

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Katmai National Park and Preserve
Alaska



Finding of No Significant Impact

Brooks River Area Communications Upgrade and Bear Viewing Web Camera Installation, Katmai National Park and Preserve

June 2008

Recommended:

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Katmai National Park and Preserve

6/12/08

Date

Approved:

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Regional Director, Alaska

6/13/08

Date

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Brooks River Area Communications Upgrade and Bear Viewing Web Camera Installation Katmai National Park and Preserve June 2008

The National Park Service (NPS) is proposing to upgrade the existing Brooks Camp communications system and install a real-time web camera at the Brooks Falls viewing platform within Katmai National Park and Preserve (KATM). The purpose of this project is divided into two parts. First, the project would provide a reliable backbone communications infrastructure to the Brooks Camp facility within KATM for the benefit of park staff and visitors. The upgraded communications system would improve visitor safety and emergency response in the event of existing radio communications system failure and would increase Internet connectivity for park staff and volunteers. Second, through a partnership with the NPS, Pratt Museum, RealNetworks, and National Geographic, the project would allow visitors to the Pratt Museum and National Geographic Magazine's *Wildcam Grizzlies* website the opportunity to observe brown bears through high-definition color video images transmitted over the upgraded wireless communications system.

The NPS has selected Alternative B (NPS Preferred Alternative) with mitigating measures which would upgrade the existing Brooks Camp communications system and install a real-time web camera at the Brooks Falls viewing platform within KATM.

Two written comments were received on the Environmental Assessment (EA) during the 30-day public comment period. The alternative was not modified by public comment. An attachment to the Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) provides NPS's responses to substantive comments.

ALTERNATIVES

Two alternatives were evaluated in the EA.

Alternative A – No Action

Under the No-Action alternative, upgrading the existing Brooks Camp communications system and the installation of a web camera at the Brooks Falls bear viewing platform would not occur. Brown bears within the Brooks Falls viewing platform area would not be viewed remotely on the Internet. Park staff would continue to use the existing satellite-based communications system.

Alternative B - Upgrade Existing Brooks Camp Communications System and Install and Maintain Web Camera and Associated Equipment at the Brooks Falls Bear Viewing Platform (NPS Preferred Alternative)

The NPS would upgrade the existing Brooks Camp communications system and install and maintain a real-time web camera at the Brooks Falls viewing platform within KATM. Initial equipment installations are planned to occur during a one to two-day period in late June of 2008. After the equipment is installed, live video from the web camera would be sent directly to the Pratt Museum in Homer, Alaska and the RealNetworks headquarters in Seattle, Washington. RealNetworks would send the video feed to the National Geographic *Wildcam Grizzlies* website.

The proposed web camera and wireless communications system installations and upgrades would occur within four areas of KATM and at the King Salmon park headquarters. The system would consist of a compact microwave link optimized for data and voice communications with a maximum transfer rate of 45 megabytes per second.

The Pratt Museum would coordinate the operation of the remote video system, provide museum facilities, and staff time. The NPS would provide staff time for program development and interpretation of the video feed at the museum; methanol purchasing and fixed-winged aircraft or boat transport to Brooks Camp; and annual installation and removal of the web camera, power supply, and antenna from the Brooks Falls area. National Geographic and RealNetworks would provide in-kind staff, software, and hardware associated with Internet programming. National Geographic would pay for required Internet Service Provider (ISP) bandwidth and related costs.

The equipment at the Brooks River and Dumpling Mountain areas would be monitored and maintained by NPS staff. The web camera and communication sites located away from established electrical power supplies (Brooks Falls and the two Dumpling Mountain stations) would be designed and installed to be maintenance-free and provide enough electrical power for the duration of the field season (June to September). The proposed web camera, antenna, and power supply location at Brooks Falls would be designed and installed to allow for its removal at the end of the visitation season in September.

Project Area 1 – Brooks Falls Bear Viewing Platform Web Camera Installation

The web camera installation at the Brooks Falls bear viewing platform would consist of three major components: web camera, antenna, and power supply. Installation components, tools, and personnel would be transported from King Salmon to Brooks Camp by fixed-winged aircraft, then by small vehicle to the entrance of the boardwalk/viewing platform. Transport of installation components and tools to the falls bear viewing platform project area would occur on foot. The installation of the web camera, antenna, and power supply would avoid or minimize possible impacts to wildlife, visitors, and visual resources within the Brooks Falls area.

