



CHAPTER 4: ALTERNATIVES

According to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, alternatives must be developed in a draft general management plan and fully explore a range of ideas, methods, and concepts for managing a national park unit. It must be possible to implement all alternatives. In addition, regulations require that the draft GMP/EIS identify a “preferred alternative” before the EIS is released for public review. The preferred alternative is that alternative that the NPS believes would best accomplish its goals, based on the analyses conducted.

FORMULATION OF THE ALTERNATIVES

The planning team, comprised of staff from the park and the Pacific West Region, developed management alternatives in the winter of 2004 for San Juan Island National Historical Park. In developing alternatives, the staff incorporated ideas generated by the public from public meetings and public comment letters. National Environmental Policy Act regulations and NPS planning standards require the formulation of a reasonable range of alternatives that address identified planning issues and management concerns. Each alternative was evaluated to ensure consistency with the park’s purpose and significance, the desired future conditions, and current laws, regulations, and policies.

This chapter contains three parts:

- A description of the four management zones for the action alternatives;
- A discussion of desired conditions for each resource. Desired condition statements describe the preferred long-term condition for specific resources. Future decisions and actions by park management would be judged by whether they further progress towards these desired conditions.
- A description of Alternatives A, B, and C with emphasis on the concepts behind the alternative, and management actions for those topics that varies among alternatives. Management actions describe specific activities that help to achieve the desired future conditions. This includes a “Common to All Alternatives” section organized by resource topic.

Included at the end of this chapter are tables that summarize the key differences among the alternatives and their impacts. The summary of impacts chart is based on the analysis in Chapter 6, “Environmental Consequences.”

Three alternatives are described in this GMP and are characterized as follows:

- Alternative A is the No Action Alternative, which means a continuation of the present course of action or maintenance of the status quo of existing policies and programs.
- Alternative B strives to increase visitor use opportunities and outreach in both the park and in the town of Friday Harbor through additional visitor facilities, recreational opportunities, programs, and services. Interpretation would be enhanced for both cultural and natural interpretive themes through more extensive facilities and programs.
- 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 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.

Each alternative has a somewhat different concept, which is primarily defined in terms of different management zones and how they are applied geographically. Each alternative also varies in the management prescriptions, or actions, for various resource topics that the park would take in order to achieve the desired conditions. All action alternatives afford a high degree of protection for the park’s resources.

The alternatives focus on what resource conditions and visitor uses and experiences should be at the park rather than on details of how these conditions and experiences should be achieved. Thus, the alternatives do not include many details on resource or visitor use management.

More detailed plans or studies would be required before most conditions proposed in the alternatives are achieved. The implementation of any alternative also depends on future funding and environmental analysis. Approval of this plan would not guarantee that funding will be forthcoming. Instead, the plan establishes a vision of the future that will guide future management of the park. Upon approval, full implementation will likely take many years.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

The development of a preferred alternative involves evaluating the alternatives with the use of an objective analysis process called “choosing by advantages.” Through this process, the planning team identified and compared the relative advantages of each alternative according to a set of factors. The benefits or advantages of each alternative were then compared.

The relationships between the advantages and costs of each alternative were established. This information was used to combine the best attributes of three initial alternatives into the preferred alternative. This alternative gives the National Park Service the greatest overall benefits for the most reasonable cost.

MANAGEMENT ZONES

Management zones define specific resource conditions and visitor experiences to be achieved and maintained in each particular area of the park under each of the action alternatives. Each zone includes the types of activities and facilities that are appropriate in that management zone. The management zones were developed during this planning effort, except for the No Action Alternative, Alternative A, whose zoning is taken from the park’s 1979 general management plan.

In formulating the alternatives, the management zones were placed in different locations on a map of the park according to the overall concept of each of the alternatives. Therefore, the alternatives represent different ways to apply the management prescriptions to the park. For example, an alternative whose overall concept includes emphasizing cultural resources will have more of the cultural management zone than an alternative whose overall concept is to increase visitor access to the entire park.

For the action alternatives B and C, four management zones were developed in this plan to guide future management within the park. The existing management zones are Administrative, Cultural, Natural, and Visitor Services.

The management zones and prescriptions for San Juan Island National Historical Park are presented on the following page. Visitor experiences, resource conditions, and appropriate activities and facilities are described for each management zone.



Management Zones

Zone	Administrative Zone	Cultural Zone	Natural Zone	Visitor Services
Zone Concept	A variety of facilities and functions that support park operations would be accommodated in this zone.	Resources and experiences related to pre-history, the joint occupation period, and post-military history would be accommodated.	Resources and experiences related to coastal, woodland, upland, prairie, and wetland ecosystems and communities would be accommodated.	Education and interpretive facilities and services, and concentrated visitor use would be accommodated. This zone would serve as a primary entry into other zones.
Cultural Resource Prescriptions	Facility design standards echo and complement historic character. Historic structures may be adapted for administrative use when appropriate. All facilities would be sited and designed to minimize disturbance and would be screened for views and noise. Fences, barriers, and other measures may be needed to protect resources.	All significant cultural features would be preserved and interpreted to enhance visitor understanding and enjoyment. There would be low tolerance for resource degradation. Archaeological sites would be preserved.	Cultural resources would be compatible in natural areas and would be managed in a way that would not degrade natural features or the character of the natural environment. Minimal activity would be acceptable to protect cultural resources.	Because this zone is intended to promote access to cultural resources, this zone must be adjacent to important cultural sites. All facilities would be sited and designed to minimize disturbance and would be screened for views and noise. Fences, barriers, and other measures may be needed to protect resources. Signs and trailheads would be preferred in this zone to avoid intrusion into cultural zones. Adaptive use of historic structures could be utilized where appropriate. Design standards echo and complement historic character.
Natural Resource Prescriptions	Natural resources may be modified in ways that harmonize with park settings. Facilities would be located in areas having low impact to sensitive natural resources. Green design, native landscaping, screening for views and noise would be incorporated. Fences, barriers, and other measures may be needed to protect resources.	Natural resources would be managed to maintain or restore the character of the cultural landscape. Non-invasive exotics may be used where they support the cultural landscape and visitor understanding of it. Invasive plant and animal species would be controlled or removed. Trails and roads might be removed and rehabilitated or allowed to recover naturally.	The emphasis in this zone would be on restoring and perpetuating natural systems and processes. There would be low tolerance for resource degradation. Intensive management would be used to restore native species on disturbed lands (such as restoring high quality prairie). Monitoring would be implemented and action taken to prevent degradation. The goal would be to restore ecosystem to a nearly natural state. Trails and roads might be removed and rehabilitated or allowed to recover naturally.	This zone provides access to popular natural features and resources such as shorelines, forested areas, and prairies. Natural resources may be modified in ways that harmonize with park settings. This zone would be located in areas having low impact on sensitive natural resources. Green design, native landscaping, and screening for views and noise would be incorporated. Fences, barriers, and other measures may be needed to protect resources.

Management Zones

Zone	Administrative Zone	Cultural Zone	Natural Zone	Visitor Services
Visitor Opportunities	There would be limited opportunities for visitors. This zone would include work areas for volunteers and housing for Volunteers in the Parks, personnel and researchers.	There would be opportunities for broad understanding of the military encampment period as well as other cultural eras. Visitors would learn about the history through a variety of means. Visitors would have an opportunity to directly experience cultural sites. This zone would offer low impact recreational opportunities, such as hiking, picnicking, and beachcombing that would not affect cultural resources. Park sponsored special events related to the resources of the park would be acceptable.	While emphasizing natural features, this zone would enhance visitor understanding of cultural significance. It would offer low impact and non-motorized recreational opportunities, such as hiking, nature studies, photography, and horse use, where designated, that do not adversely affect the natural landscape and resources. Park sponsored special events related to the resources of the park would be acceptable.	This zone focuses on accessible and convenient visitor services; concentrated recreation and group activities when appropriate; and on visitor orientation, education, and interpretation with the goal of enhancing the visitors' understanding and appreciation of the history and significance of park resources. Interpretive and educational programs would provide opportunities for a wide range of visitors. Signs and trailhead orientation would facilitate access. Regulations and appropriate resource use messages would be communicated to promote stewardship. Visitors have increased opportunities for interaction with NPS staff and volunteers.
Desired Facilities	This zone would include facilities and related utilities needed to support park operations such as administrative offices, supply storage, maintenance office and storage, fire camp, research/curatorial space, library, seasonal housing, staff meeting space, and staff parking. Building design would be sustainable and compatible with the environment. Historic structures could be adaptively used for some of these functions. Administrative roads would occur in this zone.	Facilities in this zone would emphasize preservation of current historic facilities. Where adequate information is available, the park would consider the potential relocation of historic buildings back to the camps. Other techniques could also be considered including delineation and/or reconstruction of historic features. (Reconstruction would only occur if absolutely necessary for visitor understanding of the site.) This zone could include visitor contact stations, wayside exhibits, and other interpretive media.	This zone would include unpaved, non-motorized trails and unobtrusive and approved interpretive and directional signs. Bicycle and horse use may be acceptable on some trails. Scientific monitoring and sampling equipment for research (such as weather stations) would be acceptable.	Visitor centers, educational sites, and staging areas for public programs would be accommodated in this zone. Other support facilities would include picnic areas, restrooms, roads, docks, trails and trailheads, overlooks, signs, parking areas, wayside exhibits, and group activity sites.

DESIRED CONDITIONS

The planning team used laws, regulations, servicewide mandates, and policies, along with park-specific legislation, public input, and previous planning documents to develop desired conditions for protecting park resources and visitor use and enjoyment. These desired conditions would apply to all alternatives.

The following table summarizes the desired conditions. The individual alternatives would show potential strategies that could be used for achieving the desired conditions.

Desired Conditions	
Cultural Resources	Cultural Landscapes Desired conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The cultural landscapes are preserved for interpretation, public understanding, and research, and adverse effects are avoided. ▪ The cultural landscape characteristics are managed in a balance with the natural landscape. ▪ An enhanced cultural landscape provides additional opportunities for interpretation and visitor understanding of the historic setting of the park.
	Archaeological and Historic Resources Desired conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The extent and condition of historic and prehistoric resources are documented and adverse effects are avoided. ▪ Archaeological resources are protected in an undisturbed condition unless it is determined through appropriate consultation that disturbance or decomposition is unavoidable. ▪ The qualities that contribute to the eligibility for listing of prehistoric and historic structures in the National Register of Historic Places are preserved and protected in accordance with the secretary of the interior's standards, unless it is determined through appropriate consultation that disturbance or deterioration is unavoidable.
	Museum Collections Desired conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Museum collections, such as objects, works of art, historic documents, and natural history specimens, are maintained according to NPS museum management requirements.
Natural Resources	Natural Resources – General Desired conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Resource inventories and surveys documenting the condition and extent of natural resources and processes are completed. ▪ Monitoring programs are developed and implemented to track changes in the condition of key resources serving as “vital signs” of ecosystem health. ▪ Forces such as erosion, geological shift, and fire remain as dominant agents of change to natural resources.
	Vegetation, Including Special Status Species Desired conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Native plant communities in coastal, prairie, wetland, and woodland environments are managed to protect and restore native species, provide habitat for native wildlife, and for research. ▪ Garry oak woodland and prairie communities are restored and managed as significant resources for both the natural and cultural landscape.

Desired Conditions

- All plant communities are in or making progress towards fire condition class 1 (class 1 is defined as within the natural or historical range of variability of vegetation characteristics; fuel composition; fire frequency, severity and pattern; and other associated disturbances).
- Special status species, particularly those listed by U.S. Fish And Wildlife Service (USFWS), make progress toward recovery.
- Preventing or limiting the spread of noxious weeds using integrated pest management protocols perpetuates the natural condition and/or historic vegetative cover.

Wildlife, Including Special Status Species

Desired conditions:

- Habitat in the park supports a diverse range of native wildlife species and gives the public high-quality opportunities for wildlife viewing.
- Habitat for migratory birds and butterflies, including forage, water, cover, structure, and security is available within the park to support healthy populations of resident and migrant species.
- Special status species, particularly those listed by U.S. Fish And Wildlife Service, make progress toward recovery.

