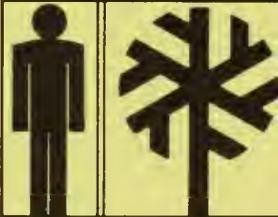


STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT

Redwood



NATIONAL PARK - CALIFORNIA

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

Approved: /s/ George M. Von der Lippe
Superintendent

Concurred: *Samuel H. Chapman* 4/11/76
Regional Director, Western Region Date



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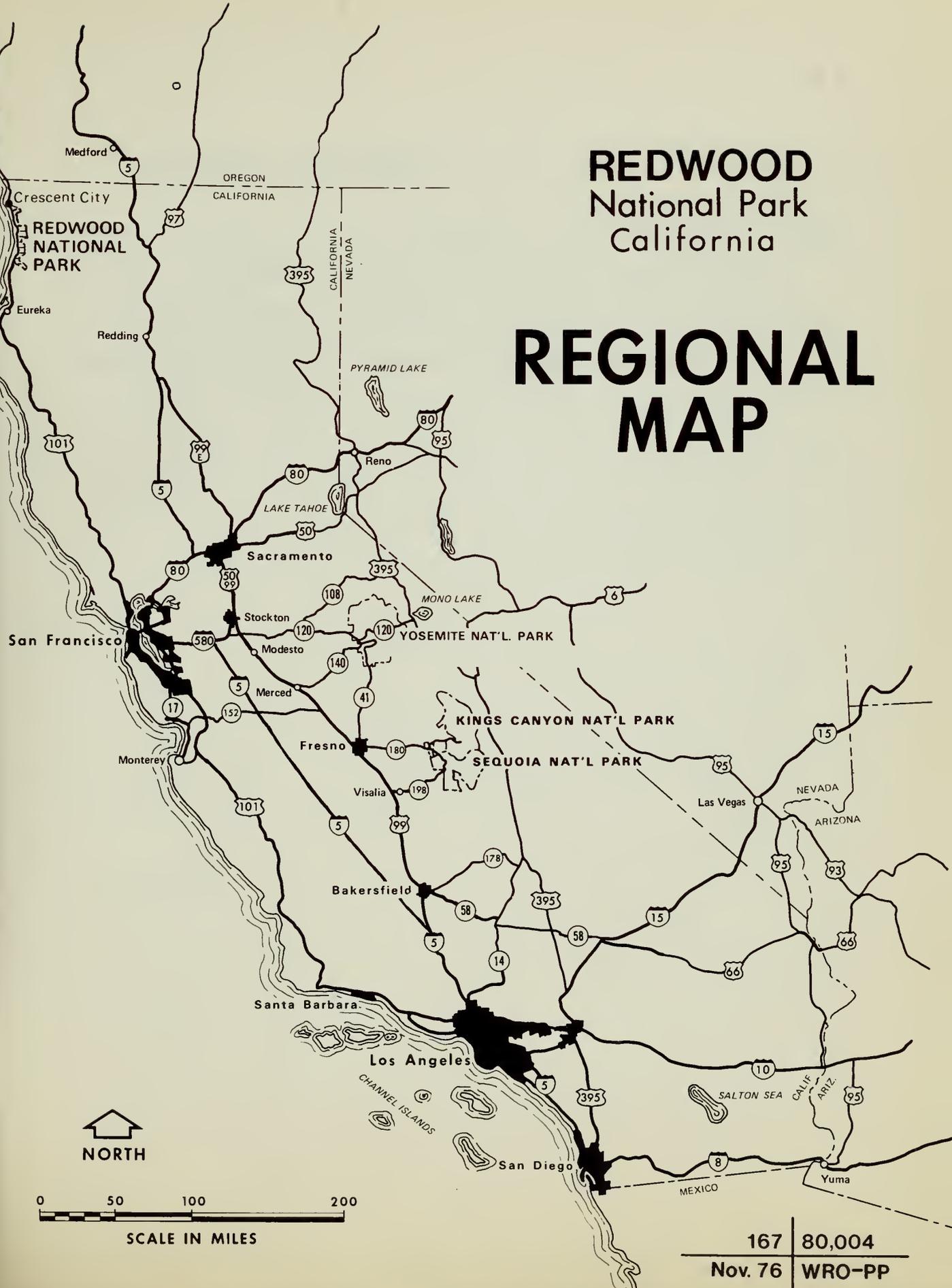
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REDWOOD National Park California

REGIONAL MAP



0 50 100 200
SCALE IN MILES

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I. PURPOSE OF THE PARK

Redwood National Park was established by the Act of October 2, 1968, to preserve significant examples of the primeval coastal redwood forests and the streams and seashore with which they are associated for the purpose of public inspiration, enjoyment, and scientific study.

II. SIGNIFICANCE OF PARK RESOURCES

Natural Resources

The most significant resource of the park is the redwood forest. The coast redwoods (Sequoia sempervirens) grow naturally only along a narrow coastal zone in northern California, from about Monterey to just barely into Oregon. Earlier preservation efforts by Save-the-Redwoods-League resulted in the California State Parks which feature old growth stands. Because of timber harvesting on private lands, in the near future, State and national parks will contain the only remaining old growth of the original range.

Redwood National Park is located at the northern end of the redwood range, a region of low coastal mountains, deeply dissected by streams and rivers. It is young geologically, leading to rugged topography and steep slopes. The ocean-moderated climate produces growing conditions favorable to redwoods. The winter season is marked by abundant rainfall, up to 100 inches a year. The summer features frequent coastal fog. Seasonal variations in temperatures are moderate.