The web camera would be located at the northeast corner of the Brooks Falls bear viewing platform at a minimum height of 10' above the ground. The camera would be attached to a support bracket and mounted on the platform's railing supports. If necessary, a protective enclosure approximately 12" by 12" by 12" in size would be constructed of materials matching the color of the existing bear viewing platform and installed around the camera. The enclosure would not obstruct the camera's zoom, pan, and tilt capabilities. Electrical power and communications cables would be connected to the camera and secured under the elevated boardwalk leading to the covered assembly area for an approximate distance of 400 feet.

The antenna would consist of one 24" by 24" square antenna attached to a 10' to 15' high pole. The antenna would transmit video from the web camera to the Brooks Camp wireless communications system (Project Area 2) while web camera control functions would be transmitted in the opposite direction. The antenna pole would be mounted to and extend above the covered assembly area. The antenna would be connected to the power supply and web camera communications cable.

The web camera and antenna would be powered primarily by a methanol fuel cell system. Solar panels would provide backup power. The methanol fuel system would consist of a 17" by 8" by 11" fuel cell, multiple fuel cartridges totaling 15 to 20 gallons of methanol, and eight lead-gel batteries. The fuel cell would convert liquid methanol to energy and release carbon dioxide as a by-product. The methanol fuel system would be installed in the covered assembly area within a labeled fire-resistant enclosure (approximately 3' x 2' x 2' in size) and include a spill containment system. The methanol fuel cartridges would be placed in a sealed fire-resistant compartment within the enclosure. The enclosure would be

installed in a location which avoids pedestrian traffic flow and emergency egress within the covered assembly area. A dry-chemical fire extinguisher would be mounted and made accessible within the covered assembly area. The 15 to 20 gallons of methanol would power the web camera and antenna continuously throughout the bear viewing season (June to September) without the need of refueling. The power supply enclosure would be designed, installed, and maintained in accordance with NPS health and safety and structural fire protection regulations and policies.

One to two solar panels, each approximately 47” by 21” in size, would be installed on the roof of the covered assembly area. The solar panels would be positioned to maximize solar power collection and minimize possible reflection and glare impacts on wildlife and visitors. The solar panels would be wired to the same lead-gel batteries used in the methanol fuel cell system.

Project Area 2 – Brooks Camp Communications System Upgrades

To accommodate the wireless signal being transmitted to and from the Brooks Falls bear viewing platform web camera and to allow for more reliable and faster Brooks Camp communications, a 24” by 24” square antenna or a 36” diameter dish antenna would be installed on the communications tower located on the existing Brooks Camp maintenance, bath house, and laundry room facility. The antenna would be powered by the existing Brooks Camp electrical system. Installation components, tools, and personnel would be transported from King Salmon to Brooks Camp by fixed-winged aircraft, then by either small vehicle or on foot to the communications system project area.

Project Area 3 – Dumpling Mountain Communications Station Installation

In order to successfully receive and transmit wireless web camera video and communications between Brooks Camp and the existing Dumpling Mountain radio repeater communications station, a relay station would need to be installed within Designated Wilderness below the summit of Dumpling Mountain on the slope overlooking the Brooks River area. The station would consist of a 4’ by 4’ footprint positioned at an approximate elevation of between 2,000 and 2,400 feet on the southeast facing slope of Dumpling Mountain. The station would consist of a bear-resistant metal enclosure 4’ by 4’ by 4’ in size, two 10- to 15-foot antenna towers attached to each side of the enclosure, and two 85-watt solar panels attached to the top of the enclosure. The enclosure and antennas would be secured to the ground using four duckbill earth anchors attached to steel cables. Each anchor would be inserted approximately two feet into the ground. The enclosure would hold eight lead-gel batteries. Two 24” by 24” square antennas or one 24” by 24” square antenna and one 36” diameter dish antenna would be attached to the tower. Installation components, tools, and personnel would be transported from King Salmon to the project area on Dumpling Mountain by helicopter.