Coastal Water Resources and Hydrologic Systems

Desired conditions:

- Floodplains, riparian areas, and wetlands are maintained or restored to provide diverse and healthy habitat and water quality.
- Preserving the quality of surface water in the park and surface water running out of the park is a consideration in park management actions, and decisions and threats to surface water quality are sufficiently mitigated.
- Tidelands are adequately protected by either the state or park, regardless of jurisdiction.
- No degradation of water quality would occur and water quality would be improved wherever possible.
- Assuring applicable water quality standards are met throughout the life of a project is a consideration in decisions for park management actions.

Geologic Resources

Desired conditions:

- Unique or representative geological features and landforms such as marine terraces, glacial erratics, and striations are identified, documented, and have protective strategies implemented to minimize any adverse effects from visitor access.
- Geologic knowledge and understanding are effectively shared with the public to stimulate appreciation and protection of the geologic resources.

Air Quality

Desired conditions:

- Air quality parameters negatively affecting human health, visibility or biological diversity remain at or below current levels.

Visitor Experience

Interpretation and Education

Desired conditions:

- The public has opportunities to understand and appreciate the park's natural and cultural resources through interpretation of natural and cultural history.
- Park interpretive programs, including encampment, living history and special events, help the public visualize mid-19th century life at American and English camps.

Desired Conditions

- The park builds and maintains relationships and partnerships with visitor user groups and educational organizations to disseminate the story and lessons of the Pig War.
- The story of native peoples and their connection to San Juan Island and park resources is interpreted to the public in consultation and coordination with appropriate native peoples and governments.
- The park's commemorative message of dispute resolution and peace between nations is incorporated in educational programming.
- The public has access to park information and learning opportunities through a wide variety of media both on and off site.
- Regional cooperation and partnerships help reach visitors who are unaware of the presence of a national park unit on the island and convey interpretive opportunities prior to arrival.
- Visitors understand and appreciate the natural resources at the park, which include rare plant communities and sensitive species, as well as the cultural resources, and leave with a sense of stewardship for these resources.

Recreation

Desired conditions:

- A wide variety of safe, year-round recreational opportunities is available for island residents and visitors that are compatible with the historic setting of the park.
- The park provides public access to the longest and most varied expanse of publicly accessible shoreline in the San Juan islands for compatible recreation.
- The park works cooperatively with other public and private entities to provide appropriate trail connections as part of an island-wide trail system.

Scenic Resources

Desired conditions:

- Existing opportunities to experience solitude, dark night sky, and broad-sweeping vistas to the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the Olympic Mountains, Mount Baker, Mount Rainer and other regional features remain substantially free of human intrusions.
- The visual integrity of American and English camps, including vistas and viewsheds, are maintained and restored where appropriate.

Soundscapes

Desired conditions:

- Existing opportunities to experience tranquility, natural sounds, and natural quiet remain substantially free of human intrusions.

Socioeconomics

Socioeconomics

Desired conditions:

- Gateway communities of Friday Harbor, Roche Harbor and Anacortes benefit socially and economically from the park's presence.

Facilities

Facilities

Desired conditions:

- Visitor and administrative facilities meet visitor and staff needs.
- The park cooperates with Friday Harbor and Roche Harbor in providing information and services to visitors at sites outside the park.
- Location of park facilities and staffing levels promotes efficiency of operations while meeting public needs.

Desired Conditions

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principles of sustainable and universal design are incorporated into all facilities and operations. Regional cooperation and partnerships provide new opportunities to locate additional visitor facilities on the island. Use of Low Impact Development (LID) techniques are also encouraged to lessen the impacts of stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces such as paved parking lots, roads and roofs.
Transportation, Access, and Circulation	Transportation, Access, and Circulation Desired conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The road system within the park provides access for visitors, non-federal landowners, and NPS administrative needs while protecting park resources and values. Vehicular road access is maintained for residents at Cape San Juan and Cattle Point Estates and visitors to the Cattle Point Interpretive Area.
Research	Research Desired conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park continues to be an important coastal marine setting for research in the natural and social sciences The findings of scientific research in both the natural and social sciences enhance management decisions and contribute to increased public appreciation and understanding of the park's cultural and natural resources.
Park Boundary and Land Protection	Park Boundary and Land Protection Desired conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park boundary is adequate to protect the fundamental resources and values of the park and to provide for enjoyment of these resources by a diverse public. The park boundary recognizes the broader boundaries of the encampment period to preserve artifacts associated with the historic military presence and better interpret the historic camp setting and circulation pattern.



Guss Island at English Camp. NPS Photo.

ACTIONS COMMON TO ALL ALTERNATIVES

The following table summarizes the management guidance, or actions, that would apply to all the alternatives, including the No Action Alternative.

Actions Common to All Alternatives	
Cultural Resources	Cultural Landscapes – Common To All Alternatives Management actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A resource stewardship strategy would be completed that would provide direction for natural and cultural resources. ▪ Prescribed fire would continue to play a role in maintaining the cultural landscape. ▪ The park would update the existing historic landscape report to reflect the current needs at both camps. ▪ The park would update the national register listing for the park.
	Archaeological and Historic Resources – Common To All Alternatives Management actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fire and security systems would be installed in all existing historic buildings. ▪ Historical buildings would be maintained in good condition. ▪ Archaeological sites would be preserved and protected and, if appropriate, interpreted by park staff. ▪ An archaeological research strategy would guide decisions about future excavations. English Camp: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Crook house would retain all aspects of integrity that make it eligible for the Register of Historic Places on both its interior and exterior. The 1960s non-historic addition on the back of the Crook house would be removed to reestablish its original look and form during the Crook family era at the park. ▪ Park staff would continue efforts to relocate bats from the Crook house by providing alternate houses for bats and excluding bats from the Crook house.
	Museum Collections – Common To All Alternatives Management actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Park collections would be available for education, interpretation, and scientific research purposes.
Natural Resources	Natural Resources – General – Common To All Alternatives Management actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The park would prepare and periodically update a resource stewardship strategy that would include a comprehensive list of prioritized actions to achieve the desired resource conditions identified in the GMP. ▪ Invasive plant and animal species would be eliminated where feasible and otherwise controlled to ensure the long-term survival of the native ecosystem.
	Vegetation, Including Special Status Species – Common To All Alternatives Management Actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The park would develop a vegetation management plan to guide future management and provide specific direction for managing vegetative resources, such as prairies and Garry oak woodland, that also possess cultural significance.

Actions Common to All Alternatives

- The park would continue to explore ways to promote and maintain these habitats, including the use of fire which plays a natural role in the ecosystem, vegetation management, and restoration implementation.
- The park staff would continue to work with a variety of partners toward restoration of the Garry oak woodlands and prairie habitats.
- The park's fire management plan would be updated every five years, consistent with federal fire policy.

Wildlife, Including Special Status Species – Common To All Alternatives

Management actions:

- The park would continue to work cooperatively with other U.S. agencies and Canada in managing wildlife, particularly candidate species for federal listing, and managing habitat for broader ecological restoration of special status species.
- Inventory and monitoring of wildlife would emphasize species that are regionally, nationally, or internationally important.
- Non-native animal species identified as pests would be managed in accordance with the applicable NPS Management Policies.

Coastal Water Resources and Hydrologic Systems – Common To All Alternatives

Management actions:

- The park would continue to work with a consortium of Puget Sound groups regarding oil spill response plans, including Island Oil Spill Association, Washington State Department of Ecology, and other interested organizations responsible for creating and updating geographic plans for oil spill prevention and response.
- The park would follow provisions in the consortium's geographic response plan.
- The park staff would continue to monitor water use and quality in an effort to conserve scarce water resources and maintain water quality levels.

Geologic Resources – Common To All Alternatives

Management actions:

- Examples of wave-cut marine terraces, or other glacial features created by a series of glacial periods would be protected for educational, interpretive, and scientific purposes.

Air Quality – Common To All Alternatives

Management actions:

- Federal, state, and local air agencies that have primary responsibility for managing air quality would continue to monitor and use computer models to assess air quality in and around the park. If air quality deteriorates to the point that the ambient standards are exceeded, then these agencies would implement and the park would support additional requirements to further reduce air pollution at or near the park.

Visitor Experience

Interpretation and Education – Common To All Alternatives

Management actions:

- Park staff would maintain existing interpretation programs and topics and enhance cultural interpretation through increased use of existing cultural resources, such as historic sites and features.
- The website would continue to place interpretive and educational materials online that would be periodically updated.
- A comprehensive interpretive plan (CIP) would be developed for the park.

Actions Common to All Alternatives

- Self-guided walks and ranger and volunteer guided walks would continue to be offered at both camps.
- Interpretive programs, including reenactments, covering themes related to historical and natural resources would continue to be offered in the summer.
- The park staff would continue to offer curriculum-based school programs.
- The Junior Ranger program would continue to be offered at the park.
- The educational camp would continue to offer programs on park themes to nonprofit groups such as the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry camp for children of various ages.
- Park staff would work with partners to communicate unique park themes, including peaceful conflict resolution.
- Interpretation of both Native American culture and prehistory would be enhanced, in consultation with those tribes affiliated with the area, through personal and non-personal interpretive services including, but not limited to, Native American demonstrations, exhibits and waysides, and special programs.
- The park would encourage tribal members to participate in the preparation of interpretive exhibits and programs that relate to the direct connections American Indians have with San Juan Island.

Recreation – Common To All Alternatives

Management actions:

- Recreational activities such as beachcombing, picnicking, bird watching, viewing and photographing wildlife, hiking, fitness and pet walking, general sightseeing and attending park interpretive programs would continue.
- The park would establish one trail connection at English Camp and one trail connection at American Camp to link with the island-wide trail system.
- Biking would continue along park roads and county roads within the park.
- Horseback riding would continue in designated areas.
- The park would continue to be a day-use only area.
- Overnight camping, hunting, and off-road vehicles would continue to be prohibited on park property.

English Camp

- On Garrison Bay, public shell fishing would continue to be permitted on approximately 900 feet of shoreline within English Camp.

Scenic Resources – Common To All Alternatives

Management actions:

- The park staff would continue to provide programs that highlight interpretation and education of the values derived from a dark night sky.
- The NPS would continue to protect the scenic resources of the park as required by law and policy.
- The NPS would educate and cooperate with adjacent private landowners and relevant agencies about potential modern development effects on the historic scene and provide vegetative screening where possible. This is especially important along Garrison Bay and at the east and west boundaries of American Camp.
- The park would encourage the use of low impact lighting to reduce visual impacts and promote energy efficiency.

Actions Common to All Alternatives

	Soundscapes – Common To All Alternatives Management actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The park would initiate an overflight management plan that would help in establishing a base-line for noise level in the park.
Socioeconomics	Socioeconomics – Common To All Alternatives Management actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trail connections would be established that provide new opportunities for visitors and links to communities. ▪ The park would provide a destination and educational opportunity for visitors, which would create indirect economic benefits to gateway communities.
Facilities	Facilities – Common To All Alternatives Management actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The park’s administrative headquarters would remain in its present location in Friday Harbor; however, in the long-term the park staff would have the flexibility to buy a building/property on the island, preferably a historic one, for administrative purposes. English Camp <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A new fire cache building would be replaced near the administrative road at English camp.
Transportation, Access, And Circulation	Transportation, Access, and Circulation – Common To All Alternatives Management actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The park would work cooperatively with the state and county to provide appropriate access to private land adjacent to the park where rights-of-way exist.
Research	Research – Common To All Alternatives Management actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A research plan would be developed, based on the park’s vital signs workshop, to provide a framework for permitting and promoting research, including identifying research needs to support park management and restoration efforts.
Park Boundary And Land Protection	Park Boundary and Land Protection – Common To All Alternatives Management actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The park would continue to evaluate the growth and development trends on San Juan Island that affect resource protection and public access. ▪ A land protection plan would be developed for the park.

ALTERNATIVE A – NO ACTION

Alternative A is the No Action Alternative and is required by the National Environmental Policy Act. The No Action Alternative provides the baseline from which to compare the other alternatives. Under this alternative, current management practices would continue, as funding allows. Emphasis would be upon protecting the values of the park without substantially increasing or changing staff, programs, funding support or facilities.

