

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Rehabilitation of the Fort Clatsop Visitor Center and Associated Septic System

2020

Introduction

This Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) documents the decision of the National Park Service (NPS) to adopt the preferred alternative in the Rehabilitation of the Visitor Center and Associated Septic System Environmental Assessment (EA), which is Alternative B: *Rehabilitate Outdated Visitor Center and Construct New Septic System* (Proposed Action/Preferred Alternative). This alternative was evaluated against Alternative A: *No Action*. These were the two alternatives fully analyzed in the EA. This FONSI documents the NPS determination that no significant impacts to the quality of the human environment will occur from the rehabilitation of the Visitor Center and the construction of the new septic system.

Selected Alternative and Rational for the Decision

The NPS selected Alternative B, the preferred alternative, because it best meets the purpose and need of the project. The selected alternative consists of all actions described as proposed in the EA – there are no modifications based on public comment or agency scoping.

Under the selected alternative, the park will rehabilitate outdated systems in the Visitor Center and construct a new septic system for the Visitor Center. This will result in a temporary disruption of usual visitor services, but will allow for a more safe and accessible visitor experience in the long term. The selected alternative best protects the areas natural and cultural resources, and human health and safety. The following discussion is a summary of key elements of the project.

Purpose and Need for Federal Action

The purpose of this action is to rehabilitate the Fort Clatsop Visitor Center and its associated septic field to improve visitor enjoyment and to improve health, safety, energy efficiency, and cultural resource protection.

The need for this action is to correct multiple deficiencies in the aging systems, as identified in park audits and operational reviews by subject matter experts including:

- In 2019, an audit by accessibility experts from the National Park Service recommended that the entrance plaza to the Visitor Center, the public restrooms, and certain fixtures should be improved in order to meet current Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS) and best practices.

- An inspection from the National Park Service regional fire marshal recommended that the exterior doors be replaced and additional sprinklers should be installed under eaves to meet National Fire Prevention Association standards.
- The NPS's Museum Management Program Museum Checklist has identified two structural deficiencies in the museum collection room. It is located next to a bathroom, increasing the chance of flooding. Moreover, while it is large enough to protect the park's physical artifacts, it is not large enough to house the park's archive and rare book collection.
- Inspections by the US Public Health Service and the Oregon Department of Ecology have identified that the Visitor Center's septic drainfield is failing and needs to be replaced in order to meet with State of Oregon Department of Environmental Quality's Onsite Wastewater Treatment System's manual, 2014 Edition and Water Pollution Control Federation health and safety regulations. The US Public Health Service also found the current pumping configuration in the building is a safety hazard.
- The visitor restrooms were originally constructed as a separate building in 1963. The entryway was then enclosed during the 1991 Visitor Center expansion but the ventilation was not changed. As a result, visitors can occasionally experience foul odors.
- An energy efficiency inspection by HECO Engineering and NPS staff recommended replacement of single pane windows, new energy efficient lighting, insulation and replacement of multiple air-handling units, some of which date to 1963.
- HECO Engineering and NPS staff also found that the interior of the Visitor Center could be improved for the visitor experience with upgrades to the theater including seating, finishes, audio, and visual systems; replacement of interior finishes; and update of finishes in the multi-purpose room.

Selected Alternative: Rehabilitate Visitor Center and Construct New Septic System

The selected alternative includes the following actions described in the EA:

Visitor Center:

- **Entryway:** The front entry will be expanded and enclosed to facilitate better flow and the brick ground surface will be replaced with concrete to make it ABBAS compliant. The new entry will be 20 feet wide and extend 27 feet beyond the current outer doors. The total height of the entry will be 16 feet.
- **Canoe shelter:** as part of the enlarged entryway in the Visitor Center, the Chinookan canoe "Okulam" will be moved inside for display. The wooden shed structure that housed the canoe will be utilized as a gathering place for visitor groups to receive orientation to

the site from staff. The shelter may be moved to another developed site in front of the Visitor Center to facilitate better visitor flow.

