



Foundation Document

Lewis and Clark National Historical Park

Oregon

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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 Lewis and Clark National Historical Park can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



Part 1: Core Components

The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, 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

Lewis and Clark National Historical Park consists of seven units that ring the mouth of the Columbia River, extending some 40 miles along the rugged Pacific coast from Long Beach, Washington, to Cannon Beach, Oregon. The various NPS and state park units commemorate and interpret places importantly associated with the successful mission of Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, and the Corps of Discovery during their 1805–1806 stay in the Pacific Northwest. The park area encompasses ancestral homelands of the Chinook and Clatsop Indians, and includes the location of the Corps’ winter quarters at Fort Clatsop.

Public Law 108-387 (October 30, 2004) established Lewis and Clark National Historical Park. The enabling legislation redesignated and expanded Fort Clatsop National Memorial (authorized in 1958) to include additional sites along the lower Columbia River related to the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Congress specified that the expanded park “preserve for the benefit of the people of the United States the historic, cultural, scenic, and natural resources associated with the arrival of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in the lower Columbia River area.” The legislation further authorized the National Park Service to work with the Oregon and Washington state parks programs to promote visitor use and cooperative management to preserve important heritage resources.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition party arrived in the Pacific Northwest in 1805 after an epic 4,000-mile trek across the newly acquired Louisiana Territory, departing from near St. Louis in May of 1804. The US government held little knowledge of the area west of the Mississippi River at the beginning of the 19th century. President Thomas Jefferson therefore instructed Lewis and Clark to map the region and its geographic features, locate a suitable water route to the Northwest, document and record American Indian cultures, and scientifically describe and inventory plants and animals. The primary purpose of these efforts was to establish claim to the region for the United States and to assess potential economic assets and transportation routes. During the expedition’s stay in the Pacific Northwest, Lewis and Clark maintained friendly relations with local Indian tribes, prepared maps and revised their journals, and undertook preparations for the trip home.

Fort Clatsop, now five miles southwest of Astoria, Oregon on the banks of the Netul (now Lewis and Clark) River, was the winter encampment for the Corps of Discovery from December 1805 to March 1806. During the Corps’ time at Fort Clatsop, the Clatsop and Chinook Indians came to the fort almost daily to visit and trade. Captains Lewis and Clark maintained a strict military routine, posted a round-the-clock sentinel, and at sundown cleared the fort of visitors and locked the fort gates for the night. Due to persistent rain, men not assigned to hunting or salt-making details often stayed indoors engaged in a variety of tasks (e.g., servicing weapons, preparing elk hide for clothing, making elk-fat candles as light for journal writing). Lewis and Clark used the winter encampment to update their journals and made extensive notes on the trees, plants, fish, and wildlife around Fort Clatsop. Clark, as the expedition’s cartographer, spent most of his time refining and updating maps of the entire country through which they had traveled. The Corps chose the site in part for its plentiful game—much of which still inhabits nearby forests and grasslands today—including blacktail deer and Roosevelt elk.



The Fort Clatsop visitor center includes the exhibit of the reconstructed log fort, an interpretive center with an exhibit hall, gift shop, and two interpretive/orientation films. The center features ranger-led programs, living history programs and demonstrations in the fort, and trailheads for the Fort to Sea Trail and Netul River Trail. At Netul Landing visitors can walk along a paved path by the Lewis and Clark River where there is also a nonmotorized kayak/canoe launch. In 2005, a fire destroyed the 1955 replica of Fort Clatsop although the National Park Service rebuilt the fort in the same location the following year.

Among the park units are other locations along the northern shore of the Columbia River in Washington (Dismal Nitch, Middle Village/Station Camp) where the expedition temporarily camped before selecting the site for Fort Clatsop. The Salt Works at Seaside, Oregon, is another park unit thought to represent the location where members of the expedition boiled seawater to extract salt essential for the winter encampment and the long return journey. As requested by the 2004 park expansion legislation, the National Park Service partners with associated state park units. Among these units, Cape Disappointment State Park (southwestern point of Washington at the mouth of the Columbia River) offers hiking, beachcombing, and other attractions including the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center. The Sunset Beach State Recreation Site (Oregon) provides one of the primary trailheads for the Fort to Sea Trail and several shorter hiking trails. In 2010, Lewis and Clark National Historical Park acquired the new “Yeon” unit of the park adjacent to Sunset Beach. Named for previous owner Norman Yeon, the half-mile stretch (107 acres) along the Pacific Ocean provides partnership opportunities for conservation and environmental education. The various NPS and state park units comprising Lewis and Clark National Historical Park encompass a combined 1,824 acres in Washington and 1,421 acres in Oregon.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Lewis and Clark National Historical Park was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The national historical park, with its multiple units, represents an expansion and re-designation of the original Fort Clatsop National Memorial that was authorized by Congress on May 29, 1958 (Public Law 85-435) and officially established on October 11, 1962. The present Lewis and Clark National Historical Park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress (Public Law 108-387) was signed into law on October 30, 2004 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK preserves, restores, and interprets key historic, cultural, scenic, and natural resources throughout the lower Columbia River area associated with the Lewis and Clark Expedition's arrival at and exploration of the Pacific coast, and commemorates the 1805–1806 winter encampment at Fort Clatsop.



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 Lewis and Clark National Historical Park, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

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

1. Fort Clatsop was the winter encampment (December 7, 1805–March 23, 1806) of the Lewis and Clark Expedition following its successful crossing of the continent, where the Corps provisioned and planned for their return journey, and was the first US military fort built west of the Rocky Mountains.
2. At Fort Clatsop, members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition compiled an unprecedented amount of important scientific, cultural, and geographic information collected along their journey, including interaction with Indian tribes and previously undocumented information about the Lower Columbia River area. The resulting journals and maps are still used to support scholarly research.
3. Lewis and Clark National Historical Park preserves and protects sites of the Lower Columbia where the expedition interacted with native communities that resulted in cultural exchanges and lasting impacts.
4. The park protects the Middle Village (qí'qayaqilxam) site, one of the most significant known archeological sites in the Lower Columbia River area, and its associated 18,000 artifacts. The high density of manufactured European trade goods recovered at the site speaks to the role that this Lower Chinook Indian village played in European and American exploration and commercial ventures of the region.
5. The establishment of Fort Clatsop became a significant part of the foundation for US claims and commercial ventures in the Northwest and set into motion subsequent western settlement.
6. Lewis and Clark National Historical Park preserves and restores diverse ecosystems representative of the natural and cultural environment documented by the Lewis and Clark Expedition.



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 Lewis and Clark National Historical Park:

- **Fort site** – The fort site consists of the reconstructed fort including the flagpole, replica furnishings, spring, vegetation (around the fort and between the fort and river), the key maintained viewshed from the fort to the Lewis and Clark River, the historic canoe landing, and the trail between the fort and landing. The reconstructed fort and these associated features, objects, views, and nearby places are important for demonstrating and interpreting the Corps of Discovery's physical environment during their winter encampment.
- **Sites associated with exploration by the expedition** – Sites associated with the Corps of Discovery Expedition outside the fort site include the Salt Works, Dismal Nitch, Fort to Sea Trail, Cape Disappointment, and Middle Village/Station Camp. These sites are important places where the expedition members spent time documenting, surveying, and making salt to support the mission.
- **Elk** – Reports of abundant elk in the vicinity of the future fort site were one of the determining factors in the vote among expedition members to overwinter there. During their stay, the expedition killed more than 130 elk, which sustained them during their winter encampment and provided them with meat and leather for their homeward journey. Elk descended from the same herds encountered by the expedition inhabit park lands today.
- **Preserved and restored ecosystems** – When the expedition arrived in the winter of 1805, it encountered an array of diverse ecosystems including dense Sitka spruce rainforest, freshwater wetlands, tidal estuaries, and coastal prairies. Although greatly altered since the time of the expedition, park staff protects and restores these ecosystems and habitats to provide a semblance of the natural environment experienced by the Corps of Discovery during their time at Fort Clatsop.

- **Middle Village and archeological collection** – After the establishment of Lewis and Clark National Historical Park, the Chinook Middle Village archeological site (qí'qayaqilxam) was discovered at the park's Station Camp unit. The Middle Village site and its related component sites reflect the dramatic changes that occurred to indigenous tribes in the Pacific Northwest following late 18th century contact with European, Asian, and other peoples. The cultural changes that occurred during the brief 200 years of historic period contact between the area's American Indian tribes and explorers, fur traders, and other newcomers to the area are documented in the written and archeological record. The site represents a period of Chinook tribal dominance and is strongly associated with the powerful Chinook leader "Concomly", who controlled the trade of European and American goods and furs on the Lower Columbia River. The park is charged with protecting the significant cultural information contained in the Middle Village site and its extensive artifact collection.
- **Cultural interactions between the expedition and native communities** – The story of cultural interactions between the expedition and native communities is interpreted to the public on waysides, in exhibits and through educational programs, the park movie, and the exhibit of objects from Middle Village that tell the story of trade. The park is committed to exploring additional opportunities to share diverse American Indian perspectives to expand the stories of cultural interaction. The profound impacts and influences that the local American Indian communities had on the members of the Corps of Discovery during their time in the region are conveyed to the public.
- **Partnership with the states of Oregon and Washington** – In partnership with the states of Oregon and Washington, the park co-manages Cape Disappointment federal lands, the Fort to Sea Trail, and the Sunset Beach trailhead at Sunset Beach State Recreation Site. Lewis and Clark National Historical Park was created in part to promote NPS collaboration with Oregon and Washington in the administration of regional sites and areas important to the Lewis and Clark Expedition.
- **Scientific observation and documentation** – Scientific observation and documentation is a fundamental value because it was a key part of the Corps' mission and remained an important objective during their stay in the Pacific Northwest. This value is kept alive through promotion of and engagement in ongoing scientific research of park resources and teaching the principals of scientific observation through the park's education programs.