Project Area 4 – Dumpling Mountain Radio Repeater Station Upgrades

The existing Dumpling Mountain radio repeater communications station would be upgraded to accommodate the transmission of wireless web camera video and communications between Brooks Camp and King Salmon. The station is located within Designated Wilderness near the summit of Dumpling Mountain at an elevation of approximately 4,400 feet. The existing station consists of solar panels and antennas mounted on a large walk-in enclosure. The enclosure contains four lead-gel batteries and radio repeater equipment and is secured by anchor poles and cables.

Upgrades would consist of extending the height of the existing communications tower by 10’ to 15’ and installing one 24” by 24” square antenna and one 36” diameter dish antenna on the existing tower. An additional four lead-gel batteries would be placed within the existing enclosure. All proposed activities would occur within the existing radio repeater communications station footprint. Installation components, tools, and personnel would be transported from King Salmon to the project area on Dumpling Mountain by helicopter.

Project Area 5 – King Salmon Headquarters Communications System Upgrades

The communications station at the KATM King Salmon headquarters would relay the web camera signal and wireless communications. To eliminate possible bandwidth conflict between park-related wireless communications and the web camera signal, the Pratt Museum in Homer, Alaska and RealNetworks headquarters in Seattle, Washington would each receive the web camera images via separate dedicated network circuits. To accomplish this, one 36” diameter dish antenna would be installed in King Salmon on existing structures. One or more additional dedicated network circuits would be installed at the King Salmon park headquarters building to accommodate the transfer of web camera images from Brooks Camp to Homer and Seattle. Power would be supplied by the existing electrical system.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The EA was issued for public review and comment from May 2 to June 1, 2008. A press release announcing the EA availability was issued to various public radio outlets and newspapers. The EA was sent by mail or email to 148 agencies, organizations, and individuals and was posted on the NPS Planning, Environment, and Public Comment website (<http://parkplanning.nps.gov>).

Comments on the EA were received from the State of Alaska ANILCA Implementation Program and the National Parks Conservation Association (NPCA). The public comment did not change the conclusions in the EA concerning the environmental effects of the proposed action. NPS responses to substantive comments are attached to the FONSI.

DECISION

The NPS decision is to select Alternative B (Upgrade Existing Brooks Camp Communications System and Install and Maintain Web Camera and Associated Equipment at the Brooks Falls Bear Viewing Platform) with mitigating measures.

MITIGATING MEASURES

Employee and Visitor Safety. Wireless communication signals transmitted by the web camera and communications will not interfere with park radio communications. All infrastructure and equipment associated with the Proposed Action will be properly secured to avoid possible injuries.

Threatened and Endangered Species. If Steller’s eiders (a Threatened species) are seen in the project areas, project activities will be altered to avoid negative impacts to the eiders.

Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat. All infrastructure, equipment, and fuels associated with the Proposed Action will be protected and secured from brown bears and other wildlife species and installed to allow for unproblematic maintenance access away from concentrated brown bear habitats, particularly at the Brooks Falls brown bear viewing platform. Access under and adjacent to the elevated boardwalk and platform will be timed to avoid adverse impacts to brown bears and their habitat. Solar panels will be placed to avoid glare and reflection effects on wildlife. Methanol will be secured in a bear-proof and fire-resistant enclosure. Battery conductance material will be composed of a gel-like material to reduce possible rupture and spillage of batteries used to power equipment. Helicopter flights will maintain a minimum altitude of 2,000 feet to reduce adverse impacts to wildlife and wildlife habitats, including denning areas located on Dumping Mountain.

Cultural Resources. Should previously unknown cultural resources be identified during project implementation, work will be stopped in the discovery area and the NPS will perform consultations in accordance with federal regulations (36 CFR 800). NPS will abide by provisions of the Native American

Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1992. Any artifacts recovered during the implementation of the project at any of the project sites will be accessioned, cataloged, preserved, and stored in compliance with the *NPS Cultural Resources Management Guidelines*.

Helicopter Activities. Helicopter activities will require the issuance of a Special Use Permit from the park Superintendent. Helicopter flights will be scheduled with KATM NPS staff in advance, travel in the most direct route from King Salmon to Dumpling Mountain, avoid the Brooks River and Brooks Camp areas of KATM by approaching Dumpling Mountain from the north, and maintain a minimum altitude of 2,000 feet to reduce adverse impacts to wildlife and park visitors.

