

## Alternative B

Alternative B would incorporate all of the management actions that are “Common to All” as previously described, plus the following alternative-specific actions.

Alternative B	
Cultural Resources	Cultural Landscapes – Alternative B
	<p>Management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Park staff would use a variety of techniques to enhance visitor understanding of the cultural landscape, including but not limited to delineating non-extant historic building sites and other landscape features.</li> <li>▪ Park staff would conduct additional research including historical research to provide better understanding of park resource and new interpretation information for visitors.</li> </ul> <p>English Camp:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The park would partially restore and enlarge the Sandwith orchard to approximately one acre to better portray the extent of the orchard during the encampment period. The park would replant historically accurate fruit trees in gaps to maintain the late 19th century character of the orchard.</li> <li>▪ The park would rehabilitate the Crook family orchard to give visitors an improved understanding of the role and activities of the Crook family. The orchard would remain the same size in acreage, but gaps would be filled in with historically accurate trees to depict an early 20th century orchard.</li> <li>▪ Information regarding treatment of the orchards was derived from recent research and past planning efforts.</li> </ul> <p>American Camp:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The historic prairie would be restored within the cultural landscape to enhance the native species composition and visual quality of the prairie as it existed during the encampment period. This treatment is consistent with the historic landscape report and the cultural landscape inventory.</li> </ul>
	Archaeological And Historic Resources – Alternative B
	<p>Management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Similar to Alternative A, management direction would continue to place emphasis on preservation of the existing historic buildings and structures that are included on the NPS list of classified structures. No historic buildings from the encampment period would be repatriated to the camps.</li> </ul> <p>English Camp:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The barracks would continue to be preserved and used as the primary visitor contact station and for special events.</li> <li>▪ The Crook house would undergo hazardous materials remediation so that the house could eventually be adaptively reused. The Crook house would be adaptively reused as a visitor contact facility on the ground floor and administrative use on the second floor.</li> <li>▪ The blockhouse would continue to be open to the public for viewing and the hospital and commissary would continue to be interpreted as exterior exhibits.</li> </ul> <p>American Camp:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The laundress’ quarters and the officers’ quarters would continue to be viewed and interpreted as exterior exhibits.</li> </ul>

## Alternative B

	<p><b>Museum Collections – Alternative B</b></p> <p>Management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Adequate space for a collections study room would be provided in the newly constructed visitor center north of the redoubt. The study room would contain important natural and cultural resource items. Cultural resources would be from the prehistory and the historic military era, including some non-military items from locations such as San Juan Town. These collections will aid park staff in preparing interpretive and other special event programs to the public.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Natural Resources</b></p>	<p><b>Vegetation, Including Special Status Species– Alternative B</b></p> <p>Management actions:</p> <p>American Camp:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Same as common to all alternatives, plus the prairie, a threatened resource in Puget Sound, would be restored to enhance the historic scene and provide habitat for critical prairie plant and animal species. This restoration effort would include continued use of prescribed fire as a management tool in maintaining the prairie.</li> <li>▪ The vegetation on Mitchell Hill has been heavily altered, primarily from timber harvest. If acquired, the NPS would manage the forest to promote progression toward a multiple species stand more characteristic of natural forest succession, similar to what is done elsewhere in the park where farming or forestry occurred prior to acquisition.</li> </ul> <p><b>Wildlife, Including Special Status Species – Alternative B</b></p> <p>Management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Park staff would expand interpretation for visitors to include topics on wildlife in the park and the impacts of invasive species on park resources.</li> </ul> <p><b>Coastal Water Resources And Hydrologic Systems – Alternative B</b></p> <p>Management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Park staff would seek to manage the intertidal areas through partnerships with DNR and others. The park would encourage DNR to provide free conservation easements on tidelands connected to park land for consistent management.</li> <li>▪ Park staff would work to inform visitors about the value of bays and surface and subsurface water quality in the watershed through a variety of interpretive media to increase protection and awareness of water related issues.</li> </ul> <p><b>Geologic Resources – Alternative B</b></p> <p>Management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Same as “common to all”.</li> </ul> <p><b>Air Quality– Alternative B</b></p> <p>Management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Same as “common to all”.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Visitor Experience</b></p>	<p><b>Interpretation and Education– Alternative B</b></p> <p>Management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Off-island interpretation would be enhanced by partnering with Washington State Ferries and Washington State Parks to locate interpretive exhibits on ferries and state park lands.</li> <li>▪ Park staff would enhance interpretation of both cultural and natural interpretive themes through more extensive facilities open to the public and through additional exhibits and programs.</li> </ul>