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 Lewis and Clark National Historical Park:

- **Explaining why** – The Lewis and Clark Expedition’s mission reflects a variety of motivations—personal adventure and discovery, nation building, scientific inquiry, and cultivation of new commercial opportunities.
- **The influence of geography** – The geographical factors that broadly characterize the confluence of the Columbia River and Pacific Ocean (e.g., topography, vegetation, climatic conditions) have shaped the cultural adaptations of native peoples to the area for thousands of years, and profoundly influenced the survival strategies undertaken by the Lewis and Clark Expedition during their winter encampment. These factors continue to shape the lives of contemporary area residents and leave a lasting impression on park visitors.
- **Through the human lens** – The human diversity represented by members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, the tribes that lived in the region of the expedition’s winter encampment, and even the traders who frequented the Pacific Coast provide differing perspectives on nature, culture, and personal interactions.
- **Through the natural lens** – Many of the plants and animals observed by Lewis and Clark during their stay at Fort Clatsop can still be observed and accessed at the park despite the fact that habitats and landscapes have undergone dramatic changes and natural processes have been modified. Through a variety of restoration projects and other means, the park strives to reestablish natural processes and return resiliency and biodiversity to degraded ecosystems.
- **Observing impacts** – Although the Lewis and Clark Expedition proved to be a watershed event in the continental expansion of the United States, it was only one of many factors that triggered change in the lives of regional native peoples including the Clatsop, Chinook, Nehalem band of the Tillamook, Wahkiakum, and Cathlamet. The natural environment inhabited by these peoples at the mouth of the Columbia River, also underwent marked change in the aftermath of the expedition.



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 Lewis and Clark National Historical Park.

For more information about the existing special mandates and administrative commitments for Lewis and Clark National Historical Park, please see appendix C.

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 (see appendix B)
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. Please see appendix B for the analysis of fundamental resources and values.

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 or other important resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions that are not directly related to purpose and significance, but which still affect them indirectly. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for Lewis and Clark National Historical Park and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Development pressures** – Development projects near the various park sites, including development of utility and commercial projects, are changing the landscape and affect the way that visitors experience the area. The park needs more information about potential visual and natural resource impacts and what options are available for maintaining and improving visitor access, including possible trail linkages to nearby communities.
 - Planning needs – boundary study; land acquisition plan; partner action strategy.
 - Data needs – land ownership map.
- **Remote and disparate park sites** – The park’s key locations are spread out. Each area faces unique issues and management challenges that need to be addressed at the site level. At Cape Disappointment and Sunset Beach, the National Park Service is engaged in partnerships with two different states as well as with other federal agencies, including the Bureau of Land Management, the Coast Guard, and the US Army Corps of Engineers. This impacts how management decisions are made at each site and affects the types of actions that can be taken there. Sites such as the Yeon House, Salt Works, Netul Landing, Middle Village, and Fort Clatsop have diverse planning and management needs, ranging from large-scale landscape restoration to visitor use to improved wayfinding, circulation, and Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessibility.
 - Planning needs – development concept plan for Netul Landing; development concept plan for Salt Works site; site management plan for Yeon site; finalize draft visitor experience resource protection plan for Middle Village; cyclic maintenance plan (visitor center).
 - Data needs – accessibility assessment.
- **Visitor experience and relevancy** – The park needs to better understand how visitors use the park, and the public needs to better understand the relationship between the park sites.

The dispersed design of the park poses challenges for visitors and the local public in understanding the relationship between the numerous Lewis and Clark National Historical Park sites. Given that the sites are located in different states and are managed differently, there is confusion as to whether the sites are state parks, local parks, or national park units. There is also far stronger name recognition for the individual sites (particularly Fort Clatsop) than for the Lewis and Clark National Historical Park as a whole.

Having several sites that are distant and/or unstaffed also poses challenges for understanding visitor use. The park needs to better understand who is visiting the

park, how they are using the various sites, where they are coming from, and where they are going. It is currently difficult to collect this information at each of the sites; visitor information is best tracked at the Fort Clatsop visitor center, which is consistently staffed. Having a clearer understanding of visitor use and needs at all sites would help the park to address issues of capacity and parking, and would also help to provide appropriate programs during high visitation periods.

- Planning needs – visitor use management plan; updated exhibit plan; finalize draft visitor experience resource protection plan for Middle Village; public information /communication strategy; updated education plan; trail management plan; signage plan (possibly part of a corridor signage plan).
- Data needs – visitor use study; updated traffic study; accessibility assessment.
- **Lack of cultural resource documentation** – Many of the park’s important cultural and archeological sites have not been appropriately documented, and much of the baseline data that does exist is out of date. Managers are currently lacking adequate guidance to direct care and maintenance of the fort replica, archeological sites, and cultural landscapes. For example, baseline cultural landscape documentation does not exist for the newly acquired Middle Village site, which is considered one of the most significant cultural and historic sites at the mouth of the Columbia River. Additional research is needed to confirm the accurate locations of sites referenced in the Lewis and Clark journals, such as Dismal Nitch and the Salt Works.





- Data needs – cultural landscape inventory for Middle Village; research on accurate locations of cultural sites; traditional use study; archeological overview and assessment; cultural resource condition assessments; collections condition surveys.
- **Partnerships** – The park would benefit from better coordination with the states of Oregon and Washington, as well as with other partners. The complexity of the park’s structure, with multiple sites under different management and across state lines, provides an opportunity for a wide array of partnerships, including with state and local governments, American Indian tribes, and nonprofit organizations. The park has already identified and established a number of important partners and needs to continue strengthening these relationships while identifying other key partnerships that may be beneficial to the park purpose.

There are challenges associated with the co-management of some of the sites with partner agencies. It would benefit the park to develop a formal understanding of roles and responsibilities, and to ensure that compliance duties are better coordinated.

- Planning Needs – operations plan; partner action strategy; sustainability plan (update).
- Data needs – administrative history (update).

- **Habitat fragmentation and ecosystem protection** – Although the park is actively engaged in efforts to restore and enhance the landscape, increased development outside the park boundary threatens natural resources. Park biota, including birds, elk, beavers, and salmon do not stay within park boundaries and rely on habitats that could be threatened by development. Riparian areas that support important park ecosystems exist on adjacent lands that are currently unprotected, and although several watershed restoration projects are underway, they are less successful than they would be if the entire watershed could be protected.

Historic land management practices, including commercial fishing and logging, continue to impact the landscape today and pose challenges to ecosystem restoration. Opportunities for partnerships exist that could improve natural resource protection, however growing population and development pressures are increasingly impacting park resources due to additional traffic as well as artificial noise and light.

- Planning needs – boundary study; resource stewardship strategy; elk stewardship plan.
- Data needs – monitoring data on salmon use of restoration sites; monitoring data on elk inside and outside park boundaries; data on Lewis and Clark River flow; silvicultural prescriptions (Fort Site).

Other Issues

- **Climate change effects** – Climate change impacts all aspects of park management from natural and cultural resource protection to park operations and visitor experience. Potential resource threats associated with climate change include larger storm surges, flooding, and stronger storms that could lead to increased coastal erosion. Climate change may also present an increased likelihood of damage to infrastructure, wetlands, and development, as well as issues with invasive species and shifts in the ranges of indigenous plants and animals. Park landscapes and riverscapes may be altered as a result of changing weather patterns and mean conditions (e.g., increasing mean annual temperature), which could accelerate weathering, deterioration, and loss of cultural resources.

Understanding climate change projections and associated levels of uncertainty will facilitate planning actions that are successful under a range of plausible future conditions.

There are opportunities to work with partners to address these issues once they have been better identified.

- Planning needs – climate change scenario planning; sustainability plan (update).
- Data needs – climate change vulnerability assessments of key resources.



Planning and Data Needs

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

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

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

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



High Priority Planning Needs

Visitor Use Management Plan.

Rationale — The park is dispersed among several distinct and widely separated sites, and as a result faces unique challenges in terms of circulation, signage, parking, visitor capacity, and park identity. Little information exists to describe current visitation patterns among park sites. This information is vital to address the present lack of capacity in parking and program areas during periods of peak visitation, and it is additionally necessary to decision-making relating to improved circulation, signage, national park identity, and resource protection.