Viewsheds and Aesthetic Values. The web camera, antennas, poles, towers, enclosures, and other structures associated with the Proposed Action will be located and colored to match surrounding infrastructure and natural landscapes as much as possible. Solar panels will be strategically placed to reduce possible adverse impacts to viewsheds and aesthetic values.

RATIONALE FOR THE DECISION

Alternative B (Upgrade Existing Brooks Camp Communications System and Install and Maintain Web Camera and Associated Equipment at the Brooks Falls Bear Viewing Platform) will satisfy the purpose and need for the project better than the No-Action alternative.

The NPS currently employs hand-held radio and satellite-based communications at Brooks Camp. The radio system is the primary method of communication within Brooks Camp and the surrounding backcountry areas of KATM for park management, law enforcement, emergency response, and search and rescue operations. Within the Brooks Camp area, employees and volunteers occasionally need to relocate their position in order to effectively communicate using the radio communications station on Dumpling Mountain due to terrain, vegetative cover, and weather. Employees and volunteers also communicate to others outside of Brooks Camp via email over the Internet using a commercial satellite system. The satellite system does not provide enough bandwidth for multiple simultaneous Internet connections or the transmission of existing and future video and audio communications. The proposed project will provide backup voice communications between Brooks Camp and King Salmon in the event of primary radio system failure. The communications system will also provide additional bandwidth to allow more staff and volunteers to simultaneously access the Internet and communicate outside of Brooks Camp via email with fewer interruptions and delays.

For the past two years, the National Geographic Magazine's *WildCam Grizzlies* project has been sited at the McNeil River State Game Sanctuary. However, increasing costs for air charters and difficult access make a McNeil-based camera too expensive to install and maintain. Since remote bear viewing has proven to be extremely popular with visitors to the Pratt Museum in Homer and the *WildCam Grizzlies* website, moving the remote camera to Brooks Falls in KATM will allow the partners to continue offering a unique virtual bear viewing experience. The web camera will transmit live high definition (HD) color video of brown bears from Brooks Camp to the Pratt Museum and onto the Internet through the *WildCam Grizzlies* website. The web camera system will allow people who may never have the opportunity to visit KATM to view bears interacting at the falls. This opportunity will be open to an unlimited number of individuals throughout the world via the Internet.

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

The selected alternative will not have a significant effect on the human environment. This conclusion is based on the following examination of the significance criteria defined in 40 CFR Section 1508.27.

(1) Impacts that may be both beneficial and adverse. A significant effect may exist even if the Federal agency believes that on balance the effect will be beneficial.

The EA evaluated the effects of Alternative B on soils, vegetation, wildlife, cultural resources, visitor experience, visitation, visual resources, soundscapes, wilderness values and park operations. As documented in the EA, the effects of the proposed action would range from negligible to minor negative impacts on resources and a moderate positive impact on park operations. There would be no restriction of subsistence uses.

(2) The degree to which the proposed action affects public health or safety.

The selected alternative would improve public safety and emergency response by providing backup communications between Brooks Camp and King Salmon in the event of primary radio failure.

(3) 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.

The proposed Dumpling Mountain communications station and existing Dumpling Mountain radio repeater station are located within Designated Wilderness. The EA evaluated the effects of installing a new communications station and upgrading the existing radio repeater station and concluded that the impacts on wilderness values would be minor.

(4) The degree to which effects on the quality of the human environment are likely to be highly controversial.

The effects on the quality of the human environment would not be highly controversial. The environmental analysis concluded that upgrading the existing Brooks Camp communications system and installing a real-time web camera at the Brooks Falls viewing platform would have negligible to minor negative impacts on resources and a moderate positive impact on park operations. The NPS sent the EA to 148 agencies, organizations, and individuals for public review. Only two comments were received. The comments received did not question the findings of the environmental analysis.

(5) The degree to which the possible effects on the human environment are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks.

The effects of the selected alternative do not involve unique or unknown risks.

(6) The degree to which the action may establish a precedent of future actions with significant effects or represents a decision in principle about a future consideration.

The selected alternative would not set a precedent for future actions.

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

The EA considered all existing facilities within the Brooks River, Brooks Camp, Dumpling Mountain, and King Salmon areas in its cumulative impact analysis. The analysis concluded that the impacts of all existing facilities and the proposed web camera and wireless communications installations/upgrades within KATM and King Salmon would be minor.