## Alternative B

- The park would explore ways to partner with various communities and organizations, such as Spring Street School, home school groups, OMSI, Earth Corps and with fifth grade history school programs on the island. This partnership would enhance personal education and interpretation of the park's stories to others through outreach, including additional web resources, traveling kits, or curriculum guides.

- The park would develop a visitor use management plan.

English Camp:

- Park staff would develop materials for interpreting the orchards at English Camp.

### **Recreation– Alternative B**

Management actions:

- The NPS would improve existing park roads (such as widening shoulders) for bicycle use. If additional land were acquired, park staff would partner with bicycle user groups to establish and maintain bicycle trails and enforce proper use of trails.
- The NPS would study existing recreational uses and develop a visitor use management plan for any new land parcels acquired, consistent with the recreational uses within the park. Any new trails added to the park from acquired parcels would be managed for non-motorized uses.
- Park staff would partner with San Juan County to establish new long distance trail connections such as the county's proposed old military road trail linking the two camps. Various routes would be considered.

English Camp:

- A kayak/canoe landing would be developed on the Westcott Bay shoreline near the park's north boundary and connect to the existing internal trail system.
- The NPS would continue to allow compatible, non-motorized use along the multi-use trails at Mitchell Hill, if acquired.
- The park would establish an ADA trail between the Crook house and the parade ground for persons with disabilities.
- The park would work with partners to establish a trail to connect Roche Harbor with the park's administrative road.

### **Scenic Resources – Alternative B**

Management actions:

- New facilities would be constructed with photovoltaic systems, as possible and would be compatible with scenic resources. Outdoor lighting on buildings would be designed and directed appropriately to minimize light pollution, such as using motion sensors and fixtures with lower lumen ratings.

### **Soundscapes – Alternative B**

Management actions:

- The park would conduct baseline acoustic monitoring through the NPS soundscapes program.

## **Socioeconomics**

### **Socioeconomics – Alternative B**

Management actions:

- Same as "common to all."