Scope — Using data gathered in a visitor use study (see below), the visitor use management plan would define a strategy for managing visitor use/demand, providing adequate access, and expanding opportunities for recreation and enjoyment (e.g., it could generally address where, which types, and how much fishing is appropriate within the park's preserved and restored ecosystems). The plan would examine options for increasing visitor understanding of the park and the relationship between its units. The plan would also address circulation and signage to improve visitor navigation and understanding of the sites, as well as assessing parking capacity to ensure that visitor demand is met during peak visitation.

Development Concept Plan for Netul Landing.

Rationale — The Netul Landing site has a sufficient amount of existing infrastructure and is a prime location to site the recreational hub of the park. The site is connected to Fort Clatsop by trail. Most people access the trail from the fort, but an opportunity exists to direct people to Netul Landing as a gateway to the park. Interpretive kayak trips currently embark from the site, and natural resource programs such as habitat restoration and elk monitoring also occur in this area.

The current design of Netul Landing was implemented during the bicentennial commemoration of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, and was oriented around a shuttle stop where large groups of visitors could access transportation to other sites. The shuttle no longer operates, but the parking and developed shuttle stop remain, as do interpretive waysides in the shuttle stop shelter. A development concept plan would address design and use of the site.

Scope — A development concept plan for Netul Landing would provide implementation / site plan recommendations for the former shuttle stop area, and address parking, circulation, and access to the Fort Clatsop site. The development concept plan would also consider how educational groups would be accommodated and would include interpretive planning components.

Development Concept Plan for Salt Works Site.

Rationale — Site planning is needed at the Salt Works to address issues of visibility, accessibility, circulation, and interpretation. Located in a fenced enclosure within the city limits of Seaside, Oregon, this small site consists of a partially replicated salt cairn, or oven, used by the expedition to extract salt by boiling seawater. The site is somewhat hidden in a residential area and is not easily visible or accessible to the public. It is currently difficult to discern which stones are original to the historic structure and which were added as part of later interpretive efforts. In addition, the existing interpretive wayside is out of date.

Scope — A development concept plan for the Salt Works site, potentially in combination with an exhibit plan (see below), would provide guidance for improving circulation and updating the existing exhibit, including signage and site plan recommendations.

Boundary Study.

Rationale — Development of lands adjacent to park sites may be adversely impacting park resources, scenic views, and visitor experience. Natural resources such as riparian areas and elk habitat can be found adjacent to the existing park boundary on unprotected land. Commercial and utility development near park lands has the potential to profoundly affect scenic resources. Increased development has led to changes to traffic patterns, drawing truck traffic onto roads that provide access to the park. Artificial light and noise that can impact park units often originate from outside the boundary. There are also lands outside the current park boundary that may have significance to the Lewis and Clark story.

Scope — A boundary study would explore a full range of land protection options to address both habitat conservation and scenic resources; these might include the formation of partnerships focused on resource protection or opportunities for minor adjustments of the park boundary. The study would identify private lands within the park boundary and those that are contiguous to the park and would determine appropriate strategies for protecting resources on these adjacent lands.

Updated Exhibit Plan.

Rationale — An updated exhibit plan is needed to encompass exhibits parkwide, including the Fort Clatsop Visitor Center and Salt Works site. Exhibits at the various park sites are currently inconsistent in design, given that some were developed by other agencies or partners. Some have not been updated since being incorporated into the Lewis and Clark National Historical Park. The exhibits at the visitor center would benefit from updating to make them more interactive and to incorporate additional perspectives into the messages shared. Outdoor interpretive displays at sites such as the Salt Works, the Canoe Landing, and Netul Landing also need updating.

Scope — The exhibit plan would address the need for consistency in interpretation between all park sites, including those managed by the state parks. It would also provide for modernization of current exhibits and provide guidance for creating interactive exhibit experiences, as well as ensuring that the stories shared by the exhibits are inclusive (including the American Indian viewpoint), representing the park's full spectrum of interpretive themes.

Operations Plan.

Rationale — The park boundary for the Lewis and Clark National Historical Park was expanded in 2004, incorporating sites distant from Fort Clatsop, where administrative facilities and core staff are located. Some of the newer sites are not currently staffed on a regular basis. These sites have varying issues ranging from natural and cultural resource concerns to recreational opportunities that would benefit from more focused staff presence and attention. A plan is needed to address staffing needs for the park as a whole, and to help define park operational goals and priorities.

Scope — An operations plan would determine staffing needs at all park sites in Lewis and Clark National Historical Park and define operational goals and priorities for the park as a whole. The plan would provide the park with a consistent decision-making framework that could be implemented parkwide. It would also include action plans for individual sites while identifying other issues and opportunities, such as those relating to outreach, connectivity, potential partnerships, and resource stewardship. The operations plan should be developed through an interdisciplinary process.

High Priority Data Needs

Visitor Use Study.

Rationale — Understanding visitor use is a key issue for the park. The visitor use study would support development of the visitor use management plan. It would also provide valuable information to inform staffing recommendations of the operations plan.

Scope — The visitor use study would address visitor use at all of the Lewis and Clark National Historical Park sites and would include data about who is visiting the park, where they are coming from, which sites they visit, how they use park sites and travel between them, and where they go when they leave.

Monitoring Data on Salmon Use of Restoration Sites.

Rationale — A number of salmon habitat restoration projects have been completed in the park in recent years and data are required to determine how salmon are responding to improved habitat in these areas. This information is necessary to plan for and implement additional restoration projects both in the park and potentially outside park boundaries in collaboration with partners.

Scope — A regular schedule for monitoring salmon use of restoration sites throughout the park would be established. Data would be collected at key intervals to assess salmon use at these sites and track change over time. An ecosystem approach to monitoring restoration habitat could include collecting data about multiple species that use the areas such as salmon prey and predators, as well as visitor use impacts.

Monitoring Data on Elk Inside and Outside Park Boundaries.

Rationale — Elk monitoring is currently conducted within the Fort Clatsop unit. Additional data are needed to assess elk population changes and movement at sites parkwide, including Sunset Beach, the Yeon unit, and Cape Disappointment. There is also concern that development activities located adjacent to park boundaries may be negatively impacting habitat connectivity for native elk.

Scope — A regular schedule for monitoring elk activity throughout the park would be established. Data would be collected at key locations and intervals to track elk movement through (and use of) these sites, monitor change over time, and determine how park units are related spatially to the overall elk range. Monitoring sites would include Sunset Beach, the Yeon unit, and Cape Disappointment.

Monitoring Data on Lewis and Clark River Flow.

Rationale — The Lewis and Clark River runs north-south along the eastern border of the Fort Clatsop unit of the park. The park does not currently monitor or have adequate data regarding flow of the river. This is a time-sensitive need, as it will inform other natural resource monitoring and restoration projects currently underway and in planning.

Scope — A regular schedule for monitoring of river flow would be established. Data would be collected at key locations and intervals to assess flow and monitor change over time.

Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments of Key Resources.

Rationale — Climate change vulnerability assessments currently do not exist for key natural and cultural resources in the park. Local agencies are highly supportive of the National Park Service conducting these assessments to guide resource management throughout the region. Climate change vulnerability assessments inform restoration efforts by improving understanding of current and future susceptibility of species and resources to climate change. Successful long-term restoration projects will need to understand which species will have suitable habitat on park lands now and in the future. Assessments would additionally

improve understanding of how climate change may alter landscapes and riverscapes and accelerate weathering, deterioration, and loss of cultural resources.

Scope — Assessments would identify those systems or species most likely to be impacted by anticipated changes and why. This determination of vulnerability would inform priorities for conservation and management.

Traditional Use Study.

Rationale — The park is home to numerous sites that were historically used by indigenous communities before and during the time of Lewis and Clark’s residence in the area. In order for the park to accurately interpret the sites, more information is needed about how they were traditionally used. This study would also inform restoration projects and management of cultural and archeological resources.

Scope — The study would examine traditional use of the park’s sites by American Indians, with an emphasis on the park’s period of significance. The study would consider use of area locations and natural resources, as well as community design and architecture. It would also address cultural interactions within the American Indian communities and between the American Indians and the Corps of Discovery and other contemporaries.

Summary of Planning and Data Needs

Planning or Data Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Visitor Experience		
Plans		
Visitor use management plan	H	Need to understand visitor use of sites, where people are coming from, who is not visiting the park, and where visitors are going in the park. The study would address the park’s lack of capacity at parking and program areas during high visitation periods. This would also allow the park to enhance relevancy and address lack of community understanding. A visitor use management plan could also address recreational opportunities (for example how much fishing is appropriate within preserved and restored ecosystems).
Development concept plan for Netul Landing	H	The Netul Landing site has a good amount of existing infrastructure and is a prime location to site the recreational hub of the park. A development concept plan is needed to address design and use of the site.
Development concept plan for Salt Works site	H	Consider whether to combine with exhibit plan.
Site management plan for Yeon site	M	A site plan is needed for this new area to address a variety of management issues (e.g., trails, natural and cultural resources, public access).
Trail management plan	L	This plan would address park staff presence on trails, improvements to trail maps, timely maintenance, emergency planning (human safety) services and access.

