RECREATIONAL FISHERY RESOURCES CONSERVATION PLAN:

1996 ANNUAL ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT

Frank M. Panek

Technical Report NPS/NRWRD/NRTR-97/111

National Park Service - Department of the Interior
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◆United States Department of the Interior ◆National Park Service◆

The National Park Service Water Resources Division is responsible for providing water resources management policy and guidelines, planning, technical assistance, training, and operational support to units of the National Park System. Program areas include water rights, water resources planning, regulatory guidance and review, hydrology, water quality, watershed management, watershed studies, and aquatic ecology.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Contents

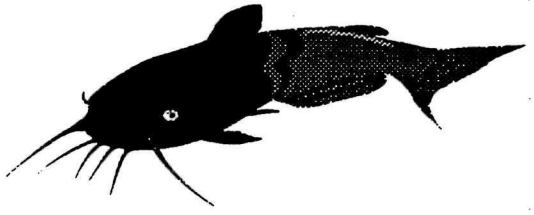
List of Tables

List of Figures

Fisheries Management in the National Park System

Fisheries resources and recreational fishing opportunities exist in over 169 of the 374 units in the National Park System. Over 50 of these support a mixed diversity of freshwater, estuarine, and marine resources. Recent estimates by National Park Service Visitor Services and the American Sportfishing Association suggest that these resources support over 7.5 million user days of recreational fishing and have an annual economic impact exceeding $358 million.

While most units of the National Park System are perceived to be pristine by the public, this diversity of resource and opportunity is threatened by many of the same problems common to all North American fisheries. Habitat loss, degradation of water quality, introductions of exotic species, poor land-use and watershed planning, introductions of pesticides and other pollutants, and poorly regulated recreational and commercial fishing, all degrade and diminish fisheries diversity and abundance. Unfortunately, many of the degradations of park aquatic and marine systems originate from sources outside the national parks or result from the activities of nearly 300 million visitors to the parks each year.

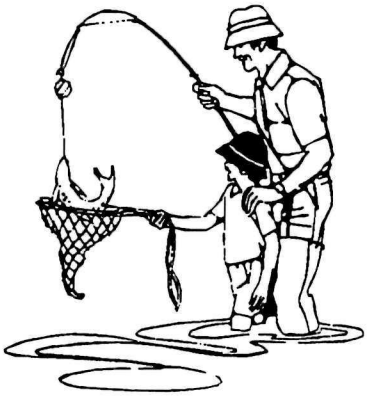


Fisheries management in the National Park System is directed by policy and guidelines with roots in the founding legislation of the National Park Service, the National Park Service Organic Act of 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.[1988], Aug. 25, 1916, ch. 408, 39 Stat. 535). The act directs the Secretary of the Interior and the National Park Service to manage national parks and monuments to "conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations".

These general powers were broadened by the Redwood National Park Act (16 U.S.C. 79a-79q [1988], 82 Stat. 931, Pub. L. 90-545) in which the Congress gave further direction to the Secretary to ensure that the management and administration of the National Park System "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". Consistent with these broad authorities, the current fisheries management policies of the National Park Service emphasize the restoration and preservation of natural assemblages of native species. The National Park Service manages all park resources with an emphasis on fundamental ecological processes, species, and communities.

Current policies of the National Park Service allow recreational fishing in parks where it is authorized by federal law or where it is not specifically prohibited and does not interfere with the functions of natural aquatic ecosystems or riparian zones . Recreational fishing may be restricted

by the Service at any time to achieve the objectives of park resource management, administer public safety , or to accommodate public use and enjoyment. Areas inside park boundaries may be zoned to protect fishery habitat and/or fish stocks from fishing, boating, swimming, or other uses by visitors. Fishing tournaments and other competitive recreational fishing are generally incompatible with the goals and objectives for resource management in the National Park System. Fishing regulations in 36 CFR Part 2.3 apply on lands and waters that are inside park boundaries and under the legislative jurisdiction of the United States regardless of ownership. In addition, in parks where the National Park Service has concurrent or proprietary jurisdiction, state laws and regulations also apply to the fishery. However, the National Park Service retains the authority to implement more restrictive regulations.