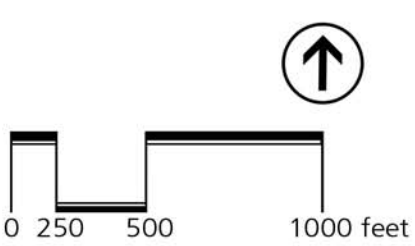
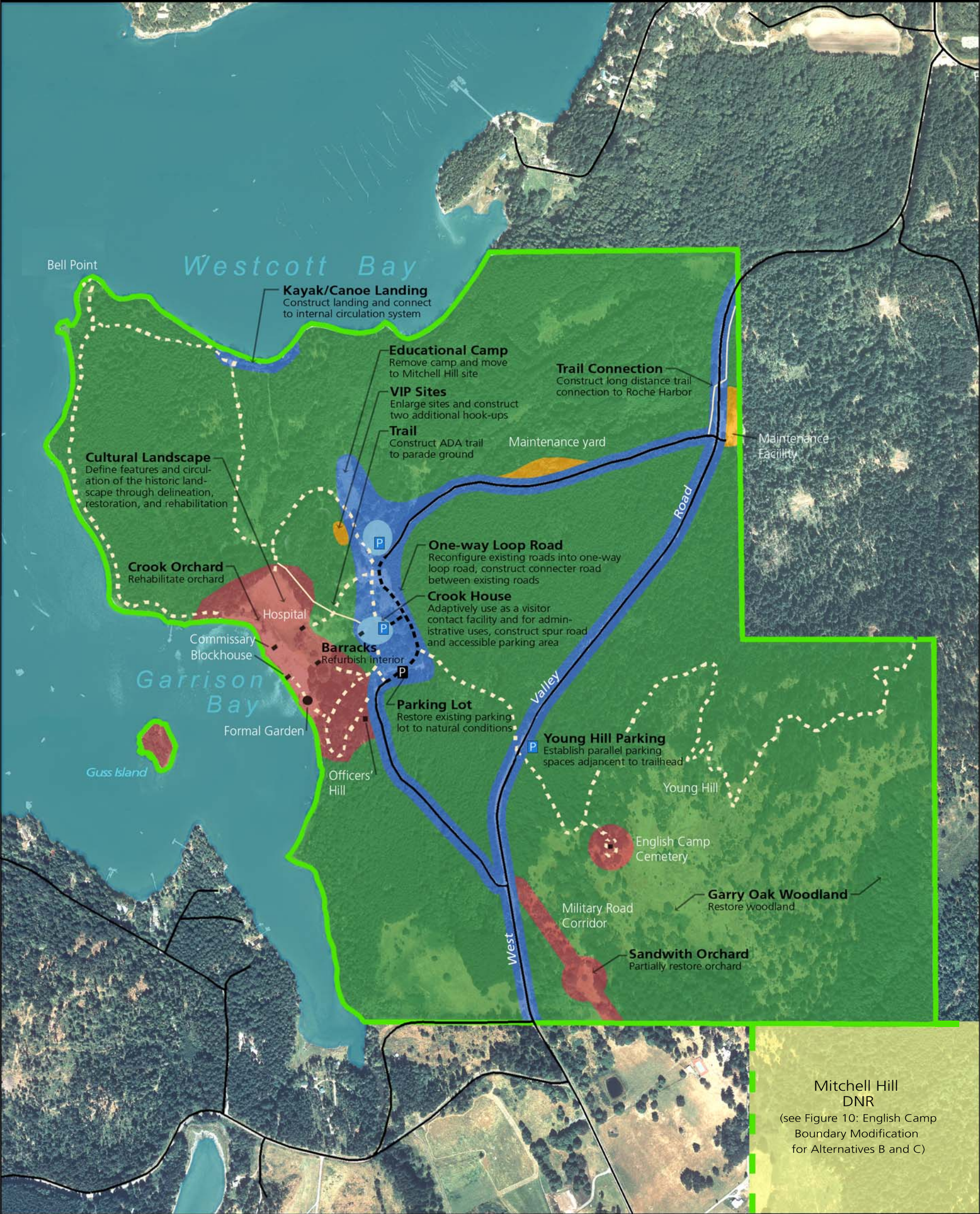
## Alternative B

<b>Facilities</b>	<b>Facilities – Alternative B</b> <p>Management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ NPS staff would explore opportunities to partner with groups such as the Chamber of Commerce or Visitors Bureau in the creation of an island visitor information center in Friday Harbor.</li> </ul> <p>English Camp:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Crook house would be rehabilitated as a visitor contact facility on the ground floor and administrative use on the second floor. Visitors would be directed first to the Crook house from the parking lot to receive information about the encampment period and information about the Crook family before walking downhill into the historic core of the park.</li> <li>▪ The VIP sites would be enlarged to provide privacy and two additional hook-ups.</li> <li>▪ The educational camp would be relocated to Mitchell Hill, if the land is acquired. Otherwise, the camp would remain in its present location.</li> </ul> <p>American Camp:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The 1979 double-wide trailer serving as the temporary visitor center would be removed and a new, enlarged visitor center would be constructed north of the redoubt behind an existing grove of trees. This location would allow the visitor to be closer to the historic core of the park. The visitor center would be a sustainable building design, approximately 5,400 square feet and include space for educational exhibits and a collections study room.</li> <li>▪ A new parking lot and access road would be sited north of the new visitor center.</li> <li>▪ Once the existing temporary visitor center is removed, a small covered maintenance storage area approximately 1000 square feet would be developed and maintained at the existing visitor center site to supplement the facility at English Camp.</li> <li>▪ The fire camp would be formalized along Cattle Point Road north of the visitor center.</li> <li>▪ The VIP sites at American Camp would be maintained.</li> </ul>
<b>Transportation, Access, and Circulation</b>	<b>Transportation, Access, and Circulation– Alternative B</b> <p>Management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All the following actions would take into consideration preservation of historic road remnants and circulation patterns through compatible uses such as trails and linkages to significant resources within the camps.</li> </ul> <p>English Camp:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The road system would be reconfigured as a one-way loop by connecting the entrance road with the administrative road, following the existing historic road alignment where possible. Vehicles would continue to enter at the existing entrance but exit along the existing administrative road onto West Valley Road.</li> <li>▪ A new main parking lot would be constructed to the north of the Crook house. The existing parking lot would be restored to natural conditions.</li> <li>▪ A road spur would be developed that would access the rear of the Crook house. Two to three ADA parking spaces would be provided adjacent to the Crook house.</li> <li>▪ Several parallel parking spaces would be created along West Valley Road adjacent to the trailhead to Young Hill and the cemetery.</li> </ul> <p>American Camp:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The non-historic existing road to the redoubt would be converted to a trail. The existing redoubt parking lot would be restored to natural conditions. A small parking lot would be constructed at the redoubt road where it intersects Pickett's Lane.</li> <li>▪ A road spur would be constructed off Cattle Point Road leading to the new visitor center. The road spur would end in a parking lot north of the visitor center. The parking lot would be designed for approximately 30 visitor parking spaces, including three ADA parking spaces. A pull-through for large recreational vehicles would be provided.</li> </ul>