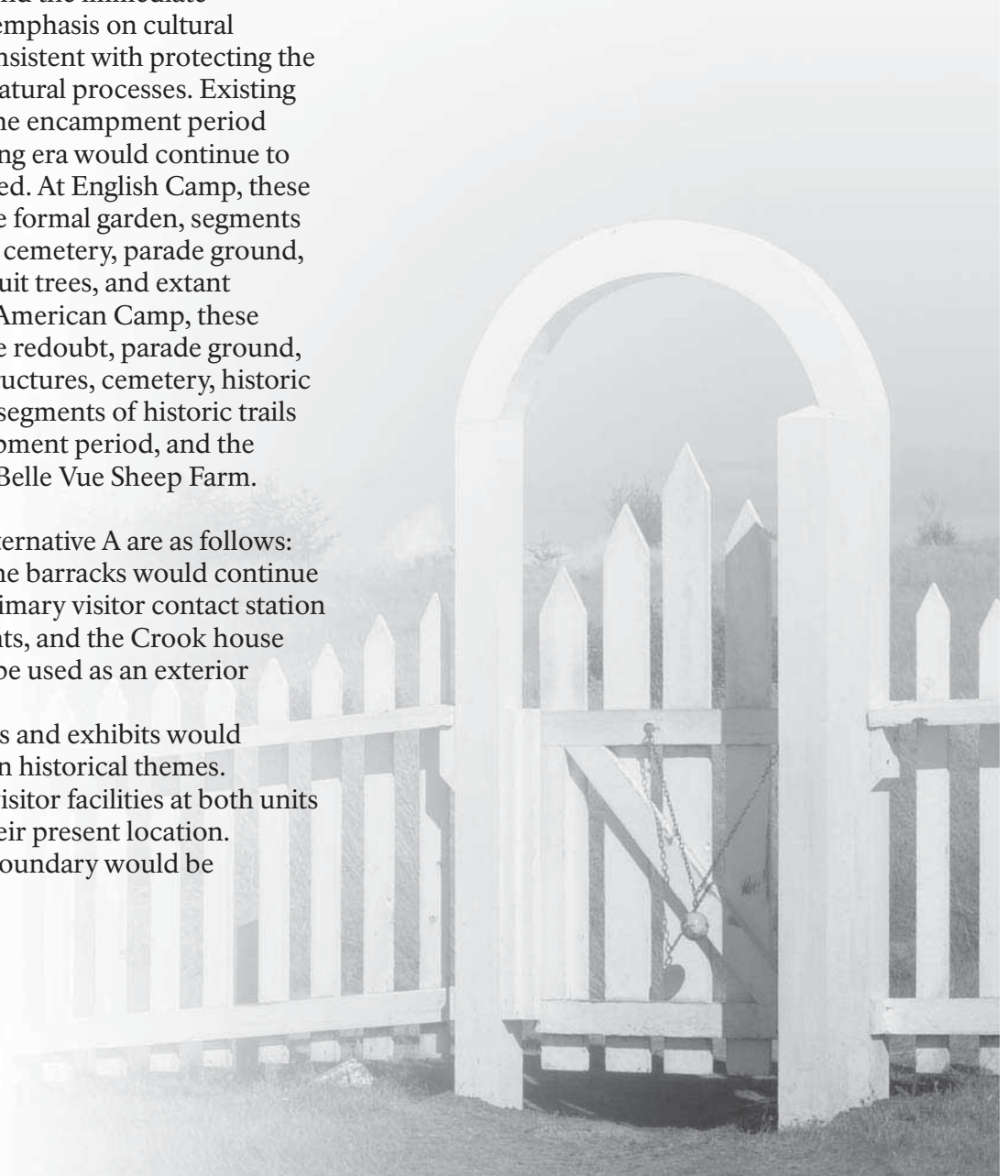
The primary emphasis in the No Action Alternative would continue to be the protection and preservation of cultural resources. Since 1966, the park has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places and is a National Historic Landmark. The management of cultural landscapes around the immediate encampment areas places emphasis on cultural landscape management consistent with protecting the natural environment and natural processes. Existing landscape elements from the encampment period and the Crook homesteading era would continue to be preserved and maintained. At English Camp, these elements would include the formal garden, segments of historic trails and roads, cemetery, parade ground, fencing, historic orchard fruit trees, and extant (remaining) structures. At American Camp, these elements would include the redoubt, parade ground, flagpole, fencing, extant structures, cemetery, historic fruit trees, historic prairie, segments of historic trails and roads from the encampment period, and the Hudson's Bay Company's Belle Vue Sheep Farm.

The key components of Alternative A are as follows:

- At English Camp, the barracks would continue to be used as the primary visitor contact station and for special events, and the Crook house would continue to be used as an exterior exhibit.
- Interpretive displays and exhibits would continue to focus on historical themes.
- In the short-term, visitor facilities at both units would remain in their present location.
- The existing park boundary would be maintained.

Management Zones

In the last San Juan Island National Historical Park General Management Plan, dated April 1979, both English and American camps were broadly zoned Historic, including Guss Island, protecting the historical integrity of these sites. Peripheral areas of the park units were zoned Park Development for administration and secondary recreational uses. An area in the northeast portion of American Camp unit was zoned Natural— Environmental Protection Subzone, for maintaining the sanctuary qualities of the area for eagles, deer, and marine life. These zones were originally based on proposed actions in the GMP, many of which were never realized. (See Figure 6: Alternative A: Management Zones for English Camp and Figure 7: Alternative A: Management Zones for American Camp at the end of Alternative A.)

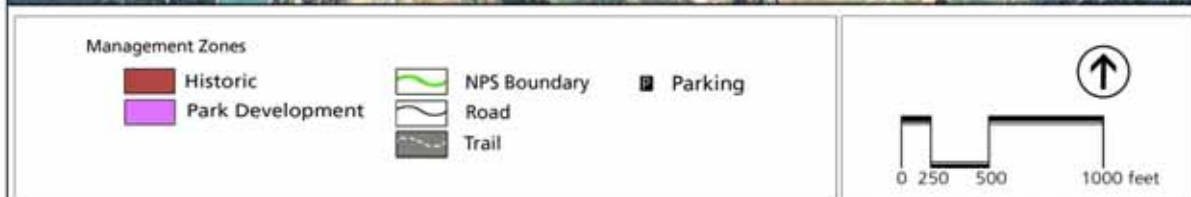
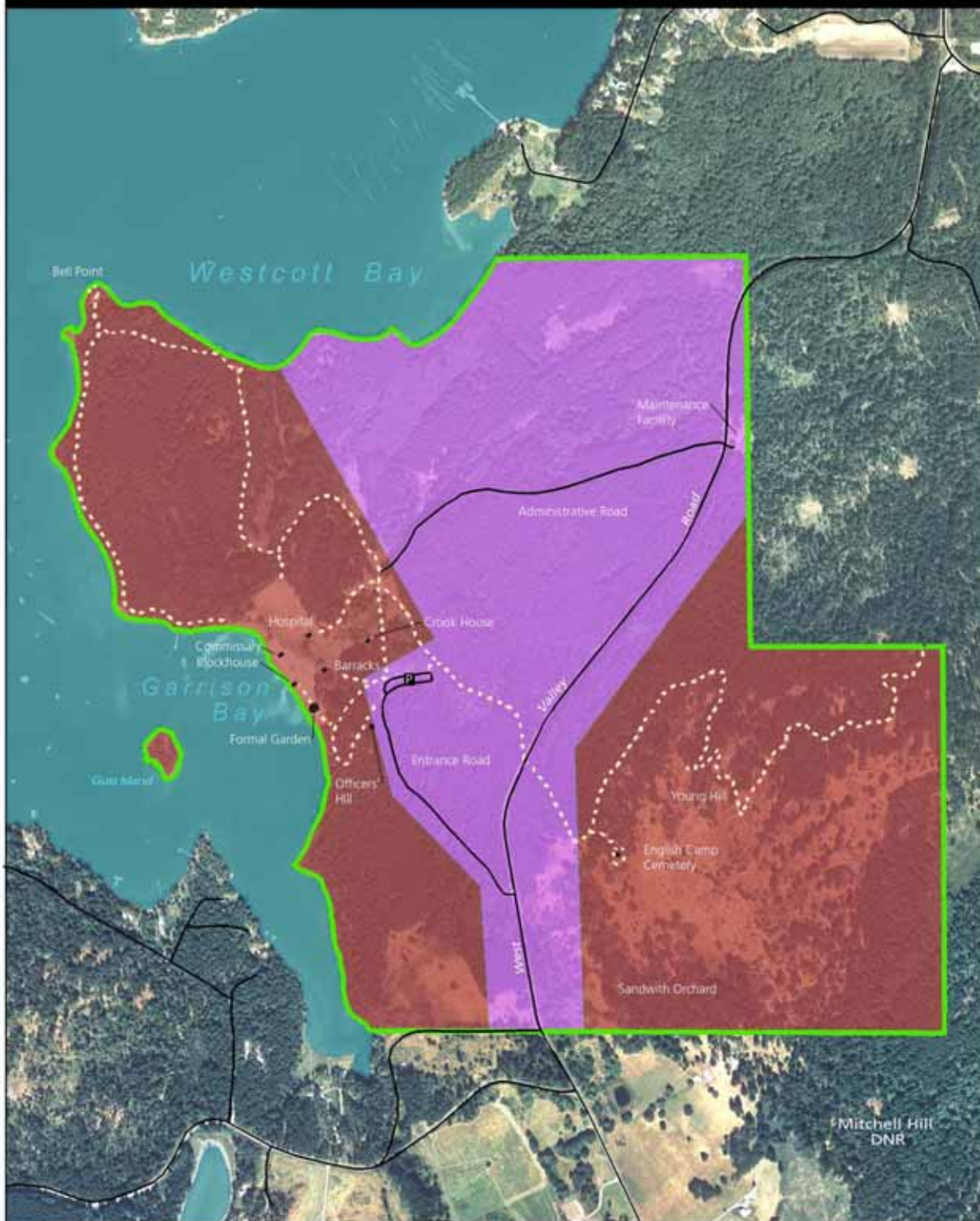


Alternative A—No Action

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

Alternative A – No Action	
Cultural Resources	Cultural Landscapes – No Action Alternative Management actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cultural landscape would continue to be maintained with some modest improvements for Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA) accessibility along trails. English Camp: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The historic Crook and Sandwith orchards would continue to be maintained at the existing number of trees.
	Archaeological and Historic Resources– No Action Alternative Management actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management direction would continue to place emphasis on preservation of the existing historic buildings and structures that are included on NPS list of classified structures. No historic buildings from the encampment period would be repatriated to the camps. English Camp: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The barracks would continue to be preserved and used as the primary visitor contact station and for special events. The Crook house would continue to be used as an exterior exhibit. The Crook house would undergo hazardous materials remediation after the bats are removed so that the house could eventually be adaptively reused. 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. American Camp: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The laundress’ quarters and the officers’ quarters would continue to be viewed and interpreted as exterior exhibits.
	Museum Collections– No Action Alternative Management actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park collections of approximately one million objects would continue to be maintained at off-site locations in western Washington with only a few dozen objects exhibited in display cases at the American Camp visitor center.
Natural Resources	Vegetation, Including Special Status Species– No Action Alternative Management actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as “common to all”.
	Wildlife, Including Special Status Species– No Action Alternative Management actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as “common to all”
	Coastal Water Resources and Hydrologic Systems– No Action Alternative Management actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as common to all alternatives for water quality data collection. Park staff would continue to work toward defining ownership of the intertidal areas

Alternative A:
Management Zones for English Camp
San Juan Island NHP Final GMP/EIS



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

Figure 6
 Date Created: March 2008

Alternative A: Management Zones for American Camp
San Juan Island NHP Final GMP/EIS

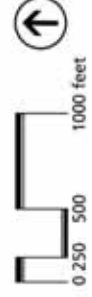


Figure 7

Produced by: National Park Service, Pacific West Region - Seattle

Date Created: April 2008

Data Sources: NPS - DOQs (1997); management zones, NPS boundary, San Juan County - parcels
USGS DOQ (1990)



Alternative A – No Action

	<p>Geologic Resources – No Action Alternative</p> <p>Management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as “common to all”. <p>Air Quality– No Action Alternative</p> <p>Management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as “common to all”.
<p>Visitor Experience</p>	<p>Interpretation and Education– No Action Alternative</p> <p>Management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interpretive displays and exhibits would continue to focus primarily on historical themes. The volunteers in the parks (VIP) program would continue to focus primarily on interpretation, helping with summer reenactments, demonstrations, and staffing the information counters. Interpretive programs would continue to be offered at the visitor center and at the barracks building at English Camp. <p>American Camp:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> American Camp would continue to have the only visitor center inside the park. <p>Recreation– No Action Alternative</p> <p>Management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park staff would assist island organizations taking lead in developing island-wide trail connections if funding were available. <p>English Camp:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 94- foot dingy dock would continue to be available for public boat access to English Camp from the water. <p>Scenic Resources – No Action Alternative</p> <p>Management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as “common to all”. <p>Soundscapes – No Action Alternative</p> <p>Management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as “common to all”.
<p>Socioeconomics</p>	<p>Socioeconomics – No Action Alternative</p> <p>Management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as “common to all”.
<p>Facilities</p>	<p>Facilities – No Action Alternative</p> <p>Management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hook-ups for VIP trailers would continue to be provided at both English and American camps. <p>English Camp:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance facilities would remain at the current location along the West Valley Road. The educational camp, consisting of a group tent site with water but no sewer, would remain in its present location at English Camp.