Implementation Strategies

National Park Service's *Agency Implementation Plan* was adopted by the Director on January 31, 1997. This plan was developed by the Water Resources Division and draws extensively upon many of the action items in the Service's existing Recreational Fisheries Program, *A Heritage of Fishing*. This later program, adopted by the Service in 1992, established a framework for management of the unique resources and recreational opportunities in the National Park System. The program emphasizes the management and restoration of wild fish populations, the maintenance of genetic variability, and the protection of ecological diversity. Management activities may involve protecting and restoring native fish populations, prohibiting the introduction of non-native hatchery stocks into park natural areas, reducing or eliminating competition with exotic species, and restoring damaged or altered habitats through improved watershed management practices or by habitat restoration. The program also encourages park managers to improve public understanding of aquatic ecology and angler ethics, to promote research of fisheries and aquatic systems, and to improve the quality of recreational fishing. Fishery management programs strive to protect the opportunity of natural systems to operate without significant human intervention. The National Park Service provides recreational fishing opportunities wherever possible while conserving and protecting fisheries

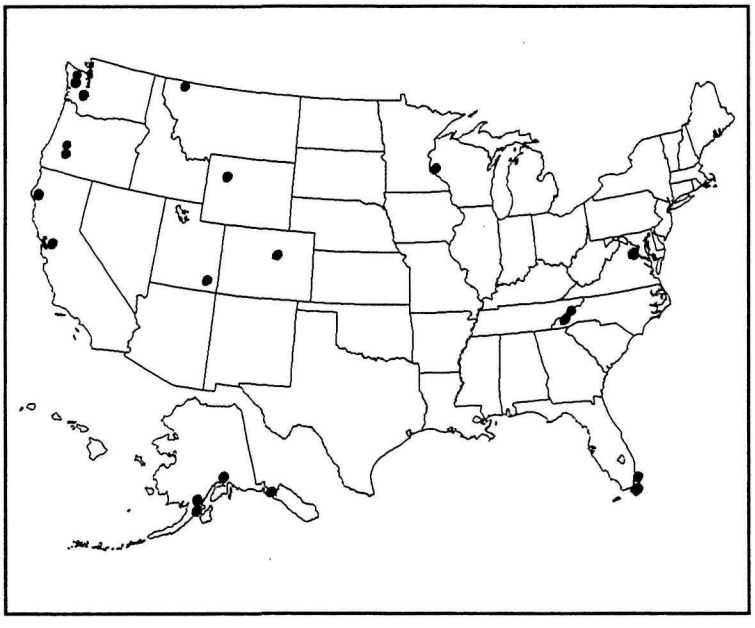
resources and related aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems.

FY 1996 Agency Accomplishments

A. Servicewide Overview

The National Park Service's abilities to manage freshwater and marine fisheries is limited due to its relatively small professional staff. In FY 1996, twenty-one(21) fishery, aquatic and/or marine biologists and ecologists were employed in parks and on regional and Washington, DC office staffs. Eighteen (18) biologists were duty stationed in parks, two(2) in regional office programs, and one(1) in Washington, D.C. (Figure 1). In 1992, the Fisheries Needs Assessment and Action Plan identified a servicewide staffing of 24 fishery related professionals. Reductions in staffing reflect reassignment of most Research Fishery Biologists to the U.S.G.S., Biological Resources Division(BRD) (formerly National Biological Service). In fact, since the reassignment of research biologists to BRD, new fishery and aquatic biologists have been added to the park staffs at Lake Clark National Park & Preserve (AK), Katmai National Park & Preserve (AK), Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (AZ), Yellowstone National Park (MT), Crater Lake National Park (OR), Olympic National Park (WA), St. Croix National Scenic Riverway (WI), Everglades National Park (FL), and Great Smoky Mountains National Park (TN). Many of these positions were provided by the FY 1994 and FY 1995 Professionalization Initiatives.

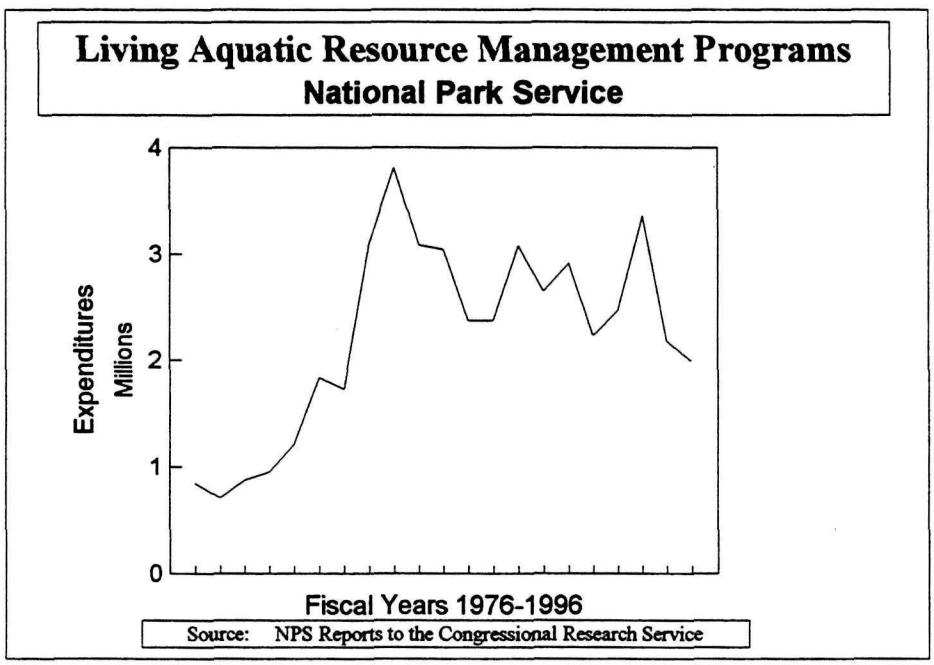
Figure 1: Geographic Distribution of Fishery, Aquatic, and Marine Biologists in the National Park Service during FY 1996