## Alternative B

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The existing paved road into the existing visitor center would be closed to the public, but maintained as an access road to the proposed maintenance storage area.</li> <li>▪ The parking lots at South Beach and Fourth of July Beach would be reconfigured, and possibly expanded, for increased visitor use.</li> <li>▪ The parking lot for Jakle's Lagoon and Mount Finlayson would be reconfigured to include a few additional parking spaces and a restroom facility.</li> </ul>
<b>Research</b>	<b>Research - Alternative B</b> Management actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Same as "common to all".</li> </ul>
<b>Park Boundary and Land Protection</b>	<b>Park Boundary and Land Protection– Alternative B</b> Management actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The park would develop appropriate resource and interpretive documents for newly acquired land.</li> <li>▪ Development around the park has the potential for negative impacts on a variety of park resources, particularly historic views, and water quality and quantity. Some of these negative impacts are already occurring. The park would work collaboratively with the county and others to address neighborhood development and its affect on park viewsheds, and water resources.</li> </ul> English Camp: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The National Park Service would request appropriation of funds needed to acquire Mitchell Hill (312.32 acres). Mitchell Hill contains part of the original historic military road spur and potentially other artifacts dating to the encampment period.</li> </ul> American Camp: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The boundary at American Camp would be modified to encompass an adjacent 27.32 acres of BLM land, which is managed by DNR through a lease. It would also include the 10.29-acre cattle point interpretive area, two DNR tracts totaling 78.61 acres contiguous to the park called the Cattle Point Natural Resources Conservation Area, and a private 1.9-acre parcel. Historically, these tracts along with American Camp were part of the original military reservation. These properties also encompass part of the same critical dune and forest ecosystem shared by NPS and would extend public shoreline access and coastline protection along the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The boundary adjustment would provide consistent management standards for both cultural and natural resource protection and recreational use.</li> <li>▪ The boundary expansion would not include the Third Lagoon Preserve, a 20.08-acre San Juan County Land Bank/DNR property managed for public use.</li> </ul>

Alternative B:  
Management Zones and Schematic Design for English Camp  
San Juan Island NHP Draft GMP/EIS



Produced by: National Park Service, Pacific West Region, Seattle, Washington  
Data Sources: NPS - DOQs (1997), management zones, NPS boundary, roads, trails

**Figure 8**  
Date Created: October 2007

Alternative B: Management Zones, Boundary Modification, and Schematic Design for American Camp  
San Juan Island NHP Draft GMP/EIS



**Figure 9**  
Produced by: National Park Service, Pacific West Region - Seattle  
Date Created: October 2007  
Data Sources: NPS - DOQs (1997), management zones, NPS boundary, roads, trails  
San Juan County - parcels  
USGS DOQ (1990)

## Development Cost Estimates

The NPS development cost estimates are \$11,885,000 to implement Alternative B over the next 15-20 years. Included in these costs is approximately \$4,400,000 for a new permanent visitor center. Meeting the long-range development needs of the park would not just rely upon federal appropriated funds. A variety of other public and private sector funding sources could be sought by the park to assist in implementation efforts. Other parks have successfully found partners to help with funding major projects, and some of the costs associated with actions in this alternative may prove to be less expensive when donated materials, labor, and other support are forthcoming. Costs are expressed in gross construction dollars and include design, compliance, and supplemental services.