Alternative A – No Action

	<p>American Camp:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Park staff would continue to utilize the 1,400 square foot double-wide trailer that serves as the temporary visitor center assembled in 1979. ▪ The fire camp would continue to be maintained along Cattle Point Road north of the visitor center.
Transportation, Access, and Circulation	<p>Transportation, Access, and Circulation– No Action Alternative</p> <p>Management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NPS would maintain the existing access into the park at both camps. Limited improvements would be undertaken for safety and road maintenance. <p>English Camp:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The existing park entrance road off West Valley Road into English Camp would continue to be maintained along the existing alignment, most of it along the alignment of the historic military road. The park entrance road would need turnouts defined and chip seal to handle increased two-way traffic. ▪ The park’s administrative road into the park from West Valley Road would continue to be a nonpublic road, used by park staff and occasionally by staff from the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry (OMSI) or other educational groups. The parking lot at English Camp would be maintained, but no additional improvements provided. ▪ Informal visitor parking to access Young Hill would continue along the shoulder of West Valley Road, a county maintained road that bisects English Camp. ▪ An ADA trail would be extended from the Crook house to the parade ground, providing better access to persons with disabilities. <p>American Camp:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No additional improvements to the parking lot at the visitor center would be made in the near future.
Research	<p>Research – No Action Alternative</p> <p>Management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Same as “common to all”.
Park Boundary and Land Protection	<p>Park Boundary and Land Protection– No Action Alternative</p> <p>Management actions:</p> <p>English Camp:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The boundary at English Camp would remain the same. <p>American Camp:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The boundary at American Camp would remain the same.

Development Cost Estimates

The No Action alternative has costs associated with continuing to manage the park. The NPS estimates are \$2,380,000 to implement Alternative A over the next 15-20 years. These costs are derived from projects already entered into the Project Management Information System (PMIS) for the next five years. 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, but 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 A

This alternative assumes current staffing levels will be maintained at nine full-time staff positions. In addition, there are three part-time seasonal positions, all dependent upon funding.

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.

Full-time staff positions:

- Superintendent
- Administrative Officer
- Administrative Technician
- Chief of Resource Management
- Chief of Interpretation
- Chief of Maintenance
- Chief Ranger
- Park Ranger (Interpretation)
- Maintenance Worker

Part-time seasonal positions:

- Maintenance Worker
- Law Enforcement Ranger
- Park Ranger (Interpretation)

Current Operating Base for Alternative A

Total operating base for the park in 2006 was \$725,000.

Asset Management

For a discussion of the “Asset Business Plan for San Juan Island National Historical Park,” see the section on “Asset Management” in the “Affected Environment” chapter under “Existing Park Development and Programs.” In summary, the park has a total of 38 assets in the park. These assets include roads, parking areas, trails, maintained landscape, buildings, water systems and marina/waterfront. The majority of these assets contribute to the purpose of the park. The majority are in good or fair condition; a few are considered in poor condition. The largest deferred maintenance backlog is found in roads, trails, and landscapes. To maintain current assets in relatively good condition, application of the asset business plan model indicates that the park will need an additional \$192,000 annually in 2006 dollars for operation and maintenance requirements. In addition, there would be ongoing cyclic maintenance, component renewal, and rehabilitation projects for existing park facilities.

Staffing Under Alternative A

Administration	Maintenance	Interpretation/ Education	Resource Management And Visitor Protection	Total Staff
3 Permanent	2 Permanent	2 Permanent	2 Permanent	9 Total Staff
0 Seasonal	1 Seasonal	1 Seasonal	1 Seasonal	3 Total Staff
3 Total	3 Total	3 Total	3 Total	12 Total

There would be no capital development costs. The No Action Alternative does not add or subtract any assets from the park's inventory.

Programmed as part of the No Action Alternative are two large park projects, one involving paving the entrance road at English Camp and the other replacing the fire cache at American Camp. These two projects call for future expenditures of approximately \$550,000 total in 2006 dollars.

The Crook house is a notable resource that has a high asset prioritization index (API) value, meaning it contributes significantly to the mission of the park, but is in poor condition. The No Action Alternative includes identified needs of approximately \$275,000 of deferred maintenance on the Crook house. The park staff has requested and received funding this year for emergency stabilization on the building, but none of this funding reduces the \$275,000 in deferred maintenance.



The Crook house. NPS Photo.

ALTERNATIVE B

The general concept for Alternative B is to increase visitor use opportunities and outreach in English Camp, American Camp, and in the town of Friday Harbor through additional visitor facilities, recreational opportunities, programs, and services. Interpretation would be enhanced for both cultural and natural interpretive themes through more extensive facilities and programs.

The key components of Alternative B are as follows:

- At English Camp, the road system would be reconfigured as a one-way loop road by connecting a road segment approximately one-fifth mile long from the entrance road to the administrative road. It would follow the existing historic road alignment where possible.
- The Crook house would be rehabilitated as a visitor contact facility on the ground floor and administrative use on the second floor.
- At American Camp, the existing visitor center would be removed and a new permanent enlarged visitor center including space for a collections study room would be constructed north of the redoubt. The existing road to the redoubt, off Pickett's Lane, would be removed and reclaimed.
- The cultural landscapes would be enhanced for visitor understanding and interpretation through a variety of techniques.
- Off-island interpretation would be enhanced through partnerships.
- Park staff would seek to manage the intertidal areas through partnerships with DNR and others and encourage DNR to provide free conservation easements on tidelands connected to park land for consistent management.
- The park would propose boundary adjustments at both English Camp and American Camp. The park would acquire Mitchell Hill at English Camp. At American Camp, the park would acquire the DNR managed Cattle Point Interpretive Area, the DNR managed Cattle Point Natural Resource Conservation Area, the BLM property, and a privately owned parcel.

Management Zones

Management zoning for Alternative B includes the following zones: Administrative, Cultural, Natural, and Visitor Services. In formulating zones for Alternative B, the management zones were placed in locations or configurations on the park maps according to the overall concept of emphasizing visitor opportunities.

At English Camp, the Cultural Zone would include four distinct areas: the historic core area including the parade ground, historic encampment structures, formal garden, and officers' hill; the old military road spur and Sandwith orchard southeast of West Valley Road to the park boundary; the cemetery at Young Hill, and Guss Island. The Visitor Services Zone would form a loop along the park and county roads and include the Crook house, a new parking lot, and educational camp site (unless moved to Mitchell Hill). It would also include a small area on Westcott Bay that would allow for development of a canoe/kayak landing. Three small areas would be zoned Administrative to accommodate park operations for maintenance and VIP sites. The majority of the acreage at English Camp would fall under the Natural Zone. (See Figure 8: Alternative B: Management Zones and Schematic Design for English Camp.)

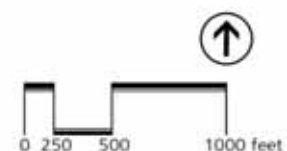
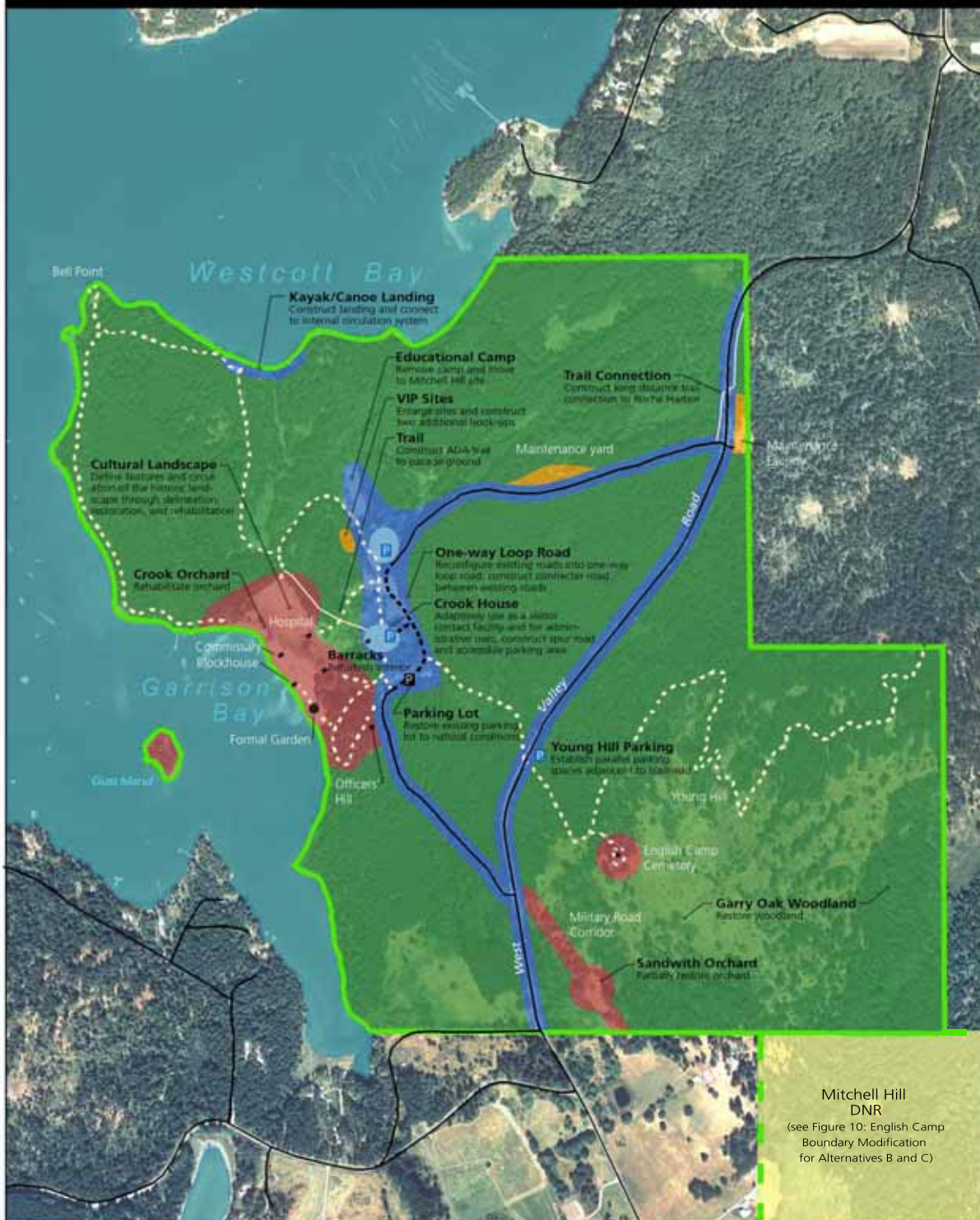
At American Camp, the Cultural Zone is situated south of Cattle Point Road to the Strait of Juan de Fuca, stretching from the western park boundary to Pickett's Lane. This zone would include the HBC Belle Vue Sheep Farm, the historic prairie, the redoubt, officers' quarters, the laundress' quarters, and the parade ground. It would also include a contiguous area north of Cattle Point Road to Old Town Lagoon incorporating the site of the former San Juan Town. The Visitor Services Zone would include the park roads and parking areas, an area from Fourth of July Beach north to the park border, and an area accommodating the new proposed visitor center. There are three small areas zoned for Administrative use: the existing visitor center area and access road, the VIP sites, and the fire camp. The Natural Zone is in two separate sections: the first would include the eastern half of the park from Pickett's Lane to the eastern park border. It would also include the area north of Cattle Point Road to the park boundary, excluding a small area that is zoned Administrative. The Cultural and Natural Zones are approximately the same amount of acreage in this alternative. (See Figure 9: Alternative B: Management Zones, Boundary Modification, and Schematic Design for American Camp.)

