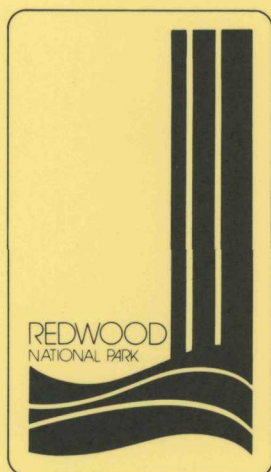


STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT



REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

REVISED FEBRUARY 1987

- STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT -

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

REVISED FEBRUARY 1987

Approved:  Feb 17, 1987
Superintendent Date

Concurred:  4-3-87
Regional Director, Western Region Date

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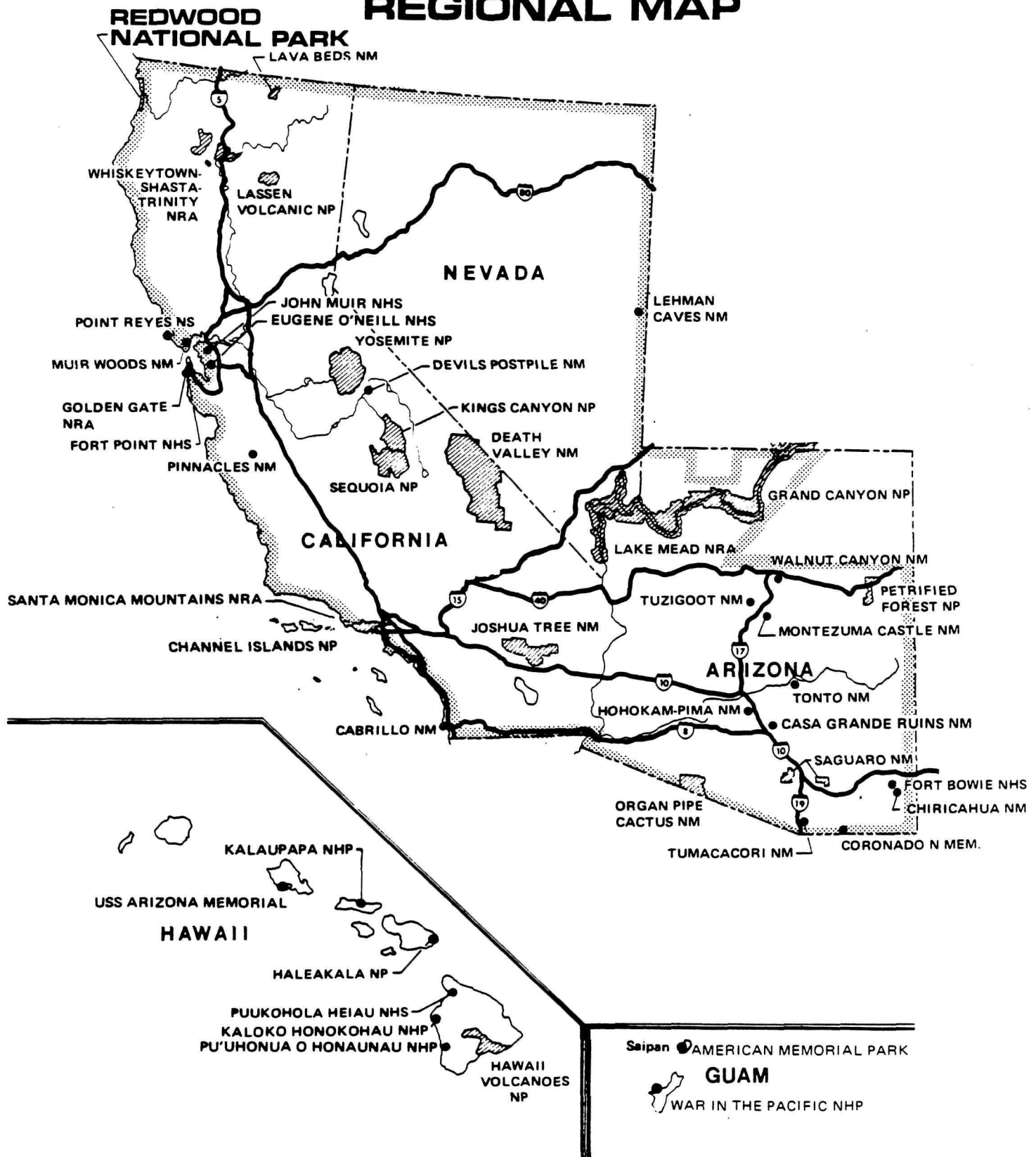
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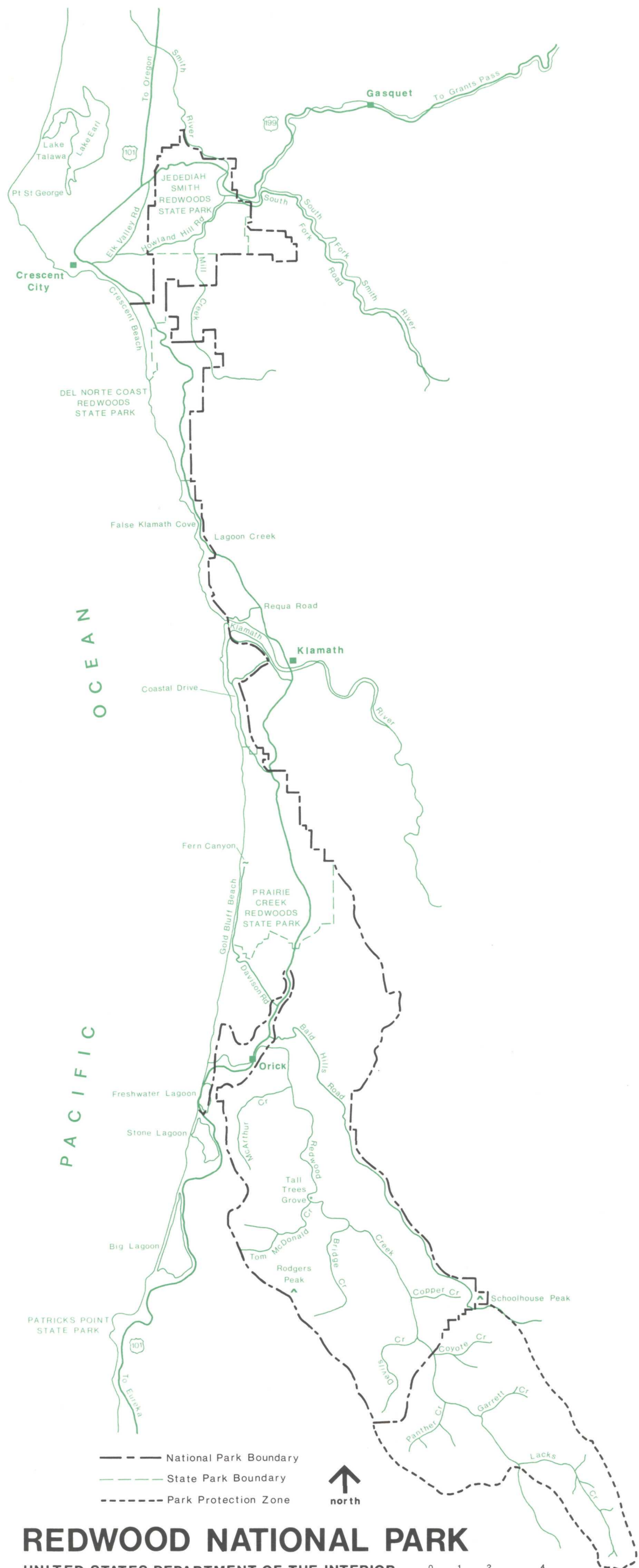
I. LOCATION