The tallest known tree in the world is located in the park immediately adjacent to Redwood Creek. Also in this area are the second, third and sixth known tallest trees.

Within the national park boundaries, 80 percent of the acreage is forest land. Of that, about half is second-growth cutover lands containing coast redwoods and in time will be a valuable resource. The remaining 20 percent is composed of coastal vegetation, beaches, rock outcrop, and prairie.

In addition to the redwood forest, the Park Establishment Act also specifies that the associated streams and seashore are to be preserved. The major rivers in the park are the Klamath and Smith. These are known for their anadromous fish resources, specifically silver and king salmon, and steelhead.

The length of the park coastline is approximately 35 miles. Both sandy beaches and rocky cliff areas are represented. Tidepools with an abundance of marine plant and animal life are found along the rocky coast. A number of marine animals such as sea lions, seals, and whales frequent the park coastline.

Cultural Resources

The story of human involvement in the redwoods encompasses a variety of activities and viewpoints over at least several centuries and helps a park visitor understand the present landscape.

Within the park, several prehistoric and historic village sites have been recorded during the preparation of an archeological

overview study. These are locations formerly occupied by Tolowa, Yurok, and Chilula native Californian peoples, many of whom continue to live in communities of the region. Although native structures no longer exist within the village sites of the park, the locations contain much subsurface evidence of environmental use and adaptation by these culturally distinct people whose historic societies were similar to both interior northern California tribes and those of the Oregon coasts. Cultural patterns of past times are fairly well documented in anthropological studies and in recent research of the viable native communities. Archeological research has been accomplished only in a limited manner at one historic village location.

Aside from the native sites, the area encompassed by Redwood National Park has a rich history dating from the days of coastal exploration by Spaniards, Britons, and Americans. The early 19th century fur trade was represented by the activities of Jedediah Smith and others in the park. Coastal shipping, with attendant wrecks and disasters, was important to the area. Gold mining brought many Americans to the region, and there was even some silver and copper mining activity. The United States Army and the Bureau of Indian Affairs played an important role in the area during the mid-19th century. The

seafood canning industry was a significant economic activity. The area is crisscrossed with historic roads and trails, with ferries used to cross the Klamath before bridges were built. The lumber industry was active as far back as 1850, and logging railroads reached into the woods to bring timber to the mills. Since at least the 1870's, there has been an active dairy industry in the region. Hotels and resorts have operated historically at scattered locations up and down the coast. Coastal defense during World War II was a historically significant activity in the park.

Historic sites in the park for which National Register forms are in process of preparation include a Jedediah Smith Campsite, the Tall Tree Trail, the Old Redwood Highway, the Klamath River Indian Reservation, Hobbs Wall and Company Historic District (logging, including the Del Norte and Southern Railroad), the Crescent City-Trinidad (Old Puncheon) Road, and the Bald Hill Road.

Historic structures in the Park which are included in National Register forms include: Benjamin Pozzie's (Alexander's) Barn, the Hamilton Hotel Complex, the DeMartin/Rudisell barn and shed, the Old DeMartin House, and the World War II observation post complex. Two of these may not meet register criteria, but will be submitted to the National Register for a determination of eligibility.

III. LAND CLASSIFICATION

The lands in Redwood National Park fall in all zones as defined in the Management Policies. Within the authorized boundary are offshore lands under the control of the State of California, three State parks, and county-owned lands with a combined total of 34,350 acres, all covered in the Special Use Zone. The Federal lands are classed as Natural, Development, Historic, and Special Use, with Natural Zone predominating. The following are descriptions by zones:

Natural Zone

1. Natural Environment Subzone

Those areas which have been cutover or do not contain examples of the redwood forest, but provide a natural setting and are managed in their natural state.

17 , 140 Acres

2. Outstanding Natural Feature Subzone

Those areas containing untouched stands of mature redwood groves for which the park was established to protect, and are managed to perpetuate the stands.

7,960 Acres

3. Environmental Protection Subzone

An area set aside where research may be carried out on various problems and forces affecting the forest such as erosion.

2,400 Acres

Development Zone

This zone covers lands which are used for park residences, contain 25-year retained occupancy homes, and may in the future become developed areas for visitor use.

130 Acres

Historic Zone

Lands which are in the process of being nominated to the National Register, including early logging railroads, highways, and trails as well as structures of historic importance to the Humboldt Coast.

80 Acres

Special Use Zone

1. State Parks Subzone

27,770 Acres

2. Offshore State Lands Subzone

6,350 Acres

3. County Parks, etc., Subzone

160 Acres

These three subzones are controlled by other government entities according to their management policies. They are classified on the graphics under appropriate subzones according to our interpretation of these management policies.

4. Private Development Subzone

This subzone covers two tracts which contain uses extant prior to establishment, that are remaining on 25-year retained occupancy and a 27-year lease

90 Acres

5. Private Development Subzone (Indian-owned Land)

This subzone covers Indian-owned lands in the former Klamath River Reservation which were exempted by legislation.

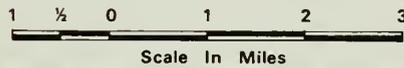
70 Acres

NOTE: The acreage limitation for the national park is 58,000 acres, and lands within the boundaries total approximately 62,150 acres.