These costs are based upon general “class C” estimates of site development. These estimates are not intended to be used for budgetary purposes. These costs should only be used for relative comparison of the alternatives proposed in the GMP. Prior to submitting funding requests for the design and construction phases, “class B” estimates are required, based upon detailed site design that will provide decisions about facility size and cost. Costs are expressed in 2007 dollars and phased over 15-20 years.

## Park Operations

### Staffing for Alternative B

This alternative calls for five additional full-time staff positions over Alternative A for a total of fourteen to carry out the operational responsibilities of the park over the next 15-20 years. In addition, there would be three part-time positions over Alternative A: one seasonal interpretation/education positions, one seasonal maintenance position, and one seasonal resource specialist position.

Outside of the existing staff, the park currently pays for part-time curatorial services provided by North Cascades National Park where most of the park’s collection is located. Alternative B would add the equivalent of one full-time journeyman level curator position which would be apportioned between North Cascades National Park and San Juan Island National Historical Park.

Total staffing under Alternative B is shown in the following table and includes additional staffing which would be needed for managing the proposed boundary additions.

### Additional full-time staff positions under Alternative B:

- Two interpretation/education positions
- One maintenance position
- One visitor protection (law enforcement) position
- One journeyman level curator position (equivalent FTE)

### Additional part-time/seasonal staff positions under Alternative B:

- One interpretation/education position
- One maintenance position
- One resource specialist/plant ecologist position

### Operating Base for Alternative B

The addition of five full-time staff and three part-time seasonal positions would add approximately \$355,000 to the operating base for Alternative B. Additional administrative costs for equipment and supplies at the Crook house and the permanent visitor center would amount to approximately \$15,000.

Total operating costs for Alternative B would be \$1,095,000 per year (in 2007 dollars). Alternative B would cost \$370,000 more in annual operating costs than Alternative A.

## Staffing Under Alternative B

Administration	Maintenance	Interpretation/Education	Resource Management And Visitor Protection	Total Staff
3 Permanent	3 Permanent	4 Permanent	4 Permanent	14 Total
	(1 New)	(2 New)	(2 New)	
0 Seasonal	2 Seasonal	2 Seasonal	2 Seasonal	6 Total
	(1 New)	(1 New)	(1 New)	
<b>3 Total</b>	<b>5 Total</b>	<b>6 Total</b>	<b>6 Total</b>	<b>20 Total</b>

The implementation of the approved plan (no matter which alternative is selected) will depend on future funding, Service-wide priorities, and partnership funds, time, and effort. The approval of a GMP does not guarantee that funding and staff needed to implement the plan will be forthcoming. Full implementation of the GMP could be many years into the future.

## Asset Management

At American Camp, a permanent visitor center would be built north of the redoubt to replace the 1979 double-wide trailer presently in use at American Camp. Though this would be a new building, the construction of a sustainable design building would offset many of the energy use and maintenance costs of a traditional building, and definitely one such as the existing 1979 double-wide trailer. The addition of a covered maintenance storage at the location of the existing visitor center would add one additional asset at American Camp.

At English Camp, the Crook house would be rehabilitated as a visitor contact facility with exhibits on the ground floor and administrative use on the second floor. As mentioned in the discussion on asset management in the No Action Alternative, the Crook house has a high asset priority index value (See Chapter 5 “Affected Environment,” “Existing Park Development and Programs”) meaning it contributes significantly to the mission of the park, but is in poor condition. There are identified funding needs of approximately \$275,000 of deferred maintenance on the Crook house. The cost of bringing the condition of the Crook house up to meet preservation standards supporting both visitor and park staff use is estimated to be approximately \$1,300,000 (NPS class C estimates).

