehabilitation Act of 1973

29 USC 701—797b; PL 93-112, 105-220

Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Act of 189933 USC 401 et seq.¹¹; Mar. 3, 1899, ch. 425, 30 Stat. 1121**The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act**42 USC 5121—5204c¹²; PL 93-288, 100-707, 103-337**Solid Waste Disposal Act**42 USC 6901—6992k; PL 89-272, 94-580¹³, 98-616¹⁴**Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980**15 USC 3701—3717; PL 96-480, PL 99-502¹⁵**Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977**

30 USC 1201—1328; PL 95-87

Telecommunications Act of 199647 USC 332 note; PL 104-104¹⁶**Toxic Substances Control Act**

15 USC 2601—2692; PL 94-469

Volunteers in the Parks Act of 1969

16 USC 18g—18j; PL 91-357

Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

16 USC 1271—1287; PL 90-542

Wilderness Act

16 USC 1131—1136; PL 88-577

1 The United States Code (USC) can be accessed on the Internet, e.g., at <www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/>. Similarly, the text of Public Laws enacted by the 101st or a later Congress (1989 onward) can be accessed at the Library of Congress's THOMAS website, <thomas.loc.gov/>.

2 Act of June 11, 1946, ch. 324, has been codified to 5 USC §§551—559, 701—706, 1305, 3105, 3344, 4301, 5335, 5372, and 7521.

3 The General Mining Act of 1872 was the basis of 30 USC §§22-24, 26-30, 33-35, 37, 39-43, and 47.

4 PL 103-62 was codified to: 5 USC 306; 31 USC 1105(a)(29), 1115—1119, 9703, 9704; and 39 USC 2801—2805.

5 Section 804 of division 1, title VIII of PL 104-333, the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996, amended 16 USC 18f, and enacted §§18f-2 and 18f-3.

6 In addition to enacting §§19o and 5901—6011 of title 16, PL 105-391 amended 16 USC 1a-2, 1a-5, 1a-7, and 3, and repealed 16 USC 17b-1, 20, and 20a—20g.

7 PL 91-383, as originally enacted, added §§1a-1 and 1a-2, and amended §§1b and 1c, of title 16.

8 PL 95-250, an act expanding Redwood National Park, also amended the National Park System General Authorities Act by adding the second and third sentences to 16 USC 1a-1.

9 PL 91-596 enacted 29 USC 651—678 and 42 USC 3142-1, and amended 29 USC 553, 5 USC 5108, 5314, 5315, and 7902, 15 USC 633 and 636, 18 USC 1114, and §1421 of former title 49.

10 The Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, 1997 enacted §§1g and 1011 of title 16, and amended §§ 773, 773c, 917, 917a, 971, 971b, 971d, 971e, 972c, 973a, 1362, 1371, 1383a, 1387, 1417, 1432, 1445a, 1827, 2803, 2804, 3125, 3343, 3373, 3377, 3631, 4120, 5102, 5103, 5106, 5107a, 5107b, 5503, 5504 and 5609 of the same title.

11 The Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Act of 1899 was codified to 33 USC §§401, 403, 404, 406 — 409, 411—416, 418, 502, 549 note, 686, and 687.

12 The Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, 50 USC App. 2251—2303, was repealed, and restated in title VI (42 USC 5195—5197g) of The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, by PL 103-337.

13 The Solid Waste Disposal Act was amended and essentially re-written by PL 94-580, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976.

14 PL 98-616, the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984, enacted §§6917, 6936 to 6939a, 6949a, 6979a, 6979b, and 6991 to 6991i of title 42 of the US Code (and provisions set out as notes to §§6905, 6921 and 6926), and amended §§6901, 6902, 6905, 6912, 6915, 6916, 6921 to 6933, 6935, 6941 to 6945, 6948, 6956, 6962, 6972, 6973, 6976, 6982 and 6984 of the same title.

15 PL 99-502, the Federal Technology Transfer Act of 1986, enacted 15 USC §§3710a—3710d, and amended other provisions of the broader Stevenson-Wydler Act.

16 The provision of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 dealing with the granting of rights-of-way, etc., by federal departments and agencies to wireless telecommunications providers is §704(c), title VII, of PL 104-104.