LAND CLASSIFICATION REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

LEGEND

<u>Zone</u>	<u>Subzone</u>	
Natural	Natural Environment	
	Outstanding Natural Feature	
	Environmental Protection	
Development		
Historic		
Special Use	State Lands	
	State Offshore Lands	
	County Land, Dike	
	Private Development on Retained Occupancy	
	Private Development (Indian)	
	State Parks	

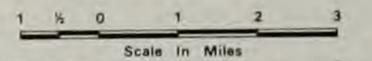


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LAND CLASSIFICATION REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

LEGEND

Zone	Subzone	Symbol
Natural	Natural Environment	[Stippled pattern]
	Outstanding Natural Feature	[Dotted pattern]
	Environmental Protection	[Checkered pattern]
Development		[Vertical line pattern]
Historic		[Solid black square]
Special Use	State Lands	[Grid pattern]
	State Offshore Lands	[Cross-hatch pattern]
	County Land, Dike	[Horizontal line pattern]
	Private Development on Retained Occupancy	[Diagonal line pattern]
	Private Development (Indian)	[Wavy line pattern]
	State Parks	[Dashed line]



IV. INFLUENCES ON MANAGEMENT

Legislative Constraints

The National Park Service exercises proprietary jurisdiction over Redwood National Park and attempts will be made to obtain concurrent jurisdiction from the State of California.

Public Law 90-545 (Redwood National Park Act): Public Law 90-545, the Redwood National Park Act and preceding legislative reports prescribe the following requirements and guidelines:

Section 2(b) "The Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation only all or part of existing publicly-owned highways and roads within the boundaries of the park as he may deem necessary for park purposes."

- - Presently there are approximately 24 miles of State highway and 11 miles of county roads within the boundaries of the park. Del Norte County has abandoned 6.5 miles of road to the park. Some of these roads require the park visitor to compete with heavy commercial traffic.

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

- - The park administrative headquarters occupies 1 1/2 acres, leaving 8 1/2 acres yet to be obligated for outside uses.

" . . . lands and interests in land owned by the State of California may be acquired only by donation. "

- - More than 1/2 of the land within the authorized boundary is presently State owned.

Section 3(b) "The Secretary shall allow for the orderly termination of all (1) operations on real property . . . and for the removal of equipment, facilities, and personal property therefrom. "

- - This orderly termination has been carried out except for removal of personal property in the form of down logs. Removal of this property will disrupt the established vegetation.

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

- - A screen must be established to mask activities on lands viewed from the highway.

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

- - Management is currently involved with field inspections of adjoining lands, by contracting with U.S. Geological Survey for a stream monitoring program and developing agreements with the landowners.

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

- - There exist 32 retained occupancies, the last of which will terminate in 1994. These create few immediate problems other than occupying lands which could be made available for visitor use.

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

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

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

- - The National Park Service will continue this practice when donation takes place.

House Report No. 1890 (Conference Committee): ". . . no appropriation will be requested or made for this purpose (development)

except for such work as is required for immediate administration of the park, until a master development plan has been submitted to the two Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs."

- - The visitor use and management needs of the park cannot adequately be met without an approved development plan.

". . . fishing, both sport and commercial, will be allowed to continue . . . (in the) strip of offshore submerged land one-quarter mile wide the full length of the park. The laws governing the same will be laws of the State of California."

". . . the intent of the second provision (Section 3(e)) is to assure, among other things, that clearcutting will not occur immediately around the Park and, wherever it is reasonable to do so, to allow selective logging to be carried on there."

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

"In authorizing the acquisition of a corridor southward along Redwood Creek to the Tall Tree unit and beyond, the committee intends to preserve the scenic and natural values now found along the miles of creek bank lined with virgin redwoods. The committee wishes to make clear its intention that no improved all-weather road should be built in the corridor and that no all-weather or permanent bridge

spanning Redwood Creek should be built any further than two miles from the confluence of Redwood Creek and Prairie Creek. The purpose of the committee in including the lower Redwood Creek watershed and the Redwood Creek corridor would be frustrated by overdevelopment or intensive use."

Agreements With Other Entities

Cooperative Fire Control Agreement: State of California/Department of the Interior, National Park Service. July 29, 1970 - Provides for cooperative fire control actions -- initial attack assistance, mutual aid and assistance by hire.

Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement: National Park Service/Forest Service. April 20, 1969 - Provides mutual aid, fire detection and suppression of fire on Redwood National Park and Six Rivers National Forest.

Cooperative Fire Protection Agreement: National Park Service/Klamath Fire District #5. October 31, 1970 - Provides mutual fire protection mainly of a structural nature for Federally owned but privately occupied residences.

Hiouchi Area Fire Plan: Personnel of Jedediah Smith State Park/Redwood National Park. Undated - Cooperative brigade to provide

fire protection for Hiouchi area residents within Redwood National Park.

Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Agreement: National Park Service/ State of California, Department of Fish and Game. Memorandum of Understanding, dated June 24, 1970. Cooperative agreement on fish and wildlife in the park covering research, planning, management practices, harvesting, consultation, and law enforcement.

Cooperative Agreement - Redwood Ranger Station: Redwood National Park/Six Rivers National Forest. August 18, 1969 - Provides for use, occupancy and responsibilities of Redwood Ranger Station site and buildings by Redwood National Park and Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station.

Lagoon Creek Fishing Access: National Park Service/State of California. June 26, 1972 - Requires Redwood National Park to operate and maintain a fishing access and facilities for the purpose of public fishing. Agreement terminates September 18, 1993.

Residential Property: "Excepting and reserving to the grantor the right of use and occupancy of said improvements together with said lands for residential purposes for a period of five to twenty-five years. Said use and occupancy to be for noncommercial residential use in accordance with provisions of the Act of Congress

approved October 2, 1968, (82 Stat. 931). The term of the above mentioned period of occupancy shall be calculated from the date of the property transfer to the United States."