Redwood National Park is situated in extreme northwestern California (see regional and park maps) in Del Norte and Humboldt Counties. It is within the First Congressional District. Three California State Parks are within the established boundaries: Jedediah Smith, Del Norte Coast, and Prairie Creek Redwoods State Parks.

REGIONAL MAP



**Redwood
NATIONAL PARK**



REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

167-60335
December 1982

II. PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

Redwood National Park was established by Public Law 90-545, October 2, 1968, to preserve significant examples of the primeval coastal redwood forests and the streams and seashores with which they are associated for the purpose of public inspiration, enjoyment, and scientific study. Nine and one-half years later, on March 27, 1978, Congress amended the Act of October 2, 1968 to protect existing irreplaceable Redwood National Park resources from damaging upslope and upstream land uses, to provide a land base sufficient to insure preservation of significant examples of the coastal redwood in accordance with the original intent of Congress, and to establish a more meaningful Redwood National Park for the use and enjoyment of visitors. Of the 106,000 acres within the Congressionally authorized boundary, 28,000 acres are owned and managed by the State of California in the three state parks.

Redwood National Park's primary significance is the coastal redwood forest, which forms a unique and diverse resource. Once found in many parts of the world, now the coast redwood only grow as a natural forest in a narrow strip along the northern California and southernmost Oregon coast. Of the 2 million acres of old growth redwood which existed in 1850, less than 5 percent (about 90,000 acres) are protected in national, state, and local parks. Redwood National Park and the three California State Parks preserve 38,000 acres of these remaining old-growth forests. The tallest known tree in the world (along with the second, third and sixth tallest known trees) are located in the national park immediately adjacent to Redwood Creek.

In creating and expanding the park, Congress included previously logged upslope and upstream acreage to help protect downstream park resources. These 51,000 acres of second-growth redwood vegetation will, in time, become a valuable resource. Much of this second growth is the focus of a massive, unique watershed rehabilitation program which is helping to reduce the scars of the park's industrial past.

Aside from forests, Redwood National Park preserves portions of Smith and Klamath Rivers and Redwood Creek, which feature outstanding anadromous fishery and recreation resources. The littoral environs found along the 35 miles of relatively undisturbed Pacific coastline include sandy beaches, rocky cliff areas, and tidepools. Prehistoric and historic cultural resources on the National Register of Historic Places are also preserved in the park.

Two measures of the park's significance are its designation as a World Heritage Site and as a unit of the California Coastal Ranges International Biosphere Reserve.

III. INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

A. Legislative and Administrative Requirements:

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

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

- Presently there are approximately 24 miles of state highway and 27.3 miles of county roads within the boundaries of the park. Del Norte County has abandoned 6.9 miles and Humboldt County has abandoned 0.8 miles of road to the park. Some of these roads require the park visitor to compete with heavy commercial traffic.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section 3(b) (as amended) "The Secretary shall allow for the orderly termination of all operations on real property...and for the removal of equipment, facilities, and personal property therefrom and...there is hereby vested in the United States all right, title, and interest in, and the right to immediate possession of all real property within the area indicated as 'Proposed Additions' on the map entitled 'Additional Lands, Redwood National Park, California', numbered 167-80005-D and dated March 1978, and all right title, and interest in and the right to immediate possession of the down tree personal property (trees severed from the ground by man) severed prior to January 1, 1975, or subsequent to January 31, 1978..."

- This orderly termination has been carried out.

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

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

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

- The National Park Service has permitted the continued use and access of the B-Line, M-Line and K and K roads by affected woods employers while working towards eventual elimination of these conflicting uses. To this end, the park has relocated the boundary to exclude segments of Louisiana-Pacific Corp.'s M and B Line roads. Also, in October 1982, the National Park Service settled with Simpson Timber Co. over long-term use of the K & K Road. Simpson will be allowed to use the road until October 15, 1987.

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

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

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

- No sales have been made.

"...If the State of California designates a right-of-way for a bypass highway around the eastern boundary of Prairie Creek Redwood State Park prior to October 1, 1984, the Secretary is authorized and directed to acquire such lands as may be necessary for such a highway and subject to such conditions as the Secretary may determine are necessary to assure the adequate protection of Redwood National Park, shall thereupon donate the designated right-of-way to the State of California for a new bypass highway from a point south of Prairie Creek Redwood

State Park through the drainage of May Creek and Boyes Creek to extend along the eastern boundary of Prairie Creek Redwood State Park within Humboldt County. Such acreage as may be necessary in the judgment of the Secretary for this conveyance, and for a buffer thereof, shall be deemed to be a publicly owned highway for purposes of section 101(a)(2) of this amendment effective on the date of enactment of this section."

- Acquisition of the bypass right-of-way occurred in 1984 and construction is progressing. The clearing phase was completed in 1984 and 1985. The grading phase is currently underway and paving is scheduled for 1989 and 1990.

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

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

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

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

"...The Secretary...is further authorized...to initiate...a program for the rehabilitation of areas within and upstream from the park contributing significant sedimentation because of past logging disturbances and road conditions, and, to the extent feasible, to

reduce risk of damage to streamside areas adjacent to Redwood Creek and for other reasons..."

- A watershed rehabilitation program has been developed and is being implemented in accordance with Redwood National Park Watershed Rehabilitation Plan (1981).

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

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

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

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

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

- Twenty-one retained occupancies exist; the last 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 transfer takes place.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Reports for years 1978 through 1985 have been approved. The report for 1986 has been submitted (see references).

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

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

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

- Under a cooperative agreement, Redwood National Park employs Redwood United, Incorporated crews to perform various watershed rehabilitation labor activities. Annual payments have averaged \$75,000 since 1981. As the rehabilitation program winds down, labor support work will decrease accordingly.

P.L. 95-250, Legislative History, p. 349: *"There will continue to exist, several logging access roads within the newly expanded park... every effort should be made by the Secretary to phase these roads out of the park over time."*

- See earlier response to Section 3(b).