Appendix B

Executive Orders and Memoranda

Executive Order No. 11644 (Use of Off-road Vehicles on Public Lands)

Feb. 8, 1972, 37 FR 2877, as amended by **Ex. Ord. No. 11989**, May 24, 1977, 42 FR 26959; **Ex. Ord. No. 12608**, Sept. 9, 1987, 52 FR 34617 [42 USC 4321]¹

Executive Order No. 11988 (Floodplain Management)

May 24, 1977, 42 FR 26951, as amended by **Ex. Ord. No. 12148**, July 20, 1979, 44 FR 43239 [42 USC 4321]

Executive Order No. 11990 (Protection of Wetlands)

May 24, 1977, 42 FR 26961, as amended by **Ex. Ord. No. 12608**, Sept. 9, 1987, 52 FR 34617 [42 USC 4321]

Memorandum on Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments

April 29, 1994, 59 FR 22951 [25 USC 450]

Executive Order No. 13006 (Locating Federal Facilities on Historic Properties in Our Nation's Central Cities)

May 21, 1996, 61 FR 26071 [40 USC 601a]

Executive Order No. 13007 (Indian Sacred Sites)

May 24, 1996, 61 FR 26771 [42 USC 1996]

Executive Order No. 13031 (Federal Alternative Fueled Vehicle Leadership)

Dec. 13, 1996, 61 FR 66529 [42 USC 13212]

Executive Order No. 13058 (Protecting Federal Employees and the Public from Exposure to Tobacco Smoke in the Federal Workplace)

August 9, 1997, 62 FR 43451 [5 USC 7301]

Executive Order No. 13101 (Greening the Government Through Waste Prevention, Recycling, and Federal Acquisition)

Sept. 14, 1998, 63 FR 49643 [42 USC 6961]

Executive Order No. 13112 (Invasive Species)

Feb. 3, 1999, 64 FR 6183

Executive Order No. 13123 (Greening the Government Through Efficient Energy Management)

June 3, 1999, 64 FR 30851

Executive Order No. 13148 (Greening the Government Through Leadership in Environmental Management)

April 21, 2000, 65 FR 24595

Executive Order No. 13149 (Greening the Government Through Federal Fleet and Transportation Efficiency)

April 21, 2000, 65 FR 24607

Executive Order No. 13175 (Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments)

November 6, 2000, 65 FR 67249 [25 USC 450]

¹ The citation in brackets indicates where the Executive Order or Memorandum may be found in notes to the US Code.

Appendix C

Director's Orders

Director's Orders provide guidance for implementing certain aspects of NPS *Management Policies*, and are used as a vehicle for updating *Management Policies* between publishing dates. In many cases, Director's Orders are further supplemented by handbooks or reference manuals.

Director's Orders marked with an asterisk (*) in this list have not been completed as of the publication date of *Management Policies*. Copies of those that have been completed, and those that are completed or added in the future, may be obtained by contacting the NPS Office of Policy or the appropriate NPS program office, or by accessing the NPS World Wide Web site at <http://www.nps.gov/refdesk/policies.html>.

Please note that the numbers assigned to some of the Director's Orders on this list may be revised as the Directives system evolves in the future. A status chart at the web site should be consulted for the most current listing of Director's Orders.

