



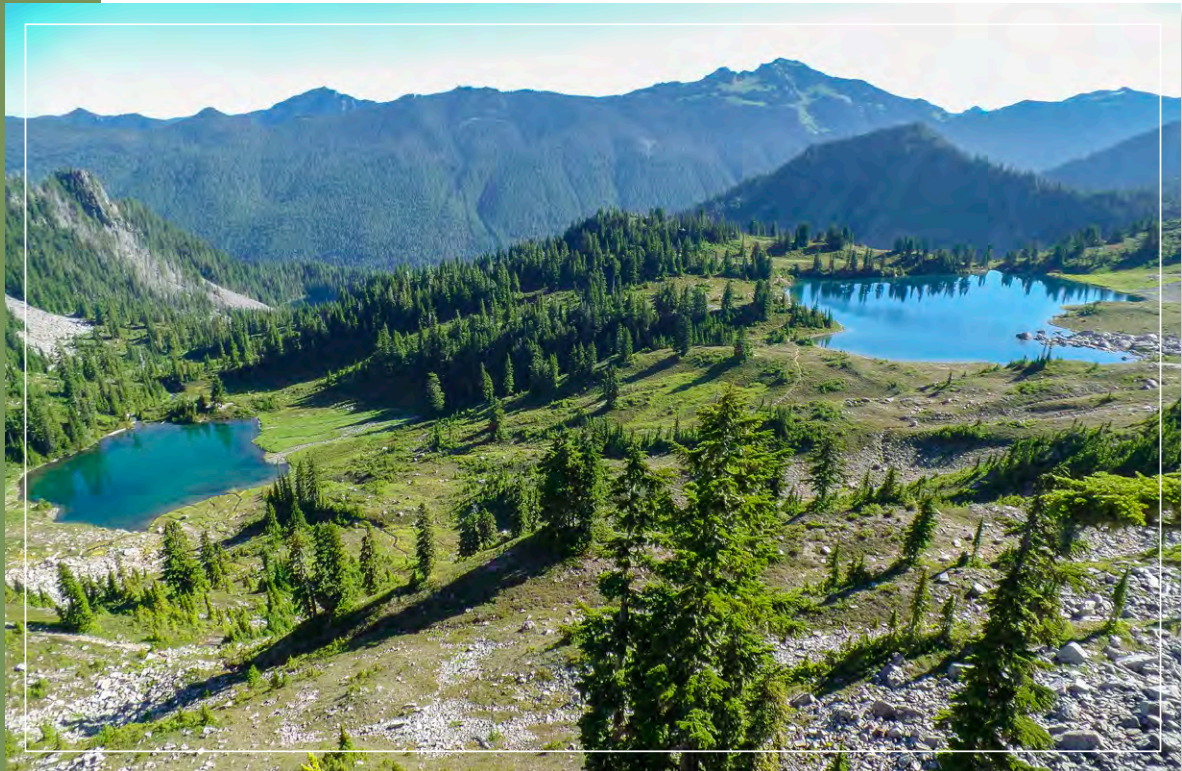
Foundation Document

Olympic National Park

Washington

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Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

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

The national park system continues to grow and comprises more than 400 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



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

Introduction

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

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

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



Part 1: Core Components

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

Brief Description of the Park

Olympic National Park protects 922,651 acres of three distinctly different ecosystems—rugged glacier-capped mountains, more than 60 miles of wild Pacific coast, and magnificent stands of old-growth and temperate rain forest.

The park also provides habitat for more than 1,000 species of native plants, hundreds of species of birds, and 70 species of mammals. Included in these numbers are several federally threatened species—such as the northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*) and the marbled murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*). Plants and animals unique to the Olympic Peninsula are also protected by the park. The peninsula's isolation has led to the existence of more than a dozen endemic plant and animal species found at Olympic National Park and nowhere else on earth.

The park's 3,500 miles of rivers and streams are home to many species of native freshwater fish and support numerous unique stocks of Pacific salmon and steelhead, including the federally threatened bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*), which use both fresh and saltwater during their life cycles.

The 43,000 acres of the park's Pacific coastal strip and offshore islands protect beaches, intertidal areas, and rocky tide pools. The national park boundary extends seaward to the lowest low tide line.

Interwoven throughout this outstanding and diverse landscape is an array of cultural and historic sites that tell the human history of the parklands. Hundreds of archeological sites document more than 12,000 years of human occupation of Olympic National Park lands, and historic sites reveal clues about the 200-year history of exploration, homesteading, and community development in the Pacific Northwest, as well as the continuing evolution of the federal preservation ethic. Local communities are closely and directly linked to the park and its landscape in culture, heritage, and tradition. Museum collections, including ethnographic objects and archival collections, further document the history and cultures that are directly related to the diversity of the Olympic National Park landscapes.

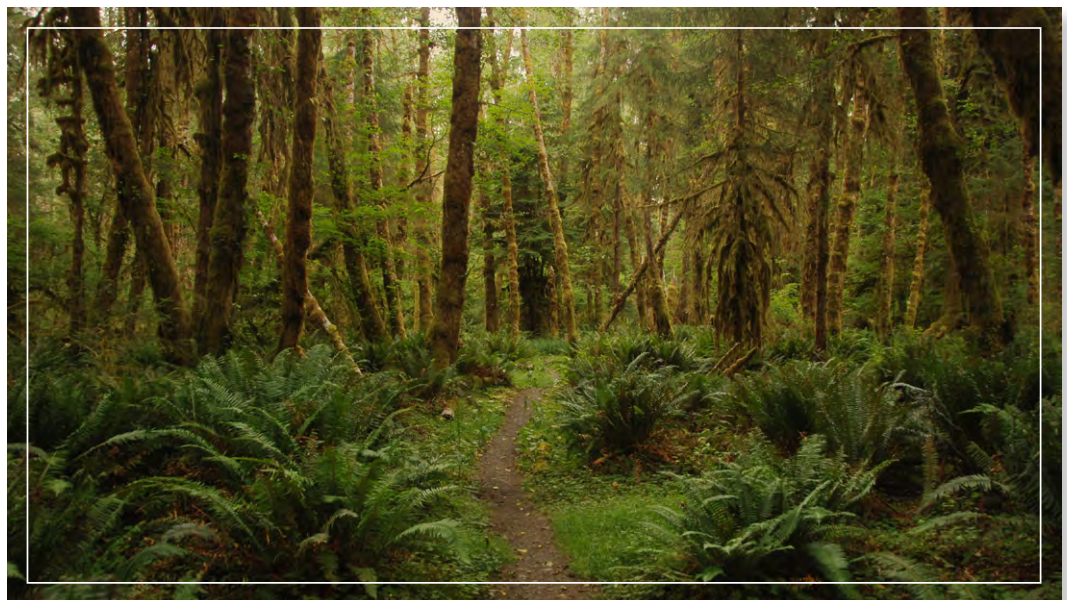


The outstanding attributes of Olympic National Park have led to international recognition. In 1976 the park was designated an International Biosphere Reserve in the Man and the Biosphere Program by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). This International Biosphere Reserve designation identifies the park as an internationally significant area of ecosystem diversity within one of the world's major biogeographical provinces. The park is valued for study of biological evolution and natural processes that are largely free of human disturbance. Olympic National Park serves as a global benchmark of ecological health against which effects of human activities in similar environments can be compared. The park was recognized for its scientific values because it contains superb examples of temperate rain forests and is a large protected ecosystem that remains essentially untrammelled.

In 1981 the park was designated a World Heritage Site by the World Heritage Convention, joining it to a system of natural and cultural properties that are considered irreplaceable treasures of outstanding universal value. Very few areas in the United States are designated as both a Biosphere Reserve and World Heritage Site. No jurisdiction is implied by either of the UNESCO designations, and the United States of America and the National Park Service have the full authority and jurisdiction over park lands. The exceptional quality of the park is well summarized in the following concluding words of the UNESCO evaluation of the park as a World Heritage Site:

Olympic National Park is the best natural area in the entire Pacific Northwest, with a spectacular coastline, scenic lakes, majestic mountains and glaciers, and magnificent temperate rain forest; these are outstanding examples of ongoing evolution and superlative natural phenomena. It is unmatched in the world.

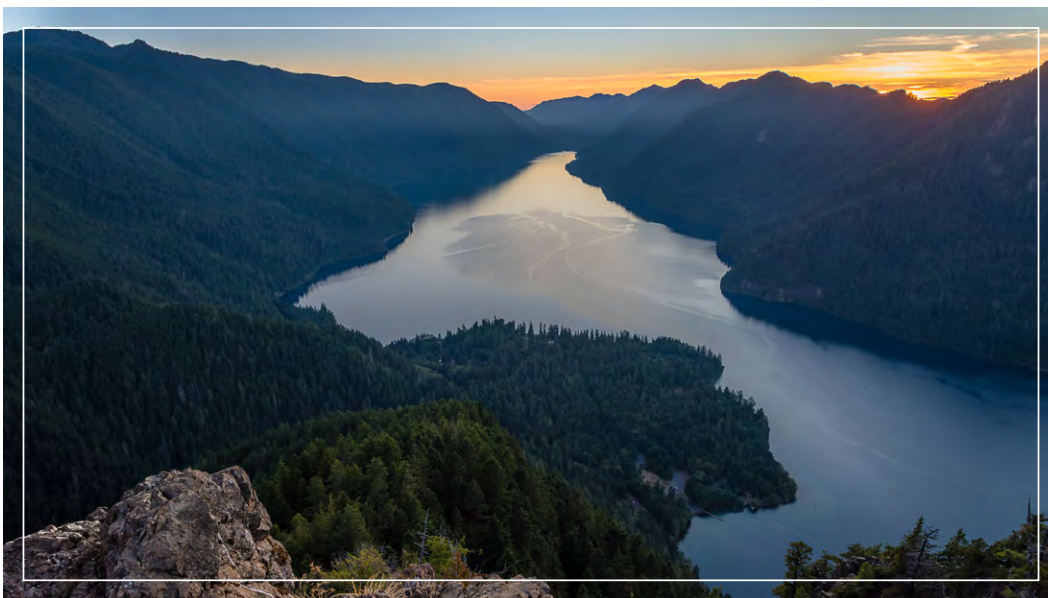
Olympic National Park encompasses one of the largest wilderness areas in the contiguous United States—95% of the park (876,447 acres) is designated wilderness, and 378 acres are designated “potential wilderness additions.” The Daniel J. Evans Wilderness, established to preserve its wilderness character, secures for the American people the inheritance of an untrammelled, undeveloped area for each succeeding generation to protect and enjoy. More than 10 million people live within a five-hour drive of the park, garnering the benefits of the primeval quality of its diverse ecosystems. The wilderness provides resource and economic benefits including clean water and air, native plants and wildlife habitat, natural soundscapes, dark night skies as well as recreational opportunities. The wilderness offers more than 600 miles of trails, from easy strolls to challenging paths and hundreds of thousands of remote trailless acres where one can experience solitude and unconfined recreation. Olympic's extraordinary wilderness affords an inspirational legacy of wild America.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Olympic National Park was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. Olympic National Park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on June 29, 1938 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and legislative acts). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK is to preserve for the benefit, use, and enjoyment of the people, a large wilderness park containing the finest sample of primeval forest of Sitka spruce, western hemlock, Douglas fir, and western red cedar in the entire United States; to provide suitable winter range and permanent protection for the herds of native Roosevelt elk and other wildlife indigenous to the area; to conserve and render available to the people, for recreational use, this outstanding mountainous country, containing numerous glaciers and perpetual snow fields, and a portion of the surrounding verdant forests together with a narrow strip along the beautiful Washington coast.

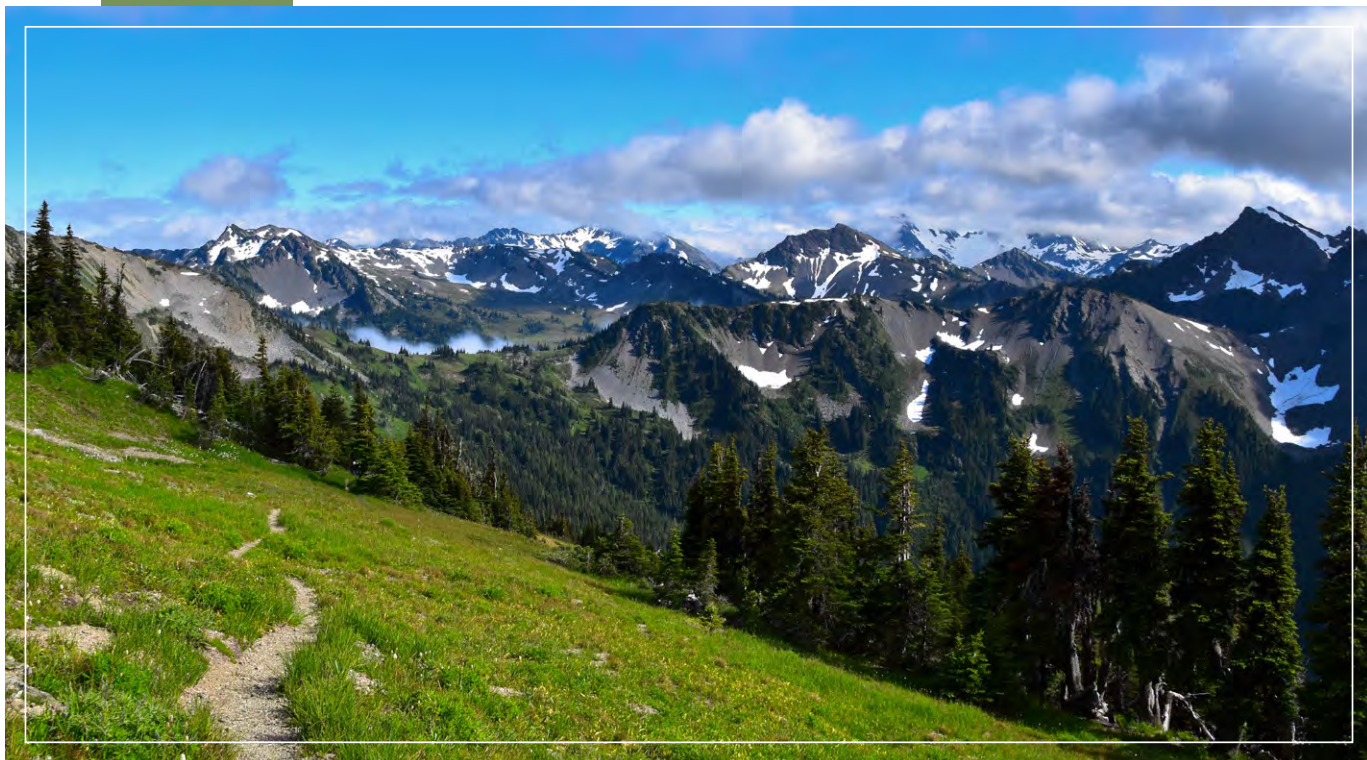


Park Significance

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

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

1. Olympic National Park protects several distinctly different and relatively pristine ecosystems that provide both ecological and scenic diversity to the Olympic Peninsula, ranging from wild Pacific coast and islands to densely forested lowlands to the glacier-crowned Olympic Mountains. Views of the mountain range define the landscape for great distances in all directions, and the rugged beauty of the coastline and verdant grandeur of the rain forest have inspired people for generations.
2. The ecosystems protected within Olympic National Park contain a unique array of habitats and life forms, resulting from thousands of years of geographic isolation, along with extreme gradients of elevation, temperature, and precipitation. More than a dozen animals and plants on the Olympic Peninsula exist nowhere else in the world, and the park is key to maintaining the populations of these taxa.
3. Olympic National Park contains some of the last remaining undisturbed, contiguous aquatic habitat throughout the range of several west coast fish species. The park protects 12 major river basins, more than 3,500 miles of rivers and streams, more than 300 high mountain lakes, and 2 large lowland lakes. As a consequence, the park is entrusted with the stewardship of numerous unique stocks of Pacific salmonids and other native freshwater fish species. Salmon are a keystone species of the park's forest and aquatic ecosystems and are deeply woven into the cultural fabric of the Pacific Northwest.