- Restrooms: existing facilities will be completely stripped and rebuilt to meet ABBAS standards. A new HVAC system will be installed adjacent on the exterior of the building.
- Fire sprinklers: new fire sprinklers will be installed under exterior overhangs to meet NFPA standards and correct fire safety deficiencies.
- General Interior improvements: A renovation of the HVAC system and installation of new insulation for the entire building is planned. Exterior windows, doors and door hardware will be replaced. UV filtering material will be applied to exterior windows in areas of the exhibit hall and in the research library where park museum collections are exhibited/stored in vicinity to natural light. New finishes in visitor areas will be installed. In the multi-purpose room, entrance foyer and bookstore, worn and aged acoustic ceiling and flooring will be replaced. Existing halogen, incandescent and fluorescent lighting will be replaced with more energy efficient light emitting diode (LED) lighting.
- Visitor Center theater room: Renovation of theater seating, finishes, audio, and visual systems are planned. The seating configuration will be updated following a Universal Design approach, which will address the needs of visitors with a wider range of needs than the current configuration allows for and mitigate accessibility issues.
- Curatorial Storage Space: The existing research library and curatorial storage will be expanded to create space for the cabinets currently in the unsecured library to be moved into the secured curatorial space. To do this, the wall separating the storage space and library space will be demolished and rebuilt into the current library space. A fire rated door will also be installed for storage space entrance. Existing vinyl flooring in the storage space will be replaced with a flooring alternative suggested by the NPS Museum Management Program. Housing all museum collections in the curatorial storage space will allow more control of environmental conditions (temperature, humidity, light) that can lead to deterioration of sensitive objects. The room will also receive two coats of vapor barrier.

During construction, portions of the Visitor Center will be closed to visitors for up to six months. To accommodate visitors during construction, a 75 yard decommissioned trail between the visitor parking area and the Fort Clatsop exhibit will be reopened. Two trailers will be set up in the overflow parking area or the grass area in the center of the parking circle to be used for a temporary visitor center and office space. A tanked trailer restroom system will be installed nearby to provide accessible restrooms during construction.

Wastewater System:

A new wastewater system will be constructed which will meet all DEQ requirements and have the ability to service current and anticipated volumes for the Visitor Center. New pipe will be installed to carry the effluent from the restrooms to a new septic tank behind the Visitor Center,

and then on to a wastewater treatment facility, ending at a new drainfield. The current drainfield will be decommissioned. The existing septic tank will be filled with sand, the existing drainfield laterals and septic lines will be abandoned in place, and the former drainfield field will be planted with native trees and managed to develop back into forest. All above ground appurtenances will be removed and disposed of.

The new route for the wastewater system will start from the south side of the Fort Clatsop Visitor Center where visitor restrooms are located. An external gravity collection system including a new gravity main from the Visitor Center restrooms will connect to the proposed septic tank on the east side of the building. If needed, additional laterals will carry discharge out of the northeast corner of the building, joining the external gravity collection system just before entering the new septic tank. A septic tank with the capacity of up to 20,000 gallons will be installed. From the septic tank, a line will go northeast across a wooded area to an administrative trail. The route will follow the trail before trending northwest across an open grass area which also contains the septic tank for the Administration Offices. The route will continue to the northwest beneath the paved parking area before entering the wooded area northwest of the Administration Office, where the wastewater treatment facility and drainfield will be sited.

System components will be installed in mechanically excavated trenches of varying depth and width. Trenches will be excavated by backhoe, small excavator, or ditch witch. The majority of the route will likely be within areas previously disturbed through construction of park infrastructure, while some areas have no known previous development. To minimize the amount of ground disturbance, staging and stockpiling areas will be located in previously disturbed sites approved by the National Park Service. All staging and stockpiling areas shall be returned to pre-construction conditions following construction. Construction sites will abide by best management practices regarding avoidance of tree damage. Trees will have fencing established to prevent vehicle damage to main stem, root pruning will be used to trim roots within below grade work zones, and care will be given to avoid compaction of soils over root systems. System components will be prefabricated.