(8) Degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historic resources.

The selected alternative would not adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

(9) The 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.

The selected alternative would not adversely affect an endangered or threatened species or its habitat. The action would include a measure to avoid disturbance to Steller's eiders (a Threatened species) present within the area (see Mitigation Measures section).

(10) Whether the action threatens to violate a Federal, State, or local law or requirements imposed for the protection of the environment.

The selected alternative would not violate any Federal, State, or local law.

FINDINGS

The levels of adverse impacts to park resources anticipated from the selected alternative will not result in an impairment of park resources that fulfill specific purposes identified in the establishing legislation or that are key to the natural or cultural integrity of the park.

The selected alternative complies with the Endangered Species Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, and Executive Orders 11988 (Floodplain Management) and 11990 (Protection of Wetlands). There will be no restriction of subsistence activities as documented by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) Title VIII, Section 810(a) Summary Evaluation and Findings.

The NPS has determined that the selected alternative does not constitute a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. Therefore, in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 and regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (40 CFR 1508.9), an environmental impact statement is not needed and will not be prepared for this project.

**NPS RESPONSE TO PUBLIC COMMENTS AND ERRATA
for the
BROOKS RIVER AREA COMMUNICATIONS UPGRADE AND
BEAR VIEWING WEB CAMERA INSTALLATION
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

In response to the Environmental Assessment (EA), the National Park Service (NPS) received two comment letters. Described below are the substantive comments and the NPS responses.

1. Comment #1. National Parks Conservation Association (NPCA)

The NPCA noted a difference in wording of the question used in Step 1 of the Appendix B Wilderness Minimum Requirements/Minimum Tool Analysis from “*Is administrative action necessary?*” to “*Is administrative action necessary in wilderness?*”.

NPS Response: According to Section 6.3.5 of 2006 NPS Management Policies, park managers have the flexibility to identify the method used to determine the wilderness minimum requirement. For this EA, the NPS used the 2008 Wilderness Minimum Requirements Decision Guide Worksheets template provided by the Arthur Carhart National Wilderness Training Center (www.wilderness.net). Using these worksheets, including the proper questions as stated in the form and quoted above, the NPS compared the benefits and impacts of the alternatives and documented the decision-making process. The Step 1 decision on page 47 of the EA asks the proper question: “Is any administrative action necessary in wilderness?” Following the decision process at the end of Step 1 the NPS determined that administrative action is necessary in wilderness and answered “yes”. The NPS proceeded to step 2 to determine the minimum requirements to accomplish the project with the least impact to wilderness values. If the answer had been “no”, however, the NPS would have concluded the analysis and not proceeded to Step 2.

2. Comment #2. NPCA

The NPCA expected this EA to list or show a map of all the other locations of human installations located in the park.

NPS Response: The NPS determined the existing Dumpling Mountain radio repeater station and climate monitoring installation were adequately described in the narrative portion of the EA. Although a map of the existing installations in the entire park could have been provided, the NPS determined it was not necessary. A detailed table summarizing the size and footprint of each of the four Dumpling Mountain equipment/communication installations is provided in the Errata.

3. Comment #3. NPCA

The NPCA noted there would be four equipment/communication installation sites on Dumpling Mountain where there was previously one. The NPCA expressed concern about the locations of these sites in relation to each other and asked for additional cumulative impact analysis for visual resources near the established trail in designated Wilderness.

NPS Response: The two weather station towers would be located approximately 20 feet from each other, within the entire weather station installation footprint of approximately 100 square feet. All four sites are or would be located between 3,000 and 4,400 linear feet from the established Dumpling Mountain Trail, which ends approximately 4,000 linear feet from the summit of the mountain. From this point, visitors hike to the summit without the aid of an established trail. While it is unlikely that these installation sites would be visible from the trail, visitors near or at the summit of Dumpling Mountain would be able to observe the radio and weather station sites due to the height of these installations in relation to the surrounding landscape. Visitors would be less likely to observe the proposed wireless communications

station due to its location on the southeast slope of the mountain and its smaller installation size and footprint. A detailed table summarizing the size and footprint of each of the four installations is provided in the Errata.