1. National Park Service Directives System
2. Park Planning
3. Delegation of Authority*
4. Diving Management
5. Paper and Electronic Communications
6. Interpretation*
7. Volunteers in Parks*
8. Budget and Programming*
9. Law Enforcement Program
- 10A. Design and Construction Drawings*
- 10B. Drawing and Map Numbers*
11. Information Management*
12. Conservation Planning and Environmental Impact Analysis
13. Environmental Leadership*
14. (reserved)
15. NPS Wireless Spectrum Management
- 16A. Reasonable Accommodation for Applicants and Employees with Disabilities
- 16B. Diversity in the Workplace*
- 16C. Discrimination Complaints Process*
17. National Park Service Tourism
18. Wildland Fire Management
19. Records Management*
20. Agreements
21. Donations and Fundraising
22. Fee Collection*
23. (reserved)
24. NPS Museum Collections Management
25. Land Protection*
26. Youth Programs*
27. Challenge Cost-share Program*
28. Cultural Resource Management
29. Ethnography Program*
- 30A. Hazard and Solid Waste Management*
- 30B. Hazardous Spill Response*
- 30C. Damage Assessments*
31. Travel Procedures*
32. Cooperating Associations
33. Archeology*
34. (reserved)
- 35A. Sale or Lease of Park Services, Resources, or Water in Support of Activities Outside the Boundaries of National Park Areas
- 35B. Sale of Park Utility Services to Support Activities Within the Boundaries of National Park Areas*
36. Housing Management*
37. Home Businesses in Parks*
38. Real Property Leasing*
39. (reserved)
40. Dams and Appurtenant Works*
41. Wilderness Preservation & Management
42. Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities
43. Uniform Program
44. Personal Property Management
- 45-1. National Scenic and Historic Trails*
46. Wild and Scenic Rivers*
47. Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management
- 48A. Concession Management*
- 48B. Commercial Use Authorizations*
49. (reserved)
- 50A. Workers' Compensation Case Management
- 50B. Occupational Safety and Health
- 50C. Visitor Safety*
 51. Emergency Medical Services*
- 52A. Communicating the NPS Mission
- 52B. Graphic Design Standards*
- 52C. Park Signs*
- 52D. Use of the Arrowhead Symbol*
53. Special Park Uses
54. Management Accountability*
55. (reserved)
56. International Affairs*
57. Occupational Medical Standards, Health and Fitness
58. Structural Fire Management
59. (reserved)
60. Aviation Management*
61. National Cemeteries*
62. Property Acquisition*
63. Geographic Names*
64. Commemorative Works and Plaques*
65. Explosives Use and Blasting Safety
66. Freedom of Information Act and Protected Resource Information*
67. Copyright and Trademarks*
68. Notification Protocol For Conduct of Employee Investigations
69. Serving on Boards of Directors*
70. Internet and Intranet Publishing
- 71A. Relationships with American Indians and Alaska Natives*
- 71B. Indian Sacred Sites*
 72. (reserved)
 73. (reserved)
 74. Studies and Collecting*
 75. Media Relations*
 76. Legislative Affairs Program*
- 77-1. Wetland Protection
- 77-2. Floodplain Management
- 77-3. Domestic and Feral Livestock Management*
- 77-4. Substances Used for Wildlife Management and Research
- 77-5. (reserved)
- 77-6. (reserved)
- 77-7. Integrated Pest Management
- 77-8. Endangered Species
- 77-9. In-park Borrow Material
78. Social Science*
79. Relocation Policies and Procedures*
80. Facility Management Program*
81. Maintenance Management Program*
82. Public Use Reporting*
83. Public Health
84. Library Resources*
85. Garnishments and Levies*
86. (reserved)
- 87A. Park Roads and Parkways*
- 87B. Alternative Transportation Systems*
- 87C. Transportation System Funding*
- 87D. Non-NPS Federal Aid Roads
88. Preparing Administrative Records*
89. Space Management*
90. Value Analysis*
91. Advisory Boards and Commissions*
92. Human Resources*
93. Conflict Resolution*
94. Appeals and Hearings*

Glossary

A list of terms relevant to managing the national parks is provided below. Although not exhaustive, this glossary highlights some of the key terms and evolving concepts that are important to understanding National Park Service management policies and principles. Further definitions may be obtained from Director's Orders and Reference Manuals that are either published or will soon be available. Statutory definitions can be accessed on-line, e.g., at <www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/>.

Abbreviations

ACHP Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ANILCA Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act
ATMP Air Tour Management Plan
BMP Best Management Practice
CFR Code of Federal Regulations
CIP Comprehensive Interpretive Plan
CRM Cultural Resource Management (plan)
CUA Commercial Use Authorization
DM Department of the Interior Manual
EA Environmental Assessment
EFOIA/FOIA Electronic Freedom of Information/Freedom of Information Act
EIS Environmental Impact Statement
ESA Endangered Species Act of 1973
FR Federal Register
GIS Geographic Information System
GPRA Government Performance and Results Act of 1993
GMP General Management Plan
ICS Incident Command System
IPM Integrated Pest Management
LPP Land Protection Plan
LWCF Land and Water Conservation Fund
NAGPRA Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
NEPA National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NHPA National Historic Preservation Act
NIMS National Incident Management System
NMFS National Marine Fisheries Service
PL Public Law
USC United States Code
VERP Visitor Experience and Resource Protection

Definition of Key Terms

Accessibility—the provision of NPS programs, facilities, and services in ways that include individuals with disabilities, or makes available to those individuals the same benefits available to persons without disabilities. See also, "universal design."