Construction activities will include:

- A. Piping: clearing vegetation and digging 510 linear feet of trench 2 feet wide by up to 3 feet deep, to accommodate installation of 2"- 6" pipe. (1,020 square feet of vegetation clearing, and 3,060 cubic feet of soil excavation)
- B. Septic Tank: clearing all vegetation and digging a hole 16' wide x 41' long x 14' deep at the NE corner of the Visitor Center to accommodate installation of 20,000 gallon pump system (656 square feet of vegetation clearing, and 9,184 cubic feet of soil excavation) .
- C. Wastewater Treatment System: clearing all vegetation and digging a hole 10.6 feet wide by 35 feet long by 7 feet deep to accommodate installation of a 5,000 gallon wastewater treatment system. (371 square feet of vegetation clearing and 2,597 cubic feet of soil excavation). This system will filter effluent before it is discharged into the drainfield.
- D. Drainfield: clearing all vegetation and digging a hole 72 feet wide by 208 feet long by 3 feet deep to install the drainfield. (44,928 cubic feet of soil excavation).
- E. Vegetation Removal: Additional buffers of vegetation may need to be cleared to accommodate construction activities around drainfield. This may amount to an area up to

110 feet wide by 250 long being cleared of vegetation. (27,500 square feet total of vegetation clearing).

- F. Culvert replacement and trail hardening: where the piping will intersect a drainage ditch which is currently conveyed under an administrative trail by a twelve foot culvert, the old culvert will be removed and replaced with a new one during pipe installation.
- G. Restoration of 0.3 acres of previous drainfield to native mixed conifer forest.

Combined, this work will result in an estimated total impacted area of 0.66 acres, including 0.63 acres of 30-40 year old planted forest dominated by Douglas fir, and up to 2,250 cubic yards of excavated soils. Tree/limb removal will only occur outside of avian nesting season (April 1 through July 31). Some soil will be used to backfill excavated areas, and the excess will be disposed of at an off-site upland disposal site. Native vegetation will be set aside and used to revegetate any disturbed area that will not need to be maintained as open lawn. The old drainfield will be converted back into native forest through planting of native tree species such as Western hemlock and Sitka spruce with local genotypes, and the new drainfield will be seeded with native grass and maintained as an open lawn

Given the limited space available for the septic tank installation along the east side of the visitor center, a portion of the existing drainage channel there may require hard piping, or diversion through a culvert, to reduce the setback requirement and meet water quality standards. To maintain the required separation between the wastewater system and the drainage ditch, an existing culvert beneath the trail northeast of the visitor center may be replaced with a longer 50 ft. (15.2 m) section of culvert. The edges of this 150-foot long drainage ditch, which was created during the Visitor Center renovation of 1991, will be modified to a more natural slope and revegetated. The bottom of the ditch may be re-sloped as well for improved drainage. In order to accomplish this, the section of trail leading up to the culvert will need to be hardened with additional rock to support the heavy equipment required for this operation.

This alternative will improve park operations by creating a long-term septic system that will be in compliance with public health and safety regulations. It will relocate the drainfield to an area with better draining soils. The proposal will also use a wastewater treatment system which lowers the amount of nitrogen, e coli, and other organics entering soils and groundwater by repeatedly circulating the effluent through multiple filters. Visitor Center improvements will result in increased visitor enjoyment and improved health, safety, energy efficiency, and cultural resource protection. **Other Alternatives Considered**

Alternative 1: No Action

The Visitor Center and its septic system were constructed in 1963 as part of “Mission 66” and underwent a major expansion and renovation in 1991. Many of these updates are now at the end of their lifespan and /or do not meet current health, safety, or accessibility criteria. The structures would continue to operate under current conditions, failing to provide the most safe, healthy, accessible experience possible for our visitors. Park collections would continue to be vulnerable to damage. Park resources would continue to be spent conducting ad-hoc repairs as components of the system continue to fail.

The existing septic system has surpassed its life expectancy. It was originally placed in poorly draining soils and multiple corrective actions over the years have failed to remedy ongoing issues of sewage backing up. These issues would persist and resulting repairs and closures would continue to negatively impact the visitor experience and require park resources for repeated attention. While the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the US Public Health Service has allowed the park to continue to operate the drainfield pending a replacement, the agencies may eventually force the park to stop using the drainfield. The park would then have to rely a tanked trailer restroom system.