B. Summary of FY96 Fisheries Program Funding and Activities

Fisheries programs and activities were carried out in 36 units of the National Park System in FY1996. This represented 21% of the 169 units supporting aquatic and/or marine habitats. In total, there were $1,987,000 in expenditures supporting 75 projects in the seven (7) regions and the Washington office. This level of program expenditures for "living aquatic resource management programs" was slightly less than the average annual program expenditure of $2,227,000 over the past 20 years as documented in the Service's Resource Management Planning (RMP) Database and reported to the Congressional Research Service (Figure 2). In general, expenditures for "living aquatic resource management programs" have generally declined since 1984 (Figure 2). The RMP Database tracks funded and unfunded projects and needs for all natural resource management activities within the National Park Service.

Figure 2: National Park Service Expenditures for Living Aquatic Resource Management Programs for Fiscal Years 1976 - 1996



The segregation of project specific information retrieved from the Resource Management Planning Database (Appendix I) into the four(4) major implementing strategies of the Recreational Fishery Resources Conservation Plan (RecFish Plan) illustrates the emphasis that the National Park Service places on preservation of aquatic resources. Nearly 95% of the total project expenditures were directed towards preserving and restoring fish populations and habitats (Table 1).

Information on projects and expenditures for developing and maintaining recreational fishing facilities was not available for FY 1996. The last comprehensive inventory and evaluation of boat ramps, canoe launching sites, docks, fishing piers, and fish cleaning stations was completed in 1992 during for the development of a Fisheries Needs Assessment and Action Plan. There are no servicewide systems in place for compiling these data. However, information on the numbers of boat ramps, handicapped access facilities for fishing, and fish cleaning stations and other fishery statistics are available from the Recreational Fisheries Database developed by the Water Resources Division. Some of these statistics are summarized in Table 2.

Table 1: Number of projects and expenditures for National Park Service fisheries management activities for each of the major Implementing Strategies in the Recreational Fishery Resources Conservation Plan. (for applicable data see Appendix I)

Implementing Strategies	No. of Projects	Expenditures
Conserve, enhance, and restore recreational fisheries habitats and fish stocks	70	$1,875,000
Develop and maintain recreational fishing facilities and access	data unavailable	data unavailable
Promote public education and support for aquatic resource conservation and ethics, recreational angling, and safety	data unavailable	data unavailable
Work collaboratively with State and willing Tribal management partners, industry, anglers, and conservation groups	5	$111,300
Total	75	$1,975,000

C. Highlights of Program Accomplishments

The following are some park and/or program specific accomplishments in each of the four(4) major categories of accomplishment reporting in the Recreational Fishery Resources Conservation Plan:

◆ Category: Protect, Restore and Conserve Fishery Resources

Coho Salmon Habitat Restored
(Muir Woods National Monument, California)
Muir Woods National Monument received funds from the State of California, Wildlife Conservation Board to improve instream and riparian habitat for coho salmon on Redwood and Fern Creeks. Using labor from the Marin Conservation Corps, riparian plants were propagated and planted, split post fencing installed to restrict creek access along old growth redwood riparian habitat, and woody debris placed into a 500 foot section of creek. Hazard tree materials were

beneficially reused as small and large woody debris at 6 sites to increase cover for aquatic macroinvertebrates and juvenile salmonids. Pre-project cross-section surveys and fish surveys were also completed for instream cover sites. Interpretive signage was developed and installed to inform visitors of the needs for stream restoration.

Cooperative Fencing Project Restores Fish Habitat
(Grant Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site, Montana)
The cultural landscape of the Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site in western Montana includes a portion of Johnson Creek, a spring creek that flows through three corrals/feedlots prior to flowing into the Clark Fork River. Heavy livestock use of these areas had left this stretch of creek wide and shallow with denuded and trampled mud banks. A cost-share project with the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks provided a jackleg fence along 250 feet of the creek to limit livestock use and provided for the planting of hundreds of willows along the streambank to provide shade, bank stabilization and a vegetative buffer. Water troughs and a water gap were used to maintain stock watering capabilities. The project was completed during the spring of 1996 and by fall, the results were readily apparent. These efforts restored a much narrower stream channel running through well-vegetated banks while maintaining the historic landscape with cattle and horses still in the corrals.