Summary of Planning and Data Needs

Planning or Data Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Finalize draft visitor experience resource protection plan for Middle Village	L	The plan is still in draft form and needs to be finalized. This will include management actions.
Data Needs and Studies		
Visitor use study	H	Data required for visitor use management plan.
Lands		
Plans		
Boundary study	H	This study would look at private lands already in boundary and immediately adjacent to park. Plan could identify partners for resource protection and address development pressures. There are many opportunities for minor boundary adjustments for lands adjacent to the park boundary. The study would determine mechanisms for protecting adjacent lands.
Land acquisition plan	L	This would address West Sand Island; acquiring areas of Dismal Nitch culvert watershed.
Data Needs and Studies		
Land ownership map	L	Describing federal land ownership to determine National Park Service, US Coast Guard, US Army Corps of Engineers, and Washington State Parks ownership at Cape Disappointment. Apply data to park atlas.
Natural Resources		
Plans		
Climate change scenario planning	L	This can be a component of the resource stewardship strategy.
Resource stewardship strategy	L	This would identify needs for resource protection.
Elk stewardship plan	L	Undertake planning effort with stakeholders, including the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. The park is mandated to protect the elk as part of its legislated purpose. The NPS data will influence the plan.
Data Needs and Studies		
Monitoring data on salmon use of restoration sites	H	Determine how salmon are responding to restoration work already completed.
Need more data on elk in the areas within boundaries and outside the park in Clatsop County, Oregon	H	Determine where elk are found within the Saddle Mountain unit, their numbers, and how that is changing. Look at elk data at other park units (Sunset Beach, Yeon House, Cape Disappointment).
Lewis and Clark River flow	H	There is an urgent need to monitor the flow of the river.

Summary of Planning and Data Needs

Planning or Data Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Climate change vulnerability assessments of key resources	H	Inform restoration efforts by improving understanding of current and future susceptibility of species and natural and cultural resources to climate change. Improve understanding of how climate change may alter landscapes and riverscapes and accelerate weathering, deterioration, and resource loss.
Silvicultural prescriptions (Fort Clatsop)	L	For tree thinning near fort.
Cultural Resources		
Data Needs and Studies		
Traditional use study	H	American Indian traditional use of sites.
Archeological overview and assessment	M	Compile baseline archeological information.
Cultural landscape inventory – Middle Village	M	Baseline cultural landscape information is needed for this site to aid in management. The park does not yet own this land and needs a forest easement before the cultural landscape inventory can be conducted. Although cultural landscape documentation is a pressing issue, the easement required for the cultural landscape inventory is still many years away.
Research on accurate locations of cultural sites	M	Dismal Nitch and Salt Works site and Portuguese Point (near Dismal Nitch); Tongue Point.
Condition assessment – cultural resources	L	Establish a baseline for cultural resource conditions and assessments.
Additional collections condition surveys	L	Complete condition survey of museum collections—need to finish.
Interpretation		
Plans		
Updated exhibit plan	H	Needed at the visitor center, but the plan would also address exhibits parkwide, such as at Salt Works.
Public information/communication strategy	L	Would involve social media and media contacts. Address relevancy issue and public understanding of the park.
Updated education plan	L	Include teacher needs assessment/analysis. The education program has evolved a lot in the last five years; the plan needs updating to reflect this.

Summary of Planning and Data Needs

Planning or Data Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Operations and Staffing		
Plans		
Operations plan	H	Determine staffing needs at new park units and other operational logistics.
Cyclic maintenance plan – visitor center	M	Visitor center utility systems are 20+ years old and a cyclic maintenance plan would address needed improvements and recurring maintenance of lighting systems; accessibility (ADA issues); heating ventilation, and air-conditioning systems; and septic and water system upgrades.
Partner action strategy	L	The park works with multiple partners for park and resource management. Strategy would address partner needs for the multiple complex partner relationships.
Sustainability plan – update	L	Lewis and Clark National Historical Park is a climate-friendly park; need to reestablish this.
Data Needs and Studies		
Administrative history – update	L	The administrative history was completed in 1995; needs to be updated to include park unit acquisitions since then.
Transportation/Circulation		
Plans		
Signage plan (possibly part of a corridor signage plan)	M	Addresses external signs. Involve Washington and Oregon state agencies.
Data Needs and Studies		
Updated traffic study	M	Visitor use data – could support visitor use management plan. Data would also guide natural resource management for roadside vegetation corridors, inform decisions about safety concerns at visitor crossings, as well as road management and maintenance.
Accessibility assessment	M	This would be parkwide. The visitor center is not ADA compliant. The walking trail at Middle Village is not ADA compliant, but this is being addressed now. Accessibility could also be addressed in other plans (development concept plans).

Part 3: Contributors

Lewis and Clark National Historical Park

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Lewis and Clark National Historical Park

AN ACT

To provide for the establishment of Fort Clatsop National Memorial in the State of Oregon, and for other purposes.

May 29, 1958
[S. 3087]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of commemorating the culmination, and the winter encampment, of the Lewis and Clark Expedition following its successful crossing of the North American Continent, there is hereby authorized to be established, in the manner provided herein, Fort Clatsop National Memorial.

Fort Clatsop National Memorial,
Oreg.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior shall designate for inclusion in Fort Clatsop National Memorial land and improvements thereon located in Clatsop County, Oregon, which are associated with the winter encampment of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, known as Fort Clatsop, and, also, adjacent portions of the old trail which led overland from the fort to the coast: *Provided*, That the total area so designated shall contain no more than one hundred and twenty-five acres.

SEC. 3. Within the area designated pursuant to section 2, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire land and interests in land by purchase, donation, with donated funds, or by such other means as he deems to be in the public interest.

SEC. 4. Establishment of Fort Clatsop National Memorial shall be effected when there is vested in the United States of America title to not less than one hundred acres of land associated with the historical events to be commemorated. Following its establishment, Fort Clatsop National Memorial shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended.

16 USC 1-4.

Approved May 29, 1958.

118 STAT. 2234

PUBLIC LAW 108-387—OCT. 30, 2004

Public Law 108-387
108th Congress

An Act

Oct. 30, 2004
[H.R. 3819]

To redesignate Fort Clatsop National Memorial as the Lewis and Clark National Historical Park, to include in the park sites in the State of Washington as well as the State of Oregon, and for other purposes.

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

Lewis and Clark
National
Historical Park
Designation Act.

**TITLE I—LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL
HISTORICAL PARK DESIGNATION ACT**

16 USC 410kkk
note.

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Lewis and Clark National Historical Park Designation Act”.

16 USC 410kkk.

SEC. 102. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this title:

(1) **PARK.**—The term “park” means the Lewis and Clark National Historical Park designated in section 103.

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

16 USC
410kkk-1.

SEC. 103. LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) **DESIGNATION.**—In order to preserve for the benefit of the people of the United States the historic, cultural, scenic, and natural resources associated with the arrival of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in the lower Columbia River area, and for the purpose of commemorating the culmination and the winter encampment of the Lewis and Clark Expedition in the winter of 1805-1806 following its successful crossing of the North American Continent, there is designated as a unit of the National Park System the Lewis and Clark National Historical Park.

(b) **BOUNDARIES.**—The boundaries of the park are those generally depicted on the map entitled “Lewis and Clark National Historical Park, Boundary Map”, numbered 405/80027, and dated December 2003, and which includes—

(1) lands located in Clatsop County, Oregon, which are associated with the winter encampment of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, known as Fort Clatsop and designated as the Fort Clatsop National Memorial by Public Law 85-435, including the site of the salt cairn (specifically, lot number 18, block 1, Cartwright Park Addition of Seaside, Oregon) used by that expedition and adjacent portions of the old trail which led overland from the fort to the coast;

(2) lands identified as “Fort Clatsop 2002 Addition Lands” on the map referred to in this subsection; and

(3) lands located along the lower Columbia River in the State of Washington associated with the arrival of the Lewis and Clark Expedition at the Pacific Ocean in 1805, which are identified as “Station Camp”, “Clark’s Dismal Nitch”, and “Cape Disappointment” on the map referred to in this subsection.

(c) ACQUISITION OF LAND.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary is authorized to acquire land, interests in land, and improvements therein within the boundaries of the park, as identified on the map referred to in subsection (b), by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, transfer from any Federal agency, or by such other means as the Secretary deems to be in the public interest.

(2) CONSENT OF LANDOWNER REQUIRED.—The lands authorized to be acquired under paragraph (1) (other than corporately owned timberlands within the area identified as “Fort Clatsop 2002 Addition Lands” on the map referred to in subsection (b)) may be acquired only with the consent of the owner.

(3) ACQUISITION OF FORT CLATSOP 2002 ADDITION LANDS.— If the owner of corporately owned timberlands within the area identified as “Fort Clatsop 2002 Addition Lands” on the map referred to in subsection (b) agrees to enter into a sale of such lands as a result of actual condemnation proceedings or in lieu of condemnation proceedings, the Secretary shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the owner regarding the manner in which such lands shall be managed after acquisition by the United States.