Commercial Property: California Pacific Redwood Company -- Orick Area - 27 years (1996). Provides for continued rights to operate a saw mill for the purpose of storing and processing logs.

Special Use Permits: At present there are a total of 31 permits mainly covering uses associated with retained occupancies of lands and residences. Those having significance greater than the above are for the purposes of providing public services, telephone and television cable lines, a fish rearing pond, and a sewage treatment plant.

Regional Influences

Ten owners control most of the Redwood Creek watershed upstream from the park. The area is subject to slides, rapid water runoff, and soil erosion. Cooperation in the control of some aspects of roadbuilding and timber harvesting is important to the park and should benefit upstream landholders in the long run.

The Forest Service is expected to continue its policy of multiple use and minimum development in the Little Bald Hills area.

Continued Forest Service campground development along the Smith River and recreational use of this stream will be complementary to the national park in this area.

The towns of Orick, the Klamath-Requa area, and Crescent City adjacent to the park provide visitor accommodations and support services necessary to park operation.

There is a potential for development of homesite subdivisions in these communities and at various locations along the park boundary. Depending on the future economic climate, such development could take place on large corporate holdings as well as on smaller ownerships. These developments could be accompanied by problems of pollution, legal responsibility, high fire hazards, and visual and environmental incongruities.

Existing U.S. Highway 101 traverses the length of the park. The State of California is considering freeway routes which would largely avoid park lands. Development of the freeways is not presently in the State 20-year program. The separation of commercial and other through traffic from that of the park visitor would greatly enhance the quality of experience for the visitor. However, these new routes may involve hazards to watersheds such as those of May Creek and Mill Creek. The very restricted corridor above Orick,

separating the Redwood Creek area of the park from the Prairie Creek area must somehow accommodate an existing log-hauling road, present highway 101, and the freeway that is to be constructed.

Socioeconomic: The vast forest lands of the region form the basic resources of California's north coast, providing employment in logging, milling, and related industries. Economic dependence on the timber industry has been especially pronounced in both Humboldt and Del Norte Counties, but commercial fishing, dairy-ing, and certain types of agriculture have also been important.

Commercial fishing, long second in economic importance, has been surpassed in recent years by tourism. In recent years the most rapidly expanding sector of the local economy has been that composed of individuals and firms supplying the diverse needs of vacationers. These visitors come to the redwood region for a variety of recreational pursuits, but primarily to see the world-famous stands of old growth redwoods. The visitor season is short, due primarily to the fact that almost all of the average annual precipitation of 80 to 100 inches occurs in heavy rainstorms between October and May. During the off-season, local residents account for most of the use.

The area has been called one of America's rapidly diminishing frontiers, in fact and in spirit. Population is comparatively sparse; roadbuilding has been limited by nature of the terrain; and only relatively small towns and ranches are located here, generally near rivers and harbors.

Outside Groups: Chambers of Commerce - lending outside influences are those from the towns closely associated with the park and park visitors.

Conservation Organizations - generally take an active part in park expansion related activities which has continued almost since the park's conception. Most active locally are chapters of the Sierra Club, Audubon Society, Friends of Del Norte, and Save-the-Redwoods League.

California Coastal Zone Commission - rules on proposed developmental activities which are within 1000 yards of the ocean, including the entire coastal zone in the park that could have influences on planning.

County Planning Commissions - from both adjoining counties are expected to have considerable influences on development and planning for development adjacent to the park boundaries with the passing of time.

California Department of Transportation - general planning for all types of future transportation needs, especially, possible relocation of main highways out of the park is of great interest and has considerable influence.

Research Projects

Coastal Marine Survey, Dr. Milton Boyd, Principal Investigator, Humboldt State University - 1974-76. A contract for the descriptive survey of marine biotic assemblage for that portion of the coast lying within the park.

Stream monitoring system, U.S. Geological Survey - Dr. Richard Janda, et. al. Determine terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem changes as a result of intensity changes of erosion and sedimentation, define magnitude of processes and assess impacts of recent road construction and timber harvest.

Redwood National Park Research - Restoration and/or maintenance of natural patterns of vegetation as a vignette of primitive America.

Restoration and/or management of natural faunal systems subject to modification by outside influences.

Events, Trends, and Processes

Outside Activities: General timbering activities in the total basin

of Redwood Creek coupled with climate and soils are expected to have long term and unknown effects on park resources.

Visitor Use: The park provides a wide diversity of recreational opportunities.

Foremost is the opportunity for the visitor to experience the superlative old growth stands of redwoods by automobile, by short walks and self-guided nature trails, or by extended back-pack trips.

Vehicle camping is a popular visitor activity in the three State parks which are filled to capacity most of the summer. The potential for walk-in type camping, with minimal facilities exists in several areas of the park. Redwood Creek day use by hikers has shown a substantial increase from 2117 people in 1974 to 5219 people in 1975.

The extensive seacoast within the park is another valuable resource for visitor use. The opportunity to simply observe the dramatic meeting of land and sea attracts many visitors. More active recreation is enjoyed by picnickers, driftwood and agate collectors, and surf fishermen.

Portions of two rivers and several streams within the park provide opportunities for fishing, boating, and swimming. Both the Smith

and Klamath are world famous for their yield of king and silver salmon and steelhead.

During the first five years since 1968, visitor use has consistently increased ranging from 14 percent to 25 percent increase each year. The months of June, July, August, and September receive 81.7 percent of the annual visitation, based on counts at the information stations for these months in 1974 (June-11 percent, July-26.1 percent, August-32.5 percent, and September-12.1 percent).