Brook Trout Restoration
(Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Tennessee and North Carolina)
Brook trout, the only salmonid native to Great Smoky Mountains National Park, have lost about 70 percent of their range since the turn of the century. Logging has been cited as the initial reason for range loss, but stocking of nonnative salmonids and encroachment into previously unstocked areas has been cited as the reason for continued decline. Prior to 1935, brook trout were the only salmonid in Mannis Branch. Based on historical stocking records, rainbow trout fingerlings were introduced into this stream that same year. Surveys in 1995 revealed that rainbow trout had completely displaced brook trout from this stream. Based on this information, the Park decided to restore the stream to brook trout. Backpack electrofishing techniques were used to collect and remove rainbow trout and brook trout were collected from Indian Camp Creek and Greenbrier Creek within the park, for re-introduction into Mannis Branch. Brook trout were stocked prior to spawning season with the hope that reproduction by adult fish would enhance repopulation of the stream. The stream will be surveyed by the park's fisheries staff in 1997 to evaluate the success of these stockings.

Barrier Removal in Rock Creek
(Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia)
In the fall of 1995, two major blockages to fish migration were removed from Rock Creek. These were significant accomplishments which have restored historic spawning habitat for anadromous fish species such as the alewife, blueback herring, and white perch, as well as several resident species. The project was a cooperative effort of the Chesapeake Bay Program and its members, and included the National Park Service, the State of Maryland Department of Natural Resources, and the District of Columbia Fisheries Program. The Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin was the key facilitator for the project. Future plans call for additional barrier

removals to restore additional spawning habitat in Rock Creek and the Chesapeake Bay Watershed.

Nonvianuk River Creel Census
(Katmai National Park, Alaska)
Katmai National Park resource managers conducted a creel survey and rainbow trout sampling project on the Nonvianuk River, the major tributary of the Alagnak Wild River. Biological sampling also took place on the Alagnak River itself. Work was accomplished in close coordination with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game Sport Fish Division. While conducting the creel survey, the Park also educated rafters who were beginning their float of the river. The information gathered is being used in managing the sport fisheries of the area.

Grand Canyon Experimental Flood
(Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona)
A controlled "habitat-building" flood was released from Glen Canyon Dam for one week in late March, 1966. The flood was implemented as an experiment to determine if and how sediments stored on the bed of the Colorado River could be relocated to the margins of the river to recreate the sandbars and associated aquatic and riparian habitats which had been lost to progressive erosion since closure of the dam. Sandbars are critical not only for recreation and riparian vegetation, but because backwaters associated with sandbars support wetland vegetation and are used as rearing areas by juvenile fish, including the native Humpback Chub. The flood was very successful in rebuilding sandbars and aquatic habitats, although it was less successful in rejuvenating former backwater habitats lost to sedimentation. The flood had little, if any, adverse impacts to sensitive resources such as endangered fishes, trout populations, aquatic macroinvertebates, or cultural resources.

Elwha River Ecosystem Restoration Final Environmental Impact Statement:
(Olympic National Park, Washington)
The final Environmental Impact Statement on the Implementation of Ecosystem Restoration for the Elwha River in Olympic National Park was completed in November, 1996. The objective of ecosystem restoration will be to restore native salmon and steelhead runs in the Elwha River upstream of Elwha and Glines Canyon Dams. Implementation of the preferred alternative would involve the purchase and removal of the two private hydroelectric dams, and the restoration of the river and its riparian zone on the former reservoir beds. Dam removal would permit access for fish to upstream spawning habitats. It would also allow for upstream resupply of spawning gravels to downstream reaches. An active fish recovery plan would be implemented in conjunction with dam removal. Funding for project implementation needs to be approved by Congress.

◆ Category: <u>Public Access and Recreational Opportunities</u>

Recreational Fisheries Database
(Water Resources Division, Washington DC)
Efforts to compile a Recreational Fisheries Database were completed in FY96 with the assistance

of American Fisheries Society and project funding under a Cooperative Agreement with the Water Resources Division. Initiated in 1994, the database provides basic fishery statistics for all units of the National Park System. Some basic resource and public use statistics derived from preliminary analysis of the data are summarized in Table 2. The database will be updated continuously as new information is obtained and will undergo systematic servicewide revisions on a 5-year cycle.