Summary of Preliminary Options Considered and Dismissed:

Alternative	Reason for Dismissal
Connect the park to a municipal sewer line	The closest municipal sewer line is approximately two miles away from the project area. In addition, the park is outside of the Warrenton Urban Growth Boundary and Oregon Administrative Rule 660-015-0000(11) states: “Local Governments shall not allow the establishment or extension of sewer systems outside urban growth boundaries or unincorporated community boundaries, or allow extensions of sewer lines from within urban growth boundaries or unincorporated community boundaries to serve land outside those boundaries, except where the new or extended system is the only practicable alternative to mitigate a public health hazard and will not adversely affect farm or forest land.”
Rehabilitate existing drainfield	The existing Visitor Center drainfield has undergone multiple investigations and rehabilitation efforts since its initial construction in 1986. These attempts to improve system performance have proven unsuccessful and currently portions of the existing drainfield are out of service. Removing the old septic system and bringing in clean soil was also ruled out: the Hebo series soils will effectively serve as a bathtub, limiting percolation.
Relocate drainfield to another already disturbed location	Soil evaluations were completed at the existing site on two separate occasions with engineers and representatives from Oregon DEQ. Nine test pits were excavated and their soils evaluated. According to Oregon DEQ’s technical report, only the site northwest of the Administration Building has the soils suitable and is large enough for a septic drainfield.

Mitigation Measures Incorporated in the Selected Alternative

The following best management practices would minimize the degree and/or extent of adverse impacts and would be implemented under the Selected Alternative were selected.

General Construction

- The NPS is responsible for any testing, surveying, digging, measuring, verifying of existing conditions, etc. necessary to perform the complete design and construction of the selected alternative. Percolation and other soil tests, inspection of existing system for suitability and serviceability tree clearing, air or pipe tests, etc. would also occur within the scope of work.
- The NPS must ensure the contractor would comply with all local, State, and Federal laws, and regulations.
- The project shall include a pre-construction meeting and a final inspection meeting, in addition to regularly scheduled project meetings and site visits.
- All construction-generated debris (not including vegetation) would be removed from the park to an approved landfill.
- Equipment must be free of any fluid leaks (fuel, oil, hydraulic fluid, etc.) upon arrival to the work site and would be inspected at the beginning of each shift for leaks. Leaking equipment would be removed off site for necessary repairs before the commencement of work.
- All construction equipment that would leave paved or dirt roads would be pressure-washed prior to entering the park and shall be clean of any soil, plant matter, or other materials. NPS natural resource specialists or the project manager shall inspect the vehicles prior to entry into the park.
- Fueling of any type, whether equipment or vehicles, must be done either on non-pervious surfaces such as concrete or asphalt, or deploy a spill containment pad.
- Equipment, material, and supply storage would be within approved areas only.
- Parking of personal vehicles would be within designated areas only.
- Any park infrastructure affected during construction, including, but not limited to paved and unpaved roadways, walkways, and turf, would be restored to pre-construction conditions upon completion of the project.
- Construction zone would be clearly marked. Fencing or other type of NPS approved temporary barriers would be installed. At completion of action/project all temporary marking/fencing/flagging must be removed. Fill materials – such as gravel for the lateral lines – will be from a surveyed source to ensure invasive non-native plants are not brought in.
- The construction zone will be monitored for three years to detect any invasive non-native plants that emerge.

Air Quality

- To reduce noise and pollution emissions, construction equipment would not idle any longer than is necessary for safety and/or mechanical reasons.
- All haul loads must be tarped.

Archeological Resources

- Should construction unearth cultural resources, work would be stopped in the area of discovery and the park would consult with the park Cultural Program Manager, State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in accordance with §36 CFR 800.13, Post Review Discoveries.

- In the unlikely event that human remains are discovered during construction, provisions outlined in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (1990) would be followed.
- The State Historical Preservation Office, tribes, and affiliated groups will be invited to monitor construction.

Lightscares and Soundscapes

- Hours of outdoor construction would be limited to hours between sunrise and sunset; therefore, no artificial lighting would be needed. What about outside lighting choices – ensure dark night sky protection?.