Accession—a transaction whereby a museum object or specimen is acquired for a museum collection. Accessions include gifts, exchanges, purchases, field collections, loans, and transfers.

Administrative record—the "paper trail" that documents an agency's decision-making process and the basis for the agency's decision. It includes all materials directly or indirectly considered by persons involved in the decision-making process. These are the documents that a judge will review to determine whether the process and the resulting agency decision were proper.

Archeological resource—any material remains or physical evidence of past human life or activities which are of archeological interest, including the record of the effects of human activities on the environment. An archeological resource is capable of revealing scientific or humanistic information through archeological research.

Backcountry—refers to primitive, undeveloped portions of parks, some of which may be categorized as "wilderness."

Best management practices (BMPs)—practices that apply the most current means and technologies available to not only comply with mandatory environmental regulations, but also maintain a superior level of environmental performance. See also, "sustainable practices/principles."

Carrying capacity (visitor)—the type and level of visitor use that can be accommodated while sustaining the desired resource and visitor experience conditions in a park.

Commemorative work—any statue, monument, sculpture, plaque, memorial, or other structure or landscape feature, including a garden or memorial grove, designed to perpetuate the memory of a person, group, event, or other significant element of history.

Consultation—a discussion, conference, or forum in which advice or information is sought or given, or information or ideas are exchanged. Consultation generally takes place on an informal basis; formal consultation requirements for compliance with section 106 of NHPA are published in 36 CFR Part 800.

Cooperating associations—private, non-profit corporations established under state law which support the educational, scientific, historical, and interpretive activities of the NPS in a variety of ways, pursuant to formal agreements with the Service.

Critical habitat—specific areas within a geographical area occupied by a threatened or endangered species which contain those physical or biological features essential to the conservation of the species, and which may require special management considerations or protection; and specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by the species at the time of its listing, upon a determination by the Secretary of the Interior that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species.

Cultural landscape—a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or exhibiting other cultural or esthetic values. There are four non-mutually exclusive types of cultural landscapes: historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes.

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

Defensible space—the space needed for firefighters to adequately defend structures from oncoming wildland fires, or to stop a structural fire before it ignites wildland vegetation. Defensible space describes the desired result of planning, siting, and constructing developed facilities in a way that minimizes their vulnerability to wildfire threats and maximizes their protection against wildfire hazards.

Derogation—see "impairment."

Developed area—an area managed to provide and maintain facilities (e.g., roads, campgrounds, housing) serving park managers and visitors. Includes areas where park development or intensive use may have substantially altered the natural environment or the setting for culturally significant resources.

Directives system—policy guidance system established by Director's Order #1 in 1996. The system replaces and updates guidance documents formerly known as NPS Guidelines, Special Directives, and Staff Directives. The system consists of 3 levels:

Level 1—NPS *Management Policies*—first overview level of the Directives system.

Level 2—Director's Orders—operational policies and procedures that supplement Level 1.

Level 3—Reference Manuals and other detailed guidance on how to implement Service-wide policies and procedures.

Ecosystem—a system formed by the interaction of a community of organisms with their physical environment, considered as a unit.

Environmental assessment—a brief NEPA document that is prepared (a) to help determine whether the impact of a proposed action or its alternatives could be significant; (b) to aid the NPS in compliance with NEPA by evaluating a proposal that will have no significant impacts, but may have measurable adverse impacts; or (c) as an evaluation of a proposal that is either not described on the list of categorically excluded actions, or is on the list, but exceptional circumstances apply.

Environmental impact statement—a detailed NEPA analysis document that is prepared when a proposed action or alternatives have the potential for significant impact on the human environment.

Environmental leadership—advocating on a personal and organizational level best management practices and the principals of sustainability, and making decisions that demonstrate a commitment to those practices and principals.

Ethnographic landscape—an area containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that traditionally associated people define as heritage resources. The area may include plant and animal communities, structures, and geographic features, each with their own special local names.

Ethnographic resources—objects and places, including sites, structures, landscapes, and natural resources, with traditional cultural meaning and value to associated peoples. Research and consultation with associated people identifies and explains the places and things they find culturally meaningful. Ethnographic resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places are called traditional cultural properties.