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"> ▪ 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. ▪ Park staff would conduct additional research including historical research to provide better understanding of park resource and new interpretation information for visitors. <p>English Camp:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. ▪ 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. ▪ Information regarding treatment of the orchards was derived from recent research and past planning efforts. <p>American Camp:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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.
	Archaeological And Historic Resources – Alternative B
	<p>Management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. <p>English Camp:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The barracks would continue to be preserved and used as the primary visitor contact station and for special events. ▪ 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. ▪ 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. <p>American Camp:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The laundress’ quarters and the officers’ quarters would continue to be viewed and interpreted as exterior exhibits.

Alternative B:
Management Zones and Schematic Design for English Camp
San Juan Island NHP Final 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: April 2008

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



Alternative B

	<p>Museum Collections – Alternative B</p> <p>Management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<p>Natural Resources</p>	<p>Vegetation, Including Special Status Species– Alternative B</p> <p>Management actions:</p> <p>American Camp:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. <p>Wildlife, Including Special Status Species – Alternative B</p> <p>Management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park staff would expand interpretation for visitors to include topics on wildlife in the park and the impacts of invasive species on park resources. <p>Coastal Water Resources And Hydrologic Systems – Alternative B</p> <p>Management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. <p>Geologic Resources – Alternative B</p> <p>Management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as “common to all”. <p>Air Quality– Alternative B</p> <p>Management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as “common to all”.
<p>Visitor Experience</p>	<p>Interpretation and Education– Alternative B</p> <p>Management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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.

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 monitor proper use of trails.
- Park staff would partner with trail riding groups to maintain horse trails and monitor use of trails in the park.
- 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

Facilities	Facilities – Alternative B <p>Management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. <p>English Camp:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. ▪ The VIP sites would be enlarged to provide privacy and two additional hook-ups. ▪ The educational camp would be relocated to Mitchell Hill, if the land is acquired. Otherwise, the camp would remain in its present location. <p>American Camp:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. ▪ A new parking lot and access road would be sited north of the new visitor center. ▪ 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. ▪ The fire camp would be formalized along Cattle Point Road north of the visitor center. ▪ The VIP sites at American Camp would be maintained.
Transportation, Access, and Circulation	Transportation, Access, and Circulation– Alternative B <p>Management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. <p>English Camp:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. ▪ 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. ▪ 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. ▪ Several parallel parking spaces would be created along West Valley Road adjacent to the trailhead to Young Hill and the cemetery. <p>American Camp:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. ▪ 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.

Alternative B

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. ▪ The parking lots at South Beach and Fourth of July Beach would be reconfigured, and possibly expanded, for increased visitor use. ▪ The parking lot for Jakle's Lagoon and Mount Finlayson would be reconfigured to include a few additional parking spaces and a restroom facility.
Research	Research - Alternative B Management actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Same as "common to all".
Park Boundary and Land Protection	Park Boundary and Land Protection– Alternative B Management actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The park would develop appropriate resource and interpretive documents for newly acquired land. ▪ 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. English Camp: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. American Camp: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. ▪ 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.

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)	
3 Total	5 Total	6 Total	6 Total	20 Total

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 staffing 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. Inclusion of these lands within the park boundary would allow the NPS to better interpret the park story by improving low-impact trails that take the public to these sites. It also provides for a continuous

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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protected coastline and coordinated management 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. Once the American Camp boundary is expanded, the NPS would have the opportunity to collaborate with the other agencies on a variety of activities of mutual interest for these properties, including interpretive planning, resource protection, and low-impact public use. Collaborative management would be the model as long as multiple agency ownerships exist in that locale.

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.

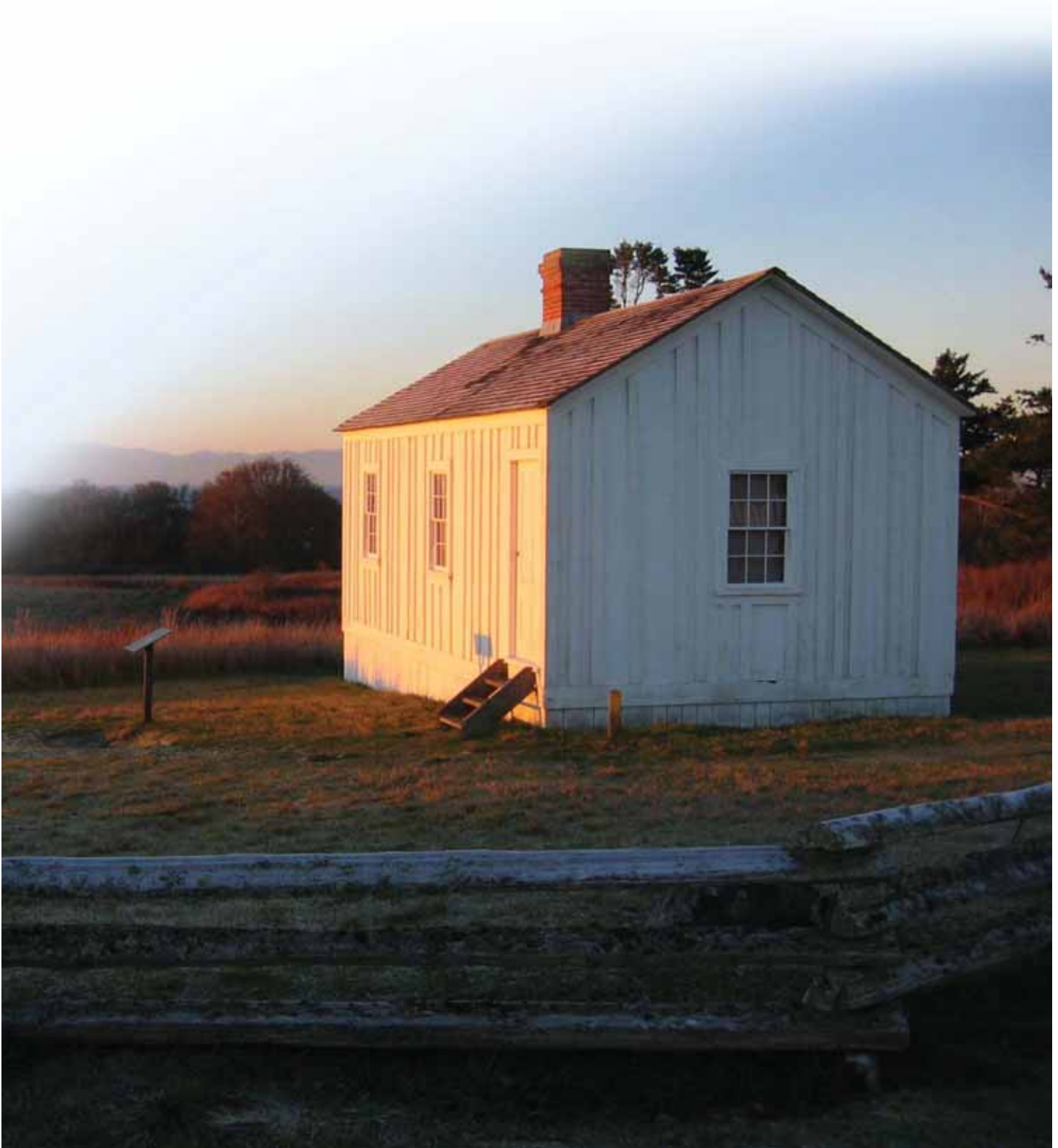
Management Zones

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.

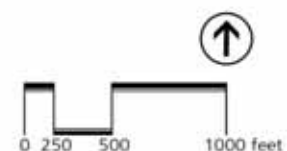
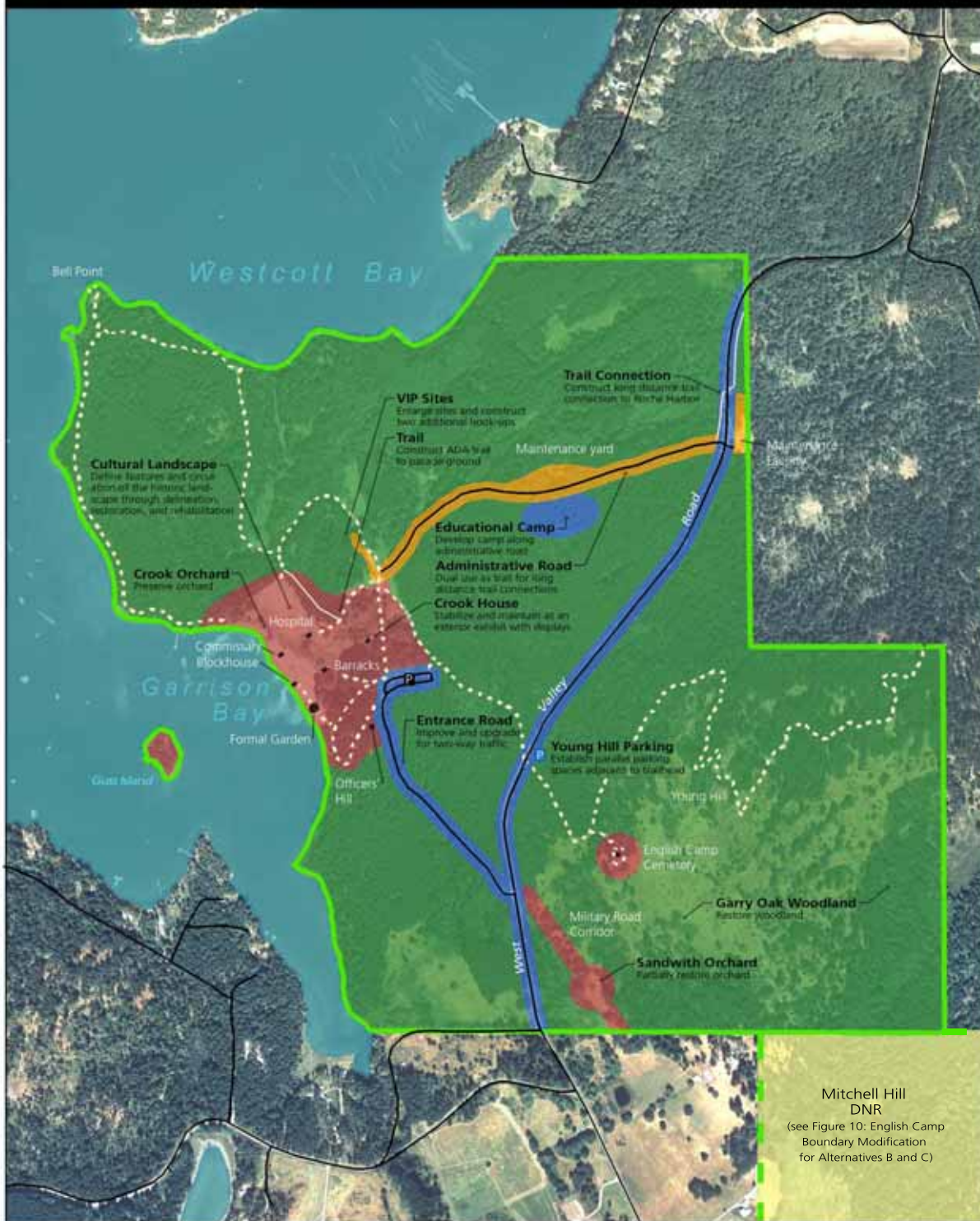
At English Camp, the Cultural Zone would be larger than in Alternative B. It would include all the area from Alternative B in addition to the area around the Crook house. There would be no new road connections or parking area at the Crook house. The Visitor Services Zone would be limited to the existing 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.)