The bulk of visitor use occurs in summer with trends towards a longer season. However, this may always be limited by typical long seasons of inclement weather. At present the greatest demand is for car camping which is now limited to State park campgrounds. Highway 101 shows a yearly increase in use, both by visitors and for commercial purposes.

Highway 101, acting as the main artery for visitors, has a major influence on visitation patterns at present. Highway relocation outside the park and probable changes in transportation will modify visitation numbers and patterns.

Within Park Influences

Heavy winter storms generally discourage visitor use during the period of November to April; however, brief periods of clear weather

do occur. In summer, fog is frequent along the coast, restricting the viewing and photography of shoreline features.

Flooding and landslides are not uncommon in association with winter storms. Highways 199 and 101 outside the park are closed annually for brief periods due to slides. More frequent slides occur along the county portion of the Klamath Beach Road, causing closures lasting from overnight to several days. Lesser slides, washouts, and fallen trees occur along trails and elsewhere in the park each winter. Infrequent sudden strong winds, associated with winter storm systems create hazardous conditions, particularly for ocean fishermen. Ocean temperatures are too cool for enjoyable swimming and when combined with a strong surf a very hazardous swimming condition results. Redwood Creek and the Klamath and Smith Rivers reach flood stage almost yearly and occasionally force closure of nearby roads for short periods of time.

Few of the existing park facilities have been constructed specifically for park use; the headquarters building in Crescent City, and the Orick office are notable exceptions. Most other structures are converted from private homes, commercial buildings, or offices of other agencies existing prior to park establishment. Consequently, the facilities are makeshift, confined and in many cases poorly located, inappropriate or totally lacking for the needs. The Hiouchi

Ranger Station is a former summer gift shop converted with park funds and lacks insulation. Enderts Beach seasonal ranger station is a trailer. Redwood Ranger Station at Klamath is a U.S. Forest Service facility used under a cooperative agreement. It was formerly used as part of the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit for administrative offices and residence. Visitors stopping here are faced with a narrow entrance road and limited parking. The Maintenance Division has scattered facilities, including former logging company buildings at Wolf Creek, a residence on the Klamath Beach Road and a portion of the Redwood Ranger Station complex. All of these are too small for the present needs. The Klamath Beach Road facility, in particular, is wet and cold in the winter which affects the storage of supplies and materials. Much employee time is spent on the road traveling between these locations and Crescent City gathering items needed to complete a job.

Even the constructed facilities are experiencing growth pains. The Orick office is located in a small shopping area and is not readily visible to the visitor. The interior space available is limited and does not meet the heavy summer use. The Crescent City office provides a small auditorium for summer interpretive programs

and meetings. Due to a recent reorganization and increase in staffing, this use is competing with the need for additional office space.

Other than two trailers near Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park there is no park housing available in the Humboldt County portion of Redwood National Park. This has resulted in less than satisfactory full-time administration and protection of the southern portion of the park.

Some areas, such as Crescent Beach and Redwood Creek, lack visitor facilities and need the completion of the general management plan to define the purpose and method of meeting the visitor needs.

The existing pattern of Federal and State lands within the park boundary and the configuration of the park itself creates confusion in the visitor's mind, duplicates administrative activities, and adds to the park protection problems. The commingling of Federal and State park lands and private lands along with the heavy commercial summer traffic on the State highway, leaves the visitor totally bewildered and lacking the park experience which is associated with traditional established national park areas.

Summer visitors from out of State have little opportunity to camp within the boundaries of Redwood National Park due to lack of Federal campgrounds, and a State campground reservation system designed for California residents.

Conservationists, industry representatives, and government employees have devoted continuous attention and undertaken several studies in an effort to quantify existing and potential damage to park resources, lying downslope and downstream from commercial forest land in the Redwood Creek area. Legal action and a resulting court decision has confirmed claims of resource damage and declared the need for correction by the administration and legislature. Backcountry users of this area are currently subjected to the sight and sounds associated with clearcutting on private land 1/4-mile from the creek.

Settlement of land values remains to be completed with two former timber landowners. Some remaining structures on these lands will not be removed until after final settlement. Although settlement has been completed on other timber lands, continued access and water use by private companies remain unresolved.

Personal property in the form of down logs also is an unsolved problem. As long as the opening of haul roads and disruptions of

vegetation remains a possibility, park development at certain locations will not be possible.

Narrow strips of coastal park land preserves the vegetation but offers only partial protection for the fauna that tend to migrate onto adjoining private property. Elk are a continuing problem to neighboring farm lands and special hunts are scheduled by the State of California to reduce the problem.

About half of the area within Redwood National Park is owned by the State of California. National Park Service regulations do not apply on these lands which include the three State parks, State highways, and the coastal tidelands from mean high tide to 1/4-mile offshore. Other than a seasonal closure of Crescent Beach by the County of Del Norte, vehicle use on beach areas is uncontrolled.

Large amounts of driftwood are deposited annually on beaches within Redwood National Park and serve as a source of firewood for local residents. Crescent Beach, DeMartin Beach, and the area to the north of the mouth of Redwood Creek attract many people with pickups and chain saws who gain access over State lands.

The park area to the south of Redwood Creek along the coast is almost entirely in State ownership. Here the eastern park boundary splits Freshwater Lagoon, a popular area for local water

ski enthusiasts. The State highway right-of-way adjoins the lagoon and an extra wide shoulder serves as a camping area for up to 150 recreational vehicles nightly during the summer. The adjoining State beach land and county park also receive unrestricted camping and each summer are a source of driftwood fires. Some of these fires in turn become a threat to the nearby sawmill operating on park lands under terms of a settlement agreement.