4. One of the largest wilderness areas in the contiguous United States is designated within Olympic National Park. By today's wilderness quality scale, the Daniel J. Evans Wilderness is superb. Few, if any, National Park Service areas in the contiguous United States can approach or surpass its near-pristine nature, grandeur, immensity, and variety of resources, which include glacier-covered mountains, subalpine lakes and meadows, extensive river valleys, old-growth coniferous forests, and the tremendously diverse wild Pacific coastline. The wilderness character of these lands is of inestimable value and among the most precious of the region's resources.
5. Olympic National Park contains the finest remaining stands of old-growth temperate coniferous forest in the contiguous United States, including one of the finest remaining examples of temperate rain forest in the United States. These extensive forests of ancient and immense trees provide important habitat for complex communities of plants and animals, including a number of imperiled species.
6. The Olympic rocky intertidal community is considered to be one of the most complex and diverse shoreline communities in the United States. Olympic National Park includes about 1,400 square miles of intertidal, island, and shoreline habitat and contributes to a large protected landscape of coastal and ocean habitats, including approximately 64 miles of coastline, 52 of which are along designated or potential wilderness.
7. Olympic National Park is home to the largest population of Roosevelt elk in its natural environment in the world. Decades of protection from human harvest and habitat manipulation not only have sustained high densities of elk, but also have preserved the natural composition, social structure, and dynamics of this unique western forestland subspecies of elk.
8. Olympic National Park manages a variety of cultural resources, from ancient village sites to historic structures, that retain local, regional, or national significance. Eight federally recognized tribes (the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, Skokomish Indian Tribe, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe, Makah Tribe, Quileute Nation, Hoh Tribe, and Quinault Indian Nation) have, since time immemorial, sustained strong ties to the Olympic Peninsula and what is now the park. Hundreds of archeological and ethnographic sites attest to more than 12,000 years of continuous use and connection to the park landscape. Park resources continue to provide material, spiritual, and cultural sustenance to contemporary descendants as they have for millennia.
9. The park serves as a recreational "backyard" for millions of people in the greater Puget Sound and Olympic Peninsula regions, in addition to attracting recreating visitors from across the nation and world.

Fundamental Resources and Values

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

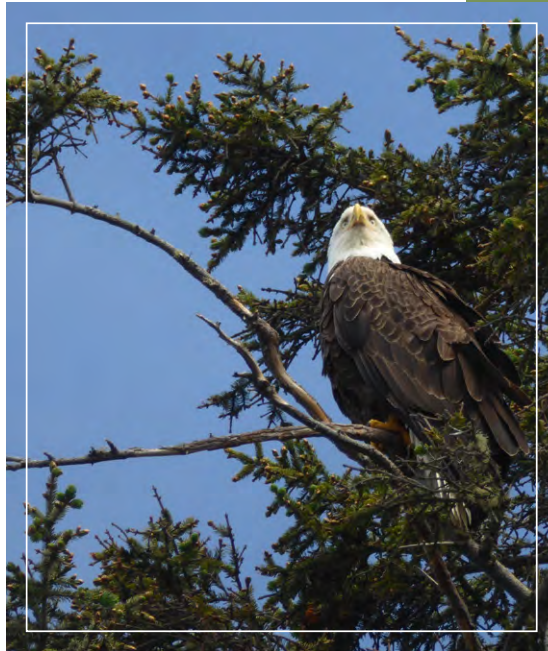
Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose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

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

- **Wilderness Character.** The Daniel J. Evans Wilderness is a functioning natural ecosystem on a broad geographic scale that is largely unhindered by human control or manipulation, with relatively minimal development. Opportunities exist for visitors to experience solitude and engage in a range of easily accessible to remote and challenging experiences that are compatible with the values of wilderness. The Daniel J. Evans Wilderness is a place of mystery, reflection, and inspiration and, in addition, provides experiential, scientific, symbolic, scenic, spiritual, and economic values.
- **Diverse Ecosystems.** Within the boundaries of Olympic National Park, the range of native ecosystems, including alpine glaciers, old-growth temperate coniferous forests, mountains and canyons, and a diversity of waterways, sandy beaches, and rocky intertidal shorelines, are perpetuated across an extreme rainfall gradient from rain forests to a semiarid rain shadow.
- **Ecological Integrity.** Within each community that lies along the elevation and precipitation gradients, ecosystems function with ecological integrity and natural processes occur within the range of natural variation. Native species occur within the range of natural abundances and migration corridors are maintained.
- **Night Sky/Natural Soundscapes.** The park is characterized by unobscured night skies and natural soundscapes largely unaffected by artificial light and human-caused noise. The park's relatively clean air and minimal light pollution offer visitors opportunities for dramatic night sky viewing.



- **Living Laboratory.** The park serves as a world-class living laboratory for research that continues to build on the existing body of scientific knowledge for resource stewardship, public safety, and environmental understanding. The park also provides a natural outdoor classroom, in close proximity to large populations, where generations of students can learn what happens when natural processes prevail.
- **Diverse and Awe-Inspiring Scenery.** The diverse natural landscapes of Olympic National Park provide near limitless vistas that continue to delight and inspire visitors. The park's relatively clean air and vast wilderness of the Pacific Coast, sparkling lakes and rivers, towering forests and rugged, glacier-capped mountains give people the opportunity to experience clear views of extremely varied scenery, often from a single viewpoint.
- **Cultural Resources.** The park's rich and varied cultural resources, including archives, archeological sites, cultural landscapes, ethnographic sites, historic structures, homesteads, and museum collections, contribute to interpreting and understanding American Indian cultures and more recent human history within the park.
- **Enduring Legacy of Human Relationships with the Landscape.** People have lived on and been drawn to the Olympic Peninsula for millennia. Its diverse landscape and natural resources nurtured countless generations of native people and today retain great significance to them, as well as to people who have more recently created ties with the landscape.
- **Abundant Opportunities for Diverse Visitor Experiences.** An extensive range of recreational, educational, and interpretive opportunities enables a broad spectrum of visitors to connect with the park from many perspectives. The park draws local, regional, national, and international visitors of many backgrounds and provides options for a variety of interests and abilities ranging from frontcountry sightseeing to multiday wilderness backpacking. Interpretive programs offer opportunities for lifelong learning and stewardship.



Interpretive Themes

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

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

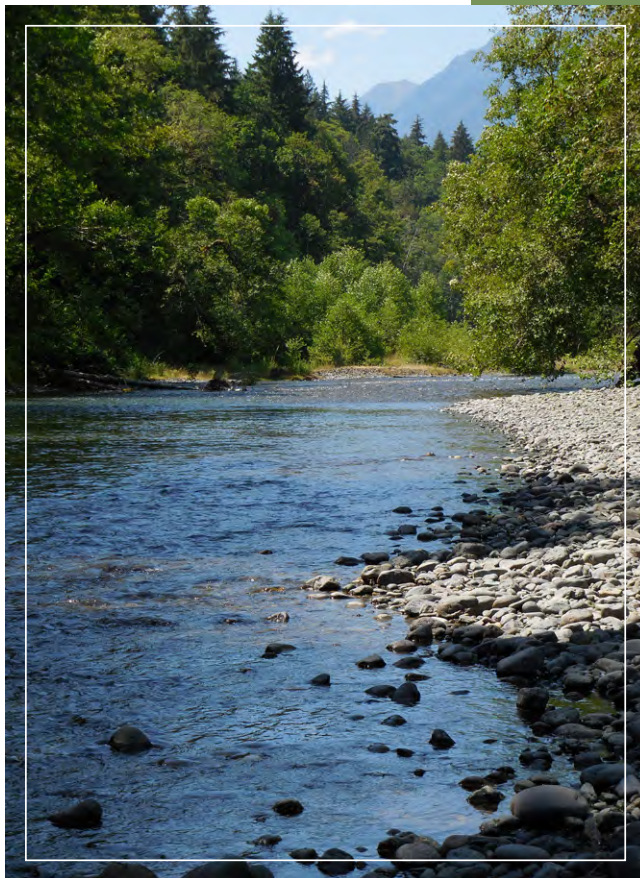
The following interpretive themes have been identified for Olympic National Park in the *Olympic National Park General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement* (2008) and 2010 long-range interpretive plan:

Theme A

Olympic National Park is a rare, diverse sanctuary, preserving thousands of species of life from intertidal communities to old-growth forests to glacier-capped mountains.

1. The unique assemblage of plants, animals, and habitats in Olympic National Park exists as a result of geographic isolation of the peninsula through the millennia.
2. The geography of Olympic National Park, including topography, slope, aspect, and elevation, creates climate zones and precipitation gradients that give rise to diverse habitats.
3. Olympic National Park preserves one of the largest remnants of rare old-growth forest habitat in the United States, including record trees of many species.
 - The park is a last stronghold for many old-growth dependent wildlife species, including the northern spotted owl, marbled murrelet, fisher, and several species of bats.
 - Forest species demonstrate myriad strategies and adaptations to survive in their habitats.
4. Olympic National Park protects some of the finest old-growth temperate rain forest left in the world. This ecosystem, with its characteristic Sitka spruce, nurse logs, colonnades, and abundant epiphytes, receives almost 12 feet of rain annually.
 - Dominated by Sitka spruce and western hemlock trees, this forest ecosystem produces more biomass per year than is documented for even the tropical rain forest.
 - Only a tiny remnant of old-growth rain forest remains on the Olympic Peninsula. Most of this original rain forest is protected in Olympic National Park, with only small disconnected fragments outside the park.

5. The young, steep, glaciated Olympic Mountains, with weather extremes including dry summers, hurricane force winds, and more than 30 feet of annual snowfall, are prime examples of subalpine and alpine environments.
 - Olympic marmots and other endemic mountain taxa illustrate the isolation of the Olympic Peninsula.
 - Mountain species demonstrate myriad strategies and adaptations to survive in their habitats.
6. Olympic National Park, with its many partners, protects more than 64 miles of dynamic wild coast with interconnected terrestrial and marine life.
 - Numerous seastacks, rocky outcrops, and varied beach types along the Pacific Coast, as well as extensive tide and wave splash zones, support one of the most complex and diverse convergences of southern and northern intertidal species in the United States.
 - Coastal and marine species demonstrate myriad strategies and adaptations to survive in their habitats.
7. Plant species and resident and migratory animal species, including endangered, threatened, and reintroduced marine and terrestrial species, benefit from the diverse habitats of Olympic National Park.
8. The establishment of Olympic National Park created a sanctuary for Roosevelt elk, a species almost hunted to extinction in the early 1900s. This herd of almost 5,000 is now the largest free-roaming population of Roosevelt elk in the world.
9. Olympic National Park protects one of the largest intact freshwater aquatic ecosystems in the lower 48 states, from glacier-fed creeks to rivers, lakes, and coastal estuaries.
 - Aquatic ecosystems provide one of the largest and most pristine sanctuaries for salmonids in the lower 48 states.
 - Rich and protected freshwater resources, including 12 major river drainages, more than 3,500 miles of rivers and streams, more than 300 mountain lakes and 2 large lowland lakes, form an integral connection between land and sea.
10. Olympic National Park, with nearly 1 million acres of protected land, is a place where natural forces and biotic and abiotic processes function and interact.
 - The park protects and sustains resources, cycles and processes that enrich life far beyond its boundaries, yet conversely the park is impacted by events that occur outside its boundaries.
 - Wildfires during dry summer periods are one of the largest natural modifiers of Olympic Peninsula forests and subalpine habitats.



11. Olympic National Park's size, ecological integrity, and rich natural and cultural resources have been recognized as significant to all humankind through the park's designation as an International Biosphere Reserve and a World Heritage Site.

Theme B

The integrity, diversity, and magnitude of Olympic National Park's wilderness ecosystems powerfully affect the human spirit, providing outstanding opportunities for discovery, research, introspection, challenge, and inspiration.

1. The impressive scenery and powerful places of Olympic National Park offer rare opportunities to experience solitude, quiet, darkness, mystery, reflection, and inspiration.
2. Olympic National Park's rugged landscapes, from mountains to sea, and extensive trail system offer diverse recreational experiences. Personal challenges, including physical, intellectual, and emotional, enhance the visitor's connections to wilderness.
3. Despite its remoteness, the Daniel J. Evans Wilderness is impacted by forces including climate change, pollution, nonnative species, ocean acidification, and visitor use, both inside and outside park boundaries. Maintaining the integrity of the wilderness requires ongoing stewardship and vigilance.
4. Olympic National Park offers scientists a rare, large-scale, and almost intact living laboratory for research.
 - Research findings provide essential tools for managers to make informed decisions and for the public to learn more about park resources.
5. Federally designated as a Class 1 airshed, Olympic National Park provides visitors with some of the cleanest air in the world.

Theme C

The Olympic Peninsula's rich cultural history reveals a dynamic interaction between people, place, and values, illustrating the ongoing challenge to balance the use and preservation of resources.

1. Olympic National Park is the ancestral homeland of eight tribes that since time immemorial have continued to maintain a strong connection between their communities and the land.
2. Pre-contact archeological sites, ranging from the park's intertidal to alpine zones, demonstrate extensive use of the Olympic Peninsula and offer insights into the lifeways of early residents.
3. The Olympic Peninsula, an isolated island-like landform with impenetrable forests and rugged mountain ranges, was one of the last frontiers in the lower 48 states to be systematically explored and later homesteaded by European Americans.
4. The stories of places that are now within Olympic National Park reflect changing values over time, from a perspective of inexhaustible resources to conservation, preservation, and restoration.
5. Olympic National Park's significant cultural resources, including petroglyphs, ancient village sites, homesteads, and shipwrecks, reveal compelling human stories.
6. The long and complex history of land use by numerous distinct cultures demonstrates the saga of human adaptability in Olympic National Park.