Alternative C (Preferred Alternative):
Management Zones and Schematic Design for English Camp
San Juan Island NHP Final GMP/EIS



Produced by: National Park Service, Pacific West Region, Seattle, Washington

Data Sources: NPS - DOQs (1997), management zones, NPS boundary, roads, trails

Figure 11

Date Created: April 2008

Alternative C (Preferred Alternative): Management Zones, Boundary Modification, and Schematic Design for American Camp
 San Juan Island NHP Final GMP/EIS



Management Zones

- Administrative
- Cultural
- Natural
- Visitor services

Proposed Boundary Addition

- Trail
- Proposed Trail

Road

- Parking
- Proposed Parking

Scale

0 250 500 1000 feet

North Arrow

Figure 12

Produced by: National Park Service, Pacific West Region - Seattle

Date Created: April 2008

Data Sources: NPS - DOQs (1997), management zones, NPS boundary, roads, trails
 San Juan County parcels
 USGS DOQ (1990)

Alternative C—Preferred Alternative and Proposed Action

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

Alternative C – Preferred Alternative	
Cultural Resources	Cultural Landscapes – Alternative C, Preferred Alternative Management actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as Alternative B, plus: English Camp: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park would partially restore one-half to one acre of the Sandwith orchard to better portray the extent of the orchard during the encampment period. Park staff would replant historically accurate fruit trees in gaps to maintain the late 19th-century character of the orchard. To give visitors an understanding of the role of the Crook family, the park would preserve the number, variety, and style of existing fruit trees in the Crook family orchard through cyclic maintenance and replace individual trees with the same species as needed. Information regarding treatment of the orchards was derived from recent research and past planning efforts. American Camp: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The historic prairie would be restored on a larger scale than in Alternative B to improve the native species composition, ecological function, and visual quality of the prairie as it existed during the encampment period. Historic and natural values of the prairie are managed to be complementary. This treatment is consistent with the historic landscape report and the cultural landscape inventory.
	Archaeological And Historic Resources – Alternative C, Preferred Alternative Management actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatment of archaeological resources would be the same as Alternative A with sites preserved and, if appropriate, interpreted to the public. The historic buildings and structures would be the same as Alternative B, plus historic buildings, if authentic and processing integrity, from the encampment period located on the island would be repatriated back to their original location within the camps. One building, known as the Brown house, is located in Friday Harbor. National Park Service staff would acquire the historic structures from willing sellers and replace them in their exact location. This would be done in accordance with NPS Management Policies regarding movement of historic structures (NPS management policy 5.3.5.4.5). English Camp: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part of the barracks would be rehabilitated for combined use as an interpretive exhibit, visitor contact station, and special events facility. Park staff would seek funding to rehabilitate the hospital building and make it available for public interpretation. Treatment of the blockhouse and commissary would be the same as in Alternative B. The Crook house 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 park would retain the flexibility to potentially use the Crook house in the future for certain adaptive uses if remedial clean-up actions are successful. American Camp: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The laundress’ quarters would continue to be viewed as an exterior exhibit.

Alternative C – Preferred Alternative

- The officers' quarters would be open for visitation as a combined interpretive exhibit and study house. One-half of the officers' quarters would be rehabilitated for an exhibit showing a typical officers' quarters; the other half would remain available for study for those interested in the evolution of an historic building and the alterations that have occurred to it over time.

Museum Collections – Alternative C, Preferred Alternative

Management actions:

- A portion of the military-era collections would be relocated to San Juan Island to a collections study room located at either park headquarters or at the visitor center. The study room would meet NPS standards for collections storage. Collections of the encampment era, including some non-military items from locations such as San Juan Town would be readily available to researchers, park staff, and to visitors. Important natural resource items would also be included in the collections study room. These collections will aid park staff in preparing interpretive and other special event programs to the public.
- Prehistoric collections would continue to be maintained by the Burke Museum at the University Of Washington in Seattle.
- Records for museum collections would continue to be maintained at North Cascades National Park.

Natural Resources

Vegetation, Including Special Status Species – Alternative C, Preferred Alternative

Management actions:

English Camp:

- 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.

American Camp:

- A larger area of the prairie would be replanted in native species or otherwise restored to historic conditions than in Alternatives A and B. Invasive plant species would be eliminated or controlled where feasible. Woody vegetation would be managed to prevent intrusion into portions of the landscape that were open grassland during the historic period.

Wildlife, Including Special Status Species – Alternative C, Preferred Alternative

Management actions:

- A monitoring program would be established to detect species populations in decline, species as indicators of the health of the ecosystem, and monitor for the presence of species of special concern.

Coastal Water Resources And Hydrologic Systems– Alternative C, Preferred Alternative

Management actions:

- As in Alternative B, park staff would inform visitors about the value of bays and surface and subsurface water quality in the watershed.
- The park would work to acquire and manage the intertidal zone within the park. The NPS would seek to exchange the tidelands with DNR. Park staff would work with the county and partner with other adjacent owners to establish a marine preserve at both American and English camps, to be managed collaboratively under the auspices of the County Marine Resources Committee and partner agencies.
- The park would work toward implementing the goals of the NPS Ocean Park Stewardship Action Plan.
- The park would strive to implement the recommendations of the Assessment of Coastal Water Resources and Watershed Conditions at San Juan Island National Historical Park.

Alternative C – Preferred Alternative

- The park would work together with the Northwest Straits Commission and the San Juan County Marine Resources Commission on education projects and programs related to water issues.

English Camp:

- The park would work with the state, county, and other interested parties in the development of a cooperative management plan for Garrison and Westcott Bays, which would include educating the public and visitors about sustainable boating, mooring, anchorage, human impacts, and the creation of a “no wake” zone in the bays.
- The park would work with San Juan County to encourage adoption and implementation of the Westcott-Garrison Bay Watershed Management Plan.
- The park would pursue partnerships with local and state entities for collaborative management of Westcott-Garrison Bay aquatic resources.
- The park would work with local and state entities to reduce impacts of recreational boating in Westcott-Garrison Bay.
- The park would monitor nutrients, dissolved oxygen, and fecal coliform in Westcott-Garrison Bay.
- The park would partner with others to monitor eelgrass declines in Westcott-Garrison Bay; consider eelgrass restoration.
- The park would measure the introduction of fecal bacteria from the English Camp parade ground to Garrison Bay and would consider management options that would reduce fecal loading from the parade ground to the bay if loads exceed NPS, regional, or local standards.

American Camp:

- Park staff would coordinate with the Whale Museum and NOAA to add the South Beach shoreline at American Camp to the Whale Watch Voluntary Exclusion Zone, which would extend the protected areas to orca whales by limiting approach of tour boats to one-quarter mile.
- The park would address groundwater withdrawals and saltwater intrusion in American Camp.
- The park would develop and implement a monitoring program for the coastal lagoons and immediately adjacent areas of Griffin Bay.
- The park would partner with others to encourage responsible boating practices and wildlife viewing practices in American Camp, particularly with regard to killer whales.
- The park would work to minimize and mitigate impacts of road location on the nearshore environment at Cattle Point.

Parkwide

- The park would partner with the Islands Oil Spill Association to update oil spill contingency planning for English and American Camps; track the Washington State oil spill contingency plan rule update process and outcome.
- The park would promote research into issues identified at the NPS Vital Signs workshop.
- The park would encourage basic and applied research by University of Washington and other investigators; develop guidelines for the conduct of scientific research in park areas.
- The park would develop management plans for aquatic invasive species, or partner with local and state agencies to manage aquatic invasives.

Geologic Resources – Alternative C, Preferred Alternative

Management actions:

- Same as “common to all”

Air Quality – Alternative C, Preferred Alternative

Management actions:

- The park would participate and implement the Climate Friendly Parks Program to determine the park's ecological footprint, and in turn, potentially mitigate certain actions related to climate change.

Alternative C – Preferred Alternative

Visitor Experience	<p>Interpretation And Education – Alternative C, Preferred Alternative</p> <p>Management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The park would enhance the interpretation of natural resources such as geology, vegetation, and the human connection to the landscape through additional programs and learning opportunities. ▪ The park would encourage tribal members to participate in preparation of exhibits/programs that relate to Native American connection with the island. <p>English Camp:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As in Alternative B, the park staff would develop a wayside exhibit or other media for interpreting the orchards at English Camp. ▪ As in Alternative B, the park would develop a visitor use management plan. <p>American Camp:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interpretation of cultural resources would be enhanced over Alternative A. In addition, park sites such as San Juan Town and the Hudson’s Bay Company’s Belle Vue Sheep Farm, the interior of the officers’ quarters, hospital, and any repatriated buildings (potentially two buildings) would be actively interpreted to visitors. <p>Recreation – Alternative C, Preferred Alternative</p> <p>Management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As in Alternative B, the NPS would improve existing roads for bicycling use, and if additional land were acquired, park staff would partner with bicycle user groups to establish and maintain bicycle trails and monitor the proper use of trails. ▪ As in Alternative B, park staff would partner with trail riding groups to maintain horse trails and monitor use of trails in the park. ▪ As in Alternative B, the NPS would partner with the county to establish new trail connections to connect the park with existing long distance trails. Various routes would be considered. ▪ The park would support county efforts to implement the concept of an old military road trail connecting English Camp with American Camp, as part of an island-wide trail system.
	<p>English Camp:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The NPS would continue to allow compatible, non-motorized use along the multi-use trails at Mitchell Hill, if acquired. ▪ As in Alternative B, the park would establish an ADA trail between the Crook house and the parade ground for persons with disabilities. ▪ As in Alternative B, the park would work with partners to establish a trail connection between Roche Harbor and the park along the administrative road. <p>Scenic Resources – Alternative C, Preferred Alternative</p> <p>Management actions:</p> <p>Same As Alternative B.</p>
Soundscapes	<p>Soundscapes – Alternative C, preferred alternative</p> <p>Management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Same As Alternative B.
Socioeconomics	<p>Socioeconomics – Alternative C, Preferred Alternative</p> <p>Management actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Same as “common to all.”

Alternative C – Preferred Alternative

Facilities	Facilities – Alternative C, Preferred Alternative Management actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The VIP sites would be treated the same as Alternative B. English Camp: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Crook house would be stabilized, preserved, and used as an exterior exhibit with interpretive signs and displays about the Crook family era. The park would retain the flexibility to potentially use the Crook house in the future for certain adaptive uses if remedial clean-up actions are successful. ▪ The educational camp would be established at a new site along the administration road. American Camp: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The 1979 double-wide trailer serving as the temporary visitor center would be removed and replaced with a permanent 5,400 square foot visitor center at the existing site in American Camp. The building would incorporate sustainable “green” building design including low shielded outdoor lighting. ▪ The existing parking lot would be enlarged to include approximately 30 parking spaces for visitors. ▪ The fire camp would remain in its present location at American Camp, but would be formalized and include minimal improvements, such as bathrooms.
Transportation, Access, And Circulation	Transportation, Access, And Circulation – Alternative C, Preferred Alternative Management actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. English Camp: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The primitive character of the entrance road at English Camp would be maintained, and the road would be improved to handle increased two-way traffic. Improvements would include paving or chip sealing certain segments of the road where traction or erosion are a problem. Two to three informal turnouts would be created to allow cars approaching each other to pass. ▪ The administrative road into the park from West Valley Road would continue to be for administrative use only. This road may also be used as a trail connecting to other trails outside the park. ▪ The parking lot at English Camp would be maintained in its existing location with additional improvements to control runoff. ▪ As in Alternative B, informal visitor parking access to Young Hill would be formalized by providing several parallel parking spaces along the shoulder of the west side of West Valley Road for easy and safe trail access. American Camp: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As in Alternative B, the non-historic existing road to the redoubt from the intersection at Pickett’s Lane would be converted to a trail and the redoubt parking lot restored to natural conditions. A small parking lot would be developed by Pickett’s Lane. ▪ The parking lot at the existing visitor center would be reconfigured to meet the needs of an enlarged visitor center, including adding ADA-compliant spaces. ▪ The parking lot at the Jakle’s Lagoon and Mount Finlayson trailhead would be treated the same as in Alternative B, and would be reconfigured to include additional parking spaces and a restroom facility.

Alternative C – Preferred Alternative

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parking lots at South Beach and Fourth of July Beach would be reconfigured to accommodate more vehicles, but would not expand beyond their existing disturbed zones (or footprint). Techniques could include better delineation of parking spaces, improved signage, or other means to improve organization of cars and increase capacity.
Research	Research – Alternative C, Preferred Alternative Management actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Same as “common to all.”
Park Boundary And Land Protection	Park Boundary And Land Protection – Alternative C, Preferred Alternative Management actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The park would develop appropriate resource and interpretive documents for newly acquired land. ▪ 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. ▪ The park would coordinate with the DNR to acquire and manage the intertidal lands within the two camps. English Camp: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The National Park Service would request appropriation of funds needed to acquire Mitchell Hill (312.32 acres) which contains part of the original historic military road spur and potentially other artifacts dating to the encampment period and which has numerous other values that would enhance protection of park resources. American Camp: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. ▪ The boundary modification at American Camp would also include the Third Lagoon Preserve, a 20.08-acre San Juan County Land Bank/DNR property currently in public use. ▪ This alternative would encourage the acquisition of conservation easements by private non-profits, local government, or others, from willing sellers owning farmland located at the northern boundary of American Camp near the reported site of the American settler's farm where the incident that initiated the Pig War occurred. In addition, the NPS in cooperation with partners would explore less-than-fee strategies such as a conservation or scenic easement to protect the woodland habitat in the Cattle Point Water District parcel that is not dedicated to water treatment use and road access.