The provision to allow commercial fishing in the offshore 1/4-mile wide strip brings continued requests by commercial surf fishermen for vehicle access along the beaches. Sport fishermen account for the heaviest use in and out of the park along the Klamath River during late summer. The recent Supreme Court decision affirming the rights of Native Americans to fish the Klamath, independent of State regulations, is affecting the sport fishing activities of non-Indians and may eventually have some affect on the use of park lands along the river.

The former owner retention of the right of use on certain residential properties in the Hiouchi, Crescent Beach, Wilson Creek, and Orick areas, means that some private residences will be maintained in the park until 1994. The conditions of these houses range from modern well maintained structures to older summer type vacation cottages. Conversion of these lands for park purposes must await termination of the retained use.

Park lands presently provide a corridor for high voltage transmission lines from Crescent City to Klamath. Local telephone and electric distribution in several areas of the park detract from a viewer's enjoyment of the natural scene. These uses are expected to continue until utility companies find it desirable to relocate them out of the park. The Crescent City/Klamath electric transmission line follows the coast and is subject to slides, falling trees and wind. To insure access for repair of down lines, several roads have been located on State and Federal park lands.

The cultural resources of the park have been surveyed and documented by an Archeological Reconnaissance and a Basic History Study. From these studies, National Register nomination forms have been prepared for several historic sites and for historic structures at five locations. No action has yet been taken on these nominations. Some of the older structures continue to deteriorate from exposure to the elements and only extensive stabilization work could insure their continued existence. Some of these facilities are also subject to continued vandalism. Additional archeological and historical work may be necessary to confirm locations of historic sites and resolve discrepancies in interpretation of historical accounts.

The resource needs of the park are documented in the draft Natural Resources Management Plan soon to be released for public review.

This plan contains proposed research and proposed management activities designed to characterize and monitor the natural systems included within the park, departures caused by technological man's activity since 1850 and management to restore, maintain, and perpetuate the natural systems and the processes which control them. The proposed plan is addressed to the questions of the influence of peripheral activities adjacent to the park and with watersheds containing park lands, especially the influence of logging, however, the topic of management options for the Redwood Creek corridor - the "buffer" plans - are examined in a separate assessment. A listing of the research projects may be found in the Appendix.

V. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

To restore and/or maintain the natural ecosystems of the park as they would have evolved without disturbance by human technology.

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

- - To assess the impact of land use changes on park resources through watershed research and stream monitoring activities in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey.
- - To protect the old growth redwoods and other park resources from the adverse effects of timber harvesting and other activities outside the park through implementation of cooperative agreements and other provisions of Section 3(e) of the park's enabling legislation based on research data and resource management recommendations.
- - To cooperate with other agencies and private interests in planning for management use of resources adjacent to the park.

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

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

To restore and maintain old growth and cutover redwood groves in order to perpetuate the prime scenic resources.

To eliminate nonconforming uses within the park.

To provide reasonable and safe access for visitor use and enjoyment commensurate with adequate resource protection.

- - To cooperate with other agencies in planning for improved transportation and circulation systems on or adjacent to park lands.

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

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

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

- - To encourage the development of overnight accommodations and visitor service facilities in environmentally compatible locations in the park's vicinity.

APPENDIX

Legislative History

Act of October 2, 1968, Public Law 90-545

Establishment of a Redwood National Park in California

House Reports

No. 1630 - July 3, 1968 - Committee on Interior and Insular
Affairs

No. 1890 - September 11, 1968 - Committee on Conference

Senate Report

No. 641 - October 12, 1967 - Committee on Interior and
Insular Affairs

Congressional Record

Volume 113 (1967): October 13, November 1, considered
and passed Senate.

Volume 114 (1968): July 15, considered and passed House
amended.

September 12, House agreed to conference
report.

September 19, Senate agreed to conference
report.

PROPOSED LIST OF NATURAL RESOURCES PROJECTS

Project Title

Ecology of the Coast Redwood

Succession of Cutover Land

Stream Monitor System Study

Watershed Management, Stream Monitor

Wildfire Control

Remote Sensing

Status of Tall Trees

Dynamics of Prairie Vegetation

Maintenance of Prairie Vegetation

Edge Effects of Timber Harvest of Adjacent Vegetation

Aerial Photography, Park General

Site Restoration, Roads and Logging Road

Removal of M-line Road Structures

Site Restoration, Industrial Sites

Site Restoration, Homesites, Agricultural Area

Boundary Maintenance

Road and Trailside and Vista Vegetation Management

Marine Survey

Survey of Cutover Land and Erosion

Coastal Cliff Retreat and Stability

Elk Census

Aquatic Survey

Exotic Tree Removal

Exotic Plant Impact

Birds of Redwood National Park

Mammals of Redwood National Park

Visitor Use Impact

Herptofauna of Redwood National Park

Flowering Plants of Redwood National Park

Aquatic Survey, Freshwater Fishes

Serpentine Vegetation of Little Bald Hills

Marine Mammals (Pinnipedia)

Terrestrial Invertebrate Survey

Lower Plants of Redwood National Park

Roadside Vegetation Management Research

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

§ 79a. Establishment of Park; statement of purposes

In order to preserve significant examples of the primeval coastal redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) forests and the streams and seashores with which they are associated for purposes of public inspiration, enjoyment, and scientific study, there is hereby established a Redwood National Park in Del Norte and Humboldt Counties, California.

Pub.L. 90-545, § 1, Oct. 2, 1968, 82 Stat. 931.

Historical Note

Legislative History. For legislative history and purpose of Pub.L. 90-545, see 1968 U.S.Code Cong. and Adm.News, p. 3906.