P.L. 95-250, Legislative History, p. 354: *"While this standby acquisition authority (for the PPZ) is provided solely for park protection purposes, it is important that the Secretary purchase manageable units of land if acquisition is necessary. Accordingly, once acquisition becomes imperative, the Secretary should also consider aesthetics, visitor use, the resources located in the area, the possibility of hard wood conversion of soft wood reforestation, and questions of severance. There may be situations where...a meaningful unit of Federal lands can be added for public enjoyment, economic revitalization, resources management, or minimization of significant severance problems... In no event should the Secretary be precluded from establishing public access to such acquired lands."*

- No acquisition has occurred.

P.L. 95-250, Legislative History, p. 354: *"Acquisition is not an exclusive recourse (in the PPZ)...this standby acquisition authority is to be used only in situations of last resort to protect the park from physical damage or likely damage. The committee envisioned the use of cooperative agreements under section 3(e) of the 1968 act and the use of litigation if necessary before such acquisition would take place."*

- Cooperative agreements or litigation have not been necessary.

P.L. 95-250, Legislative History, p. 354: *"The second major purpose of the park protection zone is to provide a mechanism whereby the Secretary, through acquisition from willing sellers is able to consolidate the management of lands in this important area for a variety of benefits. Acquisition from a willing seller - that is, by contract or through the filing of an agreed upon condemnation action in order to clear up title or other technical problems - is, accordingly, authorized."*

- The Bureau of Land Management has acquired lands from willing sellers in Lacks Creek.

P.L. 95-250, Legislative History, p. 354: *"The Senate committee report called for a 60-day notice period prior to any acquisition in the zone. Such a provision is not desirable with regard to this emergency acquisi-*

tion provision. Delay might result in the loss of a key protection area while even a rapid review process takes place. As an alternative approach, the Secretary of the Interior should keep the appropriate committees advised of difficult harvest plans as the review process proceeds, alert the committees that emergency acquisition may be necessary, and seek their review at that early point in time."

- Notification of committees has not been necessary.

P.L. 95-250, Legislative History, p. 355: "It is intended that down tree personal property owned by the companies or revested to them, will be removed within a reasonable time. I suggest this period be not less than 2 nor more than 4 years. It is contemplated that additional down timber, either originally owned by the United States or subsequently abandoned by the companies, all be removed and sold in the course of rehabilitation operations consistent with the purposes of this act and subject to sound rehabilitation practices."

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

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

P.L. 95-250, Legislative History, p. 355: "Because the main use of these routes will be trucks and heavy equipment that are incompatible with excessive visitor traffic, the Secretary is authorized to restrict public use in a manner compatible with the affected woods employers use, which is limited to forest and land management and protection purposes."

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

P.L. 95-250, Legislative History, p. 355: "We intend that the Secretary proceed expeditiously with the construction of an access route leading south from Orick to provide access to the western side of the Redwood Creek watershed to allow for watershed rehabilitation and administration, consistent with the general management plan..."

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

P.L. 95-250, Legislative History, p. 355: "...the boundary indicated as proposed additions on map number 167-80005-D, dated March, 1978, may be adjusted by the Secretary to conform as nearly as possible to

ridgetops or roads near ridgetops to include complete tributary watershed units in the park to avoid the unnecessary including of private lands outside the Redwood Creek watershed and to minimize severance damage. The means of accomplishing this change is the revestment provision of section 101(a)(5) of this amendment and section 2(a) of the act of October 2, 1968."

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

P.L. 95-250, Legislative History, p. 356: *"It is our intention that the National Park Service insure that this area (the scenic corridor) be evaluated for acquisition of those lands or interests in land necessary for scenic purposes as a part of the general management plan process provided by section 104(b) of this legislation. Acquisition within the "Scenic Corridor" is to restore or maintain land uses compatible and appropriate with the areas beyond or behind the corridor. In this sense, the value of the scenic buffer area has shifted since the 1968 bill from protecting the motorist from unsightly and jarring clearcut operations to enhancing and insuring a proper setting for Redwood National Park from the major road networks utilizing the corridor."*

- The scenic corridor is addressed in the Land Protection Plan. The National Park Service will work with Humboldt County and the State of California, Department of Transportation to maintain the scenic integrity of the area.

P.L. 95-250, Senate Report No. 95-528 (Report to accompany S. 1976) (Legislative History, p. 227): *"The Secretary is instructed to develop clear guidelines (for review of timber harvest plans); no acquisition should take place unless those guidelines are not being met...the committee contemplates a complete report on this concept within 5 years from the date of enactment of this legislation as a part of the general reporting requirements outlined in S. 1976."*

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

P.L. 90-545, House Report No. 1890 (Conference Committee): *"...fish-ing, both sport and commercial, will be allowed to continue ... (in the) strip of offshore submerged land one-quarter mile wide the full length of the park. The laws governing the same will be laws of the State of California."*

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

"...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."

P.L. 90-545, 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 all-weather or permanent bridge spanning Redwood Creek should be built any further than two miles from the confluence of Redwood Creek and Prairie Creek. The purpose of the committee in including the lower Redwood Creek watershed and the Redwood Creek corridor would be frustrated by overdevelopment or intensive use."*

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

Public Law 97-394 prescribed the following: *"That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into a cooperative agreement with the Smith River Fire Protection District, California for a special use permit on lands within the boundary of Redwood National Park to permit construction of a fire station."*

- A special use permit has been issued.

B. Resources

1. Vegetation

The predominant vegetation type and reason for the creation and expansion of Redwood National Park is the coastal redwood forest. There once were approximately 2 million acres of redwood forests from southwestern Oregon to Monterey, California. Most of it has been modified by logging, land clearing, and urbanization over the last 100 years. Within Redwood National Park, both old and second-growth redwood forests are represented. The 38,000 acres of old-growth redwood forest found within the national and state parks consist of pure to mixed stands of coastal redwood that are relatively undisturbed by human activity. The best development is on lower slopes within a few miles of the ocean and on streamside alluvial terraces; however most of the stands are found on steep sideslopes. Redwood trees are notable for the great height that some individual trees attain (the tallest tree measured is 367.8 feet), and they develop the greatest reported volume of living matter (bio-mass) per acre on earth. While not the longest-living trees, mature redwoods in the park average 600 years of age, and some have lived for 2,200 years.

Fifty-one thousand (51,000) acres of second-growth redwood forest are also found within the national and state parks. They range in age from 10 to 50 years and are the primary focus of the watershed rehabilitation program.

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

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

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

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

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

Current logging upstream of the park continues to threaten riparian and streamside vegetation (see Section III. B. 2.). Although

mitigated by the watershed rehabilitation activities and review of timber harvest plans upstream of the park, these downstream problems will continue into the foreseeable future.

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

Air pollution, primarily SO₂ from a proposed cobalt-nickel mine northeast of the park, could have long-term detrimental effects on park vegetation (see section III. B. 3. Air Quality).

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

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

2. Geology, Hydrology, and Water Quality

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

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

Although many park streams have been affected by logging and storms, the results of the interaction can be seen most readily in the southern portion of the park through the logged and gullied hillslopes and the large gravel bars in Redwood Creek where erosion from the hillslopes has been deposited.