Part 2: Dynamic Components

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

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

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

For more information about the existing special mandates and administrative commitments for Olympic National Park, please see appendix B.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

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

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

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

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

Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value. The analysis of fundamental resources and values is not included in this foundation document. In-depth descriptions and analysis of Olympic National Park's fundamental resources and values are included in the affected environment chapter of the *Olympic National Park General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement*, which was published in draft form in 2006 and finalized in 2008.

Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

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

The 2008 Olympic National Park general management plan identifies and describes key issues for planning at Olympic National Park. Input on park issues was gathered from NPS staff, stakeholders, and the general public. The general management plan identifies the most important planning issues as natural resource management, cultural resource management, tribal relations, partnerships, wilderness, visitor experiences, transportation, and boundary adjustments. Actions and subsequent planning documents called for in the plan are aimed at addressing these issues. This assessment of planning and data needs prioritizes outstanding plans, studies, and data needs included in the general management plan as well as additional plans and data needed to implement general management plan goals.

Planning and Data Needs

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

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

Criteria and Considerations for Prioritization. The following criteria were used to evaluate the priority of each planning or data need:

- Greatest utility to unit management
- Ability to address multiple issues
- Emergency/urgency of the issue, sequencing and time sensitivity
- Prevention and response to resource degradation
- Plans that consider protection of the FRVs, address important park issues, and are identified in the park's strategic plan
- Result in a significant benefit for visitors
- Feasibility and capacity for completing the plan or study
- Opportunities, including interagency partnership or assistance
- Legal requirement

High Priority Planning Needs

Resource Stewardship Strategy.

Rationale — The park manages a diverse array of natural and cultural resources that are fundamental to its purpose. The ecosystems protected within the park contain a unique array of habitats and life forms that have resulted from thousands of years of geographic isolation and extreme gradients of elevation, temperature, and precipitation. The park's extensive historical and archeological record demonstrates more than 12,000 years of human connection from the ancestors of indigenous tribes to homesteaders on the Olympic Peninsula.

The status of planning for natural and cultural resources varies, and many topic-specific plans are outdated, incomplete, or nonexistent. For Olympic National Park to fulfill its commitment to managing its natural and cultural resources to their desired conditions, additional guidance is needed to link broad direction with everyday management of natural and cultural resources and help the park identify how financial and human resources should be allocated for resource stewardship.

Scope — The resource stewardship strategy for Olympic National Park would evaluate and summarize the current conditions and trends of high-priority park resources and values; establish scientifically and scholarly based strategies, activities, and projects to achieve protection of those resources; and determine measureable targets for success. The resource stewardship strategy should include or integrate some aspects of climate change planning (e.g., scenario planning) to help the park think through the ways climate change may affect resources management and set priorities for vulnerable resources.

Position and Partnership Management Plan.

Rationale — The park is challenged to fulfill its mission with the current staffing capacity. The existing staffing plan is outdated and not reflective of the park's needs and available resources. The park needs a position and partnership management plan that is focused yet flexible and allows for change and interdisciplinary approaches. The plan would guide position management, create a long-term vision, and carefully consider a future organizational chart. In addition, the park would like to consider ways to leverage partnerships and collaboration to meet park goals and objectives, such as increasing the diversity of both its workforce and its visitorship.

Scope — The position and partnership management plan would identify critical operational needs and identify and plan employee training and development to create a more flexible and stronger workforce. It would identify and prioritize the park's critical human resource needs and address how to maximize the park's ability to meet those needs through partnerships and the creative use of existing employee positions (e.g., maximizing efficiency of on-duty time for furloughed employees, creating shared positions). Established park priorities that are laid out in existing planning documents would be used to help guide position management. Existing partnerships would be evaluated and opportunities for expanding or creating new partnerships explored.

Safety Management Plan.

Rationale — The park’s recent strategic plan identifies safety as its highest priority. The safety of the park’s staff is critical to the continued successful operation and management of the park. There is a need for strategic thinking about safety at the park. The safety program was unstaffed for a number of years and safety programs languished. The park needs to develop a comprehensive plan that prioritizes needs and provides a path forward.

Scope — The safety management plan would provide guidance to support staff in managing workload and conducting operations in a manner that emphasizes employee safety, health, and well-being. The plan would identify a standard protocol for all employees to receive the proper safety training, orientation, program enrollment, and information and meet the increasing demands of higher visitation and increased law enforcement issues. It would also address the park’s emergency planning, hazard analysis, and contingency planning needs and would integrate operational leadership and operational risk management into planning, operations, and decision making at all levels.

Visitor Use Management Plan.

Rationale — There is a need to balance increasing visitation with the protection of fundamental resources and values. Visitor use management issues facing Olympic National Park include congestion and crowding at many park facilities, resource damage including garbage and human waste accumulation at both frontcountry and wilderness locations, increased pressure on facility maintenance, increased bare ground formation, and vegetation loss and damage. There is also a lack of public knowledge and understanding of park regulations, Leave No Trace principles, and other ways to be responsible visitor stewards. The demand for law enforcement and environmental management exceeds current park staff capacity. It has been 15 years since the last parkwide visitor use survey. During that time, there has been significant growth in the regional population (historically the park’s primary visitor base), as well as demographic shifts in the makeup of both local and non-local visitors.

Scope — The plan would incorporate the results of a visitor use survey to evaluate current visitor demographics, use patterns, and characteristics. It also would identify visitor use management goals and objectives, identify indicators and standards that define acceptable levels of use, and identify appropriate visitor use management strategies. The wilderness stewardship plan, currently underway, will inform that portion of visitor use that occurs in the park’s wilderness. Public outreach would also be an important component of the planning process. Specific issues that would be addressed in the visitor use management plan include:

- Quality of visitor experience
- Appropriate levels of staffing to address visitor needs while maintaining employee safety, morale, and well-being
- An appropriately diverse range of visitor experience opportunities
- Visitor information strategies and products, including those that would address trip planning, visitor safety, and resource protection for an increasingly diverse visitor base
- Adverse impacts on natural and cultural resources from improper use or overuse
- Need for visitor capacity indicators and management strategies
- Need for a strategy to address user conflicts

Finley Creek Management Plan.

Rationale — The Finley Creek Bridge links the Quinault area North Shore and South Shore Roads to form a loop drive with spur roads leading to private residences and to the Graves Creek and North Fork areas of the park. According to the park's 2008 general management plan and the 2005 Finley Creek management plan, the park needs to be able to provide access across the Finley Creek Bridge for local residents and park visitors. The Finley Creek Bridge was installed as a temporary measure when the original bridge washed out. The 2005 Finley Creek management plan / environmental assessment served to provide only a temporary fix until a more permanent solution was developed.

During winter storms and spring runoff Finley Creek experiences high flows that move and deposit large amounts of debris in the area beneath and directly adjacent to the bridge. These deposits aggrade the river channel causing the water to either overtop the bridge or have the potential to dislodge the bridge entirely. Annual excavation activities help keep the river channel at a depth that allows for the movement of large amounts of debris into the area without causing the river to overtop or remove the bridge; however, annual excavation was never meant to be a permanent solution to the issue. The selected alternatives in the 2005 Finley Creek management plan / environmental assessment and the 2008 general management plan both state that a long-term management plan would be developed to address a more permanent solution. Due to the absence of such a long-term management plan, the park's most recent application for further excavation of the area was denied by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Without either the long-term plan or the stop-gap measure of annual excavation, the park runs the risk of losing the temporary bridge and year-round access. This loss would have implications for both residents of the area and visitors.

The Graves Creek and North Fork trailheads are the major wilderness entry points on the southwest side of the park. The Quinault rain forest is a popular destination for park visitors. The scenic loop road is one of the few avenues for visitors to Olympic National Park and the Quinault Valley to experience a rain forest environment and other natural and cultural resources by vehicle. The route is highly valued by visitors and local tourism companies. Tourism, including that within the Quinault Valley, is an important component of the economy on the west side of the Olympic Peninsula.

The park works closely with Quinault Indian Nation fisheries biologists, their contractor, and the Bureau of Reclamation to conduct stream studies, monitoring, modeling, and to develop options for a long-term solution to this issue, but a focused effort is needed to complete all planning and compliance requirements.

Scope — This plan would provide guidance on the long-term management of the access road (North Shore Road) and support the protection and preservation of fisheries and aquatic resources associated with Finley Creek. It would also allow the park to more effectively manage and reduce adverse impacts on natural flows, Quinault Indian Nation fisheries, access, park facilities, and cultural resources. Much of the necessary data has already been collected.



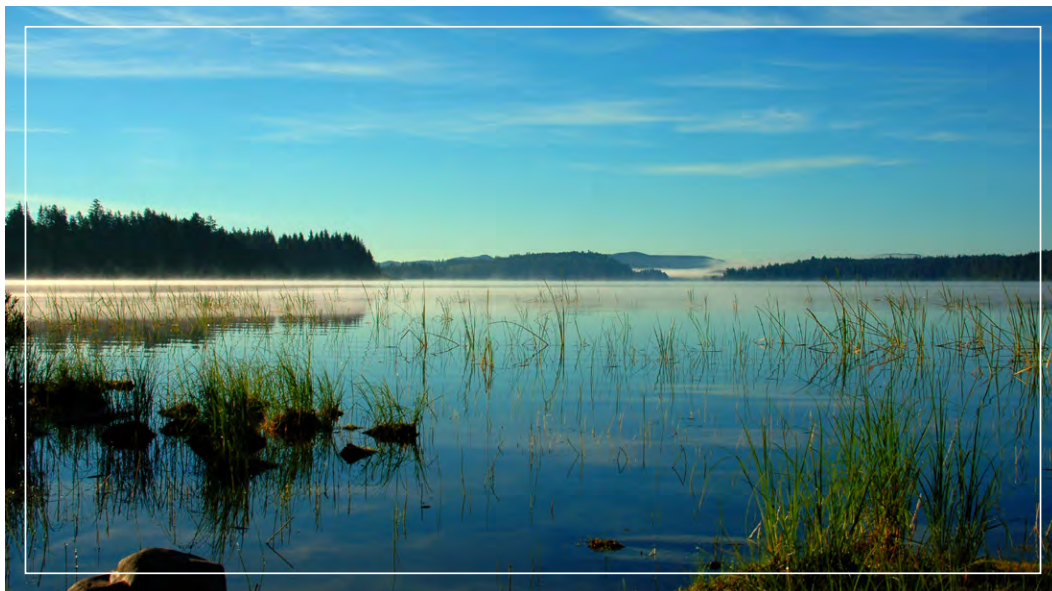
Lake Ozette Management Plan.

Rationale — A number of issues in the Lake Ozette area need to be addressed comprehensively, including management of its aquatic resources and endemic fish species, providing adequate visitor contact facilities, and addressing environmental hazards to existing facilities. An integrated and actionable plan is needed to protect Lake Ozette's resources and to restore endangered species and a culturally significant fishery.

Lake Ozette has an endangered, endemic sockeye salmon population (*Oncorynchus nerka*) that is not recovering. A recovery plan has been developed by the National Marine Fisheries Service, and the park has an affirmative responsibility to assist in the restoration of the sockeye population. However, several actions in the recovery plan will be challenging to implement. Although the park has exclusive jurisdiction of the lake and the Ozette River, it does not manage the upland areas of the watershed on its own; involvement of tribal partners, other federal and state agencies (subject to their own guidelines and regulations), and private land owners complicates implementation of the salmon recovery plan.

Additionally, periodic high lake levels encroach on the footprint of facilities adjacent to the lake, and existing facilities may need to be relocated to prevent inundation. The Lake Ozette area has extremely high backcountry visitation and the ranger station facility (a temporary, deteriorated trailer) is inadequate to accommodate visitation levels. Planning to address these facilities concerns would contribute to an improved visitor experience and protect the park's facility investments.

Scope — The plan would comprehensively evaluate the health of Lake Ozette and function of the Lake Ozette area and would include fishery management planning for the entire lake as well as address facilities concerns. Resource planning would include lake, lakeshore, and possibly river to ocean resource management. Fishery management planning should include habitat restoration projects identified in the ESA recovery plan. Planning could also consider the control of certain predators if needed to facilitate recovery of the sockeye population. The facility planning would include a topographical survey of the Lake Ozette area, including those areas projected to be impacted by rising water tables. The plan would include proposed locations, size, and schematic design of new and/or relocated facilities, encompassing the same general developed area where facilities are currently located but accounting for flood hazards. Key partners in the planning effort should include the Makah Tribe, Quileute Nation, National Marine Fisheries Service, local landowners, and the Lake Ozette Sockeye Steering Committee.



Vegetation Management Plan.

Rationale — Native vegetation in Olympic National Park faces many issues that have the potential to compromise ecological integrity. Nonnative and invasive plants in the park have displaced native plants in some areas. The spread of plant diseases, insects (often nonnative), and other pests threatens native plants and is being exacerbated by climate change. Native plants can be disturbed by human uses, such as facilities management and visitor use impacts. The park's nonnative mountain goat (*Oreamnos americanus*) populations also pose a threat to native plants in alpine and subalpine areas. In addition, excess deposition of air pollutants can alter plant communities and reduce biodiversity, including helping invasive plant species to grow faster and out-compete native vegetation. Scientifically based planning is needed to address these issues. The need for vegetation management planning is identified in both the park's 2008 general management plan and its strategic plan.

Scope — The vegetation management plan would be a strategic-level plan that would form the platform for a series of action plans (e.g., nonnative plant management plan, forest health plan, rare and endemic plant management plan, prairie restoration plan, revegetation plan). The plan would define existing conditions and management needs and rationales, describe current actions and resources, and generally describe desired future conditions for native vegetation. It would address management needs for native and rare plants as well as invasive plants.

Barred Owl Removal Pilot Project.

Rationale — The barred owl removal pilot project would provide guidance for removing or reducing the nonnative barred owl (*Strix varia*) population to preserve the northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*) population and to provide options for future management decisions. Olympic National Park is home to a community of northern spotted owls whose population has declined during the past 22 years to only three known pairs. Nonnative barred owls have been displacing the northern spotted owls, and without some action regional extirpation could occur in the next 5 to 15 years. At this time, the population of northern spotted owls is barely viable, but local northern spotted owls are still present to reoccupy sites. The barred owl removal pilot project would support northern spotted owl recovery plan objectives of preserving a population in the Olympic province.

Scope — The plan would provide specific guidance and any additional needed compliance for removing barred owls from a defined area of the park. Data are being gathered on barred and northern spotted owls in the demographic monitoring programs, and minimal new data gathering would be necessary.