Table 2: Basic Fishery Statistics for the National Park System
(Source: 1996 Recreational Fisheries Database)

Statistic Type	Value
Parks with Fishery Resources	169
Miles of Streams	47,786
Miles of Rivers	14,718
Number of Lakes	14,542
Acres of Lakes	1,829,300
Number of Ponds	19,277
Acres of Ponds	164,631
Number of Coastal Marine Acres	2,098,400
Number of Boat Ramps	429
Number of Handicapped Accessible Fishing Facilities	138
Number of Parks with National Fishing Week Programs	48
Number of Parks with Aquatic Education/Interpretive Programs	73

Fishing Access Improved to Lily Lake
(Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado)
As part of the Lily Lake Development Concept Plan implementation, approximately one-half of the handicapped access trail around the lake has been completed. This allows for both handicapped, and non-handicapped anglers to easily access the high quality Lily Lake fishery. This fishery contains a non-reproducing population of Greenback Cutthroat Trout. A local Trout Unlimited Chapter has received funding for a project entitled "Colorado Greenback Cutthroat Trout Recovery Project" as part of its Embrace a Stream Program. A significant component of the project is to develop a "Respect through Education" program featuring park fisheries with a focus on the Lily Lake.

◆ Category: Education, Interpretation, and Conservation Ethics

NPS Sponsors National Fishing Week Celebrations
The National Park Service is proud to be a member of the National Fishing Week Steering Committee and to participate in the annual celebration. In 1996, 48 units of the National Park System participated in or sponsored events in support of National Fishing Week. The National Park Service, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, the District of Columbia, and other partners on the Steering Committee, hosted the "National Event" at the pond in Constitution Gardens in Washington, D.C. Approximately 600 children from the District of Columbia and nearby schools in Maryland and Virginia, along with over 100 volunteers, participated in a Pathway to Fishing instructional program and an afternoon of supervised fishing.

Aquatic Resource Education Programs
Interpretation and education programs in the National Park System are well established and an important visitor program. Water quality issues, the need to conserve aquatic and fisheries resources, and the importance of aquatic systems to ecosystem health are common interpretive themes. Aquatic resource education and interpretive programs were provided by park interpreters in 73 national park units in 1996. This represents 43 percent of the 169 national park units supporting fisheries and aquatic resources.

◆ Category: Partnerships

NPS Units Participate in National Water-Quality Assessment Program
(Water Resources Division, Washington, DC)
In 1996 the National Park Service continued its partnership with the U.S. Geological Survey's National Water-Quality Assessment (NAWQA) Program. During the year each agency committed about $200,000 specifically to address park issue-driven, water quality questions in 11 parks located in 9 different NAWQA study basins. Park issues which were addressed included: endocrine system disruption in fish at Lake Mead National Recreation Area, urban development at Chattahoochee National Recreation Area, and river restoration at Yosemite National Park. Approximately 200 NPS units are located within NAWQA study basin boundaries and additional cooperative projects are planned for 1997.

NPS Joins RecFIN and ComFIN Networks
(Everglades National Park, Florida)
During 1996, the National Park Service's Southeast Region extended its commitment to the state-federal Recreational Fisheries Information Network (RecFIN) by signing an MOU to combine RecFIN(SE) with the Commercial Fisheries Information Network (ComFIN) which creates the Fisheries Information Network (FIN). This state-federal cooperative partnership for fishery management agencies in the Southeast plans to collect, manage, and disseminate statistical data and information on the recreational and commercial fisheries, including marine, estuarine, and anadromous species as well as shellfish of the Southeast Region.

Volunteers Construct Fish Habitat Structures
(Whiskeytown National Recreation Area, California)
California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) fisheries biologists had identified the Whiskeytown lakeshore as being particularly devoid of fish habitat during the normal winter drawdown. Members of the local chapter of the Black Bass Action Committee (BBAC) volunteered to organize their members and to donate materials and labor to help build and anchor fish habitat structures made out of manzanita brush. Approximately 25 members of the BBAC worked weekends to build and anchor approximately 50 structures measuring about 15 feet in diameter and four feet in height.

Belly River and St. Mary River Bull Trout
(Glacier National Park, Montana)
Resource managers at Glacier National Park are working with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, the Blackfoot Indian Tribe, the Alberta Environmental Protection Agency, Waterton Lakes National Park of Canada and the Blood Indian Nation of Alberta to assess the status of bull trout populations in the Belly River and St. Mary River drainages. Results of genetic testing of bull trout from Slide, Red Eagle and Cracker Lakes within the park suggest that these fish are related to those still present in the downstream fisheries. These fish may have either migrated or were stocked into these park waters from these eastside populations, not from populations west of the divide, as has been suggested by some fishery scientists.