Contracts.

(d) CAPE DISAPPOINTMENT.—

(1) TRANSFER.—Subject to valid rights (including withdrawals), the Secretary shall transfer to the Director of the National Park Service management of any Federal land at Cape Disappointment, Washington, that is within the boundary of the park.

(2) WITHDRAWN LAND.—

(A) NOTICE.—The head of any Federal agency that has administrative jurisdiction over withdrawn land at Cape Disappointment, Washington, within the boundary of the park shall notify the Secretary in writing if the head of the Federal agency does not need the withdrawn land.

(B) TRANSFER.—On receipt of a notice under subparagraph (A), the withdrawn land shall be transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary, to be administered as part of the park.

(3) MEMORIAL TO THOMAS JEFFERSON.—All withdrawals of the 20-acre parcel depicted as a “Memorial to Thomas Jefferson” on the map referred to in subsection (b) are revoked, and the Secretary shall establish a memorial to Thomas Jefferson on the parcel.

(4) MANAGEMENT OF CAPE DISAPPOINTMENT STATE PARK LAND.—The Secretary may enter into an agreement with the State of Washington providing for the administration by the State of the land within the boundary of the park known as “Cape Disappointment State Park”.

118 STAT. 2236

PUBLIC LAW 108-387—OCT. 30, 2004

(e) **MAP AVAILABILITY.**—The map referred to in subsection (b) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

16 USC
410kkk-2.**SEC. 104. ADMINISTRATION.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The park shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with this title and with laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.) and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

Deadline.

(b) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—Not later than 3 years after funds are made available for this purpose, the Secretary shall prepare an amendment to the General Management Plan for Fort Clatsop National Memorial to guide the management of the park.

(c) **COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT.**—In order to facilitate the presentation of a comprehensive picture of the Lewis and Clark Expedition's experiences in the lower Columbia River area and to promote more efficient administration of the sites associated with those experiences, the Secretary may enter into cooperative management agreements with appropriate officials in the States of Washington and Oregon in accordance with the authority provided under section 3(l) of Public Law 91-383 (112 Stat. 3522; 16 U.S.C. 1a-2).

SEC. 105. REPEAL OF SUPERSEDED LAW.16 USC
450mm—
450mm-3.
16 USC
410kkk-3.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Public Law 85-435 (72 Stat. 153; 16 U.S.C. 450mm et seq.), regarding the establishment and administration of Fort Clatsop National Memorial, is repealed.

(b) **REFERENCES.**—Any reference in any law (other than this title), regulation, document, record, map or other paper of the United States to “Fort Clatsop National Memorial” shall be considered a reference to the “Lewis and Clark National Historical Park”.

16 USC
410kkk-4.**SEC. 106. PRIVATE PROPERTY PROTECTION.**

(a) **ACCESS TO PRIVATE PROPERTY.**—Nothing in this title shall be construed to—

(1) require any private property owner to permit public access (including Federal, State, or local government access) to such private property; or

(2) modify any provision of Federal, State, or local law with regard to public access to or use of private lands.

(b) **LIABILITY.**—Designation of the park shall not be considered to create any liability, or to have any effect on any liability under any other law, of any private property owner with respect to any persons injured on such private property.

(c) **RECOGNITION OF AUTHORITY TO CONTROL LAND USE.**—Nothing in this title shall be construed to modify any authority of Federal, State, or local governments to regulate the use of private land within the boundary of the park.

16 USC
410kkk-5.**SEC. 107. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this title.

TITLE II—LEWIS AND CLARK EASTERN LEGACY STUDY

SEC. 201. DESIGNATION OF ADDITIONAL SITES FOR STUDY.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior shall update, with an accompanying map, the 1958 Lewis and Clark National Historic Landmark theme study to determine the historical significance of the eastern sites of the Corps of Discovery expedition used by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, whether independently or together, in the preparation phase starting at Monticello, Virginia, and traveling to Wood River, Illinois, and the return phase from Saint Louis, Missouri, to Washington, District of Columbia, including sites in Virginia, Washington, District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, and Illinois.

(2) FOCUS OF UPDATE; NOMINATION AND ADDITION OF PROPERTIES.—The focus of the study under paragraph (1) shall be on developing historic context information to assist in the evaluation and identification, including the use of plaques, of sites eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or designation as a National Historic Landmark.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after funds are made available for the study under this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Resources in the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources in the Senate a report describing any findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the study.

SEC. 202. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this title.

Approved October 30, 2004.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 3819 (S. 2167):

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 108-570 (Comm. on Resources).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 108-322 accompanying S. 2167 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 150 (2004):

July 19, considered and passed House.

Oct. 10, considered and passed Senate.

118 STAT. 2238

PUBLIC LAW 108-388—OCT. 30, 2004

Public Law 108-388
108th Congress

An Act

Oct. 30, 2004
[H.R. 4046]

To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 555 West 180th Street in New York, New York, as the “Sergeant Riayan A. Tejada Post Office”.

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 555 West 180th Street in New York, New York, shall be known and designated as the “Sergeant Riayan A. Tejada Post Office”.

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Sergeant Riayan A. Tejada Post Office”.

Approved October 30, 2004.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 4046:
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 150 (2004):
Sept. 28, considered and passed House.
Oct. 10, considered and passed Senate.

Appendix B: Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource or value analysis tables include 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.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Fort Site
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<p>1. Fort Clatsop was the winter encampment (December 7, 1805–March 23, 1806) of the Lewis and Clark Expedition following its successful crossing of the continent, where the Corps provisioned and planned for their return journey, and was the first US military fort built west of the Rocky Mountains.</p>
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstructed fort structure (2006) is in good condition. There are no significant leaks, the structure meets safety codes and has a heat and fire detection system, and the fort operations manual (includes fire) is complete and all requirements are met. • Two of the fort’s seven rooms are ADA accessible. • The park has architectural drawings of the reconstructed fort. • Condition of the vegetation in the fort site area is fair. Tree basal area density is too high and undergrowth is depauperate (low growth and diversity). The oldest spruce trees in the Fort Clatsop unit are immediately next to the fort. The percent cover of invasive plants is low. • The condition of the viewshed between the fort and the river is good. • The condition of the historic canoe landing is good. The vegetation at the landing is overgrown. The boardwalk is in good condition. The landing’s interpretive canoe exhibit is in poor condition. • The trail between the landing and the fort is in fair condition. It needs to be regraded to improve drainage. • Expertise in traditional log construction is available at the park, through local partnerships, and through network parks. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall the reconstructed fort remains stable. • The viewshed is improving due to recent management focused on keeping the viewshed clear. • Historic canoe landing remains in stable condition. • The trail between the landing and the fort remains stable. • The trail between the landing and the fort remains in fair condition.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Fort Site
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rodents (mice) at the fort are a visitor and staff threat. • The reconstructed fort roof is conducive to vegetation growth, an impact on long-term preservation. • Fire at the fort. • Windstorms causing trees to fall. • Water damage from rain running off the roof and potentially damaging the lower part of the structure – impact on long-term preservation. • Climate change may accelerate weathering and deterioration of the fort. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the visitor experience at the canoe landing. • Redesign the construction of the fort roof to address vegetation. • Involve Clatsop Community College historic preservation students in preservation efforts at the fort. • Enhance interpretation at the fort to include self-guided visitation explaining how the rooms were used. • Expand park website information about the fort. • Expand the story of York, William Clark’s African-American slave who accompanied the expedition.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report (1993). • Architectural drawings of the fort. • National register nomination of the fort (1998). • Integrated pest management plan. • Fort operations manual.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National register nomination of the fort – update. • Visitor study – to determine off-hours use of the fort site. • Update park brochure – need to show the 2006 reconstructed fort and other park units added. • Climate change vulnerability assessment of cultural resources.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silvicultural prescriptions – to determine extent of tree thinning next to the fort. • Updated long-range interpretive plan – update and edit; include more information about the story of York. • Exhibit plan for visitor center – needs to be more inclusive and interactive.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Fort Site
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (2008)



Fundamental Resource or Value	Sites Associated with Exploration by the Expedition
Related Significance Statements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fort Clatsop was the winter encampment (December 7, 1805–March 23, 1806) of the Lewis and Clark Expedition following its successful crossing of the continent, where the Corps provisioned and planned for their return journey, and was the first US military fort built west of the Rocky Mountains. Lewis and Clark National Historical Park preserves and protects sites of the Lower Columbia where the expedition interacted with native communities that resulted in cultural exchanges and lasting impacts.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salt Works site is in poor condition although some site maintenance work is scheduled for November/December 2014. Dismal Nitch is in fair condition although the Megler culvert is not fish-passable. Fort to Sea Trail is in good condition. Cape Disappointment is in good condition (NPS-managed area). Station Camp (Middle Village) is in good condition. Night skies and acoustic environment are somewhat degraded due to the close proximity of park units to transportation networks and population centers. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salt Works site – there is a trend for conditions to continue to decline. Dismal Nitch – the site is anticipated to remain in stable condition. Fort to Sea Trail – the trail is anticipated to be maintained and remain in stable condition. Cape Disappointment – the site is anticipated to remain in stable condition. Station Camp (Middle Village) – the site is anticipated to remain in stable condition.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park sites and associated resources are at risk of deterioration from natural environmental and climatic factors such as rain and wind. Wear and tear resulting from routine visitor and park use also present threats to resource integrity. Increases in artificial light and noise as a result of growing regional population and traffic could further degrade resource conditions. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace Megler culvert with larger, fish-passable box culvert. Cape Disappointment NPS identity needs improvement. Improve highway signage to park units to prevent confusion between NPS and other units. Increase awareness of Lewis and Clark National Historical Park versus Fort Clatsop. Continue to build partnerships in fish habitat restoration. The park can leverage partnerships, work with neighbors, and update its own infrastructure in order to improve lighting and acoustic conditions throughout the park. This will contribute to improved ecosystem health, visitor experience, and setting.