An opportunity exists for barred owl removal to be carried out in partnership with existing removal experiments under the umbrella of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's northern spotted owl recovery plan and accompanying environmental impact statement. The Fish and Wildlife Service's northern spotted owl recovery plan does include actions within Olympic National Park; however, these actions are not part of the preferred alternative. The National Park Service could request that the park be added to the action areas if funding and other necessary resources became available, if National Environmental Policy Act requirements are met, and if the timing of implementation would meet the park's urgent need.



High Priority Data Needs

Visitor Use Survey.

Rationale — A visitor use survey would evaluate current visitor demographics, use patterns, and characteristics. It has been 15 years since the last parkwide visitor use survey and there has been significant growth in the regional population, as well as changes in regional population demographics. Information about visitor demographics would improve the park's ability to reach diverse visitor populations, both before and during their visits, with messages regarding trip planning, safety, park regulations, Leave No Trace principles, and other ways to be responsible visitor stewards. The park has very little non-English language visitor information, and updated visitor demographic data would help determine which languages new interpretive and educational media should incorporate.

Additionally, updated technology and methodology are needed to accurately and more efficiently collect public use data. Visitation data are currently collected using antiquated traffic counting equipment prone to frequent failure and data gaps. In addition, the multipliers used to interpret traffic counters have not been updated in more than 20 years.

Scope — The visitor use survey would use the best available technology and calculation methods to assess visitorship and visitor demographics at the park. Data gathered would include areas visited, modes of transportation, seasons of travel, length of stay, and visitor demographic information. The survey would address virtual visitors as well as visitorship to all areas of the park, including wilderness.

Bank Failure Risk Reduction Study.

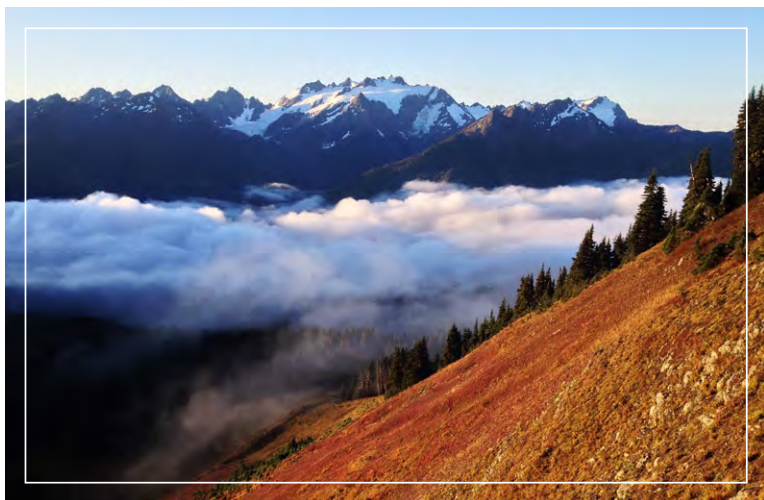
Rationale — A number of park facilities are adjacent to rivers that are prone to flooding and at risk of bank failure. Additional data on the vulnerability of these areas are needed to assess threats to roads and infrastructure and would allow the park to prioritize and proactively manage facilities adjacent to its rivers.

Scope — This study would evaluate road vulnerabilities based on the predicted dynamics of the river. It would also assess the condition of existing repairs and their expected life. The study would include an assessment of any natural resource impacts and/or benefits associated with the various repair methods; life cycle of repairs; and estimated costs of repairs. Various repair methods would be proposed and the relative benefits to resources outlined for each method. The study would be conducted with participation from tribal partners and consulting agencies. Rivers and developed areas important to study include Elwha, Sol Duc, Quillayute, Queets, Quinalt (North Fork and East Fork), and Ozette. Studies of the Hoh area have already been conducted. Prioritization of studies would be determined by factors such as: amount of road length segment within the park, number or value of facilities threatened by river dynamics, visitation in area, presence of threatened and endangered species within the river, and extent of park flood repairs to date.

Resource Inventory and Monitoring.

Rationale — The NPS North Coast and Cascades Inventory and Monitoring Network oversees "Vital Signs" resource monitoring for the park. Resources to implement all of the existing monitoring protocols currently are insufficient, and some categories have not been consistently monitored in recent years. Resource monitoring is needed to provide baseline data for monitoring changes to the health of the resources and would also contribute to the resource stewardship strategy and inform the park's resource management decisions.

Scope — Resource monitoring would take place parkwide and encompass air quality, water quality, landscape dynamics, climate, mountain lakes, land birds, intertidal, forest, alpine/subalpine, fish, and elk. Monitoring would occur on an ongoing basis consistent with the *North Coast and Cascades Network Monitoring Plan*.



Wilderness Character Monitoring.

Rationale — The park is currently developing a wilderness stewardship plan that will provide indicators, standards, and measures for wilderness monitoring. Once the plan is complete, monitoring would be critical to meet plan objectives, achieve and maintain desired conditions, and formulate effective management actions.

Scope — Baseline data have been collected for many years. Indicators and standards as well as desired resource conditions would be derived from the wilderness stewardship plan. The park would implement the monitoring program based on guidance in the wilderness stewardship plan and employ the adaptive management “Implementation Cycle” (monitor, compare conditions with standards, implement the actions, continue the cycle, and adapt).

Critical Resources Monitoring.

Rationale — Monitoring trends in threatened and endangered species is important to comply with legal requirements and to help the park understand and track ecosystem health and integrity. Currently some critical resources monitoring is done (including owl surveys, elk surveys, fisher monitoring, and threatened and endangered fish species); however, some threatened and endangered species, such as the marbled murrelet, are present in the park but not being surveyed.

Scope — The monitoring protocol would include monitoring of threatened and endangered species, endemic species, keystone species, and periodic species and would guide data management for the results of monitoring (including GIS data and comparative analysis).

Traditional Use Study of Plant Gathering.

Rationale — Baseline data on the types, quantities, and methods for traditional gathering are needed to evaluate tribal requests for plant gathering. Because the data do not exist, impacts on targeted plant populations cannot be assessed. Eight federally recognized tribes on the Olympic Peninsula would potentially have an interest in gathering and traditional use related to these plants.

Scope — The report would outline traditional plant use by American Indian communities within what is now Olympic National Park. A complete inventory and assessment of traditional plant populations, status, and distribution would be included. The report would be developed through field inventory and assessment, tribal consultation, and in cooperation with tribal staff.



Resource Selection for High Elevation Species Study.

Rationale — Several plant and animal taxa in the park that are endemic to high elevation areas (alpine and subalpine) are projected to disappear or be greatly reduced due to tree encroachment as a result of climate change. An understanding of what habitat types endemic species depend on, and how they are distributed throughout the park, is needed. Visitors often expect to be able to see these species (e.g., Olympic marmot, Olympic bellflower) during their visits. There is a need to understand the ecological processes that formed those communities and may be used to maintain them. Because the park is an isolated mountainous area, typical climate change adaptation techniques, such as assisted migration, may not be available and may also not be appropriate in areas of designated wilderness.

Species extirpation is not occurring rapidly, but several species are either in decline (e.g., marmots), or their status is not well understood (e.g., pocket gophers). It will take time to gain the needed understanding, develop action plans, and implement these plans. Therefore, the information gathering needs are urgent if these species are to be protected.

Scope — The study would focus on gathering the information needed to develop climate change adaptation plans for taxa that are uniquely under the responsibility of the National Park Service and the park. Data gathered would include distribution of endemic species of concern (marmots, pocket gophers, plants), biotic and abiotic characteristics of areas where these species occur, and spatial distribution and size of colonies. This effort would be best conducted by NPS resource management staff with the assistance of university and U.S. Geological Survey scientists and using GIS data. To be most effective, the study should be initiated within the next five years.

Acoustical Monitoring.

Rationale — The U.S. Navy currently conducts training flights over Olympic National Park lands that are audible in both frontcountry areas and the wilderness area of the park. Furthermore, the Navy has recently announced plans to add a Mobile Electronic Warfare Training System for training fighter jet pilots on the Olympic Peninsula and is proposing to add additional Growler jets to the Naval Air Station Whidbey Island. These additions are expected to increase flight exercises in several locations, including over and adjacent to the park. The impacts of noise from these overflights on species and on visitor experience, particularly in wilderness, are not fully understood.

Scope — The acoustical monitoring protocol would include monitoring of natural soundscapes and nonnatural sounds in general (e.g., road noise, blasting, etc.), as well as specifically monitoring for noise related to military overflights, including U.S. Navy Growler jets. These data would be used to determine the natural ambient and the type and levels of nonnatural noise intrusions. Trends identified in this acoustical monitoring could then be used to inform concurrent research on species response and visitor experience in the park and its wilderness area.

For recently completed and ongoing planning and data collection efforts that address park issues, please see appendix C.

Summary of High Priority Planning and Data Needs	
High Priority Planning Need	Data Need
Resource stewardship strategy	Visitor use survey
Position and partnership management plan	Bank failure risk reduction study
Safety management plan	Resource inventory and monitoring
Visitor use management plan	Wilderness character monitoring
Finley Creek management plan	Critical resources monitoring
Lake Ozette management plan	Traditional use study of plant gathering
Vegetation management plan	Resource selection for high elevation species study
Barred owl removal pilot project	Acoustical monitoring

Summary of Other Planning and Data Needs - Natural Resources, Plans		
Planning or Data Need	Priority (M, L)	Notes
Climate change response plan	M	This plan would address climate change adaptation in the park. Consider effects of climate change on park resources and facilities and plants and animals, including invasive species.
Wolf restoration plan	M	Gray wolves have been extirpated from the park since 1920. The plan would set out guidance for reintroducing them to the park.
River restoration / road management plan	L	The plan was identified in the general management plan and would address the Quinault, Hoh, and Queets River areas.
Lake Crescent shoreline protection/ management plan	L	The plan would address water quality and shoreline protection at Lake Crescent and was called for in the general management plan.
Facility / water rights / contingency plans	L	These contingency plans for facilities would consider potential water right acquisition as a means to enhance the park's water rights position where appropriate.
Climate change adaptation plan for high-elevation areas	L	This plan would address climate change adaptation strategies for high-elevation species and ecosystems. Particular attention would be paid to endemic mammals.
Climate change action plan	L	This mitigation plan would focus on emissions-reducing actions and monitoring carbon footprint.
Wildlife management plan	L	The plan would address management issues for park wildlife including fish, nonnative species, and nuisance species.
Fishery management plan	L	The plan would include fish and fishery management (including harvest of shellfish). Planning would be conducted in cooperation with partners, including tribes with treaty fishing rights, the State of Washington, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Olympic Coast Marine Sanctuary.
Visual resource management plan	L	Using the visual resource inventory as a baseline, the plan would identify goals, objectives, and strategies for protecting important views.

Summary of Other Planning and Data Needs - Natural Resources, Data Needs and Studies		
Planning or Data Need	Priority (M, L)	Notes
Lake Ozette fish predation / habitat data	M	Study in coordination with Makah Tribe to better understand fish predation in Lake Ozette, home to sensitive native fish species.
Invasive plant data/ monitoring	M	Inventory of invasive plants, including data mapping. This would inform vegetation management plan and help to better understand impacts on wilderness and effects of climate change.
Fishery monitoring	M	Monitoring would include razor clamming, surf smelt dipping, sandy beach fishing, rocky shore fishing, and salmon and trout freshwater fishing. Visitor experience, use, resource condition, and release mortality would be monitored.
Forest health monitoring	M	The study would examine forest health/resilience in response to climate change, fire, invasives and pests, and other stressors. The U.S. Forest Service would be engaged in the monitoring. The data would inform the vegetation management plan.
Downstream water use information	L	This information is necessary to better understand current downstream water usage and to serve as a baseline for future use. For all park waters, the information would assess site specific vulnerability of park consumptive use rights to downstream senior rights that may be affected by drought/climate change.
Consumptive use water rights assessment	L	For all park waters, assess site specific vulnerability of park consumptive use rights to downstream senior rights that may be affected by drought/climate change.
Interior water rights assessment	L	Better understand water rights issues for areas within the park boundary.
Soil and water monitoring for deposition	L	Nitrogen deposition warrants significant concern because the park's ecosystems may be very highly sensitive to nitrogen enrichment effects relative to other parks. Sulfur deposition also warrants significant concern. Park ecosystems are rated as having very high sensitivity to acidification effects relative to all inventory and monitoring network parks.
Map of eligible wild and scenic rivers	L	The length/area measurements for the existing wild and scenic river maps have omitted some rivers. New maps would provide data for all eligible rivers and a narrative explaining rationale for what is included vs. omitted.
Air quality monitoring	L	Ongoing in-park air quality monitoring providing updated visibility, ozone and deposition conditions at the park and to maintain a long-term record for understanding threats from development.

Summary of Other Planning and Data Needs - Natural Resources, Data Needs and Studies (continued)		
Planning or Data Need	Priority (M, L)	Notes
Night sky assessment	L	The preservation of the park's natural lightscapes is important for the well-being of wildlife and habitat and the enjoyment of park visitors. Baseline measurements and photometric monitoring of night sky conditions would be conducted, external sources of light pollution would be identified and characterized, and sky quality/light pollution trends would be evaluated through data analysis and modeling.
Visual resource inventory	L	The inventory would identify scenic quality and NPS/visitor values of scenic views in support of having diverse scenery and would inform a visual resource management plan.

Summary of Other Planning and Data Needs - Cultural Resources, Data Needs and Studies		
Planning or Data Need	Priority (M, L)	Notes
Historic structure reports	M	Reports would be developed on a site-specific or district-specific basis. They would provide in-depth detail on specific restoration needs for each structure. This need was identified in the general management plan.
Archeological overview and assessment	M	The park's archeological overview and assessment is almost 30 years old and needs to be fully updated.
Cultural landscape inventory	M	This comprehensive cultural landscape inventory would examine all eligible cultural landscapes and historic districts in the park and address those potentially significant resources not yet covered in an existing cultural landscape inventory.
Cultural landscape reports for controversial and complex landscapes	M	The cultural landscape reports would evaluate the history and integrity and provide analysis and treatment options for potentially controversial or complex landscapes such as Roose's Homestead and Humes Ranch.

Summary of Other Planning and Data Needs - Facilities, Plans		
Planning or Data Need	Priority (M, L)	Notes
Kalaloch Lodge design concept plan/ relocation plan	L	Design concept plan for relocating Kalaloch Lodge and concessioner facilities due to site vulnerability.
Environmental management plan update	L	The plan would address environmental sustainability issues including energy efficiency and environmental management systems. It is needed to improve park environmental performance and track climate-friendly actions, including energy and transportation efficiency, and to improve park sustainability and environmental leadership.