§ 79b. Boundaries; publication in Federal Register; acreage limitation; highways and roads

(a) The area to be included within the Redwood National Park is that generally depicted on the maps entitled "Redwood National Park," numbered NPS-RED-7114-A and NPS-RED-7114-B, and dated September 1968, copies of which maps shall be kept available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and shall be filed with appropriate officers of Del Norte and Humboldt Counties. The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") may from time to time, with a view to carrying out the purpose of sections 79a to 79j of this title and with particular attention to minimizing siltation of the streams, damage to the timber, and assuring the preservation of the scenery within the boundaries of the national park as depicted on said maps, modify said boundaries, giving notice of any changes involved therein by publication of a revised drawing or boundary description in the Federal Register and by filing said revision with the officers with whom the original maps were filed, but the acreage within said park shall at no time exceed fifty-eight thousand acres, exclusive of submerged lands.

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

Pub.L. 90-545, § 2, Oct. 2, 1968, 82 Stat. 931.

Historical Note

Legislative History. For legislative history and purpose of Pub.L. 90-545, see 1968 U.S.Code Cong. and Adm.News, p. 3906.

§ 79c. Acquisition of lands—Authority of Secretary; administrative sites; manner and place; donation of State lands

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

Vested and possessory rights in certain real property; termination of operations on such property and removal of equipment, facilities, and personal property; just compensation; payment; jurisdiction; average ownership limitation; nonresidential or nonagricultural purposes; notice

(b)(1) Effective on October 2, 1968, there is hereby vested in the United States all right, title, and interest in, and the right to immediate possession of, all real property within the park boundaries designated in maps NPS-RED-7114-A and NPS-RED-7114-B, except real property owned by the State of California or a political subdivision thereof and except as provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection. The Secretary shall allow for the orderly termination of all operations on real property acquired by the United States under this subsection, and for the removal of equipment, facilities, and personal property therefrom.

(2) The United States will pay just compensation to the owner of any real property taken by paragraph (1) of this subsection. Such compensation shall be paid either: (A) by the Secretary of the Treasury from money appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, including money appropriated to the Fund pursuant to section 460l-7 of this title, subject to the appropriation limitation in section 79j of this title, upon certification to him by the Secretary of the agreed negotiated value of such property, or the valuation of the property awarded by judgment, including interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the date of taking the property to the date of payment therefor; or (B) by the Secretary, if the owner of the land concurs, with any federally owned property available to him for purposes of exchange pursuant to the provisions of section 79c of this title; or (C) by the Secretary using any combination of such money or federally owned property. Any action against the United States for the recovery of just compensation for the land and interests therein taken by the United States by this subsection shall be brought in the Court of Claims as provided in Title 28, section 1491.

(3) This subsection shall apply to ownerships of fifty acres or less only if such ownerships are held or occupied primarily for nonresidential or nonagricultural purposes, and if the Secretary gives notice to the owner within sixty days after October 2, 1968, of the application

of this subsection. Notice by the Secretary shall be deemed to have been made as of October 2, 1968. The district court of the United States for that district in which such ownerships are located shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any action brought by any person having an interest therein for damages occurring by reason of the temporary application of this paragraph, between October 2, 1968, and the date upon which the Secretary gives such notice. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as affecting the authority of the Secretary under subsections (a) and (c) of this section to acquire such areas for the purposes of sections 79a to 79j of this title.

**Minimization of severance damages; costs not chargeable
against appropriations authorization**

(c) If any individual tract or parcel of land acquired is partly inside and partly outside the boundaries of the park or the administrative site the Secretary may, in order to minimize the payment of severance damages, acquire the whole of the tract or parcel and exchange that part of it which is outside the boundaries for land or interests in land inside the boundaries or for other land or interests in land acquired pursuant to sections 79a to 79j of this title, and dispose of so much thereof as is not so utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended. The cost of any land so acquired and disposed of shall not be charged against the limitation in authorized appropriations contained in section 79j of this title.

Lands for screen of trees along certain highway

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

**Timber, soil, and stream protection; "interests in land" defined; notice to
Congress of intended action, costs, and benefits requisite for acqui-
sitions, contracts, or cooperative agreements**

(e) In order to afford as full protection as is reasonably possible to the timber, soil, and streams within the boundaries of the park, the Secretary is authorized, by any of the means set out in subsections (a) and (c) of this section, to acquire interests in land from, and to enter into contracts and cooperative agreements with, the owners of land on the periphery of the park and on watersheds tributary to streams within the park designed to assure that the consequences of forestry management, timbering, land use, and soil conservation practices conducted thereon, or of the lack of such practices, will not adversely affect the timber, soil, and streams within the park as aforesaid. As used in this subsection, the term "interests in land" does not include

fee title unless the Secretary finds that the cost of a necessary less-than-fee interest would be disproportionately high as compared with the estimated cost of the fee. No acquisition, other than by donation, shall be effectuated and no contract or cooperative agreement shall be executed by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of this subsection until sixty days after he has notified the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of his intended action and of the costs and benefits to the United States involved therein.

Pub.L. 90-545, § 3, Oct. 2, 1968, 82 Stat. 931.

Historical Note

References in Text. The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, referred to in subsec. (c), is Act June 30, 1919, c. 288, 63 Stat. 377, Titles I-IV and VI-VIII thereof are classified to chapters 10 and 16 of Title 40, Public Buildings, Property, and Works and chapter 4 of Title 41, Public Contracts. Title V thereof was classified to former chapter 11 of Title 44, Public Printing and Documents, but was repealed in the

revision of Title 44 by Pub.L. 90-620, § 3, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1309. The subject matter of such former Title V is now covered by chapters 21, 25, 27, 29, and 31 of Title 44.