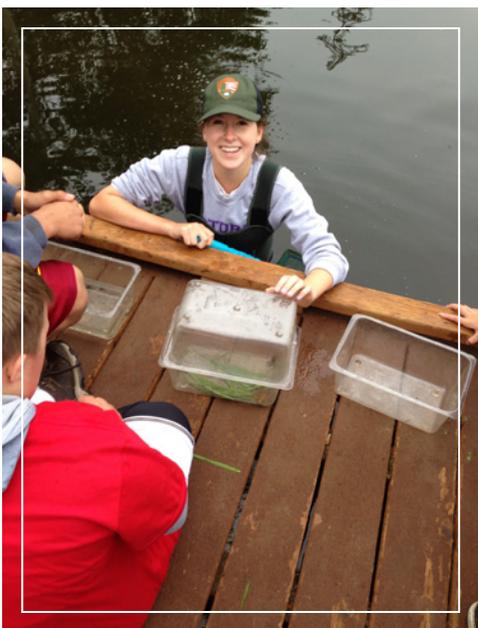
Fundamental Resource or Value	Sites Associated with Exploration by the Expedition
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fort Clatsop National Memorial general management plan (1995). • Fort Clatsop National Memorial administrative history (1995). • Lower Columbia River Lewis and Clark Sites Boundary Study (2003). • National register nomination for Fort Clatsop and Salt Works (1989). • Special history study of the Lower Columbia Region (2014).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use study needed for all associated sites outside of Fort Clatsop. This would support Salt Works development concept plan and track trail use. • GIS data – Cape Disappointment boundary maps: current maps between multiple agencies are not accurate.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative history (update since the 2004 legislation). • Salt Works development concept plan – enhance interpretation, work with the city, parking improvement, limited egress and access. • Updated long-range interpretive plan – update and edit; include more information about the story of York. • Exhibit plan for Fort Clatsop visitor center – needs to be more inclusive and interactive.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (2008) • Director’s Order 13A: <i>Environmental Management Systems</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Elk
Related Significance Statements	<p>6. Lewis and Clark National Historical Park preserves and restores diverse ecosystems representative of the natural and cultural environment documented by the Lewis and Clark Expedition.</p>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A four-year analysis has been completed for the park’s Roosevelt elk herds. • There are two to three herds (about 100+ animals) that occupy the Fort Clatsop and Yeon units of the park. • The range of the park’s Roosevelt elk herds extends beyond park boundaries. While the park does not provide sufficient range for elk, the park preserves part of the original range (in cooperation with other public lands) to maintain the population in the wild. • Vital signs assessments and protocols for elk have been developed by the NPS inventory and monitoring network. • The story of elk and how they sustained the Lewis and Clark expedition during their winter stay at Fort Clatsop are an integral part of the park’s interpretation and visitor education programs. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park staff have observed a slight downward trend in the elk population although this is not considered to represent significant change or substantial decline in the overall health of the herds.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elk rely on neighboring forest, pastures, and wetlands, which are under potential threat of being converted to other uses. Elk surveys have shown a decline in elk presence in areas after they have been commercially or residentially developed and have detected a nascent trend (not yet statistically significant) of a decline in elk abundance in the park itself. • Hunting pressures can affect the sustainability of the elk herds. • Development outside the park boundary and the pressures of changing land use present potential threats to elk habitat. • Human/visitor disturbance (traffic) can disrupt patterns of elk use, distribution and regional herd movements and migration. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements to wildlife corridors and buffers that protect elk, habitat and facilitate herd movements/migrations would enhance the sustainability of the elk herds. • Public outreach/community engagement can provide concerted partnership approaches for enhancing elk protection. • Better communication with the states of Oregon and Washington would also assist coordinated elk management efforts.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Elk
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued data gathering and analysis is needed to support effective elk monitoring and management efforts. Elk collaring would assist the monitoring of herd distributions and movements. There is a need to better determine the numbers and distribution of elk in the Washington units of the park as well as the Yeon unit. Additional data would be useful to determine where the pressures on elk are occurring from vehicles and development. After six years of analysis, data would be factored into a resource stewardship strategy for elk management.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elk management would be addressed as part of a resource stewardship strategy. An elk management plan is needed that would be undertaken with stakeholders including the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (4.1.4, 4.2, 4.4) NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual #77</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Preserved and Restored Ecosystems
Related Significance Statements	<p>6. Lewis and Clark National Historical Park preserves and restores diverse ecosystems representative of the natural and cultural environment documented by the Lewis and Clark Expedition.</p>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park preserves a variety of ecosystems including coastal dunes, estuarine mudflats, tidal marshes, shrub wetlands, temperate rainforests, and swamps. • Extensive park wetlands include fringing salt marshes on the lower Columbia River, the tidally influenced lower Lewis and Clark River and many low-gradient brackish sloughs and marshes. • Freshwater streams and springs in numerous park forests, as well as freshwater ponds are found in various habitats in the park. These wetlands provide valuable habitat for a diversity of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish. • The park manages two active tidal restoration areas (80 acres). • The condition of forested areas is being restored. • Measures to improve the passage of salmon at Megler Creek are in the design phase. • Selective tree felling is occurring around the fort as part of cultural landscape management. • The Yeon unit is being managed for prairie restoration. • Park staff manage a prairie demonstration garden at Middle Village. • Long-term ecosystem monitoring is underway at Cape Disappointment. • Invasive species management is underway at all units. • The park is in the process of obtaining forest and trail easements at Middle Village. • Threatened and endangered salmon habitat restoration projects are underway throughout the park. • The park has a native plant nursery in place. • Park staff monitor elk herds in the park.



Fundamental Resource or Value	Preserved and Restored Ecosystems
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dams impact water flow, water quality, and fish passage. • Water pollutants (largely from industrial and pharmacological sources) impact water quality, fish, and other aquatic species. • Dikes and tide gates impact access to fish-rearing habitat. • Native plants are threatened by the spread of aggressive invasive species such as holly, blackberries, Scotch broom, yellow iris, and purple loosestrife. Park staff place a high priority on the control of mature invasive plants (and their seeds, berries, and rhizomes) in efforts to reduce their spread into new areas. Standard operating procedures have also been implemented for cleaning boats and equipment before transferring these between waterways to help control the spread of invasive animals such as snails and mussels. The successful implementation of control measures has helped stem the spread of invasive plant and animal species. • The recent expansion of commercial fishing from Youngs Bay into the Lewis and Clark River poses a potential threat to salmon recovery efforts because of the lack of by-catch data. • Development outside the park poses a threat to multiple park natural resources. Population growth and industrial development may put more pressure on limited water resources. Rezoning may encourage development closer to the park's borders, which could negatively impact wildlife and water quality through an increase in impervious surface areas and fragmentation of habitat. • The park has also raised concerns about a proposed liquid natural gas terminal and pipeline near the park boundary and has asked the lead federal agency to analyze the project's impacts on the park's natural and cultural resources. The proposed liquid natural gas terminal at the mouth of the Young's Bay watershed would adversely affect threatened and endangered salmon species. • Human-generated impacts can adversely affect annual flood regimes. • Climate change impacts present potential threats to key natural resources. • Rare or threatened diverse ecosystems unique to the park could be damaged, altered or lost during severe storm surge events associated with climate change and sea level rise. • Columbia River water flow infrastructure (e.g., dams, dikes, tide gates) could be damaged or compromised during storm surge events, further altering water flow and quality in the park. Sensitive natural and cultural resources could be impacted by periodic shallow coastal flooding associated with climate change and sea level fluctuations. • Park boundaries could be affected by erosion and accretion due to inundation, sea level rise, and storm surges. • Ocean acidification can affect the health and sustainability of native species. • Nitrogen deposition may disrupt soil nutrient cycling and affect biodiversity of some plant communities. Wet nitrogen deposition warrants moderate concern based on NPS Air Resources Division benchmarks and analysis.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Preserved and Restored Ecosystems
<p>Threats and Opportunities (continued)</p>	<p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tidal areas are improving due to recent flood plain reconnections. • Forested areas are improving due to variable density thinning and planting treatments. • Megler fish passage is now stable and will soon be improving upon implementation of planned restoration project. • Middle Village and Yeon prairie areas are improving due to invasive plant control and native plantings. • Long-term forest monitoring at Cape Disappointment: only three years of data have been collected so there is no detectable trend at present. • The spread of invasive plant and animal species has improved with the successful implementation of control measures. • Threatened and endangered salmon species: conditions are improving due to restoration actions in tidal wetlands. • The park's plant nursery is in stable condition. • Elk: initial four-year analysis shows slight (statistically insignificant) downward trend in elk usage of park lands in Fort Clatsop unit. • Historically the region has seen significant warming of mean temperatures and a lengthening of the freeze-free season and the past 10-, 20-, and 30-year periods have been at the warm edge of all historical conditions experienced since 1901. Future projections are for continued warming, roughly a 3° F mean annual temperature increase by 2055.