Summary of Other Planning and Data Needs - Facilities, Data Needs and Studies		
Planning or Data Need	Priority (M, L)	Notes
Lake Ozette facilities data	M	Identify conditions and vulnerability of facilities at Lake Ozette to inform Lake Ozette management plan.
Summary of Other Planning and Data Needs - Interpretation and Education, Plans		
Planning or Data Need	Priority (M, L)	Notes
Comprehensive interpretive plan	M	This plan would update and provide guidance for interpretive themes, media, and programs. It is identified in the general management plan. A long-range interpretive plan would be a major component of the comprehensive interpretive plan.
Strategic plan for volunteers and youth	M	Baseline evaluation on effectiveness of current volunteer and youth efforts in expanding stewardship opportunities and understanding of park resources for economically disadvantaged students and other nontraditional visitors to park.
Summary of Other Planning and Data Needs - Interpretation and Education, Data Needs and Studies		
Planning or Data Need	Priority (M, L)	Notes
Baseline evaluation of education/ outreach	L	Baseline evaluation on effectiveness of current education and outreach efforts in increasing visitation and understanding of park resources for economically disadvantaged students and other nontraditional visitors to park. This study was identified in the strategic plan.
Summary of Other Planning and Data Needs - Land Resources		
Planning or Data Need	Priority (M, L)	Notes
Land protection plan	L	This plan would examine private inholdings and establish priorities for protection/acquisition based on resource preservation values. It is identified in the general management plan.
Summary of Other Planning and Data Needs - Visitor Use, Plans		
Planning or Data Need	Priority (M, L)	Notes
Winter use plan	M	A winter use plan would be developed to provide visitors to Olympic National Park with a range of appropriate winter recreational opportunities. The purpose of this plan would be to ensure that these recreational activities are in an appropriate setting and that they do not impair or cause unacceptable impacts on park resources or values. More specifically, over the last several years there has been public confusion and uncertainty regarding the management of winter use activities at Hurricane Ridge. This plan would generally cover the entire park with specific focus on frontcountry areas and particularly on access and activities at Hurricane Ridge.

Summary of Other Planning and Data Needs - Operations and Management, Plans

Planning or Data Need	Priority (M, L)	Notes
Training and development plan	L	The plan would establish guidelines for ensuring that park staff receive necessary training to perform their jobs as well as to advance professionally.
Technology and IT plan/strategy (communications)	L	The plan would address technological challenges associated with digital connectivity and communications, including guidance on working effectively with local utility providers.

Summary of Other Planning and Data Needs - Operations and Management, Data Needs and Studies

Planning or Data Need	Priority (M, L)	Notes
Baseline workload capacity assessment	M	The assessment was identified in the strategic plan. It would look at current staffing levels and workloads as compared to park needs in order to inform management guidance for appropriate staffing levels and work planning.



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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Olympic National Park

Olympic National Park Enabling Legislation

16. Olympic National Park

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.....State Act of Mar. 8, 1941	79
Jurisdiction, State cession of 1941 accepted.....Act of Mar. 6, 1942	79
Acquisition of non-Federal land within park in exchange for national forest land.....Act of Dec. 22, 1942	82

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

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

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

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

Lands transferred to Olympic National Forest.

section 8, south half section 9, south half section 10, south half section 11, south half section 12, sections 13 to 36, inclusive (unsurveyed) all west of the Willamette meridian, in Washington, are hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or disposal under the laws of the United States and dedicated and set apart as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people and shall be known as the Olympic National Park, and all lands formerly included in the Mount Olympus National Monument and not included in the above description are hereby transferred to and made a part of the Olympic National Forest. (16 U.S.C. sec. 251.)

Mineral deposits.

SEC. 2. That in the areas of said park lying east of the range line between ranges 9 and 10 and north of the seventh standard parallel, and east of the range line between ranges 4 and 5 west, Willamette meridian, all mineral deposits of the classes and kinds now subject to location, entry, and patent under the mining laws of the United States shall be, exclusive of the land containing them, subject to disposal under such laws for a period of five years from the date of approval of this Act, with rights of occupation and use of so much of the surface of the land as may be required for all purposes reasonably incident to the mining or removal of the minerals and under such general regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. (16 U.S.C. sec. 252.)

Division of receipts for schools and roads.
16 U.S.C. sec. 500.

SEC. 3. The income of each county receiving moneys from the Olympic National Forest, under the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260, ch. 192), as amended, shall be proportional to the total area of each county in the Olympic National Forest and the Olympic National Park combined. (16 U.S.C. sec. 253.)

Administration, etc.

16 U.S.C., ch. 1.

SEC. 4. The administration, protection, and development of the Olympic National Park shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", as amended. (16 U.S.C. sec. 254.)

Existing claims, etc., not affected.

SEC. 5. Nothing herein contained shall affect any valid existing claim, location, or entry made under the land laws of the United States, whether for homestead, mineral, right-of-way, or any other purpose whatsoever, or shall affect the right of any such claimant, locator, or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of his land, nor the rights reserved by treaty to the Indians of any tribes.

Additions to park.

The President may after eight months from the approval of this Act by proclamation add to the Olympic National Park any lands within the boundaries of the Olympic National Forest, and any lands which may be acquired by the Government by gift or purchase, which he may deem it advisable to add to such park; and any lands so added to such park shall, upon their addition thereto, become

II. NATIONAL PARKS — OLYMPIC

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

*Provisos.
Limitation.*

*Consultation
before issuance
of proclama-
tion.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assignment to
Washington
western judicial
district.

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

Hunting, fishing,
etc., prohibitions.

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

Rules and
Regulations.

Penalties.

II. NATIONAL PARKS — OLYMPIC

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

Forfeiture of property used for unlawful purposes.

Proviso.

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

Park commissioner.

Appointment and jurisdiction.

Judicial powers.

Appeals.

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

Procedure in other cases.

Bail.

Pay of
commissioner.Fees, costs, and
expenses.Deposit of
collections.Notice of
acceptance of
jurisdiction.Olympic
National Park,
Wash.
Exchange
of lands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PUBLIC LAW 99-635—NOV. 7, 1986

100 STAT. 3527

Public Law 99-635
99th Congress

An Act

To ~~revise~~ the boundaries of Olympic National Park and Olympic National Forest in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

Nov. 7, 1986
[S. 2351]

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

SECTION 1. (a) The boundary of Olympic National Park, Washington, is hereby revised to include within the park—

(1) all submerged lands and waters of Lake Ozette, Washington, and the Ozette River, Washington;

(2) all surveyed and unsurveyed islands lying off the coast of the State of Washington in the Pacific Ocean between latitudes 48 degrees 23 minutes north and 47 degrees 38 minutes north;

(3) those lands between mean high tide and the lowest low tide beginning in section 22, township 24 north, range 13 west Willamette meridian, at the common boundary between the Olympic National Park and the Quinault Indian Reservation, to section 18, township 32 north, range 15 west Willamette meridian, at the common boundary between the Olympic National Park and the Makah Indian Reservation, except those lands directly adjacent to and west of the Hoh, Ozette, and Quillayute Indian Reservations: Provided, That such lands as are identified in this paragraph shall continue to be open to fishing and to the taking of shellfish in conformity with the laws and regulations of the State of Washington; and

(4) approximately nine thousand six hundred and thirtyeight acres, and to exclude from the park approximately three thousand three hundred and fifty-two acres, as generally depicted on the maps entitled "Boundary Modifications, Olympic National Forest and Olympic National Park", numbered 149/60,030A, sheets 1 through 9, and dated September 1986, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior.

(b) The boundary of Olympic National Forest, Washington, is hereby revised to include in the national forest approximately three thousand three hundred and fifty-two acres and to exclude from the national forest approximately nine thousand three hundred and twenty-four acres, as generally depicted on the maps entitled "Boundary Modifications, Olympic National Forest and Olympic National Park", numbered 149/60,030A, sheets 1 through 10, and dated September 1986, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

(c) Section 3 of the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-339, Act of July 3, 1984, 98 Stat. 301) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (2) and inserting in lieu thereof the following new subsection:

National Forest System.
National parks, monuments, etc.
National Wilderness Preservation System.
16 USC 251n.

Indians.
Fish and fishing.

Public information.

Public information.
16 USC 251n note.

98 stat. 299.

"(2) certain lands in the Olympic National Forest, Washington, which comprise approximately forty-four thousand four hundred and seventy-four acres, **as** generally depicted on a map entitled 'Buckhorn Wilderness—Revised', numbered **98-339-3(2)**, sheets 1 and 2, and dated September 1986, and which shall be known **as** the Buckhorn Wilderness;"

(2) by striking subsection (13) and inserting in lieu thereof the following new subsection:

"(13) certain lands in the Olympic National Forest, Washington, which comprise approximately thirteen thousand and fifteen acres, **as** generally depicted on a map entitled 'Mount Skokomish Wilderness—Revised', numbered **98-339-3(13)** and dated September 1986, and which shall be known **as** the 'Mount Skokomish Wilderness—Revised', dated September 1986, and which shall be known **as** the Mount Skokomish Wilderness;"

and

(3) by striking subsection (19) and inserting in lieu thereof the following new subsection:

"(19) certain lands in the Olympic National Forest, Washington, which comprise approximately sixteen thousand six hundred and eighty-two acres, **as** generally depicted on a map entitled 'The Brothers Wilderness—Revised', numbered **98-339-3(19)** and dated September 1986, and which shall be known **as** 'The Brothers Wilderness'."

Public lands.
Water.
16 USC 251n
note.

Sec. 2. (a) Federal lands, waters, and interests therein formerly within the boundary of Olympic National Forest which are included within the boundary of Olympic National Park pursuant to section 1 of this Act are, subject to valid existing rights, hereby transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior for administration **as** part of the park, and shall be subject to all the laws and regulations applicable to the park: Provided further, That within section 15, township 15 north, range 9 west Willamette meridian, and within an area extending not more than one mile north of such section, nothing herein shall be construed to limit or otherwise modify the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to design and construct a forest logging road east of the park boundary: **Provided, however,** That the Secretary of Agriculture shall not construct the road **as** close **as** practically possible to the park boundary but not more than five hundred feet east **of** the divide. Following construction, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to redescribe and relocate the boundary of the park along the eastern clearing limits of the road.

(b) Federal lands, waters, and interests therein formerly within the boundary of Olympic National Park which are excluded therefrom pursuant to section 1 of this Act are, subject to valid existing rights, hereby transferred **to** the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture for administration **as** part of Olympic National Forest, and shall be subject to all the laws and regulations applicable to the National Forest System: **Provided,** That any lands deleted from the park and included within the Buckhorn Wilderness, Mount Skokomish Wilderness, or **The** Brothers Wilderness pursuant to this Act shall be managed in accordance with the provisions of the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-339, Act of July 3, 1984, 98 Stat. 301).

98 Stat. 299.
Gifts and
property.
Real property.
Water.
16 USC 251n
note.

Sec. 3. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, bequest or otherwise any non-Federal lands, waters, and interests

PUBLIC LAW 99-635—NOV. 7, 1986**100 STAT. 3529**

therein included within the boundary of Olympic National Park pursuant to section 1 of this Act: Provided: That any lands, waters, or interests therein owned by the State of Washington or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation or exchange.

(b) For the purpose of section 7 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 903, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 4601-9), the boundary of the Olympic National Forest, as modified pursuant to section 1 of this Act, shall be treated as if it was the boundary of that national forest on January 1, 1965.

Sec. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, except that the total amounts authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of acquisition of lands, waters, and interests therein pursuant to this Act shall not exceed \$1,000,000.

Appropriation
authorization.

Real property
Water
16 USC 251n
note

Approved November 7, 1986.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 2351:

SENATE REPORTS: No. 99-510 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 132 (1986):

Oct. 10, considered and passed Senate.

Oct. 15, considered and passed House.

Olympic Wilderness Designation Legislation

PUBLIC LAW 100-668—NOV. 16, 1988

102 STAT. 3961

Public Law 100-668
100th Congress

An Act

To designate wilderness within Olympic National Park, Mount Rainier National Park, and North Cascades National Park Service Complex in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

Nov. 16, 1988
[S. 2165]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Washington Park Wilderness Act of 1988".

Washington
Park Wilderness
Act of 1988.
16 USC 90 note.

TITLE I—OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS

SEC. 101. DESIGNATION.

(a) **WILDERNESS.**—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.; 78 Stat. 890), certain lands in the Olympic National Park, Washington, which—

16 USC 1132
note.

(1) comprise approximately eight hundred and seventy-six thousand six hundred and sixty-nine acres of wilderness, and approximately three hundred and seventy-eight acres of potential wilderness additions, and

(2) are depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Boundary, Olympic National Park, Washington", numbered 149/60,051A and dated August 1988,

are hereby designated as wilderness and therefore as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Such lands shall be known as the Olympic Wilderness.

SEC. 102. WOLF CREEK POWERLINE.

The Secretary is authorized to upgrade, maintain and replace, as necessary, the Wolf Creek underground powerline to Hurricane Ridge: *Provided*, That to the extent practicable, such maintenance and operation shall be conducted in such a manner as to remain consistent with wilderness management.

SEC. 103. PAYMENT TO CLALLAM COUNTY.

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$155,000 to the Secretary of the Interior to make a payment to the Clallam County Historical Society and Museum of Port Angeles, Washington, to compensate the Society for its possessory interest in the National Park Service Visitor Center, Pioneer Memorial Museum, Olympic National Park, Washington. Upon relinquishment by the Clallam County Historical Society of all interests and use in the facility, the Secretary of the Interior shall make payment to the Clallam County Historical Society and acceptance of payment shall be considered full and just compensation for the Society's participation in the construction of the Pioneer Memorial Museum.

Appropriation
authorization.

SEC. 104. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

16 USC 256b.

(a) **MISDEMEANOR PENALTIES.**—Section 3 of the Act of March 6, 1942 (56 Stat. 136; 16 U.S.C. 256(b)) is revised by deleting all after the phrase “or situated therein,” and inserting the following: “shall be deemed guilty of a class B misdemeanor in accordance with provisions of title 18 of the United States Code.”

(b) **FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY.**—Section 4 of the Act of March 6, 1942 (56 Stat. 135; 16 U.S.C. 256c) is hereby revised to read as follows:

“**SEC. 4.** All guns, bows, traps, nets, seines, fishing tackle, clothing, teams, horses, machinery, logging equipment, motor vehicles, aircraft, boats, or means of transportation of every nature or description used by any person or persons or organizations within the limits of the park when engaged in or attempting to engage in killing, trapping, ensnaring, taking or capturing such wild birds, fish or animals, or taking, destroying or damaging such trees, plants, or mineral deposits contrary to the provisions of this Act or the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized by the officers in the park and held pending prosecution of any person or persons or organization arrested under or charged with violating the provisions of this Act, and upon conviction under this Act of such persons or organizations using said guns, bows, traps, nets, seines, fishing tackle, clothing, teams, horses, machinery, logging equipment, motor vehicles, aircraft, boats, or other means of transportation of every nature and description used by any person or persons or organization, such forfeiture shall be adjudicated as a penalty in addition to the other punishment prescribed in this Act. Such forfeited property shall be disposed of and accounted for by and under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the forfeiture of teams, horses, machinery, logging equipment, motor vehicles, aircraft, boats, or other means of transportation shall be in the discretion of the Court.”