Partnerships for Large Stream Monitoring
(Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Tennessee and North Carolina)
The Park's partnership with the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, the North Carolina Resources Commission, and fishery biologists from the Pisgah National Forest began as a basic program to collect baseline fisheries data. Assisted by student volunteers from Tennessee Technological University, the University of Tennessee, Western Carolina University and Haywood Community College, the effort has developed into an annual event that is eagerly anticipated by all partners. The scientific information gathered is used to inform Park managers, visitors, university classes and Trout Unlimited (TU) chapters of aquatic resource trends. Over the years, this partnership has resulted in thousands of volunteer hours for fishery management projects. In FY1996 alone, 1,299 volunteer hours were expended on fisheries projects. Perhaps the greatest benefit derived from this partnership has been with Trout Unlimited. Historically, the Park and TU were generally at odds over management philosophies of sport fishing. However, the development of this partnership has resulted in a positive relationship that is mutually beneficial. Volunteer work days have provided TU members with an understanding of stream fish community dynamics and the importance of each species within the ecosystem.

Greenback Cutthroat Trout Restoration
Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado
Rocky Mountain National Park has entered into a cooperative partnership with the Alpine Anglers Chapter of Trout Unlimited, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Colorado Division of Wildlife to enhance recovery activities of the Federally listed threatened Colorado greenback cutthroat trout. Trout Unlimited, through its Embrace A Stream Program, will provide $4,810 to support

the project. But perhaps the biggest contribution will be volunteer support to initiate visitor education efforts at the Lily Lake fishery. TU volunteers will also assist in the treatment of three sites in the park to remove exotic fish, and the collection of Greenback eggs and milt to provide trout for re-stocking and restoration.

Cooperative Fishery Management Plan
(Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Arizona and Utah)
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and Arizona Game and Fish Department completed and signed a Fish Management Plan for Glen Canyon National Recreation Area during 1996. The plan is structured on 5 habitat types each with different goals and management objectives and addresses 24 species including four(4) endangered species. The habitat types include flowing rivers (Colorado, San Juan, Dirty Devil, Escalante, Paria), river inflows, Lake Powell (163,000 acres), Lees Ferry tailwater (15.5 miles) and perennial/intermittent streams. Flowing rivers and inflow areas are managed primarily for native fish and native fish habitat while Lake Powell and the Lees Ferry tailwater are managed primarily for sport fish. The goals for streams presently address inventory and assessment needs. The plan addresses annual meetings and establishes a procedure to coordinate efforts ensuring that proper reviews and approvals are done in a timely manner. Workplans and research proposals for each agency and other researchers are evaluated against the plan's goals and then cooperatively approved. A complete list of Fishery Management Plans and Water Resources Management Plans adopted and/or in effect during FY1996 is summarized in Appendix II.

Appendix I

Listing of Fiscal Year 1996

Funded Fisheries and Related Projects

FISCAL YEAR 1996 FUNDED FISHERIES AND RELATED PROJECTS

Region	Park	Heritage Fisheries Goal	RecFish Plan Goal	Project Title	FY96 Funding ($1000's)
NORTHEAST	Acadia National Park	1	1	Evaluate Mercury Contamination in Aquatic Environment	75
	Acadia National Park	1	1	Develop Monitoring Protocols for Freshwater Resources	25.9
	Assateague Island Nat'l Seashore	1	1	Inventory Marine Benthos	6
	Cape Cod National Seashore	1	1	Manage Kettle Pond Aquatic Macrophytes	5.2
	Cape Cod National Seashore	1	1	Inventory Freshwater Fishes	20
	Delaware Water Gap NRA	2	1	Develop and Implement a Fishery Management Program	144
	Delaware Water Gap NRA	1	1	Monitor Aquatic Biological Parameters in River and Tributaries	50
	Delaware Water Gap NRA	1	1	Evaluate Hemlock Wooly Adelgid Impacts on Stream Ecosystem	4
	Delaware Water Gap NRA	2	1	Rehabilitate Habitat Improvement Structures in Tom's Creek	8
	Fire Island National Seashore	1	1	Monitor/Inventory Marine Estuarine Processes	2
	Fort Necessity Nat'l Battlefield	1	1	Manage Impondments	1
	Gateway NRA	1	1	Mange Ponds at Jamaica Bay National Wildlife Refuge	13.5
	Gateway NRA	1	1	Inventory Aquatic Vertebrates	2
	Gateway NRA	2	1	Increase Enforcement of Fish and Wildlife Regulations	12
	Gateway NRA	1	1	Protect clam populations of Jamaica Bay	33.7
	New River Gorge NR	1	1	Long Term Aquatic Resource Monitoring	41
	Shenandoah National Park	1	1	Study Acid Precipitation and its Impacts on Aquatic Communities	10
	Shenandoah National Park	1	1	Study Fish in Sensitive Habitats	2