Both previous landuse and on-going road building and timber harvesting continue to influence the park's hydrology and water quality. The problems identified during the creation and expansion of the park continue today. Large scale logging of the unstable, highly erosive hillslopes above the park increased landsliding and surface erosion far above pre-logging levels.

Besides directly altering the landscape and causing soil compaction, loss of topsoil, destruction of ground cover, elimination of shade, and the obliteration and diversion of small drainages, logging also produced cumulative downstream landslides, elevated and wider streambeds,

greater bank erosion, higher peak winter stream discharge and lower summer discharge. These physical changes of the stream system have jeopardized the associated plant, wildlife, and aquatic communities. Changes in the stream system directly threatened the Tall Trees Grove and other trees growing in alluvial flats adjacent to Redwood Creek within Redwood National Park.

The park's watershed rehabilitation program is reducing the sources of sediment in a number of tributaries to Redwood Creek which should in turn reduce the quantity of sediment in these streams and improve water quality.

California-Nickel Corp.'s proposed mining and refining activities northeast of the park on Gasquet Mountain, may degrade some park streams if waste materials enter the stream system.

3. Air Quality

a. The importance of air quality to the park.

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

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

Air quality also affects a number of resource related values of the park. For example, the serpentine soils in the Little Bald Hills area (in the northeast corner of the park) host a Jeffrey pine woodland; Jeffrey pine are particularly susceptible to damage from ozone. Although Redwood National Park contains no federally listed threatened or endangered plant species, a number of California Native Plant Society species listed as rare or endangered are found in the park. Most of these species are concentrated along the coast and in the Little Bald Hills area.

SCENIC VISTAS

<u>OBSERVATION POINT</u>	<u>VIEW ANGLE</u>	<u>KEY FEATURES</u>
Hiouchi Flat	80°- 120°	Smith River Siskiyou Mountains Old Growth Redwood Trees
Crescent City	300°- 360°	Pacific Ocean Castle Rock
False Klamath Cove	200° - 340°	Pacific Ocean and Coastline
Requa	120° - 330°	Klamath River Pacific Ocean
Klamath River	280° - 40°	Klamath River Pacific Ocean and Coastline
Coastal Drive	160° - 340°	Pacific Ocean and Coastline
Redwood Information Center	200° - 360°	Pacific Ocean Redwood Forest Hillslopes
Lady Bird Johnson	330° - 10°	Pacific Ocean Coastline Redwood Forest
Redwood Creek	120° - 140°	Redwood Forest Hillslopes
Bald Hills Road (numerous turnouts and overlooks)	0° - 360°	Prairies Oak Woodlands Redwood Forest Pacific Ocean

b. Ambient air quality, existing and historic.

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

Visibility has also improved as the quantity of suspended particulates has been reduced. Recent closure of mills near the park combined with elimination of open burning at other sawmills has resulted in clearer views with less haze and smoke. Occasionally, especially in the fall,

vistas and scenic overlooks are obscured by smoke and haze from nearby sawmills and broadcast burning. Most views and scenes are impaired naturally by the fog, rain, and low clouds which are common to the redwood region.

c. Legislative and Administrative Influences on Air Quality

The Clean Air Act, as amended in 1977, was established by Congress after determination that the nation's air quality was rapidly deteriorating, and that federal leadership and financial assistance were needed to cope with the problem. The stated purpose of the Act is to protect and enhance the nation's air quality. The primary Federal responsibility is to provide technical and financial assistance to State and local governments, who have the responsibility to develop and execute air pollution prevention and control programs.

Section 118 of the Act indicates that all federal facilities must comply with all federal, state, interstate, and local requirements in the same manner and to the same extent as any non-governmental entity.

Part C of the Clean Air Act is entitled "Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality." Among the stated purposes of this part is *"to preserve, protect, and enhance the air quality in national parks, national wilderness areas, national monuments, national seashores, and other areas of special or regional natural, recreational, scenic, or historic value..."*

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

Pollutant	Maximum Allowable Increase (micrograms per cubic meter)	
	Class I	Class II
Particulate matter:		
Annual geometric mean	5	19
24 hour maximum.	10	37
Sulfur dioxide:		
Annual arithmetic mean	2	20
24 hour maximum.	5	91
3 hour maximum	25	512

Another stated goal of the Clean Air Act (Section 169A) is *"the prevention of any future, and the remedying of any existing, impairment of visibility in mandatory Class I federal areas which impairment results from man-made air pollution."* The EPA has issued regulations (40 CFR 51.300 to 51.307) requiring states containing mandatory Federal Class I areas to develop programs to assure reasonable progress toward meeting this goal.

Section 165, paragraph (d)(2)(C)(ii) of the Clean Air Act reads as follows: *"In any case where the Federal Land Manager demonstrates to the satisfaction of the state that the emissions from such (major emitting) facility will have an adverse impact on the air quality-related values (including visibility) of such lands, notwithstanding the fact that the change in air quality resulting from emissions from such facility will not cause or contribute to concentrations which exceed the maximum allowable increases for a Class I area, a permit (for construction) shall not be issued."* This paragraph assures that the impact on air quality related values is the ultimate factor that determines whether a source will be allowed to be built in the area.

Redwood National Park is within the jurisdictional area of the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District. The district provides contract air pollution control services to Humboldt, Del Norte and Trinity Counties. The district operates within the scope of the "Air Quality Management Plan for the California North Coast Air Basin," September 1985. The plan is implemented through the "Air Quality Control Rules, Regulation 1 of the California North Coast Air Basin," adopted May 12, 1976, revised in March 13, 1986, and through "Regulation 2 of the California North Coast Air Basin, Open Burning Procedures," adopted May 13, 1976, revised March 14, 1984.

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

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

d. Regional Influences

Smoke and haze from two sawmills near the park occasionally reduce the visibility of park scenes. These problems are most pronounced during fall and winter days with inversions. The sawmills include the Simpson Timber Company mill at Klamath (2 miles from the park) and the Miller-Rellim Company mill near Crescent City (within 1 mile of the park). Smoke and haze, produced at the mills by burning economically unuseable bark and small scraps of wood, are noticeable in a number of

park areas. Visitors at the mouth of the Klamath River at the Requa Overlook occasionally have their view impaired by haze from the Simpson mill.

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

Other park resource problems resulting from air pollution originating outside the park have not as yet been identified. There is no observed degradation of resources from air pollution.

Although there has been an overall regional decline in air pollution, a number of threats loom on the horizon. The California-Nickel Corp. is planning a major cobalt, nickel, and chromium open pit mine and processing plant is planned for the Gasquet Mountain area, about 7 miles northeast of the park. Planning and pilot operations are underway. The plant would extract the metals from the raw ore in an on-site processing plant. Emissions from the operation could impact park resources. Offshore oil and gas drilling has been proposed for the Eel River basin. Although just south of the park's coastline, emissions from that development could impair visibility and impact other resources within the park.