Development Cost Estimates

The NPS development cost estimates to implement Alternative C would be \$7,488,000 over the next 15-20 years. These costs include the construction of a \$4,000,000 replacement visitor center. It is assumed that 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 would 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 2007 dollars and phased over 15-20 years.

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.

Park Operations

Staffing for Alternative C

The Preferred Alternative calls for four additional permanent staff over Alternative A for a total of thirteen permanent staff positions to carry out the operational responsibility of the park over the next 15-20 years. In addition, there would be an increase of three part-time staff positions.

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 C 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 C 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 C:

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

Additional part-time/seasonal staff positions under Alternative C:

- One visitor protection (law enforcement) position
- One maintenance position
- One resource specialist/plant ecologist position

Operating Base for Alternative C

The addition of four full-time staff and three part-time seasonal positions would add \$300,000 to the operating base over Alternative A. In addition, additional administrative costs for equipment and supplies at the permanent visitor center would amount to approximately \$10,000.

Total operating costs for Alternative C would be \$1,035,000 per year (in 2007 dollars). Alternative C would cost \$310,000 more in annual operating costs than Alternative A.

The implementation of the approved plan (no matter which alternative is selected) will depend on future

Staffing Under Alternative C

Administration	Maintenance	Interpretation/ Education	Resource Management And Visitor Protection	Total Staff
3 Permanent	3 Permanent	3 Permanent	4 Permanent	13 Total
	(1 New)	(1 New)	(2 New)	
0 Seasonal	2 Seasonal	1 Seasonal	3 Seasonal	6 Total
	(1 New)		(2 New)	
3 Total	5 Total	4 Total	7 Total	19 Total

funding, Service-wide priorities, and partnership funds, time, and effort. The approval of a GMP does not guarantee that funding and staffing needed to implement the plan will be forthcoming. Full implementation of the GMP could be many years into the future.

Asset Management

In Alternative C, there would be an increase in the number of assets at the park by one or more depending on how many historic structures were repatriated to the park from elsewhere on the island. These buildings are located on San Juan Island and have been adapted to modern uses. One building, called the Brown House, has been authenticated as a camp building and has high integrity. Once relocated, it is the intent of this proposal to restore the exteriors and use them as exterior exhibits, so the costs of maintaining them would be less than a traditional building with associated interior costs and infrastructure.

In the Alternative C, a permanent visitor center would be constructed on the existing site to replace the 1979 double-wide trailer presently in use. As in Alternative B, 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.

Boundary Modification

The proposed boundary additions for Alternative C are shown on Figures 10 and 11 for English Camp and Figure 12 for American Camp.

At English Camp, Alternative C 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 C would add four DNR parcels to the park boundary, a BLM property, and a private parcel. One of the DNR properties is co-owned with the San Juan County Land Bank. For a detailed analysis of the individual parcels, see Appendix C: Analysis of Boundary Adjustment and Land Protection.

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 Cattle Point at American Camp that are managed by the Department of Natural Resources may occur though 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 will allow the NPS to better interpret the park story by improving low-impact trails that take the public to these sites. It also provides for a continuous protected coastline and coordinated management 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. Once the American Camp boundary is expanded, the NPS would have the opportunity to collaborate with the other agencies on a variety of activities of mutual interest for these properties, including interpretive planning, resource protection, and low-impact public use. Collaborative management would be the model as long as multiple agency ownerships exist in that locale.

The DNR lands at the Mitchell Hill site 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 NPS. 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 Island archipelago, and provides for enhanced recreational opportunities for public use and enjoyment of the site though a network of hiking trails that link to trails in 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

Parcel 1 (County Land Bank/DNR)	20.08 acres
Parcel 2 (Cattle Point Water District)	2.36 acres
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, but not parcel 1. Parcel 1 would most likely need to be reimbursed because of the nature of the state’s joint ownership with the San Juan County Land Bank. The Land Bank interest would need to be acquired most likely by a third party non-governmental entity (such as a land trust), which would then be compensated by the federal government and title conveyed to the park. The acquisition of parcel 1 would be acquired to provide public trail access and to provide onsite management of the resource values that are present.

Parcel 2 is owned by the Cattle Point Water District. This parcel contains a reverse osmosis treatment facility to serve certain residential portions of Cattle Point Estates. The NPS, in cooperation with private non-profit partners, would explore various less-than-fee strategies such as a conservation or scenic easement to protect the woodland habitat of the remainder of the tract not dedicated to water treatment use and road access.

For parcel 5, federal land managed by BLM, an administrative transfer would be proposed by the Secretary of the Interior. Opportunities for purchase would be explored with the private landowner on a willing seller basis only.

The entire boundary addition would include 452.79 acres.

USER CAPACITY

Developing Indicators and Standards

General management plans are required to include user capacities for all areas of a park. It is not necessarily a set of numbers or limits, but instead a process involving monitoring, evaluation, actions (managing visitor use), and adjustments to ensure a park's values are protected. The idea behind this process is that with any use on public lands comes some level of impact that must be accepted. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the National Park Service to decide what level of impact is acceptable and what actions are needed to keep impacts within acceptable limits. Instead of just tracking and controlling user numbers, the NPS park superintendent and staff manage the levels, types, behaviors, and patterns of visitor use and other public uses as needed to protect the condition of the resources and quality of the visitor experience. The monitoring component of this user capacity process helps test the effectiveness of management actions and provides a basis for informed adaptive management of public use.

User capacity is the type and level of visitor use that can be accommodated while sustaining resource and social conditions defined by the park's management objectives. User capacity can be affected by physical constraints or by the perception of crowding or diminished quality of visitor experience. The foundation for user capacity decision making is in a general management plan's qualitative descriptions of desired resource conditions, visitor experience opportunities and general levels of development and management, which were developed in the management zones.

The GMP also includes identification of the indicators and standards that will be monitored and a range of management strategies that may be employed in the future as needed. An indicator is a measurable variable that can be used to track changes in resource and social conditions related to human activity so that progress towards a desired condition can be assessed. A standard is the management decision about the minimum acceptable condition for an indicator. The development of indicators and standards are the focus

for determining capacity in the GMP.

The physical capacity of the buildings, parking lots, and additional infrastructure are the focus of establishing capacity at San Juan Island National Historical Park. Many of the facilities at the park were designed and built at a time of lower visitation. The present parking lot size is helpful to park management for managing user capacity. The number of parking spaces per site is as follows:

- English Camp 33
- American Camp visitor center 12
- Redoubt 9
- Jakle's Lagoon 7
- Fourth of July Beach 20
- South Beach 31

The maximum legal occupancy of buildings also plays a role in user capacity and the facility capacity can help the park manage user capacity for the park: for the visitor center at American Camp it is 60 persons; for the English Camp barracks it is 75 persons. Each developed area typically has a duplex toilet; in some cases toilets are more limiting than parking or building capacity. Seating capacity to view the park movie is six to eight at American Camp and approximately 50 at English Camp. The English Camp barracks building is only open in the summer. This information on physical capacity is helpful in the development of indicators and standards.

No management plan for visitor use currently exists at the park. However, a workshop to address user capacity was facilitated in October 2005 by the Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Unit of the University of Washington with the participation of park and regional office staff. This workshop resulted in the development of indicators and standards for the park as well as a discussion of potential future management actions that could be taken to minimize impacts when needed.

Following is a table that identifies the indicators and standards for each management zone that were developed in this workshop.

The last steps of user capacity decision making, which continue indefinitely, are monitoring the indicators and standards and taking management actions to minimize impacts when needed. The park would monitor indicators to determine if standards were being exceeded, using techniques that could include non-systematic monitoring of visible impacts to trails

or resources as part of regular staff and volunteer patrols, establishing systematic trail and resource assessments, reviewing special permit requests, and reviewing general information collected with respect to visitor trends, parking problems, vandalism, accidents and visitor complaints.

Potential management actions that might be undertaken if standards are exceeded could include increasing educational programs, modifying facilities, improving trail delineation or hardening trails, closing sensitive resource areas, removing invasive plants and revegetating with native species, and limiting the number of permits issued for different special park uses. For example, if the standard of no more than two social trails per mile of official trail was exceeded

and sensitive resources such as prairie were affected, management actions could include formalizing a trail between two locations if additional visitor access was needed, improving signage to indicate what official trail should be followed, and/or revegetating the area impacted by social trails.

The indicators and standards included in this general management plan/environmental impact statement will generally not change in the future. However, as monitoring of the park's conditions continues, managers may decide to modify, add, or delete indicators if better ways are found to measure important changes in resource and social conditions. A detailed monitoring plan for San Juan Island National Historical Park will be developed.

Indicators and Standards

Zone	Indicator	Standard
Cultural and Natural	Social trails per mile of official trail.	No more than two social trails per mile of official trail.
Cultural and Natural	Incidents of audible human-caused sound.	No more incidents during peak use season than current baseline (2006/2007).
Cultural and Natural	Size of groups granted special event permits.	No more than 15 percent of special events will include more than 75 people.
Cultural and Natural	Location of special events granted permits.	Permits will not be granted for locations of primary visitor interest during peak season.
Cultural	Visible degradation of vegetation in the cultural landscape related to visitor activity.	Degradation visible at a landscape level will not persist through more than one year.
Cultural	Deterioration of historic structures.	Deterioration will not threaten historical integrity, structural integrity, visitor safety, or the desired visitor opportunities.
Natural	Diversity of native plant species in forest communities.	Plots located between two and ten meters from trail center will contain at least 80 percent of native plant species found in comparable control plots located in areas not frequented by visitors.
Natural	Diversity of marine invertebrate species in the rocky tidal zone.	Plots located in areas of high visitor use will contain at least 80 percent of native species found in comparable control plots located in areas not frequented by visitors.
Visitor Services	The waiting period necessary to talk with park staff at visitor orientation facilities.	During peak use periods at least ninety percent of visitors seeking orientation information will wait less than fifteen minutes to talk with park staff at visitor orientation facilities.
Visitor Services	Visitors' ability to view next available audio-visual program.	During peak use periods, no more than one showing per day will have inadequate capacity to accommodate all visitors waiting to view the audio-visual program.
Visitor Services	Parking utilized by large groups of visitors (including special events).	Single groups of visitors will not be allowed to occupy more than half the official capacity of any parking lot.
Visitor Services	Visiting motor vehicles displaced due to lack of parking.	During peak use periods no more than five percent of motor vehicles will leave the American Camp visitor center and English Camp parking lots without having an opportunity to park.

MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures are the practicable and appropriate methods that would be used under any alternative to avoid and/or minimize harm to the park's natural and cultural resources, and visitors. These mitigation measures have been developed using existing laws and regulations, best management practices, conservation measures, and other known techniques from past and present work in and around San Juan Island National Historical Park.

The general management plan provides a management framework for the park. Within this broad context, the alternatives include the following measures that would be used to minimize potential impacts from the implementation of the alternatives. These measures would be applied to all alternatives, subject to funding and staffing levels. Additional mitigation would be identified as part of implementation planning and for individual projects to further minimize resource impacts.

Management of Cultural Resources

The protection of San Juan Island National Historical Park's cultural resources is essential for understanding the past, present, and future relationship of people with the park environment and the expressions of our cultural heritage. The park would pursue strategies to protect its cultural resources that would allow the integrity of the park's cultural resources to be preserved unimpaired. They would also ensure that the park is recognized and valued as an outstanding example of resource stewardship, conservation education and research, and public use.

Cultural Landscapes and Historic Buildings and Structures

- All project work relating to cultural landscapes and historic buildings/structures would be conducted in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. Typical mitigation measures include measures to avoid adverse impacts, such as rehabilitation

and adaptive reuse for historic buildings/structures, designing new development to be compatible with surrounding historic properties, and screening new development from surrounding historic resources and cultural landscapes to minimize impacts.