(c) **TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO BOUNDARIES.**—The Act of November 7, 1986 (Public Law 99-635; 100 Stat. 3527) revising the boundaries of Olympic National Park is hereby amended as follows:

16 USC 251n.

(1) In section 1(a)(2) after “48 degrees 23 minutes north and 47 degrees” strike “38” and insert in lieu thereof “34”.

Fish and fishing.

(2) In section 1(a)(2) after “all surveyed and unsurveyed islands”, insert “, above the point of lowest low tide,”; and at the end of the paragraph, strike “north;” and insert “north: *Provided*, That such lands as are identified in this paragraph shall continue to be open to fishing and to the taking of shellfish in conformity with the laws and regulations of the State of Washington;”.

16 USC 251n
note.

(3) In section 1(b) after “numbered 149/60,030A, sheets 1 through” strike “10” and insert in lieu thereof “9”;

(4) In section 2(a) after “within section 15, township”, strike “15” and insert in lieu thereof “24”;

(5) In section 2(a) after “*Provided, however*, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall” strike “not”; and

16 USC 251n
note.

(6) Section 4 is renumbered as section 5 and a new section 4 is inserted as follows:

“**SEC. 4.** Effective upon acceptance thereof by the State of Washington, the jurisdiction which the United States acquired over

those lands excluded from the boundaries of Olympic National Park by this Act is hereby retroceded to the State.”.

SEC. 105. KALALOCH VISITOR CENTER.

The Secretary is directed to complete a study for the location of a year round visitor center in the Kalaloch area of Olympic National Park. Such study shall include the location, size and cost estimates for the design, planning and construction of the visitor center and support facilities. The study shall be submitted to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate by March 1, 1989. The Secretary is authorized to construct such visitor center subject to the appropriation of funds.

TITLE II—NORTH CASCADES NATIONAL PARK SERVICE COMPLEX WILDERNESS

SEC. 201. DESIGNATION.

(a) **WILDERNESS.**—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.; 78 Stat. 890), certain lands in the North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake National Recreation Area, and Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, Washington, which—

16 USC 1132
note.

(1) comprise approximately six hundred and thirty-four thousand six hundred and fourteen acres of wilderness, and approximately five thousand two hundred and twenty-six acres of potential wilderness additions, and

(2) are depicted on a map entitled “Wilderness Boundary, North Cascades National Park Service Complex, Washington”, numbered 168-60-186 and dated August 1988,

are hereby designated as wilderness and therefore as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Such lands shall be known as the Stephen Mather Wilderness.

SEC. 202. HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS.

Section 505 of the Act of October 2, 1968 (82 Stat. 930; 16 U.S.C. 90d-4) is amended as follows: strike “in the recreation areas”, and insert in lieu thereof “in the lands and waters within the Skagit River Hydroelectric Project, Federal Energy and Regulatory Commission Project 553, including the proposed Copper Creek, High Ross, and Thunder Creek elements of the Project; and the Newhalem Project, Federal Energy and Regulatory Commission Project 2705, within the Ross Lake National Recreation Area; the lands and waters within the Lake Chelan Project, Federal Energy and Regulatory Commission Project 637; the Company Creek small hydroelectric project at Stehekin within the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area; and existing hydrologic monitoring stations necessary for the proper operation of the hydroelectric projects listed herein”.

SEC. 203. LAND ACQUISITION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE FACILITIES.

Section 301(a) of the Act of October 2, 1968 (82 Stat. 927; 16 U.S.C. 90b) is hereby amended to add a new subsection as follows:

“(b) The Secretary is hereby authorized to acquire, with the consent of the owner, lands outside of the authorized boundaries of North Cascades National Park Service Complex for the purpose of

construction and operation of a backcountry information center not to exceed five acres. The Secretary of the Interior is further authorized to acquire with the consent of the owner, lands for the construction of a headquarters and administrative site or sites, for the North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake National Recreation Area, and Lake Chelan National Recreation Area not to exceed ten acres. The lands so acquired shall be managed as part of the park.”.

SEC. 204. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior such sums as may be necessary to complete the land acquisitions authorized pursuant to section 203 of this Act.

SEC. 205. RENEWABLE NATURAL RESOURCE USE IN RECREATION AREAS.

Section 402(a) of the Act of October 2, 1968 (82 Stat. 928; 16 U.S.C. 90c-1) is hereby amended to read as follows:

“The Secretary shall administer the recreation areas in a manner which in his judgment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits and (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment. Within that portion of the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area which is not designated as wilderness, such management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources and the continuation of existing uses and developments as will promote, or are compatible with, or do not significantly impair public recreation and conservation of the scenic, scientific, historic, or other values contributing to public enjoyment, are authorized. In administering the recreation areas, the Secretary may utilize such statutory authorities pertaining to the administration of the national park system, and such statutory authorities otherwise available to him for the conservation and management of natural resources as he deems appropriate for recreation and preservation purposes and for resource development compatible therewith. Within the Ross Lake National Recreation Area the removal and disposal of trees within power line rights-of-way are authorized as necessary to protect transmission lines, towers, and equipment;” *Provided*, That to the extent practicable, such removal and disposal of trees shall be conducted in such a manner as to protect scenic viewsheds.”.

SEC. 206. MINERAL RESOURCE USE IN RECREATION AREAS.

Section 402(b) of the Act of October 2, 1968 (82 Stat. 928; 16 U.S.C. 90c-1b) is hereby amended to read as follows:

“The lands within the recreation areas, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation or disposal under the public land laws, including location, entry, and patent under the United States mining laws, and disposition under the United States mineral leasing laws: *Provided, however*, That within that portion of the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area which is not designated as wilderness, sand, rock and gravel may be made available for sale to the residents of Stehekin for local use so long as such sale and disposal does not have significant adverse effects on the administration of the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area.”.

16 USC 90c-1.

TITLE III—MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK WILDERNESS

SEC. 301. DESIGNATION.

16 USC 1132
note.

(a) **WILDERNESS.**—In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.; 78 Stat. 890), certain lands in the Mount Rainier National Park, Washington, which—

(1) comprise approximately two hundred and sixteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-five acres of wilderness, and

(2) are depicted on a map entitled “Wilderness Boundary, Mount Rainier National Park, Washington”, numbered 105-20,014A and dated July 1988,

are hereby designated as wilderness and therefore as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Such lands shall be known as the Mount Rainier Wilderness.

SEC. 302. BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.

16 USC 110c.
Public
information.

(a) **PARK BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.**—The boundaries of the Mount Rainier National Park as established in the Act of March 2, 1899 (30 Stat. 993), as amended; (16 U.S.C. 91-110b), are further revised to add to the Park approximately two hundred and forty acres, and to exclude from the park approximately thirty-one and one-half acres, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Mount Rainier National Park Proposed 1987 Boundary Adjustments”, numbered 105-80,010B and dated January 1987, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Washington office of the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior and at Mount Rainier National Park.

(b) **FOREST BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT.**—The boundaries of the Snoqualmie National Forest and of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, are hereby revised to include in the Snoqualmie National Forest approximately thirty-one and one-half acres, to exclude from the Snoqualmie National Forest approximately thirty acres, and to exclude from the Gifford Pinchot National Forest approximately two hundred and ten acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled “Mount Rainier National Park Proposed 1987 Boundary Adjustments”, numbered 105-80,010B, and dated January 1987, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Washington, District of Columbia office of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture and at the Snoqualmie and Gifford Pinchot National Forests.

Public
information.
District of
Columbia.

(c) **ADMINISTRATION OF PARK LAND.**—(1) Federal lands, and interests therein formerly within the boundary of the Snoqualmie National Forest and the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, which are included within the boundary of the Mount Rainier National Park pursuant to this Act are, subject to valid existing rights, hereby transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior for administration as part of the Park, and shall be subject to all the laws and regulations of the Park.

(2) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept either concurrent or exclusive jurisdiction over lands and waters included within Mount Rainier National Park by this Act. The Secretary shall notify in writing the Governor of the State of Washington of the acceptance of any such jurisdiction ceded to the United States by the State. The existing exclusive Federal jurisdiction, where it exists

Gifts and
property.

in the Park, shall remain in effect until such time as the Secretary and the Governor shall agree upon the terms and conditions of concurrent legislative jurisdiction for said Park pursuant to section 320(i) of the Act of October 21, 1976 (90 Stat. 2741).

(3) **AUTHORIZATION OF LAND ACQUISITION.**—The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire from willing sellers by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, bequest, or otherwise all non-Federal lands, waters, and interests therein included within the boundary of the Mount Rainier National Park pursuant to this Act.

(d) **ADMINISTRATION OF FOREST LAND.**—(1) Federal lands, and interests therein formerly within the boundary of the Mount Rainier National Park, which are excluded therefrom and are included within the boundaries of the Snoqualmie National Forest pursuant to this Act are, subject to valid existing rights, hereby transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture for administration as part of the Forest, and shall be subject to all the laws and regulations applicable to the National Forest System.

(2) For the purposes of section 7 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 903, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 4601-9), the boundaries of the Snoqualmie National Forest and the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, as modified pursuant to this Act, shall be treated as if they were the boundaries of those national forests on January 1, 1965.

(3) Effective upon acceptance thereof by the State of Washington, the jurisdiction which the United States acquired over those lands excluded from the boundaries of the Mount Rainier National Park by this Act is hereby retroceded to the State.

SEC. 303. PARADISE POWERLINE.

The Secretary is authorized to upgrade, maintain and replace as necessary, the Paradise powerline from Longmire to Paradise: *Provided*, That to the extent practicable, such maintenance and operation shall be conducted in such a manner as to protect scenic viewsheds.

TITLE IV—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

(a) **ADMINISTRATION.**—(1) Subject to valid existing rights, the wilderness areas designated under titles I, II, and III of this Act shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated as wilderness, except that reference to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed, where appropriate, to be a reference to the Secretary of the Interior, and any reference to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed, where appropriate, to be a reference to the effective date of this Act.

(2) Lands designated as potential wilderness additions shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior insofar as practicable as wilderness until such time as said lands are designated as wilderness. Any lands designated as potential wilderness additions, upon publication in the Federal Register of a notice by the Secretary of the Interior that all uses thereon that are inconsistent with the Wilderness Act have ceased or that non-Federal interests in land

Federal
Register,
publication.

have been acquired, shall thereby be designated as wilderness and managed accordingly.

(3) Congress does not intend that wilderness areas designated under this Act lead to the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones around such wilderness areas. The fact that nonwilderness activities or uses can be seen or heard from areas within the wilderness shall not, of itself, preclude such activities or uses up to the boundary of the wilderness area.

(b) **MAP AND DESCRIPTION.**—(1) As soon as practicable after the effective date of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall file maps of the wilderness areas and legal descriptions of its boundaries with the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate, and the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives. Such maps and legal descriptions shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act, except that correction of clerical and typographical errors in the maps and legal descriptions may be made. Such maps and legal descriptions of the boundaries shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the office of the appropriate Superintendent.

Public
information.

(2) Boundaries adjacent to paved and unpaved roads shall be drawn as narrowly as is practicable to allow for necessary maintenance and repairs to existing roads. Such boundaries should not, in general, exceed two hundred feet from the centerline of paved roads and one hundred feet from the centerline of unpaved roads: *Provided, however,* That larger boundaries may be drawn only as the Secretary deems necessary to exclude from the wilderness existing developments, improvements, and structures adjacent to existing roads, as well as areas needed to maintain and repair existing roads: *Provided further,* That to the extent practicable, undeveloped areas adjacent to all roads shall be managed as if designated as wilderness.

TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.

Section 3(a), paragraph (60), of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, which designates the Klickitat River in the State of Washington as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, is amended to add the following sentence at the end of the paragraph:

16 USC 1274.

"The boundaries of the designated portions of the Klickitat River shall be as generally depicted on a map dated November, 1987, and entitled 'Klickitat National Recreation River, River Management Area: Final Boundary', which is on file in the office of the Chief, Forest Service, Washington, District of Columbia."

District of
Columbia.
16 USC 1274.

SEC. 502. RESERVATION OF WATER RIGHTS.

Subject to valid existing rights, within the areas designated as wilderness by this Act, Congress hereby expressly reserves such water rights as necessary, for the purposes for which such areas are so designated. The priority date of such rights shall be the date of enactment of this Act.

Approved November 16, 1988.

Quileute Nation Tsunami and Flood Protection Legislation

PUBLIC LAW 112–97—FEB. 27, 2012

126 STAT. 257

Public Law 112–97
112th Congress

An Act

To provide the Quileute Indian Tribe Tsunami and Flood Protection, and for other purposes.

Feb. 27, 2012

[H.R. 1162]

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

SECTION 1. OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK—QUILEUTE TRIBE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) MAP.—The term “Map” means the map entitled “Olympic National Park and Quileute Reservation Boundary Adjustment Map”, numbered 149/80,059, and dated June 2010.

(2) PARK.—The term “Park” means the Olympic National Park, located in the State of Washington.

(3) RESERVATION.—The term “Reservation” means the Quileute Indian Reservation, located on the Olympic Peninsula in the State of Washington.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(5) TRIBE.—The term “Tribe” means the Quileute Indian Tribe in the State of Washington.

(b) FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(A) the Reservation is located on the western coast of the Olympic Peninsula in the State of Washington, bordered by the Pacific Ocean to the west and the Park on the north, south, and east;

(B) most of the Reservation village of La Push is located within the coastal flood plain, with the Tribe’s administrative buildings, school, elder center, and housing all located in a tsunami zone;

(C) for many decades, the Tribe and the Park have had a dispute over the Reservation boundaries along the Quillayute River;

(D) in recent years, this dispute has intensified as the Tribe has faced an urgent need for additional lands for housing, schools, and other Tribe purposes outside the tsunami and Quillayute River flood zones; and

(E) the lack of a settlement of this dispute threatens to adversely impact the public’s existing and future recreational use of several attractions in the Park that are accessed by the public’s use of Reservation lands.

(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(A) to resolve the longstanding dispute along portions of the northern boundary of the Quileute Indian Reservation;

Washington.
16 USC 251 note,
1132 note.

(B) to clarify public use and access to Olympic National Park lands that are contiguous to the Reservation;

(C) to provide the Quileute Indian Tribe with approximately 275 acres of land currently located within the Park and approximately 510 acres of land along the Quillayute River, also within the Park;

(D) to adjust the wilderness boundaries to provide the Quileute Indian Tribe tsunami and flood protection; and

(E) through the land conveyance, to grant the Tribe access to land outside of tsunami and Quillayute River flood zones, and link existing Reservation land with Tribe land to the east of the Park.