Gateway community—a community that exists in close proximity to a national park, and whose residents and elected officials often have shared interests and concerns regarding decisions that are made in managing the park. Gateway communities usually offer food, lodging, and other services to park visitors. They also provide opportunities for employee housing, and a convenient location to purchase goods and services essential to park administration.

Geologic resources—features produced from the physical history of the earth, or processes such as exfoliation, erosion and sedimentation, glaciation, karst or shoreline processes, seismic, and volcanic activities.

General management plan (GMP)—a plan which clearly defines direction for resource preservation and visitor use in a park, and serves as the basic foundation for decision making. GMPs are developed with broad public involvement.

Historic property—a district, site, building, structure, or object significant in the history of American archeology, architecture, culture, engineering, or politics at the national, state, or local level.

Impact—the likely effects of an action or proposed action upon specific natural, cultural, or socioeconomic resources. Impacts may be direct, indirect, cumulative, beneficial, or adverse. Severe impacts that harm the integrity of park resources or values are known as "impairments."

Impairment—An impact so severe that, in the professional judgment of a responsible NPS manager, it would harm the integrity of park resources or values and violate the 1916 NPS Organic Act.

Implementation plan—a plan that focuses on how to implement an activity or project needed to achieve a long-term goal. An implementation plan may direct a specific project or an ongoing activity.

Integrated pest management—a decision-making process that coordinates knowledge of pest biology, the environment, and available technology to prevent unacceptable levels of pest damage, by cost-effective means, while posing the least possible hazard to people, resources, and the environment.

Leave-no-trace (LNT)—principles and practices that emphasize the ethic of leaving a place free and clear of human presence; applied to all forms of recreation management within wilderness or backcountry areas.

Life cycle costing (analysis)—an accounting method that analyzes the total costs of a product or service, including construction, maintenance, manufacturing, marketing, distribution, useful life, salvage, and disposal.

Lightscares (natural ambient-)—the state of natural resources and values as they exist in the absence of human-caused light.

Management prescriptions—a planning term referring to statements about desired resource conditions and visitor experiences, along with appropriate kinds and levels of management, use, and development for each park area.

Mission-critical—something that is essential to the accomplishment of an organization's core responsibilities.

Mitigation—modification of a proposal to lessen the intensity of its impact on a particular resource.

National park system—the sum total of the land and water now or hereafter administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service for park, monument, historic, parkway, recreational or other purposes.

Native Americans—includes American Indians, Alaskan natives, native peoples of the Caribbean, native Hawaiians, and other native Pacific islanders.

NEPA process—the objective analysis of a proposed action to determine the degree of its environmental impact on the natural and physical environment; alternatives and mitigation that reduce that impact; and the full and candid presentation of the analysis to, and involvement of, the interested and affected public. Required of federal agencies by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

Organic Act (NPS)—the 1916 law (and subsequent amendments) that created the National Park Service and assigned it responsibility to manage the national parks.

Paleontological/paleoecological resources—resources such as fossilized plants, animals, or their traces, including both organic and mineralized remains in body or trace form. Paleontological resources are studied and managed in their paleoecological context (that is, the geologic data associated with the fossil that provides information about the ancient environment).

Park—Any one of the hundreds of areas of land and water administered as part of the national park system. The term is used interchangeably in this document with "unit," "park unit," and "park area."

Record of decision (ROD)—the document which is prepared to substantiate a decision based on an analysis (e.g., an EIS). When applicable, it includes a detailed discussion of rationale and reasons for not adopting all mitigation measures analyzed.

Sacred sites—certain natural and cultural resources treated by American Indian tribes and Alaska natives as sacred places having established religious meaning, and as locales of private ceremonial activities.

Soundscape (natural)—the aggregate of all the natural, non-human-caused sounds that occur in parks, together with the physical capacity for transmitting natural sounds.

Stakeholder—an individual, group, or other entity that has a strong interest in decisions concerning park resources and values. Stakeholders may include, for example, recreational user groups, permittees, and concessioners. In the broadest sense, all Americans are stakeholders in the national parks.

Stewardship—the cultural and natural resource protection ethic of employing the most effective concepts, techniques, equipment, and technology to prevent, avoid, or mitigate impacts that would compromise the integrity of park resources.