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

Occasional burning of debris piles, smoke from woodstoves, and prescribed burns are man-made sources of air pollution that originate in the park. All are minor, short-term sources; prescribed burns are conducted in conformance with local air pollution regulations. None of these sources create resource problems within the park.

4. Wildlife and Fisheries

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

The major influence on wildlife is vegetation succession. Other influences include poaching of wildlife, effects of developments,

pesticides, feral pigs and trespass cattle, and control of wildlife depredation.

As described in the vegetation inventory and influences section, much of the park's vegetation has been disturbed by past logging, grazing and farming and is now in various stages of succession. The wildlife habitat provided by these disturbed vegetation types is also undergoing rapid modification as the forests regrow. The habitat for certain large mammals, notably black bear, Roosevelt elk, and black-tail deer, may be at or near optimal conditions and the number and density of these species is correspondingly high. As the forests grow and habitat quality diminishes, the number of animals will also be reduced which may create short-term problems, including depredation outside the park and possible overpopulation within the park. All wildlife in these disturbed habitats will be influenced by these changes, although the nature and extent of the influences are unknown.

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

Implementation of proposed developments in the General Management Plan will utilize wildlife habitat. Although the direct impact on wildlife is expected to be minimal and has been documented in an environmental statement, wildlife may have an influence on these developments. For example if backcountry camping areas are located in areas of high black bear use, bear problems typically found in other parks could develop at Redwood National Park.

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

Feral pigs and trespass cattle utilize wildlife habitat, making it unavailable to native species. Although the trespass problem should be reduced by boundary fencing, feral pigs will continue to damage vegetation in the northeast corner of the park.

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

Influences on fisheries include the effect of previous (and on-going) logging, commercial offshore fishing, Native American fishing rights, sport fishing, and levee construction on Redwood Creek.

Logging in and above the park, along with severe storms, resulted in erosion of hillslopes and deposition of sediment in the tributaries and main stem of Redwood Creek and many other park streams. The excessive sediment has reduced the available spawning and rearing habitat in the rivers and creeks and correspondingly, the number of fish, especially salmon, coastal cutthroat trout, and steelhead. Although the park's watershed rehabilitation program may reduce sediment yields from some streams, ongoing logging upstream from the park and the large volume of sediment in the streams will limit the recovery of many areas.

Commercial offshore fishing may also influence the park's fishery resources through direct removal of commercially-important anadromous fish, thus reducing the number available to return and spawn in park streams. The exercise by Native Americans of their traditional fishing rights and sport fishing have and will influence the park's fishery in much the same manner as commercial offshore fishing.

Modification of the lower two miles of Redwood Creek through channelization and construction of levees has influenced the entire Redwood Creek fishery by eliminating summer rearing habitat at the mouth of the creek. This has most severely affected chinook salmon and coastal cutthroat trout who use the embayment at the mouth of the creek to prepare to enter the ocean.

5. Cultural Resources

The prehistoric, historic and contemporary Native American cultural resources of Redwood National Park cover a time span of at least 2,000 and perhaps 4,000 to 6,000 years.

a. Prehistoric

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

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

b. Historic

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

Three historic studies have been completed for the park and two historic resources are listed on the National Register of Historic Places: the World War II radar station/observation post and the Old Redwood Highway. Two historic trails (Kelsey and Trinidad) and an early homestead (Lyons) may also be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. A nomination for the Jonathon Lyons Homestead has been submitted to the National Register.

c. Contemporary Native American Resources

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

d. Influences

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

Many of the prehistoric cultural resources have been impacted by activities associated with past logging. Park developments have the potential to further impact these resources. Such developments include removal of roads and erosion control as part of the watershed rehabilitation program, removal of non-native vegetation, revegetation

projects, and General Management Plan actions such as trail and campground construction, removal of structures and maintenance activities.

The park has an archeologist on staff. All projects which involve disturbance of earth, wetlands or increased visitor impacts are reviewed by park personnel on park project clearance forms. If adverse impacts to cultural resources are unavoidable, archeological excavations are conducted as mitigation of such impacts.

Visitors have the potential to adversely impact cultural resources, primarily through vandalism. Such impacts are avoided through the development of visitor facilities in areas away from cultural resources and by conservation of cultural resources signing if necessary.

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

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

C. Land Uses and Trends

Redwood National Park contains the following non-National Park Service areas within its exterior, Congressionally authorized, boundaries:

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
State of California (three state parks)	26,790
Del Norte County (one tract, undeveloped)	41
Humboldt County (two tracts, hatchery and mouth of Redwood Creek)	32
Private [Klamath River, summer fishing camps revested under P.L. 90-545, Section 4(c)]	110+
State of California (roads and tidelands)	*
Del Norte and Humboldt Counties (roads)	*
Crescent City Harbor Commission (tidelands)	*

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

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

Other non-federal land within the boundary present a number of specific problems. The mix of tourist, commercial, and heavy truck traffic on some county and state roads detracts from visitor enjoyment of park resources. Public utility rights-of-ways and especially their associated roads infringe upon visitor-use areas and create localized resource problems. 21 retained occupancies (all term) exist within the park; the last ends in 1994. Some of these utilize land identified for visitor use purposes in the General Management Plan.

The coastal portion of the park falls within the California Coastal Zone; activities undertaken in this area are consistent with California Coastal Zone Management Act policies.

Special-use permits have been issued for a variety of uses within the park. Of the 36 permits (December 1986), 11 relate to retained occupancies for road access, water systems or structures, four are for radio equipment installation, three are for other road uses, three are for telephone equipment, three are for water lines resulting from acquisition settlements, two are for utility lines, and one each are for a power company transformer, a state park water line, a fire station, a stock driveway, a picnic area, temporary survey markers, Air Force housing, a trail, a stairway, and a gravel storage site.

Lands bordering the park are predominately private timberlands with U.S. Forest Service land touching the northeast corner. In addition, rural residential and agriculture land border the park in the vicinity of Crescent City, Klamath, and Orick.

D. Visitor Use Analysis

Redwood National Park's visitation has increased from 442,330 visits in 1976 to 678,549 in 1986, which reflects development of additional facilities, acquisition of park lands, and greater interest by the public in the redwoods. The visitor use summary table shows recreation and non-recreation use from 1976 through 1986 and overnight recreation use for the 11-year period.

On a monthly basis, visits to Redwood National Park in 1986 varied from 122,059 in July to 20,158 in February (see visitor use summary table). During the same period, monthly overnight use varied from 103 to 2515.

**REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK
VISITOR USE SUMMARY
VISITS**

	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976
JANUARY	29,358	22,332	25,375	17,830	16,937	19,715	22,191	16,678	24,114	25,712	
FEBRUARY	20,158	24,287	26,118	28,523	19,145	19,620	21,801	18,627	20,749	24,441	
MARCH	24,977	26,117	18,281	29,423	19,826	27,334	28,008	28,781	28,434	30,427	
APRIL	30,979	34,620	38,377	30,364	28,154	42,035	28,988	27,521	23,039	30,978	
MAY	66,307	54,206	51,445	44,662	49,894	54,285	41,906	36,183	48,016	37,142	
JUNE	75,805	84,116	47,819	59,882	72,978	85,662	63,832	74,836	67,205	61,919	
JULY	122,059	122,519	100,309	102,204	103,960	111,169	88,991	65,817	81,933	89,333	
AUGUST	121,109	129,026	94,847	92,726	92,899	117,034	82,762	62,871	79,536	86,213	
SEPTEMBER	69,640	64,847	67,198	67,344	63,152	69,468	66,552	69,122	68,754	60,697	
OCTOBER	54,890	48,172	35,572	34,452	44,066	43,100	39,738	33,285	27,311	24,299	
NOVEMBER	34,911	35,596	25,274	25,186	23,402	21,672	23,475	25,434	24,130	19,023	
DECEMBER	28,356	31,821	16,168	22,182	15,023	21,723	31,210	21,208	20,189	20,560	
TOTAL VISITS	678,549	677,659	546,783	554,778	549,436	632,817	539,434	480,363	513,410	510,744	442,330
NON-RECREATIONAL VISITS	110,700	102,636	78,536	81,067	77,676	83,356	67,724	66,446	65,398	38,799	20,588
TOTAL RECREATIONAL VISITS	567,849	575,023	468,247	473,711	471,760	549,461	471,710	413,917	448,012	471,945	421,742
VISITOR HOUR	556,978	571,458	481,572	509,572	482,878	526,224	478,143	460,606	472,479	462,411	418,405
VISITOR DAYS			38,500	40,800	38,500	14,100	38,400	37,000	38,000		
OVERNIGHT VISITOR DAYS	11,406	9,505	8,578	6,428	5,048	5,903	9,238	8,657	8,567	9,610	8,416

Visitation on peak days in 1986 was estimated to be 5,863 visitors in the park, which is above the 1985 estimate of 5,186 visitors in the park on a peak day. During the peak month (August), visitation averaged 3,937 visits per day in 1986 and 4,162 in 1985. The peak day estimates were developed by comparing the daily visitor counts at the information stations in Hiouchi, Crescent City, and Orick with the monthly park-wide visitor tallies.

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

Information about visitors to the national and state parks has been obtained through a formal survey in 1977 (USDI, NPS 1978), an informal survey in 1979, and observations since then.

About 10 percent of the summer visitors are from the redwood region and 50 percent are from other parts of California. Most of the remainder come from throughout the western states. Almost 10 percent of summer and 5 percent of winter visitors come from states east of the Mississippi. Canada accounts for 4 percent of the summer and 5 percent of winter visitors. Other foreign visitors account for 0.9 percent of visitation in summer and 0.3 percent in winter.

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

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

Scenic drives and seeing elk are the most popular activities. Other popular activities are taking short walks, seeing redwood trees, the coast and wildlife, relaxing, taking pictures, and picnicking.

The places most frequently visited are the Smith River, Stout Grove, Crescent Beach, Klamath River, Coastal Drive, LBJ Grove and Freshwater Lagoon.

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

The main differences between summer and winter visitors are that there are slightly fewer Californians but almost three times as many locals in the park in winter as there are during summer. The size of the

average party is smaller during winter and there are more adults of all ages. Almost all of the winter visitors drive through the park without stopping, while about two-thirds of the summer visitors stop.

E. Facilities and Equipment Analysis

The physical facilities that require routine maintenance services include the following:

<u>ROADS AND TRAILS</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>
Roads (Paved and Graded)	Over 200 Miles
Trails (Paved and Graded)	80 Miles
Bridges (Road and Trail)	28
Parking Areas	40
Boundary Fencing	149 Miles

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES (NON-HISTORIC)

Quarters Buildings	30
Public Buildings	4
Administrative Buildings	83
Rented Building	1
Picnic Areas	8
Picnic Area Buildings	11
Improved Grounds	33 acres
Campgrounds (Backcountry)	3

UTILITY SYSTEMS

Sewage Systems	28
Sewage Systems Buildings	4
Water Systems	18
Water Systems Buildings	13
Energy Systems	76
Radio System	1

MAJOR EQUIPMENT

GSA Leased Vehicles	78
Stake Truck, 2-1/2 Tons	1
Tank Truck, 1600 Gallons	1
Backhoe/Loaders	2
Loader, 7/8 Cubic Yard	1
Mowing Tractors	4
Trailers, Equipment	4
Grader, Road	1
Chippers, Brush	3

HISTORIC STRUCTURES (ON LIST OF CLASSIFIED STRUCTURES)NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS

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

F. Status of Planning

<u>NAME OF PLAN/STUDY</u>	<u>PREPARER</u>	<u>DATE APPROVED</u>	<u>ADEQUACY</u>	<u>REPOSITORY</u>
General Management Plan	DSC	4/20/81	Adequate	DSC
Resources Management Plan	Park	1/16/86	Adequate	Park
<u>Natural Resource Plans</u>				
Fire Management Plan	Park	9/16/85	Adequate	Park
Watershed Rehabilitation Plan	DSC	3/05/81	Adequate	DSC
Watershed Rehab. Progress Report	Park	8/24/84	Adequate	Park
Black Bear Management Plan	Park	2/28/86	Adequate	Park
Vegetation Management Plan	Park	- In Preparation -		
Estuary Management Plan	Park	3/86	Adequate	Park
Water Resources Management Plan	Park	12/30/85	Adequate	Park
Little Lost Man Creek Research Natural Area	Park	- In Preparation -		
Elk Management Plan	Park	- In Preparation -		
<u>Cultural Resource Plan</u>				
Historic Structure Preservation Guide	Park	- In Preparation -		
<u>Visitor Use Services</u>				
Backcountry Trails Plan	Park	4/03/84	Adequate	Park
Documented Safety and Health Plan	Park	1982	Adequate	Park
Statement for Interpretation	Park	2/11/83	Adequate	Park
Emergency Operations Plan	Park	1986	Adequate	Park
Search and Rescue Plan	Park	6/19/81	Adequate	Park
<u>Land Protection</u>				
Land Protection Plan	WRO/Park	1984	Adequate	WRO
<u>Development</u>				
Redwood Information Center	DSC	2/04/83	Adequate	DSC
Freshwater Lagoon DCP	DSC	Planning ended on 10/23/85		
Structural Fire Plan	Park	- In Preparation -		
101 Bypass EIS	Park/Caltrans	2/08/84	Adequate	Caltrans
<u>Special Studies</u>				
K & K Relocation	DSC	9/04/81	Adequate	DSC
<u>Natural and Cultural Resource Studies</u>				
See Resources Management Plan and Environmental Assessment				