(c) REDESIGNATION OF FEDERAL WILDERNESS LAND, OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK CONVEYANCE.—

(1) REDESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS.—Certain Federal land in the Park that was designated as part of the Olympic Wilderness under title I of the Washington Park Wilderness Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-668; 102 Stat. 3961; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note) and comprises approximately 222 acres, as generally depicted on the Map is hereby no longer designated as wilderness, and is no longer a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.).

(2) LANDS TO BE HELD IN TRUST.—All right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the approximately 510 acres generally depicted on the Map as “Northern Lands”, and the approximately 275 acres generally depicted on the Map as “Southern Lands”, are declared to be held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe without any further action by the Secretary.

(3) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT; SURVEY.—The Secretary shall—

(A) adjust the boundaries of Olympic Wilderness and the Park to reflect the change in status of Federal lands under paragraph (2); and

(B) as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this section, conduct a survey, defining the boundaries of the Reservation and Park, and of the Federal lands taken into and held in trust that are adjacent to the north and south bank of the Quillayute River as depicted on the Map as “Northern Lands”.

(4) LAW APPLICABLE TO CERTAIN LAND.—The land taken into trust under this subsection shall not be subject to any requirements for valuation, appraisal, or equalization under any Federal law.

(d) NON-FEDERAL LAND CONVEYANCE.—Upon completion and acceptance of an environmental hazard assessment, the Secretary shall take into trust for the benefit of the Tribe certain non-Federal land owned by the Tribe, consisting of approximately 184 acres, as depicted on the Map as “Eastern Lands”, such non-Federal land shall be designated as part of the Reservation.

(e) MAP REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) AVAILABILITY OF INITIAL MAP.—The Secretary shall make the Map available for public inspection in appropriate offices of the National Park Service. The Map shall also depict any non-Federal land currently owned by the Tribe which is being placed in trust under this section.

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(2) REVISED MAP.—Not later than one year after the date of the land transaction in subsections (d) and (e), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a revised map that depicts—

(A) the Federal and non-Federal land taken into trust under this section and the Second Beach Trail; and

(B) the actual boundaries of the Park as modified by the land conveyance.

(f) JURISDICTION.—The land conveyed to the Tribe by this section shall be designated as part of the Quileute Reservation and placed in the following jurisdictions:

(1) TRUST LAND.—The same Federal, State, and Tribe jurisdiction as on all other trust lands within the Reservation, so long as the exercise of such jurisdiction does not conflict with the terms of the easement described in subsection (g) below.

(2) TRIBE JURISDICTION.—Park visitors shall remain subject to the jurisdiction of the Tribe while on the Second Beach parking lot, on those portions of the Second Beach Trail on the Reservation, and Rialto Spit, to the same extent that such visitors are subject to the Tribe's jurisdiction elsewhere on the Reservation.

(g) GRANT OF EASEMENT IN CONNECTION WITH LAND CONVEYANCE.—

(1) EASEMENT REQUIRED.—The conveyances under subsection (c)(2) shall be subject to the conditions described in this subsection.

(2) REQUIRED RIGHTS UNDER EASEMENT.—Any easement granted under this subsection must contain the following express terms:

(A) NO IMPACT ON EXISTING RIGHTS.—An easement shall not limit the Tribe's treaty rights or other existing rights.

(B) RETENTION OF RIGHTS.—The Tribe retains the right to enforce its rules against visitors for disorderly conduct, drug and alcohol use, use or possession of firearms, and other disruptive behaviors.

(C) MONITORING OF EASEMENT CONDITIONS.—The Park has the right, with prior notice to the Tribe, to access lands conveyed to the Tribe for purposes of monitoring compliance with any easement made under this subsection.

(3) EXEMPTION FOR SUBSECTION (d) LAND.—The non-Federal land owned by the Tribe and being placed into trust by the Secretary in accordance with subsection (d) shall not be included in, or subject to, any easement or condition specified in this subsection.

(4) REQUIRED TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The following specified land areas shall be subject to the following easement conditions:

(A) CONDITIONS ON NORTHERN LAND.—Certain land that will be added to the northern boundary of the Reservation by the land conveyance, from Rialto Beach to the east line of Section 23, shall be subject to an easement, which shall contain the following requirements:

(i) The Tribe may lease or encumber the land, consistent with their status as trust lands, provided

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that the Tribe expressly subjects the conveyance or authorized use to the terms of the easement.

(ii) The Tribe may place temporary, seasonal camps on the land, but shall not place or construct commercial residential, industrial, or other permanent buildings or structures.

(iii) Roads on the land on the date of enactment of this Act may be maintained or improved, but no major improvements or road construction may occur, and any road improvements, temporary camps, or other uses of these lands shall not interfere with its use as a natural wildlife corridor.

(iv) The Tribe may authorize Tribe members and third parties to engage in recreational, ceremonial, or treaty uses of the land provided that the Tribe adopts and enforces regulations permanently prohibiting the use of firearms in the Thunder Field area, and any areas south of the Quillayute River as depicted on the Map.

(v) The Tribe may exercise its sovereign right to fish and gather along the Quillayute River in the Thunder Field area.

(vi) The Tribe may, consistent with any applicable Federal law, engage in activities reasonably related to the restoration and protection of the Quillayute River and its tributaries and streams, weed control, fish and wildlife habitat improvement, Quillayute River or streambank stabilization, and flood control. The Tribe and the Park shall conduct joint planning and coordination for Quillayute River restoration projects, including streambank stabilization and flood control.

(vii) Park officials and visitors shall have access to engage in activities along and in the Quillayute River and Dickey River that are consistent with past recreational uses, and the Tribe shall allow the public to use and access the Dickey River, and Quillayute River along the north bank, regardless of future changes in the Quillayute River or Dickey River alignment.

(viii) Park officials and visitors shall have access to, and shall be allowed to engage in, activities on Tribal lands at Rialto Spit that are consistent with past recreational uses, and the Tribe shall have access to Park lands at Rialto Beach so that the Tribe may access and use the jetty at Rialto Beach.

(B) CONDITIONS ON SECOND BEACH TRAIL AND ACCESS.—

Certain Quileute Reservation land along the boundary between the Park and the southern portion of the Reservation, encompassing the Second Beach trailhead, parking area, and Second Beach Trail, shall be subject to a conservation and management easement, as well as any other necessary agreements, which shall implement the following provisions:

(i) The Tribe shall allow Park officials and visitors to park motor vehicles at the Trail parking area existing on the date of enactment of this Act and to access the portion of the Trail located on Tribal

Plans.

Accessibility.

Accessibility.

Maintenance.

lands, and the Park shall be responsible for the costs of maintaining existing parking access to the Trail.

(ii) The Tribe shall grant Park officials and visitors the right to peacefully use and maintain the portion of the Trail that is on Tribal lands, and the Park shall be responsible for maintaining the Trail and shall seek advance written approval from the Tribe before undertaking any major Trail repairs.

Maintenance.
Approval.

(iii) The Park officials and the Tribe shall conduct joint planning and coordination regarding any proposed relocation of the Second Beach trailhead, the parking lot, or other portions of the Trail.

Plans.

(iv) The Tribe shall avoid altering the forested landscape of the Tribe-owned headlands between First and Second Beach in a manner that would adversely impact or diminish the aesthetic and natural experience of users of the Trail.

(v) The Tribe shall reserve the right to make improvements or undertake activities at the Second Beach headlands that are reasonably related to enhancing fish habitat, improving or maintaining the Tribe's hatchery program, or alterations that are reasonably related to the protection of the health and safety of Tribe members and the general public.

(vi) The Park officials, after consultation with the Tribe, may remove hazardous or fallen trees on the Tribal-owned Second Beach headlands to the extent necessary to clear or safeguard the Trail, provided that such trees are not removed from Tribal lands.

(vii) The Park officials and the Tribe shall negotiate an agreement for the design, location, construction, and maintenance of a gathering structure in the Second Beach headlands overlook for the benefit of Park visitors and the Tribe, if such a structure is proposed to be built.

Contracts.

(C) SOUTHERN LANDS EXEMPT.—All other land conveyed to the Tribe along the southern boundary of the Reservation under this section shall not be subject to any easements or conditions, and the natural conditions of such land may be altered to allow for the relocation of Tribe members and structures outside the tsunami and Quillayute River flood zones.

(D) PROTECTION OF INFRASTRUCTURE.—Nothing in this Act is intended to require the modification of the parklands and resources adjacent to the transferred Federal lands. The Tribe shall be responsible for developing its lands in a manner that reasonably protects its property and facilities from adjacent parklands by locating buildings and facilities an adequate distance from parklands to prevent damage to these facilities from such threats as hazardous trees and wildfire.

(h) EFFECT OF LAND CONVEYANCE ON CLAIMS.—

(1) CLAIMS EXTINGUISHED.—Upon the date of the land conveyances under subsections (d) and (e) and the placement of conveyed lands into trust for the benefit of the Tribe, any claims of the Tribe against the United States, the Secretary, or the Park relating to the Park's past or present ownership,

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entry, use, surveys, or other activities are deemed fully satisfied and extinguished upon a formal Tribal Council resolution, including claims related to the following:

(A) LAND ALONG QUILLAYUTE RIVER.—The lands along the sections of the Quillayute River, starting east of the existing Rialto Beach parking lot to the east line of Section 22.

(B) SECOND BEACH.—The portions of the Federal or Tribal lands near Second Beach.

(C) SOUTHERN BOUNDARY PORTIONS.—Portions of the Federal or Tribal lands on the southern boundary of the Reservation.

(2) RIALTO BEACH.—Nothing in this section shall create or extinguish claims of the Tribe relating to Rialto Beach.

(i) GAMING PROHIBITION.—No land taken into trust for the benefit of the Tribe under this Act shall be considered Indian lands for the purpose of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.).

Approved February 27, 2012.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 1162:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 112–387 (Comm. on Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 158 (2012):

Feb. 6, considered and passed House.

Feb. 13, considered and passed Senate.



Daniel J. Evans Wilderness Redesignation Legislation

One Hundred Fourteenth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday,
the fourth day of January, two thousand and sixteen*

An Act

To redesignate the Olympic Wilderness as the Daniel J. Evans Wilderness.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Daniel J. Evans Olympic National Park Wilderness Act”.

SEC. 2. REDESIGNATION AS DANIEL J. EVANS WILDERNESS.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—Section 101(a) of the Washington Park Wilderness Act of 1988 (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 102 Stat. 3961) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking “Olympic Wilderness” and inserting “Daniel J. Evans Wilderness”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Olympic Wilderness shall be deemed to be a reference to the Daniel J. Evans Wilderness.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Appendix B: Inventory of Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Special Mandates

- **Clean Air Act Class I Area.** Olympic National Park is designated a Clean Air Act Class I Area under the Clean Air Act. Under section 169A, “Congress declares as a national goal the prevention of any existing impairment of visibility in mandatory class I Federal areas which impairment results from manmade air pollution.” The Clean Air Act bestows an “affirmative responsibility” on federal land managers to protect these areas from the adverse effects of air pollution. Superintendents are charged with taking management actions consistent with this affirmative responsibility by integrating air resource management into NPS operations and planning. Specifically, federal land managers are to identify and protect resources sensitive to air pollution, called “Air Quality Related Values,” including visibility.

The Clean Air Act requires federal land managers to protect park air quality-related values, which include visibility and natural and cultural resources. As a Class I area, only the smallest increment of criteria pollutants can be added to the air by a proposed source. The park has policies and strategies in place to ensure that its air quality is enhanced or maintained with no significant degradation and that nearly unimpaired views of the landscape are available both within and outside the park. These policies and strategies are meant to ensure that scenic views that are integral to the visitor experience, which have been identified in the park in accordance with the Clean Air Act, remain substantially unimpaired.

- **Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act (1992) and Plan (1998).** In 1992 the U.S. Congress enacted the Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act (“Elwha Act”) (PL 102-495). The Elwha Act provides funding for federal acquisition of the Elwha and Glines Canyon dams and requires a specific plan to achieve full restoration of the Elwha River ecosystem and fisheries. The U.S. Department of the Interior subsequently published the Elwha Report (DOI et al. 1994), which states that only through removal of both dams could full restoration be achieved and also recognizes the need to protect users of the river’s water from adverse impacts of dam removal. The Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe, Olympic National Park of the National Park Service, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Northwest Fisheries Science Center of the National Marine Fisheries Service worked together to develop the scientific framework for restoring the ecosystem and fisheries on the Elwha River. The plan identifies research, methodologies, and strategies required to preserve and restore Elwha River fish populations before, during, and after removal of the Elwha and Glines Canyon dams. Included are descriptions of fish stock restoration, artificial propagation and habitat restoration methods, population recovery objectives, and monitoring and adaptive management needs.



- **Wilderness.** Congress designated 876,669 acres, or roughly 95 percent, of Olympic National Park as the Olympic Wilderness and 378 additional acres were designated potential wilderness additions in the Washington Park Wilderness Act of 1988 (PL 100-668, Nov. 16, 1988). Designated wilderness must be managed according to the provisions of the Wilderness Act of 1964 (PL 88-577). Although formal designation of wilderness at Olympic National Park did not take place until 1988, the preservation of its wilderness character has been paramount in planning and managing the park since its establishment in 1938. The purpose of the wilderness is to preserve its primeval character and influence, and its ecological processes, untrammelled; to preserve its natural conditions, affected primarily by the forces of nature with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; to afford visitors opportunities for solitude and primitive, unconfined recreation; and to provide present and future generations with the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness.

On February 27, 2012, Congress passed the Quileute Tribe Tsunami Protection Act (PL 112-97) that removed 222 acres from the Olympic Wilderness, leaving 876,447 acres within the park, and transferred the land to the adjacent Quileute Indian Reservation. The purpose of the transfer was to provide the tribe with lands for housing and schools that are outside the tsunami and Quillayute River flood zones. On December 14, 2016, President Obama signed into law bill S. 3028 to rename the Olympic Wilderness as the Daniel J. Evans Wilderness (PL 114-272).