FISCAL YEAR 1996 FUNDED FISHERIES AND RELATED PROJECTS

Region	Park	Heritage Fisheries Goal	RecFish Plan Goal	Project Title	FY96 Funding ($1000's)
	Shenandoah National Park	1	1	Monitor Fish	32.4
	Shenandoah National Park	1	1	Monitor Aquatic Macroinvertebrates	30.7
	Shenandoah National Park	2	1	Enforce Fisheries Regulations	41
	Shenandoah National Park	1	1	Understand 1995 Flood Event - Establish New Baselines	15
	Upper Delaware Scenic River	1	1	Monitor Aquatic Macroinvertebrates	10
SUBTOTAL					574.4
CAPITAL					
	Antietam National Battlefield	1	1	Stream Habitat Restoration Project (Livestock Fencing)	9.8
	Catoctin Mountain Park	2	1	Manage Recreational Fishing in Big Hunting Creek	8
	Catoctin Mountain Park	2	1	Establish Fisheries Database	0.9
	Catoctin Mountain Park	1	1	Protect Native Trout Populations	2.5
	Catoctin Mountain Park	1	1	Stream Habitat Improvement	1.3
	National Capital Parks	1	1	Monitor Aquatic Resources of Kenilworth Marsh	28
SUBTOTAL					50.5
SOUTHEAST					
	Everglades National Park	2	4	Marine Sportfish Monitoring Project	96
	Everglades National Park	1	1	Develop a Physiological Condition Index for Spotted Seatrout	5
	Great Smoky Mountains NP	2	1	Conduct Angler Surveys	3

FISCAL YEAR 1996 FUNDED FISHERIES AND RELATED PROJECTS

Region	Park	Heritage Fisheries Goal	RecFish Plan Goal	Project Title	FY96 Funding ($1000's)
	Great Smoky Mountains NP	1	1	Implement Brook Trout Reclamation Plan	5.2
	Great Smoky Mountains NP	1	1	Inventory and Monitor Fish Populations	55
	Great Smoky Mountains NP	1	1	Restore Brook Trout in Lost Botton Creek	12.5
	Great Smoky Mountains NP	1	1	Restoration of Mannis Branch	40
	Great Smoky Mountains NP	1	1	Assessment of the Use of Chemicals for Brook Trout Restoration	15
	Kings Mountain NMP	1	1	Develop Species Checklist for Freshwater Fishes	0.3
	Timucuan Ecol. Preserve & HP	1	1	Define Nekton Faunal Baseline	27.5
SUBTOTAL					259.5
MIDWEST					
	Isle Royale National Park	1	1	Establish a Fisheries Database	50
	Isle Royale National Park	1	1	Establish a Water Quality/Zooplankton Database	19.3
	Pictured Rocks Nat'l Lakeshore	1	1	Fisheries Habitat Restoration at Beaver Lake	20
	Pictured Rocks Nat'l Lakeshore	3	4	Participate in Interagency Sea Lamprey Control Program	0.5
	Pictured Rocks Nat'l Lakeshore	1	1	Conduct Baseline Inventory of Stream Invertebrates	10
	Pictured Rocks Nat'l Lakeshore	1	1	Inventory and Monitor Fish in Lakes and Streams	10
	Saint Croix Nat'l Scenic River	1	1	Develop Protocols for Relocation of Threatened Native Mussels	70
	Voyageurs National Park	1	1	Implement a Fishery Management Program	200
SUBTOTAL					379.8

FISCAL YEAR 1996 FUNDED FISHERIES AND RELATED PROJECTS

Region	Park	Heritage Fisheries Goal	RecFish Plan Goal	Project Title	FY96 Funding ($1000's)
INTERMOUNTAIN					
	Pecos NHP	1	1	Establish Monitoring Program for Riverine Ecosystem	0.5
	Rocky Mountain National Park	1	1	Restoration of Hidden Valley Creek (Greenback Cutthroat Trout)	35
	Rocky Mountain National Park	2	1	Fisheries Management - Manage Lily Pond	2
	Yellowstone National Park	2	1	Manage Fisheries and Recreational Fishing	90
SUBTOTAL					127.5
PACIFIC WEST					
	Golden Gate NRA	1	1	Restoration of Redwood Creek	8
	Golden Gate NRA	1	1	Monitor Tidewater Goby Populations	5
	Golden Gate NRA	1	1	Monitor Intertidal Resources	5
	Golden Gate NRA	1	1	Inventory and Monitor Aquatic Resources	20
	Golden Gate NRA	1	1	Mountain Lake Management	12
	Golden Gate NRA	1	1	Coho Salmon and Steelhead Preservation	20
	John Day Fossil Beds NM	1	1	Reduce Streambank Erosion and Improve Riparian Areas	3
	Lassen Volcanic NP	1	1	Monitor Aquatic Ecosystems	10
	Mount Rainier National Park	1	4	Develop Fishery Management Plan	5
	Mount Rainier National Park	1	1	Inventory and Monitor Aquatic Resources	15
	Mount Rainier National Park	1	1	Assess Exotic Fish Removal Techniques	5