## Boundary Modification

The proposed boundary additions for Alternative B are shown on Figures 8 and 10 for English Camp and Figure 9 for American Camp.

At English Camp, Alternative B would add the Mitchell Hill property to the park boundary. This property is served by a dedicated easement for an existing access road and right-of-way, which is a legal appurtenance to the DNR property from West Valley Road.

At American Camp, Alternative B would add three DNR properties, a Bureau of Land Management

(BLM) property, and a private parcel, but not the co-owned San Juan County Land Bank property.

Language in the legislation for San Juan Islands National Historical Park specifically states. “That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire on behalf of the United States by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or by exchange, lands, interests in lands, and such other property on San Juan Island, Puget Sound, state of Washington, as the Secretary may deem necessary for the purpose of interpreting and preserving the sites of the American and English camps on the island, and of commemorating the historic events that occurred from 1853 to 1871 on the island in connection with the final settlement of the Oregon Territory boundary dispute, including the so called Pig War of 1859. Lands or interests therein owned by the state of Washington or a political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation.”

This park enabling legislation thus provides the Secretary of the Interior with the legislative authority to make the determination for the park boundaries to include land adjustments at both American and English camps as described in Alternative B. With this legislative authority, the Mitchell Hill property at English Camp and the other areas in the Cattle Point area at American Camp that are proposed to be included as part of the park, are sufficiently authorized to modify the park boundary, as long as the Secretary of the Interior deems it necessary, and funding is available. In the case of state owned land, the land can only be acquired by the NPS by donation from the state of Washington.

Inclusion of Washington State land parcels 3, 4 and 7 at American Camp that are managed by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR), may occur through a donation of these lands to the park. Washington DNR has expressed a preliminary interest in doing so. Until that donation is completed, the Washington DNR would retain ownership and work with the park and other parties to ensure compatible management.

These proposed American Camp additions were part of the original military reservation where joint occupation activities took place. They are part of the landscape setting crucial to understanding the story. Having these lands would allow the NPS to better interpret the park story by allowing public trail access to these sites. It also provides for a continuous protected coastline and coordinated management

# English Camp: Boundary Modification for Alternatives B & C

San Juan Island National Historical Park GMP/EIS



- Existing Park Boundary
- Proposed Boundary Addition
- Primary Road
- Secondary Road

0 1,000 2,000  
Feet



**Figure 10**

Produced by: National Park Service  
PWRO-Seattle GIS Group

Date Created: February 28, 2007

Data Sources: NPS - lakes, existing park boundary,  
proposed park boundary,  
roads, shoreline  
USGS - shaded relief

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involving a single public ownership from South Beach around to the eastern portion of Cattle Point. The lands proposed for addition to the park are currently managed by the Washington state DNR and the Bureau of Land Management. Current management of these lands do not relate to the park's period of significance, and, while social trails now exist, the agencies have never established or maintained formal trails for public use on these properties.

The DNR lands at Mitchell Hill at English Camp, involve a different land classification status within DNR because of the property's status as School Trust land. In this instance, given the state's fiduciary trust responsibilities to the Washington State Education Fund, the State interest in the Mitchell Hill site would need to be purchased, most likely by a third-party non-governmental entity (such as a land trust). Subject to available funds, the third-party entity would then be compensated by the federal government and title would then be conveyed to the park. The culmination of this transaction would not only benefit the park and the public, it would also benefit the state school construction fund and Washington State school programs. The National Park Service would request an appropriation from Congress through the Land and Water Conservation Fund or other sources in order to secure the funds necessary to purchase the Mitchell Hill property from the third-party non-governmental entity. The Washington DNR is actively seeking to divest itself of its remaining school trust properties in San Juan County and supports the ultimate acquisition of Mitchell Hill by the park. The addition of the Mitchell Hill to the English Camp unit of the park provides for the important protection of portions of known locations of the historic military road that linked English and American camps, protects one of the oldest stands of Garry oak in the San Juan Islands, and provides for enhanced recreational opportunities for public use and enjoyment of the site through a network of trails linking other portions of the park to the island-wide trail system.

### English Camp

Mitchell Hill property (DNR-state of Washington)  
312.32 acres



### American Camp

(Parcels 1 and 2 are not included in the boundary modification for Alternative B.)