- **Wild and Scenic River Eligibility.** In 1982/1993 (year listed/updated) it was determined that approximately 270.5 total miles of all rivers within Olympic National Park were eligible for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. More recent calculations for total length of all (mapped) rivers and streams in the park, including branches and tributaries, yield a result of 3,902 miles of eligibility (on the coast only the Ozette River is included). The increase is partly due to the fact that the previous estimates excluded key watersheds, including Lake Crescent, Morse and Maiden Creeks, and much of the Quinault. The original proposal only included the mileages of the main stems of the rivers. The park manages eligible river segments to maintain the resource values on which the eligibility criteria were evaluated (PL 90-542).
- **UNESCO International Biosphere Reserve Designation (1976).** Olympic National Park was designated as a Biosphere Reserve by the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization under the Man and the Biosphere Programme. Biosphere Reserves conserve natural areas and genetic resources in the world's major ecosystems and provide opportunity for long-term research on the function and management of those ecosystems. Situated on the Olympic Peninsula on the northwest coast of Washington State, Olympic Biosphere Reserve and National Park is known for its ecosystem diversity. Glacier-clad peaks interspersed with extensive alpine meadows are surrounded by an extensive old growth forest, among which is the best example of intact and protected temperate rain forest in the Pacific Northwest. Characteristic trees are Sitka spruce (*Picea sitchensis*), western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), and western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*). Eleven major river systems drain the Olympic Mountains, offering some of the best habitats for anadromous fish species in the country. The area also includes 52 miles of wilderness coastline and is rich in native and endemic animal and plant species, including critical populations of the endangered northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis*) and marbled murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*). The large coastal subspecies of Roosevelt elk (*Cervus elaphus roosevelti*) was first described in the Olympic Mountains and its protection was an important reason for establishing the national park in 1938.

- **UNESCO World Heritage Site Designation (1981).** Designated by the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization as a World Heritage Site with “outstanding universal value to mankind,” Olympic National Park became part of the world’s cultural and natural heritage. The technical review for nomination concluded that “Olympic National Park is the best natural area in the entire Pacific Northwest, with a spectacular coastline, scenic lakes, majestic mountains and glaciers, and magnificent temperate rain forests; these are outstanding examples of ongoing evolution and superlative natural phenomena. It is unmatched in the world.”

No timber logging is permitted in the national park; however, some illegal felling is rapidly increasing around the boundaries. Introduced mountain goats (*Oreamnos americanus*) have had an impact on high elevation communities. Roughly 3 million people visit the park annually. The Olympic Mountains are the traditional homeland of many American Indian groups who have benefited from the rich natural resources of the forests and rivers.

- **Designation of the Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail, Including Sections Within Olympic National Park (PL 111-11) (2009).** The Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail is a continuous 1,200-mile-long protected scenic corridor for outdoor recreation from the Continental Divide to the Pacific Ocean. The trail traverses Olympic National Park and is administered by the U.S. Forest Service. National scenic trails are subject to all the requirements specified in the National Trails System Act (PL 90-543), which provides directions on facilities and uses of the trail and trail markers (section 7c). The National Park Service is directed to cooperate with other land managers, nonprofit organizations, and other user groups to facilitate appropriate trail use, to the extent that trail management and use would not cause unacceptable impacts.
- **Point of Arches National Natural Landmark.** Point of Arches along the northern wilderness coast was designated a national natural landmark by the Secretary of Interior in 1971. This title recognizes its value as a nationally significant natural area and as one of the best examples of a geologic feature and biotic community in its physiographic province. Point of Arches is said to present “an outstanding exhibit of sea action in sculpturing a rocky shoreline. It includes a nearly pristine environmental spectrum from rock tideland to climax upland vegetation.”

Administrative Commitments

- **Discover Your Northwest.** Olympic National Park partners with its cooperating association, Discover Your Northwest, to further its interpretation, educational, historical, and scientific efforts. The association is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit that provides educational products and services to the public through retail sales of items such as high-quality books, toys, DVDs, and other items that enhance visitor understanding. Sales help to fund park education efforts, including onsite events and programs, displays, free publications, staff training, speakers, and performances. Activities are sanctioned and guided by Director’s Order 32: *Cooperating Associations* and NPS RM-32 *Cooperating Association Reference Manual*, as well as an agreement with the NPS Pacific West Region.
- **Washington’s National Park Fund.** Olympic National Park has an agreement with the Washington’s National Park Fund that sets forth obligations and understandings between both parties regarding specifically authorized fundraising, friend-raising, and related activities in support of the mission of Olympic National Park.

Additional Agreements and Administrative Commitments

Agreement Name	Type of Agreement	Start Date – Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
Law enforcement and emergency operations mutual aid	Memorandum of understanding	Varied – Until rescinded	Grays Harbor, Clallam, and Jefferson Counties, Olympic National Park	Mutual aid in law enforcement and emergency operations.
NatureBridge	Cooperative agreement	10/07/06 – 10/07/31	Olympic National Park, Yosemite Institute, NatureBridge	Education programs in conservation, natural science, history, and related fields to foster environmental literacy and stewardship of public lands.
Student Conservation Association	Cooperative agreement	07/07/14 – 07/07/19	Student Conservation Association, Olympic National Park	Educational and hands-on service opportunities to young people so that they can gain a better understanding and appreciation of the National Park Service and its mission.
Shelton-Mason County Chamber of Commerce	Cooperative agreement P13AC0137	09/16/13 – 09/30/17	Shelton-Mason County, Olympic National Park	Education and orientation so park visitors have a safe and informed experience.
Clallam County Road Maintenance	Memorandum of understanding (general agreement)	10/16/14 – 10/22/18	Clallam County, Olympic National Park	Sharing of responsibilities for maintenance and mutual assistance in maintenance and upkeep of county roads within park boundaries.
Log Cabin Resort concessions contract	Concessions contract	10/01/13 – 09/30/23	Aramark Parks & Destinations, Olympic National Park	Overnight accommodations, food and beverage, retail sales, boat rentals, boat launch, recreational vehicle campground, tent camping, and public shower/laundry facilities.
Lake Crescent Lodge concessions contract	Concessions contract	02/01/10 – 01/31/20	Aramark Parks & Destinations, Olympic National Park	Overnight accommodations, food and beverage, retail sales, boat rentals, guided interpretive hikes, kayak trips, and ferry service.
Kalaloch Lodge concessions contract	Concessions contract	09/20/12 – 09/19/22	Delaware North Companies Parks & Resorts at Kalaloch, Olympic National Park	Overnight accommodations, food and beverage, retail sales, propane sales, and group campsite.
Sol Duc Hot Springs Resort concessions contract	Concessions contract	01/01/16 – 12/31/25	Olympic Peninsula Hospitality, LLC	Overnight accommodations, food and beverage, retail sales, therapeutic hot mineral spring pools, cold water swimming pool, massage therapy, and three campgrounds.

Agreement Name	Type of Agreement	Start Date – Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
Hurricane Ridge Winter Sports Club	Nonprofit special use permit	01/01/16 – 12/31/20	Hurricane Ridge Winter Sports Club, Olympic National Park	Mechanized rope and poma-lift ski tows, downhill ski lessons, sponsoring avalanche training, competitive ski racing, terrain park, and tubing park.
Cooperative agreement	Cooperative agreement P13AC00921	07/10/08 – 09/20/18	Olympic National Park, Olympic Peninsula Intertribal Cultural Advisory Committee (Port Gamble S'Klallam, Skokomish Indian, Jamestown S'Klallam, Lower Elwha Klallam, and Makah Tribes, Quileute Nation, Hoh Tribe, and Quinault Indian Nation)	Establishes framework for cooperative government to government relationships.
Develop a natural resource condition assessment for Olympic National Park	Interagency agreement P14PG00248	08/01/14 – 12/31/17	U.S. Geological Survey Forest and Rangeland Ecosystem Science Center, Olympic National Park	Natural resource condition assessment for Olympic National Park.
NPS North Coast and Cascade Network Vital Signs Monitoring report	N/A	N/A	Olympic National Park, NPS North Coast and Cascades Network, NPS Natural Resource Stewardship and Science Program	Report identifies vital signs that will be monitored in North Coast and Cascades Network parks as part of national inventory and long-term monitoring program.
Matt Albright Native Plant Center	Lease agreement with county	March 2008 – March 2018	Clallam County (Robin Hill Farm County Park) and Olympic National Park	Olympic National Park maintains and operates native plant nursery and greenhouse for parkwide revegetation projects.
North Fork Skokomish River fish monitoring	Intergovernmental cooperation agreement	10/01/16-09/30/21	Olympic National Park, Tacoma Power	Cooperation agreement to implement conditions of Cushman Dam Federal Energy Regulatory Commission license within Olympic National Park.
Elwha fisheries biological sampling and habitat assessment	Contract P16PC00426	09/08/16 – 03/31/18	Olympic National Park, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Elwha Tribe	Contract with Elwha Tribe to implement selected fisheries monitoring activities required in NOAA biological opinion for Elwha project.

Agreement Name	Type of Agreement	Start Date – Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
Elwha chinook salmon biological monitoring	Contract P16PX02828	08/23/16 – 06/30/18	Olympic National Park, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Contract with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife to implement selected fisheries monitoring activities required in NOAA biological opinion for Elwha project.
Evaluate productivity and abundance of selected salmonid stocks in Olympic National Park	Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units agreement (PNW-CESU agreement P14AC01774)	09/15/14 – 03/31/17	Olympic National Park, University of Washington, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, area tribes	Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units agreement with University of Washington to evaluate productivity and abundance of salmonid stocks of concern within Olympic National Park.
Air quality monitoring station at Blyn, Washington	Lease agreement	Annual agreement	State of Washington Department of Natural Resources, Olympic National Park	Location of park's Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments program air-quality monitoring station.
Management of Offshore Islands (Flattery Rocks and Quillayute Needles)	Memorandum of understanding; comprehensive conservation plan/ environmental assessment (2007)	June 1998 – 2013	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Olympic National Park	Management of offshore islands. Olympic National Park owns islands, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages them as part of Flattery Rocks National Wildlife Refuge and Quillayute Needles National Wildlife Refuge. Note: MOU was for 15-year period, but it is uncertain if it has been renewed.
Wilderness stewardship plan cooperating agencies	Memorandum of understanding	05/22/14 – When plan is complete	Olympic National Park, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Forest Service	Establishes framework for cooperative government to government relationships.
U.S. Forest Service (regional) – mountain goat management plan cooperating agency	Memorandum of understanding	08/10/15 – When plan is complete	Olympic National Park, U.S. Forest Service, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife	Establishes framework for cooperative government to government relationships.
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife – mountain goat management plan cooperating agency	Memorandum of understanding	08/10/15 – When plan is complete	Olympic National Park, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Forest Service	Establishes framework for cooperative government to government relationships.

Agreement Name	Type of Agreement	Start Date – Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
Snow telemetry (SNOTEL) sites (Waterhole and Buckinghorse Ridge)	Memorandum of understanding	Expired (new MOU being drafted) – Will be for 5–10 years	Olympic National Park, Natural Resources Conservation Service	Natural Resources Conservation Service maintains Waterhole site installed in 2000 and Buckinghorse Ridge (at Elwha headwaters) installed in 2008. National Park Service provides supplies and equipment, as well as staffing for emergency repairs. In addition, National Park Service will conduct three monthly snow surveys within park for Natural Resources Conservation Service.
Right-of-way agreements	Right-of-way agreements	Varied	Varied	The park maintains numerous rights-of-way through park lands.
Fire district agreements	General agreements	– 01/01/20	Olympic National Park, Port Angeles Fire Department, Clallam County Fire Districts 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6	Structural fire and first responder support in frontcountry.
Interagency fire management operating plan	Agreement	2015 – Updated annually	Olympic National Park, U.S. Forest Service Olympic National Forest	Service First agreement between Olympic National Park and Olympic National Forest delineating how park will work with Olympic National Forest to manage wildfires and provide interagency support.
Pacific Northwest operating plan	Agreement	2014 – 2019	National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service), State of Oregon, State of Washington, Coos Forest Protective Association, Douglas Forest Protective Association, Walker Range Forest Protective Association	Establishes cooperation of federal, state, and some private landowners during fires. A supplement includes local fire cooperators in the Northwest Washington area (see below).

Agreement Name	Type of Agreement	Start Date – Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
Northwest Washington Fire Protection Services local operating plan	Supplemental agreement	2014 – 2019	Washington Department of Natural Resources, National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, and U.S. Forest Service	Supplement to Pacific Northwest operating plan (see above).
Interagency agreement for wildland fire management	Agreement	2014 – 2019	Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Park Service , U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service	Provides interagency guidance on cooperation and coordination in wildland fire management and safety.
Olympic Discovery Trail agreement	Memorandum of agreement	2010 – 08/27/17	Olympic National Park, Clallam County	Incorporates Spruce Railroad Trail segment on north shore of Lake Crescent as part of Olympic Discovery Trail; establishes relationship for construction and management.



Appendix C: Recent and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts

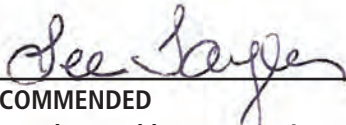
Recent and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts - Plans			
Plan/Data	Date	Status	Notes
Fire management plan / environmental assessment	Started 2017	In progress	This plan was previously being drafted in concert with the wilderness stewardship plan. That effort is on hold, and an interim fire management plan is being developed.
Mountain goat management plan / environmental impact statement	Started 2014	In progress	The park tentatively anticipates Record of Decision in 2018.
Log Cabin Resort cabin replacement / environmental assessment	Started 2013	Completed 2016	-
Long-range interpretive plan	Started 2010	Completed 2010	-
Olympic National Park strategic plan 2016–2020	Started 2014	Completed 2015	-
Wilderness stewardship plan / environmental impact statement	Started 2013	In progress	On hold due to Wilderness Watch lawsuit.
Highway 101 at Lake Crescent and East Beach Road rehabilitation / environmental assessment	Started 2013	Completed 2016	Finding of No Significant Impact was signed on August 31, 2016.
Final disposition of Enchanted Valley Chalet / environmental assessment	Started 2016	In progress	The park tentatively anticipates Finding of No Significant Impact in Spring 2018.
Employee recognition plan	Started 2016	In progress	This plan would establish guidance for park managers in recognizing accomplishments of staff.
Employee communication plan	Started 2016	In progress	This plan would provide guidance on communications between divisions and among staff, including staffwide communication and management communication to employees in field.
Emergency plan	Started 2016	In progress	This need was identified in strategic plan to address emergency response at park.

Recent and Ongoing Park Planning and Data Collection Efforts - Data Collection			
Plan/Data	Date	Status	Notes
Natural resources condition assessment	Started 2014	In progress	-
Soils survey	Started 2015	In progress	-
OLYM NPS Geologic Resources Inventory Digital Geologic Map	2009	Completed	Digital geologic map of Olympic National Park and vicinity.
NPS North Coast and Cascades Network Paleontological Inventory	2009	Completed	Natural resource technical report on paleontological resource inventory and monitoring.
Wilderness day and overnight visitor survey	2012	Completed	Survey conducted by University of Vermont's Park Studies Laboratory and Olympic National Park. Final report entitled "Research to Support Wilderness Stewardship Planning at Olympic National Park" completed in 2015.

Pacific West Region Foundation Document Recommendation Olympic National Park

September 2017

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



RECOMMENDED

FOR M. Sarah Creachbaum, Superintendent, Olympic National Park

9/15/2017

Date



APPROVED

Laura E. Joss, Regional Director, Pacific West Region

9/21/2017

Date



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

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