FISCAL YEAR 1996 FUNDED FISHERIES AND RELATED PROJECTS

Region	Park	Heritage Fisheries Goal	RecFish Plan Goal	Project Title	FY96 Funding ($1000's)
	North Cascades National Park	3	4	Cooperative Management of Skagit River Fisheries	6
	North Cascades National Park	1	1	Protect Anadromous Fish Populations	5
	North Cascades National Park	1	1	Assess Stream Resident Fish Populations	9
	North Cascades National Park	1	1	Hydropower Mitigation Efforts	4
	North Cascades National Park	1	1	Monitor Fish Populations in Skagit River Reservoir	3
	Olympic National Park	2	1	Inventory and Monitor Fish Populations and Recreational Fishing	51
	Olympic National Park	1	1	Develop Monitoring Protocols for Small Streams	22
	Olympic National Park	1	1	Monitor Intertidal Baitfish (surf smelt) and Shellfish	9.4
	Olympic National Park	1	1	Inventory Olympic Mudminnows	9.3
	Redwood National Park	1	1	Fish Assemplages in Tributaries - Importance of Physical Barriers	14.3
	Redwood National Park	1	1	Evaluation of the Mill Creek Watershed	2.1
	Redwood National Park	1	1	Stream Restoration	18.5
	Redwood National Park	1	1	Redwood Creek Estuary Research and Management	43
	Redwood National Park	1	1	Redwood Creek Fisheries Inventory and Monitoring	25
	Redwood National Park	1	1	Summer Steelhead Population Assessment and Research	3
	Yosemite National Park	3	4	Manage a Cooperative Aquatic Program	3.8
	Yosemite National Park	1	1	Conduct Microbiota Inventory of the Merced River	5

FISCAL YEAR 1996 FUNDED FISHERIES AND RELATED PROJECTS

Region	Park	Heritage Fisheries Goal	RecFish Plan Goal	Project Title	FY96 Funding ($1000's)
	Yosemite National Park	1	1	Aquatic Ecosystem and Fisheries Management Program Admin.	8
SUBTOTAL					349.4
ALASKA					
	Aniakchak National Preserve	1	1	Manage Consumptive Uses (including fishing)	2.8
	Glacier Bay NP&P	1	1	Develop Fishery Monitoring Protocols	45
	Glacier Bay NP&P	1	1	Contemporary Human Use and Behavior of Fishers	60
	Katmai National Park & Pres.	1	1	Monitor Fish Populations	18
	Katmai National Park & Pres.	1	1	Study Salmon and Rainbow Trout Populations	55
	Lake Clark National Park & Pres.	1	1	Deveop Inventory and Annual Monitoring Program	59.5
SUBTOTAL					240.3
WASO	Water Resources Division	2	1	Develop Servicewide Recreational Fisheries Database	4
	Water Resources Division	1	1	Develop Conservation Plan for Coastal and Pelagic Sharks	2
SUBTOTAL					6.0
SERVICE TOTAL					1,987.7

Appendix II: National Park Units with Fishery Management Plans and/or Water Resources Management Plans

Park Name	NPS Region	State	Fishery Management Plan (date adopted)	Water Resources Management Plan (date adopted)
Big Bend National Park	IMR	TX	-	1996
Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area	IMR	MT	-	1996
Big Cypress National Preserve	SER	FL	-	1996
Buffalo National River	MWR	AR	1995	-
Cape Cod National Seashore	NER	MA	-	1981
Colonial National Historical Park	NER	VA	-	1994
Congaree Swamp National Monument	SER	SC	-	1996
Curecanti National Recreation Area	IMR	CO	-	1996
Fire Island National Seashore	NER	NY	-	1992(b)
Fort Clatsop National Memorial	PWR	OR	-	1994(b)
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area	IMR	AZ,UT	1996	1987
Grand Canyon National Park	IMR	AZ	-	1984
Great Basin National Park	IMR	NV	-	1994
Great Smoky Mountains National Park	SER	TN,NC	1995 (a)	-
Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site	NER	PA	-	1993
Jewell Cave National Monument	MWR	SD	-	1994(b)
Lake Mead National Recreation Area	IMR	NV	1990 (a)	-
Montezuma Castle National Monument	IMR	AZ	-	1992
Morristown National Historical Park	NER	NJ	-	1993(b)
Mount Rainier National Park	PWR	WA	-	1987
Organ Pipe National Monument	IMR	AZ	-	1992
Pecos National Historical Park	IMR	NM	-	1995
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore	MWR	MI	1995	-
Point Reyes National Seashore	PWR	CA	-	1995 (a)
Redwood National Park	PWR	CA	-	1985
Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Park	PWR	CA	-	1984
Timucan Ecological & Historic Preserve	SER	FL	-	1996
Tuzigoot National Monument	IMR	AZ	-	1992

(a) -these plans are in draft form

(b)- these plans are final water resource scoping reports

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

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