Fundamental Resource or Value	Preserved and Restored Ecosystems
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dike breaching and tidal restoration projects can serve to improve water flow, water quality, and fish passage and habitat. • Additional prairie restoration at the Yeon unit would enhance natural resource conditions and improve wildlife habitat. • There may be opportunities to partner with the US Geological Survey (Water Resources Division) to coordinate the installation and operation of a stream gauge to monitor flow data for the Lewis and Clark River. • Partnerships with stakeholders would enable the park to collaborate and more effectively address measures to broadly improve ecosystem health and protection from a regional perspective. • Measures can be pursued (perhaps in partnership with stakeholders and neighbors) to develop buffers to protect park ecosystems and resources from outside development threats, and to establish interconnected corridors that permit the movement and dispersal of wildlife species. • The park can improve and expand its public outreach and education activities to broaden support for ecosystem protection and enhancement, while further engaging members of local communities and associated tribes, and expanding the services of park volunteers. • Complete park’s Climate Friendly Park certification and implement an environmental management system for park environmental leadership and emission reduction activities (e.g., vehicle fleet and energy efficiencies). • Expand interpretative and educational tools to communicate the connections between climate change, air quality, scenic views, night skies, soundscapes, protecting park resources, and human health.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource condition assessment (incomplete; revision to begin winter 2015). • Forest environmental assessment. • Otter Point environmental assessment. • Colewort environmental assessment. • Netul Landing: river day use environmental assessment.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on salmon use. • The collection of a broad array of data on fish prey items and predators would assist documentation of the ecosystem and ecosystem restoration efforts. Salmon, trout, and steelhead use of park ecosystems is often seasonal and may be variable because of broader population trends, seasonal migrations, prey abundance, and proximity to predators. • Updated species inventories are needed for amphibians, small mammals, and other species. • Climate change vulnerability assessments of key resources.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources stewardship strategy to address all units. • Climate scenario planning.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Preserved and Restored Ecosystems
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended • National Invasive Species Act of 1996 • Clean Water Act of 1972 • Clean Air Act of 1970, as amended (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • "Fishing" (36 CFR §2.3) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.6, 4.1, 4.1.4, 4.4.1, 4.7.1, 4.7.2) provides general direction for managing park units from an ecosystem perspective • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§8.2.2.5) "Fishing" • Director's Order 18: <i>Wildland Fire Management</i> • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual #77</i> • NPS <i>Wildland Fire Management Reference Manual 18</i> • Director's Order 13A: <i>Environmental Management Systems</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Middle Village and Archeological Collection
Related Significance Statements	<p>4. The park protects the Middle Village (qí'qayaqilxam) site, one of the most significant known archeological sites in the Lower Columbia, and its associated 18,000 artifacts. The high density of manufactured European trade goods recovered at the site speaks to the role that this Lower Chinook Indian Village played in European and American exploration and commercial ventures of the region.</p>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure is in good condition. • Natural landscape is in fair condition. • The Middle Village archeological site is in good condition, per Archeological Sites Management Information System. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural landscape has improved through invasive species control and native plantings.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development in adjacent upland forest could impact cultural setting and viewshed. • Invasive plants will continue to pose a threat and must be monitored for and treated. • Potential threats to site integrity from looting, erosion, or other site disturbances. • Climate change may accelerate erosion and deterioration of archeological resources. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Park Service to acquire additional lands. • National Park Service to pursue easement to develop trail. • Work with Clatsop Community College to prepare national register nominations. • Engage the Chinook Nation in historic preservation activities at Middle Village. • Make archeological collection accessible online and for interpretation. • Signage needed – direct visitors to Dismal Nitch for restrooms, picnicking facilities, dog walking, etc.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archeological studies. • Vegetation management plan to guide invasive species management.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use study. • National register nomination for the Middle Village/Station Camp/McGowan site. • Cultural landscape inventory for Middle Village. • Climate change vulnerability assessment of archeological resources.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalize visitor experience and resource protection plan (in draft). • Update and edit long-range interpretive plan. • Exhibit plan for visitor center – needs to be more inclusive and interactive.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Middle Village and Archeological Collection
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • “Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collections” (36 CFR 79) • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (2008)



Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Interactions between the Expedition and Native Communities
Related Significance Statements	3. Lewis and Clark National Historical Park preserves and protects sites of the Lower Columbia where the expedition interacted with native communities that resulted in cultural exchanges and lasting impacts.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park staff currently interprets the cultural interactions between the expedition and native peoples, but recognize that improvements can be made by expanding the incorporation of tribal perspectives into interpretation of the story. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park’s interpretation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition story is improving with curriculum-based education, teacher and staff training, and new projects underway to support this story.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tribes sometimes lack capacity to assist the park in telling the story. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer tribes the opportunity to tell their story at the park. • Improve interpretation of the Clatsop story through the native plant garden. • Opportunity to partner with others to create a center for learning and tribal outreach at Middle Village site at Cannon Beach. • Cooperative programs/activities among the park and associated tribes can enhance recognition of traditional tribal connections to the park and region. • Streamline consultations between the National Park Service and tribes. • Redesign visitor center exhibit. • Engage youth from associated tribes.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The Lewis and Clark Expedition: Scientific Discovery.” • “Educator’s Resource Guide to Lewis and Clark Expedition.” • “The Lewis and Clark Expedition: Tools of Survival.”
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional use study – to determine how the tribes have traditionally used park areas, identify associated tribes and their traditional homelands, and the natural resources they used. This would help management of traditionally used lands and resources.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication strategy with tribes. • Updated long-range interpretive plan – update and edit; include more information about the story of York. • Exhibit plan for visitor center – needs to be more inclusive and interactive. • Education plan – parkwide plan in cooperation with the tribes.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Interactions between the Expedition and Native Communities
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Order 13007, “Indian Sacred Sites” • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Executive Order 13175, “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments” • Memorandum on Government-to-Government Relations With Native American Tribal Governments (1994) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.11)

Fundamental Resource or Value	Partnership with the States of Washington and Oregon
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fort Clatsop was the winter encampment (December 7, 1805–March 23, 1806) of the Lewis and Clark Expedition following its successful crossing of the continent, where the Corps provisioned and planned for their return journey, and was the first US military fort built west of the Rocky Mountains. 5. The establishment of Fort Clatsop became a significant part of the foundation for US claims and commercial ventures in the Northwest and set into motion subsequent western settlement.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lands at Cape Disappointment (northern shore of the Columbia River in Washington) are primarily owned by the National Park Service and the US Army Corps of Engineers. Cape Disappointment State Park is managed under a long-term (30-year) lease agreement between the NPS and the state of Washington. • A cooperative agreement is in place with the state of Washington for interpretation (provides for a summer seasonal position). • A declaration of cooperation is in effect with the state of Oregon for management of the Fort to Sea Trail. • The National Park Service is currently working with the US Fish and Wildlife Service. No official agreements are in place with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. • Unofficial agreements are in place with the Oregon Department of Agriculture and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. • NPS researchers conduct inventory and monitoring activities of tide lands at Ecola State Park (Tillamook Head, Oregon). <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS partnerships with Washington and Oregon are anticipated to remain static. • Improvement has been seen in natural resource management with both Oregon and Washington state parks through cooperative work on invasive species.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Partnership with the States of Washington and Oregon
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential limitations or reductions of state funding for associated park units (particularly Cape Disappointment) could impact NPS efforts to manage and protect resources to acceptable NPS standards. • Limited NPS funding for staff and program activities / operations can affect the overall partnership effectiveness of Lewis and Clark National Historical Park. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are opportunities to develop new partnership agreements or formalize existing agreements with the states of Washington and Oregon for collaborative management of the various park units. • Greater collaboration and communication with state park programs (e.g., Ecola State Park, Oregon) could improve interagency participation in joint programs and facilitate sharing of information and studies.
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal land lease approval for Cape Disappointment State Park (2005). • “Master Plan Implementation Phase I: Cape Disappointment State Park” (2005). • “Oregon Solutions Declaration of Cooperation: Fort-to-Sea Trail Project” (2003).
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Merge Oregon state resource data with Lewis and Clark National Historical Park to create a better regional map.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use management plan. • Operations plan.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2004 park enabling legislation <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.10, “Partnerships”)