Legislative History. For legislative history and purpose of Pub.L. 90-545, see 1968 U.S. Code Cong. and Adm. News, p. 3906.

West's Federal Forms

Eminent domain proceedings, matters pertaining to, see § 5711 et seq.

§ 79d. Same—Owner's retention of right of use and occupancy for noncommercial residential purposes for fixed term of years or for life; election of term; fair market value; termination of use and occupancy inconsistent with stated purpose and upon payment of sum for unexpired right

(a) The owner of improved property on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary under sections 79a to 79j of this title may, as a condition of such acquisition, retain for himself and his heirs and assigns a right of use and occupancy of the improved property for noncommercial residential purposes for a definite term of not more than twenty-five years or, in lieu thereof, for a term ending at the death of the owner or the death of his spouse, whichever is later. The owner shall elect the term to be reserved. Unless the property is wholly or partially donated to the United States, the Secretary shall pay the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of acquisition minus the fair market value on that date of the right retained by the owner. A right retained pursuant to this section shall be subject to termination by the Secretary upon his determination that it is being exercised in a manner inconsistent with the purpose of sections 79a to 79j of this title, and it shall terminate by operation of law upon the Secretary's notifying the holder of the right of such determination

and tendering to him an amount equal to the fair market value of that portion of the right which remains unexpired.

"Improved property" defined

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

Sale or lease of certain realty to former owner; conditions and restrictions

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

Pub.L. 90-545, § 4, Oct. 2, 1968, 82 Stat. 933.

Historical Note

Legislative History. For legislative history and purpose of Pub.L. 90-545, see 1968, U.S.Code Cong. and Adm.News, p. 3906.

§ 79e. Exchange of property; cash equalization payments; commercial operations, minimum economic dislocation and disruption

In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property within the boundaries of the park, and outside of such boundaries within the limits prescribed in sections 79a to 79j of this title. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may acquire such property from the grantor by exchange for any federally owned property under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management in California, except property needed for public use and management, which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal, or any federally owned property he may designate within the Northern Redwood Purchase Unit in Del Norte County, California, except that section known and designated as the Yurok Experimental Forest, consisting of approximately nine hundred and thirty-five acres. Such federally owned property shall also be available for use by the Secretary in lieu of, or together with, cash in payment of just compensation for any real property taken pursuant to section 79c(b) of this title. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal or, if they are not approximately equal, the value shall be equalized by the

payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require. Through the exercise of his exchange authority, the Secretary shall, to the extent possible, minimize economic dislocation and the disruption of the grantor's commercial operations.

Pub.L. 90-545, § 5, Oct. 2, 1968, 82 Stat. 933.

Historical Note

Legislative History. For legislative history and purpose of Pub.L. 90-545, see 1968 U.S.Code Cong. and Adm.News, p. 3906.

§ 79f. Transfer of property from Federal agency to administrative jurisdiction of Secretary

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within any of the areas described in sections 79b and 79c of this title may, with the concurrence of the head of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for use by him in carrying out the provisions of sections 79a to 79j of this title.

Pub.L. 90-545, § 6, Oct. 2, 1968, 82 Stat. 934.

Historical Note

Legislative History. For legislative history and purpose of Pub.L. 90-545, see 1968 U.S.Code Cong. and Adm.News, p. 3906.

§ 79g. Contract authorization within prescribed cost limits; installments: duration, interest; provisions for payment of judgments and compromise settlements applicable to judgments against United States

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall have the same authority with respect to contracts for the acquisition of land and interests in land for the purposes of sections 79a to 79j of this title as was given the Secretary of the Treasury for other land acquisitions by section 261 of Title 40, and the Secretary and the owner of land to be acquired under sections 79a to 79j of this title may agree that the purchase price will be paid in periodic installments over a period that does not exceed ten years, with interest on the unpaid balance thereof at a rate which is not in excess of the current average market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States with remaining periods to maturity comparable to the average maturities on the installments.

(b) Judgments against the United States for amounts in excess of the deposit in court made in condemnation actions shall be subject to the provisions of section 724a of Title 31, and sections 2414, 2517 of Title 28.

Pub.L. 90-545, § 7, Oct. 2, 1968, 82 Stat. 934.

Historical Note

Legislative History. For legislative history and purpose of Pub.L. 90-545, see 1968 U.S.Code Cong. and Adm.News, p. 3906.

§ 79h. Memorial groves named for benefactors

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

Pub.L. 90-545, § 8, Oct. 2, 1968, 82 Stat. 934.

Historical Note

Legislative History. For legislative history and purpose of Pub.L. 90-545, see 1968 U.S.Code Cong. and Adm.News, p. 3906.

§ 79i. Administration

The Secretary shall administer the Redwood National Park in accordance with the provisions of sections 1 and 2 to 4 of this title, as amended and supplemented.

Pub.L. 90-545, § 9, Oct. 2, 1968, 82 Stat. 934.

Historical Note

Legislative History. For legislative history and purpose of Pub.L. 90-545, see 1968 U.S.Code Cong. and Adm.News, p. 3906.

§ 79j. Authorization of appropriations

There are hereby authorized to be appropriated \$92,000,000 for land acquisition to carry out the provisions of sections 79a to 79j of this title.

Pub.L. 90-545, § 10, Oct. 2, 1968, 82 Stat. 934.

Historical Note

Legislative History. For legislative history and purpose of Pub.L. 90-545, see 1968 U.S.Code Cong. and Adm.News, p. 3906.