G. Existing Management Zoning Map

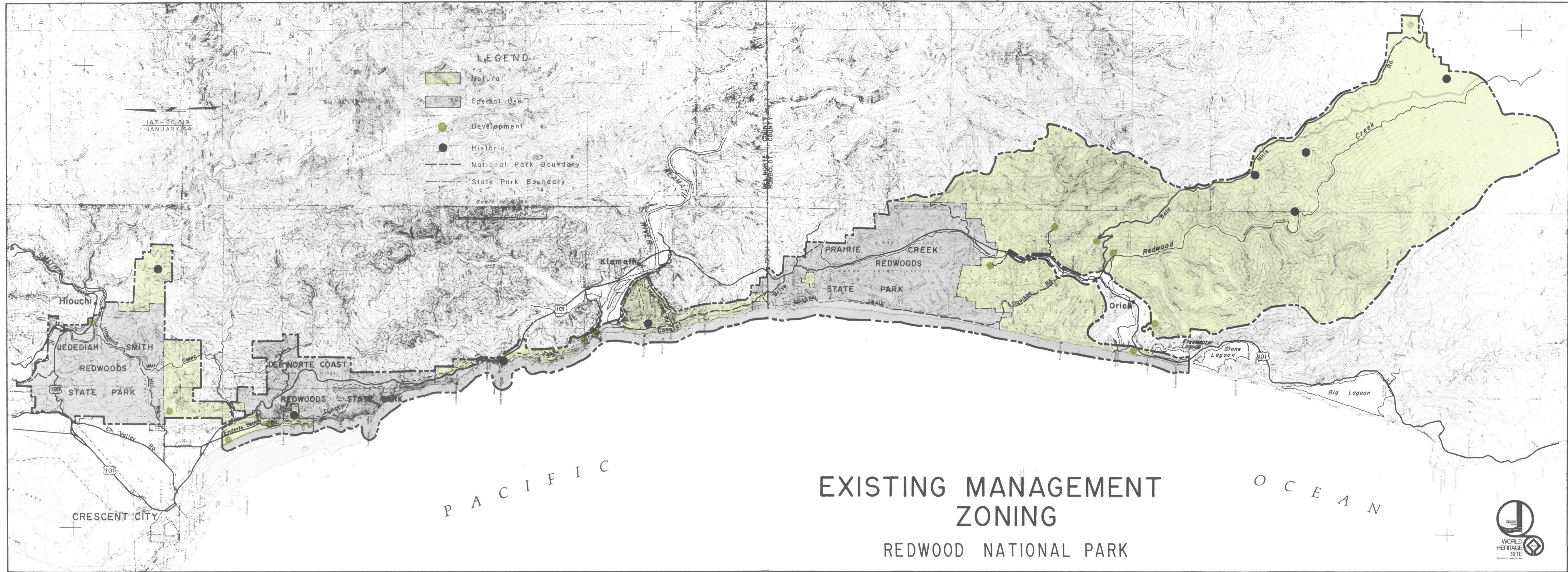
The Existing Management Zoning and Management Roads Maps are included on the next pages. Four zones are shown on the Existing Management Zoning Map. They are described below.

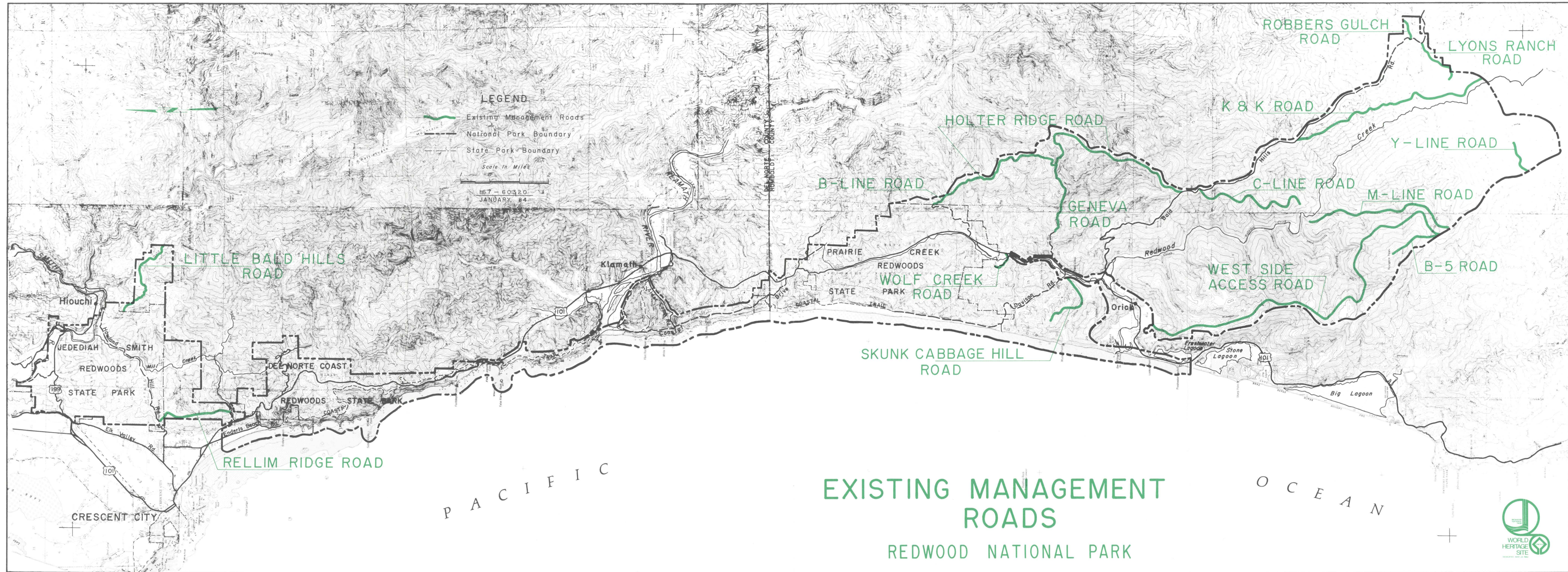
<u>ZONE</u>	<u>MANAGEMENT EMPHASIS</u>
Natural	Conservation of natural resources and processes, and accommodation of uses that do not adversely affect these resources and processes.
Historic	Preservation, protection, and interpretation of historic resources and their settings. Prehistoric cultural resources, which are not mapped, are listed below.
Park Development	Provision and maintenance of park development to the needs of park management and visitors. This zone includes areas where park development and/or intensive use substantially alter the natural environment or the setting for historically significant resources.
Special Use	Uses carried out by other governmental agencies or private interests on lands within exterior park boundaries. NPS administrative control over the use of lands in this zone is either lacking or qualified in terms of permitting uses not covered in the three preceding zones. See Section III. C., Land Uses and Trends, for a listing of the non-NPS areas within the exterior, Congressionally authorized boundary.

Roads used primarily for park management purposes are shown on the Management Roads Map. Five roads have uses in addition to park management. Timber companies retained rights of use through P.L. 95-250 on the B-Line and K and K roads. Limited public access is allowed on the Rellim Ridge, Wolf Creek, and C-Line roads. Note, the Little Bald Hills road was converted to a trail in late 1986.