Fundamental Resource or Value	Scientific Observation and Documentation
Related Significance Statements	<p>2. At Fort Clatsop, members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition compiled an unprecedented amount of important scientific, cultural, and geographic information collected along their journey, including interaction with Indian tribes and previously undocumented information about the lower Columbia River area. The resulting journals and maps are still used to support scholarly research.</p>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units and other researchers are interested in the park as a study site. • Education programs and interpretive themes are good and meet park objectives for supporting scientific research and education. • Wayside interpretive exhibits are in fair condition. • Visitor center and exhibits are currently in poor condition. • A multimedia cell phone tour of the park (“Restoring Nature”) has met with good success. • Use of social media has been moderately successful. • Community outreach efforts to engage local communities are good. • The North Cascade Institute / Young Climate Leaders program at Lewis and Clark National Historical Park is growing although funding is uncertain for fiscal year 2015 and beyond. • Junior Ranger Program is extremely successful. • Speaker series is successful. • There is a strong summer youth camp program with the Lower Columbia Estuary Partnership. • Workshops have been successful. • Good success has been achieved for kayak tours and Netul Trail walks. • The park’s volunteer program has been successful. • The park’s internship programs have generally been unsuccessful. • Good success has been achieved with the youth hiring strategy. • Good success with cooperating association activities. • Collection and management of visitation statistics has been good. • A BioBlitz was held in 2012 and there is a potential for the park to hold future events (intensive biological surveys conducted by scientists, naturalists, and volunteers over an allotted time period in an attempt to record all the living species within a designated area). • Good success with bird count activities. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing opportunities for visitors to experience and participate in park research activities. • Although visitation decreased for some park areas following the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark expedition, visitation increased in fiscal year 2014. • Increased public awareness of non-fort areas. • Increased recreational and educational opportunities are available at the various park units.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Scientific Observation and Documentation
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School budget and transportation cuts impact participation of school groups in park educational programs. Some schools do not have provisions for scheduled field trips. • Limited park staffing constrains the park’s capacity to conduct all the programs that are requested by the public. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional BioBlitz. • Increased opportunities for volunteers to be involved with park research. • New technology (e.g., cameras, HD video, auditory microphones, computers, etc.) can enhance the park’s ability to gather and convey scientific information. • Additional opportunities for the involvement of citizen scientist programs.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventories of small mammals (2001), fish (2002, 2008), landbirds (2009), wetland condition (2009), vascular plants (2012), amphibians (2015). Dates refer to publication dates. Due to the park expansion, the inventories may not include all park lands. • Monitoring of water quality (1993–present), climate (1999–present), wetland vegetation communities (2006–present), fish (2007–2011), landbirds (2008–present), elk (2008–present), forest health (2011–present).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic survey. • Visitor use survey. • Visitor counting systems / visitor count. • Teacher needs analysis and assessment.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteer plan. • Partnership plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified. <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§2.1.2) “Scientific, Technical, and Scholarly Analysis” • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§2.3.1.4) “Science and Scholarship”

Appendix C: Inventory of Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Special Mandates

Special Mandate	Date	Description
Enter into agreements with the states of Washington and Oregon.	08/22/2012	Cooperative Agreement Number H9420090098 authorizes the National Park Service and the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission to share equipment and resources for interpretive activities along the Columbia River in Washington.
Management with Washington State Parks for the administration of Cape Disappointment	9/3/2008	
Cooperative Management of Lewis and Clark National Historical Park sites with Washington and Oregon	10/30/2004	The National Park Service is authorized under Public Law 108-387 to work with the Oregon and Washington state parks programs to promote visitor use and cooperative management to preserve important heritage resources.

Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Pacific Power easement	Easement	7/8/1966	N/A	Pacific Power	Access to power infrastructure	
Northwest Natural Gas	Easement	6/27, 8/25, and 12/1 of 1965	N/A	Northwest Natural Gas	Access to gas line infrastructure	
Special use permit for parking at St. Mary's church	Special use permit	8/17/2012	8/17/2017	Church Participants	Parking	
Easement at Megler Creek (Hancock)	Easement	12/05/2005	N/A	Hanconk Timber	Access to private property	
Fort to Sea Trail easements	Easement	2005		Visitors / Tagg Ranch	Trail linkages	
Rowan – logging transit	Easement or right-of-way? Special use permit?	4/20/2004		Rowan	Access road for logging transportation	

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Oregon Solutions		7/10/2003	N/A	Multiple state and federal agencies	2004 park expansion	Oregon agreement for support of Fort to Sea Trail creation
Campbell / Weyerhaeuser Company – buffer for logging operations along trails	Memorandum of agreement			Campbell Group / Weyer-haeuser Company	Agreement as part of the 2004 expansion enacted to discourage park use near active timber areas	
District 11 diking	Easement	June 9 and Oct 20, 1939	N/A	Diking District 11 and US Army Corps of Engineers	Access to dikes for maintenance and upkeep	
Agreement with local fire departments	Fire agreement	10/1/2014	9/30/2019	Lewis and Clark Fire, Warrenton Fire, Gearheart Fire Depts.	Emergency response to the park	To be updated
Conservation easement - North Coast Land Conservancy for Yeon House	Conservation easement	12/14/2010	N/A	North Coast Land Conservancy	Conservation easement of Yeon unit of the park	
Washington State Parks at Cape Disappointment	Management agreement					
Washington State Historical Society for management at Middle Village						
Lewis and Clark National Park Association	Cooperative association agreement					
Northwest Oregon Restoration Partnership	Memorandum of understanding					

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Columbia River Estuary Study Taskforce	Cooperative agreements					
Student Conservation Association	Cooperative agreements					
Lease for radio repeater with Pacific County						
Former Weyerhaeuser Property Easements and Agreements Affecting the Fort Clatsop Unit:						
Agreement to construct a ditch for draining overflow waters		January 26, 1892, (Book 27, Page 645)				Affects Section 36, T8N, R10W
Easement - In favor of Diking District for levees, embankments, etc.	Easement	June 9, 1939, (Book 148, Page 303)				Affects Shane DLC - Section 35, T8N, R10W
Easement - In favor to USA from Diking District for levees, embankments	Easement	October 20, 1939, (Book 149, page 639)				Affects all easements obtained by the Diking District
Easement - In favor to NW Natural Gas Co. for right-of-way and easement to lay, maintain, operate, change the size of, repair, replace, and remove a pipeline (2) and appurtenances	Easement	August 25, 1965, (Book 281, Page 371)				Affects Lot 2, Section 35, T8N, R10W (30' width): This property is located adjacent and northerly of the old park

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
<p>Easement in favor to NW Natural Gas Co. for right-of-way and easement to lay, maintain, operate, change the size of, repair, replace, and remove a pipeline (2) and appurtenances</p>	<p>Easement</p>	<p>December 1, 1965, (Book 283, page 135)</p>				<p>Affects: W1/2, NW1/4, SW1/4, Section 34, T8N, R10W (30' width)</p>
<p>Easement in favor to Pacific Power and Light Co. for right-of-way for electrical transmission and distribution line; telephone, telegraph, towers, poles, props, and support; underground conduits</p>	<p>Easement</p>	<p>July 8, 1966, (Book 287, page 194)</p>				<p>Affects Sections 35 and 36, T8N, R10 W (not within the proposed CH2M package). This easement affects a small northern portion of Government Lot 4 in Section 35 and the Northeast corner of FD Shane DLC</p>
<p>Easement in favor to NW Natural Gas Co. for right-of-way and easement to lay, maintain, operate, change the size of, repair, replace, and remove a pipeline (2) and appurtenances</p>	<p>Easement</p>	<p>June 27, 1967, (Book 290, Page 503)</p>				<p>Affects Sections 36 and 35, T8N, R8W (Not applicable. Wrong range)</p>

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Easement in favor to USA, Department of Energy, Bonneville Power Administration from CZ for transmission line easement (3 electrical transmission lines; 100' width)	Easement	June 24, 1970, (Book 335, page 522)				Affects SW1/4 SW1/4 SW1/4 of Section 35. Most of the easement is located in Section 34, T8N, R10W, and Sections 2, 3 of T7N, R10W
Agreement between USA, Department of Energy, Bonneville Power Administration and CZ for transmission lines that remain unused and not maintained		November 13, 1978, Book 490, page 500				CZ wishes to use right-of-way for forestry products. Give CZ 18 months prior notice before BPA can commence use of easement. Affects SW1/4 SW1/4 SW1/4 of Section 35. (Most of the easement is located in Section 34, T8N, R10W, and Sections 2, 3 of T7N, R10W)
Road easement (instrument number 200404623) in favor of Rowen for a perpetual nonexclusive easement along existing right-of-way for Perkins Road (former county road)	Easement	April 20, 2004				Affects Section 34, T8N, R10W: SE1/4 NW1/4 SE1/4; SW1/4 NE1/4 SE1/4



Pacific West Region Foundation Document Recommendation Lewis and Clark National Historical Park

April 2015

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

RECOMMENDED

Scott Tucker, Superintendent, Lewis and Clark National Historical Park

Date

APPROVED

Christine S. Lehnertz, Regional Director, Pacific West Region

Date



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

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