Soils and Vegetation

- Construction zones would be identified (i.e. flagging, construction tape, etc.) to confine activity to the minimum work area required.
- Construction sites would abide by best management practices regarding avoidance of tree damage. Trees would have fencing established to prevent vehicle damage to main stem, root pruning would be used to trim roots within below grade work zones, and care would be given to avoid compaction of soils over root systems.
- Soil disturbance shall be minimized to the greatest extent possible to reduce disturbance to native plants and reduce the potential for the introduction or spread of invasive non-native plant species.
- To minimize the amount of ground disturbance, staging and stockpiling areas shall be located in previously disturbed sites approved by the National Park Service. All staging and stockpiling areas shall be returned to pre-construction conditions following construction.
- Erosion control measures that provide for soil stability and prevent movement of soils would be implemented, such as installing silt fencing along the edge of construction. The project area will be monitored for three years in case weed seeds were present in the waddles and germinate.
- Vegetation material removed during the project that is unusable for revegetation efforts shall be cut and scattered onsite. If the material needs to be stored off-site, NPS staff shall work with the project manager to determine the appropriate location that does not have invasive plants that could be introduced into the material. Any transplant and revegetation efforts would be coordinated through the Resource Management program to echo the existing, native landscape.

Wildlife

- Tree/limb removal would only occur outside of avian nesting season (April 1 through July 31).
- Construction personnel would be oriented on appropriate behavior in the presence of wildlife and the proper handling and disposal of food and/or other attractants.
- Park resource staff throughout the duration of the project would monitor construction site and staging areas in case any special status species unexpectedly appear in the project area. Should any appear, and if park staff become concerned about potential adverse impacts on the species from construction or other project related activities, work would stop and not resume until necessary protective steps are taken to avoid any impacts to the special status species.

Why the Selected Alternative Will Not Have a Significant Effect On the Quality of the Human Environment

As defined in 40 CFR §1508.27, significance is determined by examining the following ten criteria.

Degree to which the proposed action affects public health or safety: The Selected Alternative would correct deficiencies in the Visitor Center's building systems and the current septic drainfield. The project will have a beneficial impact on public health and safety.

Unique characteristics of the geographic area such as proximity to historic or cultural resources, park lands, prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas: As analyzed in the EA, there will be no significant effects on any unique characteristics of the geographic area.

Degree to which the effects on the quality of the human environment are likely to be highly controversial: No highly controversial effects were identified through the NEPA process, including scoping, the environmental assessment, and public comment.

Degree to which the possible effects on the quality of the human environment are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks: No highly uncertain or unique or unknown risks were discovered during the preparation of the environmental assessment.

Degree to which the action may establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects or represents a decision in principle about a future consideration: The selected alternative neither establishes a precedent for future actions with significant effects nor represents a decision in principle about a future consideration.

Whether the action is related to other actions with individually insignificant, but cumulatively significant, impacts. Significance exists if it is reasonable to anticipate a cumulatively significant impact on the environment. Significance cannot be avoided by terming an action temporary or breaking it down into small component parts: The selected alternative is not related to other actions with individually insignificant, but cumulatively significant impacts.

Degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources: The selected alternative will not adversely affect any historic districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or which may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources. Consultation with the Oregon SHPO has been completed. The SHPO concurred that no adverse effects on historic properties will occur under the selected alternative.

Degree to which the action may adversely affect an endangered or threatened species or its habitat that has been determined to be critical under the

Endangered Species Act of 1973: There will be no adverse effects to endangered or threatened species or critical habitat because these do not exist within the project area or the park.

Whether the action threatens a violation of federal, state, or local environmental protection laws: As demonstrated by the analysis in the environmental assessment, the selected

alternative is compliant with all federal, state, and local environmental protection laws.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND AGENCY CONSULTATION

Public Involvement

Scoping

Preliminary outreach began by the park Superintendent in the Spring of 2019 in meetings with the Lewis & Clark National Park Association and discussions with local community groups.

A 30 day scoping period was announced via a press release to 32 media contacts. It was also posted to the park's Facebook page, where it was viewed by 689 people. The scoping was conducted from February 12th through March 12th, 2020 on the NPS webpage <https://parkplanning.nps.gov/>. Only one public comment was received during scoping, and it was in favor of a temporary closure to fix the Visitor Center.

Public EA Review

The Environmental Assessment was posted online to <https://parkplanning.nps.gov/> and a news release was sent to 32 media contacts. Public comment was available from 03/27/2020 - 04/26/2020. One public comment was received. See Appendix A.