The NPS Alaska Region is currently working on a process to improve consistency in decision making for scientific installations within wilderness areas; however, this is not yet completed. The working group will take a broader look at communications facilities in the backcountry and examine the past decision processes and criteria used when these facilities have been approved. The goal is to develop a consistent approach that can be used by Alaska parks for siting and evaluating the significance of existing and proposed projects in wilderness. Until this guidance is completed, the NPS will continue to address these proposals on a case-by-case basis. We agree that cumulative effects criteria and thresholds for accepting or rejecting scientific installations in NPS wilderness areas would be preferred, but for the present time we rely on best professional judgment and the Minimum Requirements/Minimum Tools analysis.

4. Comment #4. State of Alaska, ANILCA Implementation Program

The State commented it would be appropriate to reference in the ANILCA Section 810(a) analysis the traditional “red fish fishery” since it is an authorized use in Katmai National Park.

NPS Response: The NPS has added a paragraph to describe this activity (see the Errata section).

5. Comment #5. State of Alaska, ANILCA Implementation Program

While the State of Alaska agreed that the proposal would not have measurable impacts on subsistence uses they did comment on the standard language of the Appendix A Section 810(a) analysis.

NPS Response: The NPS has reviewed the standard language in light of the State’s comments and has made textual modifications in the Errata.

ERRATA

Page 29, Section 4.2 Cumulative Impacts Analysis Information. The following table is added to summarize the size and footprint of the existing and proposed installations on Dumpling Mountain.

Table 4-2. Dimensions of Existing and Proposed Installations on Dumpling Mountain

<i>Installation</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Height</i>	<i>Approximate Footprint Dimensions*</i>
<i>Existing Radio communications station</i>	<i>6 feet</i>	<i>6 feet</i>	<i>9 feet (enclosure) 30 feet (existing tower) 45 feet (after proposed wireless communications tower extension)</i>	<i>20 feet by 20 feet</i>
<i>Existing Weather station tri-leg tower</i>	<i>6 feet</i>	<i>6 feet</i>	<i>20 feet (includes wind sensor mast)</i>	<i>12 feet by 12 feet</i>
<i>Existing Weather station precipitation tower</i>	<i>5 feet</i>	<i>5 feet</i>	<i>16 feet</i>	<i>10 feet by 10 feet</i>
<i>Proposed Wireless communications station</i>	<i>4 feet</i>	<i>4 feet</i>	<i>4 feet (enclosure) 15 feet (tower)</i>	<i>10 feet by 10 feet</i>

**Footprint dimensions include anchor cable extensions.*

Page 40, Appendix A, ANILCA Section 810(a) Summary Evaluation and Findings, Part IV, Affected Environment. The following paragraph is added after the second paragraph.

The Brooks River provides spawning habitat for primarily sockeye salmon which migrate from Bristol Bay to the Naknek River, to Naknek Lake and to the Brooks River. Most of the salmon harvested in the Naknek River system have been produced within Katmai National Park and many have been produced in the Brooks River/Brooks Lake section of this system. Harvest of salmon generally occurs in the Naknek River downstream of the park boundary, however a limited fishery for “red fish”, or spawned-out sockeye salmon, is permitted in Naknek Lake. This activity is authorized under separate legislation, subsequent to ANILCA, at 36 CFR 13.1204. This “traditional red fish fishery” is open to local residents who are descendants of Katmai residents who lived in the Naknek Lake and River Drainage.

Page 41, Appendix A, ANILCA Section 810(a) Summary Evaluation and Findings, Part V, Subsistence Uses and Needs Evaluation, 1. The Potential to Reduce Populations, (c) Habitat Loss.

The last portion of the paragraph, “Provisions of the ANILCA... wildlife population.” is deleted.

Page 41, Appendix A, ANILCA Section 810(a) Summary Evaluation and Findings, Part V, Subsistence Uses and Needs Evaluation, 2. Restriction of Access.

The paragraph is replaced with the following:

The proposed action would not limit or restrict current subsistence use patterns within Katmai National Preserve. Access for subsistence harvest on NPS lands is granted by Section 811 of ANILCA.

Page 41, Appendix A, ANILCA Section 810(a) Summary Evaluation and Findings, Part V, Subsistence Uses and Needs Evaluation, 3. Increase in Competition.

The paragraph is replaced with the following:

The proposed action is not anticipated to result in increased competition for fish, wildlife, and other subsistence resources on Federal public lands.