Parcel 3 (DNR-state of Washington) 39.84 acres  
 Parcel 4 (DNR) 38.77 acres  
 Parcel 5 (BLM-federal) 27.32 acres  
 Parcel 6 (private landowner) 1.9 acres  
 Parcel 7 (DNR) 10.29 acres

The NPS would seek donation for parcels 3, 4, and 7 at American Camp. For parcel 5, federal land managed by BLM, an administrative transfer would be proposed by the Secretary of the Interior. Opportunities for purchase of parcel 6 would be explored with the private landowner on a willing seller basis only.

The entire boundary addition would include 430.35 acres.

## ALTERNATIVE C—PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

Alternative C, the Preferred Alternative, would broaden the scope of resource management and interpretation programs to emphasize the connections and interrelationships between the park's natural and cultural resources. New facilities, trails and programs would provide opportunities for visitors to understand the importance of the park's natural resources in defining the cultural landscapes and influencing the settlement and historic events of San Juan Island. This alternative was selected by the GMP planning team using the Choosing by Advantages method. It combines several actions from Alternatives A and B; the preferred actions were objectively chosen for their advantages over other similar actions in the other alternatives.

The key components of Alternative C are as follows:

- The Crook house at English Camp would be stabilized, preserved, and used as an exterior exhibit with interpretive signs and displays that tell the story of the Crook family era.
- The hospital would be rehabilitated and opened to the public for interpretation.
- The educational camp would be relocated at English Camp along the administrative road and set back in the woods.
- The prairie would be restored using native plant species.
- The 1979 double-wide trailer serving as a temporary visitor center at American Camp would be removed and replaced with a permanent visitor center at the existing site, allowing for improved exhibits and staff space.
- In the Officer's Quarters duplex, half would be rehabilitated for use as an interpretive exhibit that shows a typical officers' quarters and the other half would be available for research and academic study.
- A portion of the military-era collections would be relocated to a collections study room at either park headquarters or at the visitor center making it easily accessible to park staff. The NPS would maintain the majority of pre-history collections at the University of Washington's Burke Museum in Seattle. Important natural resource items would also be included in the collections study room.

- Historic buildings from the encampment period existing on the island would be repatriated back to their original location within the camps. This would occur only if the historic buildings could be authenticated and if they possess historical integrity.
- The park would work to acquire and manage the intertidal zone within the park by exchanging tidelands with DNR. Park staff would work with the county and others to establish a Marine Preserve at both camps to be managed by the county's Marine Resources Committee and partners.
- The park would propose boundary adjustments at both English Camp and American Camp similar to Alternative B, but would also include the Third Lagoon Preserve, co-managed by San Juan County Land Bank and DNR.

### Management Zones

The management zoning for Alternative C includes the following zones: Administrative, Cultural, Natural, and Visitor Services. In applying zones for Alternative C, the management zones were placed on the ground in the following locations.

At English Camp, the Cultural Zone would be larger than in Alternative B. It would include all the area from Alternative B in addition to the area around the Crook house. There would be no new road connections or parking area at the Crook house. The Visitor Services Zone would be limited to the existing publicly accessible roads and a new area along the administrative road for an educational camp. The administrative road itself would be zoned Administrative. The majority of the acreage at English Camp would fall under the Natural Zone.

At American Camp, the Cultural Zone would be confined to the area representing the core of the historic scene. It would be similar to the zoning in Alternative B, but would not include the majority of the area between Cattle Point Road and the redoubt. The Visitor Services Zone would also be more limited in size than Alternative B, and would predominantly include the existing roads, parking areas, and current visitor center area. Two small areas would be zoned Administrative to accommodate park operations: the VIP sites and the fire camp. The Natural Zone would be expanded in size from Alternative B to

include an area between Cattle Point Road and the redoubt, as well as an area around Fourth of July Beach. (See Figure 10: English Camp: Boundary Modification for Alternatives for Alternatives B and C, and Figure 11: Alternative C: Management Zones and Schematic Design for English Camp. See also Figure 12: Alternative C: Management Zones, Boundary Modification, and Schematic Design for American Camp after the “Alternative C” table.)