Due to rules limited group size, the park hosted an on-line public meeting via Facebook Live. A dial-in number was also provided for those that could not use the internet. The presentation was scripted so a transcript could be provided upon request. The highest number of live viewers at any one time was 17. The post has been viewed 469 times on Facebook. Three comments were received during the meeting. See Appendix A.

Agency and Tribal Consultation

State and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers

The NPS initiated consultation with the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde, the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, the Chinook Indian Nation, and Clatsop-Nehalem Confederated Tribes on August 31, 2017 before conducting the first series of soil testing for locating potential drainfield locations. Subsequent consultation

included an additional round of archaeological testing and review before the second series of soil testing in 2018.

The NPS has prepared and shared with these groups two archaeological survey reports for the two phases of preliminary soil testing and a broader cultural resources survey for the project (Stokeld 2017; Stokeld 2018; Stokeld and Lefave 2019). These reports reached a conclusion of “no adverse effect” from the project on historic properties. On December 10, 2019, SHPO found no adverse effect to above ground cultural resources. On April 30, 2020, SHPO concurred that a proposal to slightly modify the APE for changes in the design did not warrant further cultural investigations. On May 26, 2020, SHPO advised the park that cultural compliance was complete. Of the federal and non-federally recognized tribes, only the Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde responded. On November 4, 2019, they concurred with the proposed scope of work for archaeological testing the project area. On May 4, 2020, they concurred that the slightly modified APE did not require additional archaeological testing.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

An official federal species list (consultation code 01EOFW00-2020-SLI-0035) was obtained from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife (USFWS) Information for Planning and Conservation (IpaC) website (<https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>) on October 18, 2019. The list identified the following five species with the potential to occur within the project area: fisher (Proposed Threatened), red tree vole (Candidate), marbled murrelet (Threatened), Northern spotted owl (Threatened), and Western snowy plover (Threatened). There is no critical habitat for any of these species inside the project area, and none of these species has ever been documented in or near the project area or the broader Fort Clatsop unit. Therefore, the NPS has determined that this project will have “no effect” on federally listed species.

FINDING

Implementation of the Visitor Center and Associated Septic System Rehabilitation project as described above will not have significant impacts on the human environment. The determination is sustained by the analysis in the EA, agency consultations, the inclusion and consideration of public scoping comments overall, and the capability of mitigations to reduce or avoid impacts. Adverse environmental impacts that could occur are negligible to minor in intensity, duration, and context. As described in the EA, there are no highly uncertain controversial or unacceptable impacts, unique or unknown risks, significant cumulative effects, or elements of precedence. There are no previous, planned, or implemented actions, which in combination with the selected alternative will have significant effects on the human environment. Requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act have been satisfied and preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement is not required. The park will implement the Selected Alternative as soon as practical.

Recommended:

Jon Burpee, Superintendent
Lewis and Clark National Historical Park

Date

Approved:

Stan Austin, Regional Director
Pacific West Region, National Park Service

Date

APPENDIX A: RESPONSE TO PUBLIC COMMENT

Topic	Concern/Comment	How commented	Response
Water Quality	Septic systems require routine maintenance and when left unchecked can leak wastewater into the surrounding groundwater threatening public and ecological health. Additionally, the new septic tank system is intended to support the use of the visitor center therefore, this will be a large system. A large system equates to more land habitat being overturned and destroyed to build the system. Composting toilets use little to no water and facilitate the recycling of waste into the environment as fertilizer.	parkplanning.nps.gov	Unlike standard septic systems that discharge effluent directly into a drainfield, this project would use a wastewater treatment system to filter the water repeatedly before being discharged. This not only lowers the nutrient and bacteria in the effluent, but it also allows the resulting drainfield to be half the size of a standard system, resulting in less habitat loss. Visitation to the Visitor Center can peak at over 2,000 people in a single day. Compositing toilets will not be sufficient to service these numbers. The NPS will consider composting toilets when installing or replacing trailhead pit toilets.
Bookstore	Will the Bookstore be enlarged?	Public Meeting	This project will move the orientation desk but the bookstore will not be substantially enlarged.
Timeline	How long do we think this whole project might take?	Public Meeting	The EA analyzed impacts for a six month construction period for the Visitor Center rehabilitation. The park hopes it will be less than that.
Museum	I'm wondering where the extra space for museum collections will go.	Public Meeting	The museum wall will be extended into the current park library.