Properties within the park which are on the National Register of Historic Places include:

<u>PREHISTORIC (NOT MAPPED)</u>	<u>HISTORIC</u>
CA-DNO-1 CA-DNO-14 CA-DNO-15	Redwood Highway Radar Station B-71
CA-HUM-434, 440, 447, 452, 443, 448, 442, 444, 446, 479, 451, 453, 478, 480, 482, 484, 490, 450, 234, 525, 528, 530, 531, 663, 664, 685	





IV. MAJOR ISSUES

1. Upstream land uses are having a continued impact on downstream park resources. Erosion resulting from the interaction of logging, road construction, and silvicultural activities with unstable terrain and winter storms in the watersheds above the park is continuing to adversely impact downstream park resources. Lack of access to lands upstream of the park hinders effective review of timber harvest plans and identification of sediment sources.
2. Oil, gas and mining activities may have potential adverse impact on park resources. The California-Nickel Corp.'s Gasquet Mountain project will emit an estimated 1,020 tons per year of sulfur oxides which could adversely impact the park air quality related values. In addition, runoff from the mine could pollute downstream park waters. Offshore oil and gas exploration has been proposed and emissions or spills from drilling could adversely impact park resources.
3. Management of state and federal parklands is redundant and confusing to visitors. The National Park Service and California Department of Parks and Recreation have similar administrative, protection, and interpretive staffs which essentially duplicate each other's efforts. In addition, dissimilar signing, regulations, user fees, and publicity causes confusion among visitors.
4. Redwood National Park lacks adequate visitor facilities. Even though the General Management Plan was completed and approved in 1981, few of the proposed actions have been implemented. As a result, inadequate facilities are available for visitors to use and enjoy the park.
5. The Redwood Creek estuary has been impacted by construction of flood control levees. As a result, habitat for anadromous salmonids has been severely reduced. Short-term management and long-term restoration activities could also adversely impact adjacent private lands.
6. Cultural resources, especially historic structures, are inadequately protected. Arson and neglect have reduced the numbers and integrity of some structures in the park.
7. Recreational vehicle camping on the Freshwater Lagoon spit has created traffic and pedestrian safety problems, sanitation problems, and makes day use of the ocean area difficult. In addition, the spit is owned and managed by three agencies: The California Department of Fish and Game, State Lands Commission, and the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). Caltrans manages the camping along the spit. The multitude of jurisdictions makes it difficult for visitors to realize they have entered or are recreating in Redwood National Park.

8. Wildlife populations have been significantly altered by changes in habitat due to logging. Currently, cutover lands offer optimal habitat, especially for large mammals like black bear and Roosevelt elk. As the trees regrow, habitat values will be reduced and numbers of animals will correspondingly decrease. However, problems will result as the animals adjust to their changing habitat. Roosevelt elk in the Orick area move outside the park to graze private pastures. California Department of Fish and Game issues kill permits to reduce depredating animals. Trapping and relocating problem elk to B.L.M. or U.S.F.S. reintroduction sites will probably continue as a more desirable alternative. Black bear/human interactions, which have been minor, will probably increase in number and severity.
9. Redwood National Park lacks jurisdiction over lands below mean high tide to one-quarter mile offshore. As a result the park cannot effectively manage use of the beach.
10. Extensive young second growth forest stands in the park require evaluation and may require manipulation to restore more appropriate species proportions and densities and to remove exotic trees. Site specific thinning and or planting are tools which may be employed to speed the development of a second growth stand which will be a near mimic of the former, old growth logged before park establishment.
11. Smith River Power Company has proposed extending a powerline from Smith River, California to Orick, California through Redwood National Park. The line would be placed underground in state highway and park road shoulders within the congressionally-authorized boundary of Redwood National Park. Adverse impacts to scenic resources, park management responsibilities, coastal stability, old growth redwoods, cultural resources and stream resources may occur.

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 cooperate with other agencies and private interests in managing and restoring the Redwood Creek estuary.
- To evaluate the changing influence of natural fire on park resources and to cooperate with other agencies and landowners in the implementation of the fire management plan and the use of prescribed fire to restore natural fire effects to park ecosystem.
- To develop a long term baseline resource monitoring program which will permit evaluations of changes in plant and animal populations of 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 eliminate non-conforming 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.

To maintain the natural quality of visibility in order to provide for public inspiration and visitor enjoyment of the visual resources of Redwood National Park.

To protect the visual resources and air quality related values of Redwood National Park from impairment by man-caused pollutants.

APPENDIX A

LEGISLATION

Public Law 90-545 - October 2, 1968

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Approved October 2, 1968.

Legislative History

House Reports: No. 1630 (Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs) and No. 1590 (Committee of Conference).
Senate Report No. 641 (Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs).

Congressional Record:

Vol. 113 (1967): Oct. 13, Nov. 1, considered and passed Senate.
Vol. 114 (1968):
July 15, considered and passed House, amended.
Sept. 12, House agreed to conference report.
Sept. 19, Senate agreed to conference report.

Public Law 95-250
95th Congress

An Act

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

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

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

Redwood
National Park,
expansion.
Employment
program.

TITLE I

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

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

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

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

Park Protection
Zone, land
acquisition.

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

Notice to
congressional
committees.

43 USC 1701.

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

16 USC 79c.

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

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

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

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

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

Just
compensation.
Jurisdiction.
16 USC 79c.

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

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

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

Interest.
Title revestment.

Down timber,
sale.
40 USC 471 note.

Highway right-of-
way, land
acquisition.

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

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

Land
rehabilitation,
contracts and
cooperative
agreements.

Erosion and
sedimentation
study.

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

16 USC 1a-1.

16 USC 1b, 1c.

16 USC 1.

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

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

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

16 USC 79c.

Economic impact
study.
16 USC 79k.

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

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

Report, submittal to Congress.

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

Employment and economic mitigation programs.

16 USC 79a.

Appropriation authorization.

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

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

PREFERENTIAL HIRING

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

16 USC 79l.

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

Civilian jobs.

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

Notice, job availability.

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

Consideration for employment, conditions.

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

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

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

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

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

Private
employers.

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

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

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

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

Employer
agreements.

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

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

Training.

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

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

Greatest service
preference.

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

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

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

General management plan, submittal to congressional committees.

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

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

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

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

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

Appropriation authorization.
16 USC 79n.

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

Payments to local governments.
16 USC 79o.

31 USC 1601.

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

31 USC 1602.

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

31 USC 1603.
Payment carry forward.
31 USC 1602.

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

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

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

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

Just
compensation.
16 USC 79q.

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

16 USC 79k note.

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

The remainder of Public Law 95-250 deals primarily with the subject of mitigation of any adverse economic impacts of both this legislation and the 1968 Act, P.L. 90-545. Therefore, it is not included as part of this Appendix as all pertinent information on land acquisition and regulation for the park is covered on the preceding pages.

APPENDIX B

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A bibliography of Redwood National Park publications is available separately.