Strategic plan—a Service-wide, 5-year plan required by GPRA (5 USC 306) in which the NPS states (1) how it plans to accomplish its mission during that time, and (2) the value it expects to produce for the tax dollars expended. Similarly, each park, program, or central office has its own strategic plan, which considers the Service-wide mission plus its own particular mission. Strategic plans serve as "performance agreements" with the American people.

Superintendent—the senior on-site NPS official in a park. Used interchangeably with "park superintendent" or "unit manager."

Sustainable design—design that applies the principles of ecology, economics, and ethics to the business of creating necessary and appropriate places for people to visit, live, and work. Development that has been sustainably designed sits lightly upon the land, demonstrates resource efficiency, and promotes ecological restoration and integrity, thus improving the environment, the economy, and society.

Sustainable practices/principles—those choices, decisions, actions and ethics that will best achieve ecological/biological integrity; protect qualities and functions of air, water, soil, and other aspects of the natural environment; and preserve human cultures. Sustainable practices allow for use and enjoyment by the current generation, while ensuring that future generations will have the same opportunities. See also, "environmental leadership" and "best management practices."

Traditional—pertains to recognizable, but not necessarily identical, cultural patterns transmitted by a group across at least two generations. Also applies to sites, structures, objects, landscapes, and natural resources associated with those patterns. Popular synonyms include "ancestral" and "customary."

Traditionally associated peoples—may include park neighbors, traditional residents, and former residents who remain attached to a park area despite having relocated. For purposes of these *Management Policies*, social/cultural entities such as tribes, communities, and kinship units are "traditionally associated" with a particular park when (1) the entity regards park resources as essential to its development and continued identity as a culturally distinct people; (2) the association has endured for at least two generations (40 years); and (3) the association began prior to establishment of the park.

Traditional cultural property—a property associated with cultural practices, beliefs, the sense of purpose, or existence of a living community that is rooted in that community's history or is important in maintaining its cultural identity and development as an ethnically distinctive people. Traditional cultural properties are ethnographic resources eligible for listing in the National Register.

Universal design—the design of products and environments to be usable by all people to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design.

Value analysis/value engineering—an organized, multi-disciplined team effort that analyzes the functions of facilities, processes, systems, equipment, services, and supplies for the purpose of achieving essential functions at the lowest life-cycle cost consistent with required performance, reliability, quality, and safety.

Visitor—defined as anyone who uses a park's interpretive and educational services, regardless of where such use occurs (e.g., via Internet access, library, etc.).

Visitor Experience and Resource Protection (VERP) framework—a visitor carrying capacity planning process applied to determine the desired resource and visitor experience conditions, and used as an aid to decision-making.

Waiver (of policy)—an exemption from a particular policy provision. A waiver may be granted only by the Director of the National Park Service or a higher authority (e.g., the Secretary of the Interior).

Wilderness (area)—federal land that has been designated by Congress as a component of the national wilderness preservation system. For the purpose of applying these policies, “wilderness” includes the categories of suitable, study, proposed, recommended, and designated wilderness. Potential wilderness may be a subset of any of these five categories.

Types of Authorities—Sources of NPS Guidance

Constitution—the fundamental law of the United States.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)—a publication that codifies the general and permanent rules or regulations published in the Federal Register by the Executive branch departments and agencies of the federal government, and which carry the force of law. The citation 36 CFR 1.1 refers to part 1, section 1, of title 36.

Department of the Interior Manual (DM)—the compilation of policies, procedures, and guidelines governing operations of the various bureaus of the Department of the Interior.

Executive Orders, Memoranda, or Proclamations—regulations having the force of law issued by the President of the United States to the Executive branch of the federal government.

Federal Register—A daily publication of the National Archives and Records Administration that updates the Code of Federal Regulations, in which the public may review the regulations and legal notices issued by federal agencies. Source citations for the regulations are referred to by volume number and page number of the Federal Register and the date of publication (e.g., 65 FR 2984, January 19, 2000).

Public Law—A law or statute of the United States.

Regulations—Rules or orders prescribed by federal agencies to regulate conduct, and published in the CFR.

Treaties—A formal agreement between two or more nations in reference to peace, alliance, commerce, or other matters such as ocean, atmospheric, or living resources.

United States Code (USC)—The systematic collection of the existing laws of the United States, organized under 50 separate titles. The citation 16 USC 1 refers to section 1 of title 16.

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