- When a building's original use can not be accommodated, adaptive use is the best strategy to ensure that buildings remain in good condition. When not being adaptively used, the next best approach for preserving these structures is regular preservation maintenance, which ensures that roofs and walls as well as supporting structural elements are maintained in a sound, weather-resistant condition. An example of adaptive use is using historic structures to house park operations.

Archaeological Resources

- Archaeological surveys would precede any ground-disturbing activity in a proposed project location. Proposals for project locations are based upon existing knowledge of distribution of archeological resources and known archeological resources would be avoided to the greatest extent possible. If National Register eligible or listed archaeological resources could not be avoided, an appropriate mitigation strategy would be developed in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer and associated American Indian tribes, as appropriate.

Museum Collections

- Mitigative measures related to museum collections consist of conservation of a collection through proper storage, handling, and exhibit of objects as specified in the NPS Museum Handbook and NPS Director's Order – 24, Museum Collections Management.

Traditionally Associated Peoples

- The NPS would continue to consult with culturally associated Native American tribes on a government-to-government basis to identify ethnographic resources and develop appropriate strategies to mitigate impacts on these resources. Such strategies could include continuing to provide access to traditional use or spiritual areas and screening new development from traditional use areas to minimize impacts on ethnographic resources.

- Consultation with Native Americans linked by ties of kinship, culture, or history to park lands would address the inadvertent discovery of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, and all provisions outlined in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 USC 3001) of 1990 would be followed.

Management of Natural Resources

Air Quality

- The NPS would implement a dust abatement program. Standard dust abatement measures could include the following elements: using water or other soil stabilizers, covering haul trucks, employing low speed limits on unpaved roads, minimizing vegetation clearing, and revegetating with native species.
- NPS vehicle emissions would be minimized by using the best available technology whenever possible.
- The NPS would encourage the public and commercial tour companies to employ methods that reduce emissions, including reducing idling of vehicles.
- Sustainable designs that reduce energy demands would be employed, thus reducing pollutant production.
- NPS would develop and implement an equipment emissions mitigation plan to reduce diesel particulate, carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, and NO_x associated with construction activities in the park. The equipment emissions mitigation plan would require that all construction related engines are tuned to the engine manufacturer's specifications in accordance with an appropriate time frame; do not idle for more than five minutes (unless it is necessary for the particular operation); are not tampered with in order to increase engine horsepower; and include particulate traps, oxidation catalysts and other suitable control devices on all construction equipment used at the project site.

Soundscapes / Natural Quiet

- The NPS would implement standard noise abatement measures during park operations, including: scheduling to minimize impacts in noise-sensitive areas, using the best available

noise control techniques wherever feasible, using hydraulically or electrically powered impact tools when feasible, and locating stationary noise sources as far from sensitive areas as possible.

- The NPS would locate and design facilities to minimize objectionable noise.
- Idling of motors would be minimized when power tools, equipment, and vehicles are not in use.
- The NPS would muffle above ambient noise whenever possible to reduce noise impacts.

Night Skies (Lightscapes)

- Existing outdoor lighting in the park would be replaced with fixtures (directed inward and downward) that do not contribute to night sky light pollution.
- The NPS would use energy-efficient, low-impact lighting, such as diffused light bulbs, and techniques such as down-lighting, to prevent light spill and preserve the natural lightscape.

Hydrologic Systems including Wetlands

- Projects adjacent to or in waterways would be timed to occur during the dry season, usually late summer.
- The NPS would implement erosion control measures, minimize discharge to water bodies, and regularly inspect construction equipment for leaks of petroleum and other chemicals to prevent water pollution. Minimize the use of heavy equipment in water.
- Runoff control systems would be integrated into the designs of larger parking areas near water resources to minimize water pollution.
- Sediment control and prevention plans for projects that could impact water quality would be developed.
- The NPS would delineate wetlands and apply protection measures during projects and perform project activities in a cautious manner to prevent damage caused by equipment, erosion, and siltation.

Soils

- New facilities would be built on soils suitable for development. Minimize soil erosion by limiting the time that soil is left exposed and by applying other erosion control measures, such as erosion matting, silt fencing, and

sedimentation basins in construction areas to reduce erosion, surface scouring, and discharge to water bodies. Once work is completed, revegetate construction areas with appropriate native plants in a timely period.

Vegetation

- The NPS would monitor areas used by visitors for signs of native vegetation disturbance. Public education, revegetation of disturbed areas with native plants, erosion control measures, and barriers would be used to control potential impacts on plants from erosion or creation of social trails.
- The NPS would develop revegetation plans for disturbed areas and require the use of genetically appropriate native species. Revegetation plans should specify species to be used, seed/plant source, seed/plant mixes, site-specific restoration conditions, soil preparation, erosion control, ongoing maintenance and monitoring requirements, etc. Salvaged vegetation should be used to the extent possible.
- The NPS would implement a noxious weed control program. Standard measures could include the following elements: use only weed-free materials for road and trail construction, repair, and maintenance; ensure equipment arrives on site free of mud or seed-bearing material; certify all seeds and straw material as weed-free; identify areas of noxious weeds pre-project; treat noxious weeds or noxious weed topsoil before construction (such as topsoil segregation, storage, herbicide treatment); when depositing ditch spoils along the roads, limit the movement of material to as close as possible to the excavation site; scrupulously and regularly clean areas that serve as introduction points for invasive plants (campgrounds, staging areas, and maintenance areas); revegetate with genetically appropriate native species; inspect rock and gravel sources to ensure these areas are free of noxious weed species; and monitor locations of ground-disturbing operations for at least three years following the completion of projects.

Wildlife and Fish

- Techniques would be employed to reduce impacts on fish and wildlife, including visitor education programs, restrictions on visitor and park activities, and law enforcement patrols.

- The NPS would implement a wildlife protection program. Standard measures would include project scheduling (season and/or time of day), project monitoring, erosion and sediment control, fencing or other means to protect sensitive resources adjacent to project areas, disposing of all food-related items or rubbish, salvaging topsoil, and revegetating.
- The NPS would consult with National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration (NOAA) Fisheries Service for projects within essential fish habitat.

Special Status Species

- Mitigation actions would occur during normal park operations as well as before, during, and after projects to minimize immediate and long-term impacts on rare, threatened, and endangered species. These actions may vary by project area, and additional mitigation measures may be added depending on the action and location. Many of the measures listed for vegetation, wildlife, and water resources would also benefit rare, threatened, and endangered species by helping to preserve habitat.
- Facilities/actions/ operations would be located and designed to avoid or minimize the removal of rare, threatened, and endangered species habitat. If avoidance is infeasible, the NPS would minimize and compensate for adverse effects as appropriate and in consultation with the appropriate resource agencies.
- Work would be planned in areas in or near suitable threatened and endangered bird habitat as late as possible in the summer/fall.
- The NPS would conduct work outside of critical periods for the specific species when possible.
- Restoration and/ or monitoring plans would be developed and implemented as warranted. Plans should include methods for implementation, performance standards, monitoring criteria, and adaptive management techniques.
- For projects in or near streams, the NPS would employ appropriate best management practices.
- Measures would be implemented to reduce adverse effects of nonnative plants and wildlife on rare, threatened, and endangered species.
- The NPS would conduct surveys and monitoring for rare, threatened, and endangered species as warranted.

- Critical habitat features, such as nest trees, would be protected and preserved whenever possible.
- The NPS would follow the elements of the *Conservation Agreement and Strategy for the Island Marble Butterfly*.

Management of Scenic Resources

Mitigative measures are designed to minimize human-made visual intrusions. These include the following:

- Where appropriate, use facilities such as boardwalks and fences to route people away from sensitive natural and cultural resources while still permitting access to important viewpoints.
- The NPS would design, locate, and construct facilities to minimize adverse effects on natural and cultural resources and visual intrusion.
- Vegetative screening would be provided, where appropriate, to protect significant views or vistas.

Sustainable Design and Aesthetics

- Projects would use sustainable practices and resources whenever practicable by recycling and reusing materials, by minimizing materials, by minimizing energy consumption during the project, and by minimizing energy consumption throughout the lifespan of the project.

OTHER ACTIONS AND ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) guidelines for implementing NEPA requires federal agencies to analyze all “reasonable” alternatives that substantially meet the purpose and need for the proposed action.

Under NEPA, an alternative may be eliminated from detailed study for the following reasons [40 CFR 1504.14 (a)]:

- Technical or economic infeasibility;
- Inability to meet project objectives or resolve need for the project;
- Duplication of other less environmentally damaging alternatives;
- Conflicts with an up-to-date valid plan, statement of purpose and significance, or other

- policy; and therefore, would require a major change in that plan or policy to implement; and
- Environmental impacts too great.

The following alternatives or variations were considered during the alternatives development phase of the project, but because they did not meet one of the above criteria, they were rejected.

Other Alternatives

Cultural Resources Emphasis Alternative

An alternative originally considered but rejected by the planning team included an alternative with a cultural resources emphasis that was later dropped because of similarities with the No Action Alternative. The park has historically been managed with a strong cultural resource emphasis.

Increased Emphasis on Natural and Cultural Resources Management

A second alternative considered would have broadened the scope of resources by placing additional emphasis on natural and cultural resources management. Cultural resources would continue to be protected and interpretation of cultural resources and sites would be enhanced. Natural resource interpretation on themes such as geology and astronomy would be improved through additional interpretive methods and programs. After going through the Choosing by Advantages process to pick a Preferred Alternative, this alternative became redundant to the Preferred Alternative.

Other Actions

In addition to alternatives, there were several actions considered but rejected for the following reasons:

Combined Visitor Center and Administrative Headquarters

The idea to include administrative facilities as part of a new visitor center was discussed by the planning team. One reason that this idea was rejected was due to the availability of potable water at American Camp. The present well shares an aquifer with the neighboring community and has elevated levels of chlorides, indicating that salt water intrusion is occurring in the aquifer. Having additional administrative staff at the visitor center would require additional water extraction. Additionally, building a larger facility to

include administrative offices could potentially have a bigger visual impact on the adjacent historic setting and cultural landscape.

Relocate Crook house within English Camp

An action to relocate the Crook house to another location within English Camp was originally considered by the planning team. The Crook house was constructed after the historic encampment period, which is the period of historic significance for the park. The location and prominence of the house confuses some visitors into thinking that the house is a resource connected to the encampment period. The Crook family and their efforts are an integral part of the history of the site. After the military left, the Crook family bought the land and were caretakers of the remaining buildings and cemetery before it became a state park and later a national park unit. If the NPS were to remove the Crook house from its present location, the impact would be an adverse effect and could result in a loss of historic integrity.

Include Entire Historic Military Road in Park Boundary

A concept to include the entire historic military road that connected English and American camps as part of the park boundary was briefly discussed and dismissed. Though it could have enhanced the interpretation of the interrelationships between the two camps, gaining public support at this time for the trail and the ability to acquire interests in private property was determined to be unrealistic.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

The environmentally preferred alternative is defined as the alternative that causes the least damage to the biological and physical environment. It is also the alternative which best protects, preserves, and enhances historic, cultural, and natural resources.

In accordance with NPS Director's Order-12, Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making, the NPS is required to identify the "environmentally preferred alternative" in environmental documents. The environmentally preferred alternative is determined by applying the criteria suggested in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, which is guided by the

Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). The CEQ (46 FR 18026 - 46 FR 18038) provides direction that "[t]he environmentally preferable alternative is the alternative that will promote the national environmental policy as expressed in NEPA's Section 101", which considers:

- Fulfilling the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations;
- Assuring for all generations safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;
- Attaining the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk of health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences;
- Preserving important historic, cultural and natural aspects of our national heritage and maintaining, wherever possible, an environment that supports diversity and variety of individual choice;
- Achieving a balance between population and resource use that will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities; and
- Enhancing the quality of renewable resources and approaching the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources (NEPA Section 101(b)).

The Council on Environmental Quality states that the environmentally preferable alternative is "the alternative that causes the least damage to the biological and physical environment; it also means the alternative which best protects, preserves, and enhances historic, cultural, and natural resources (46 FR 18026 – 46 FR 18038)." According to NPS NEPA Handbook (DO-12), through identification of the environmentally preferred alternative, the NPS decision-makers and the public are clearly faced with the relative merits of choices and must clearly state through the decision-making process the values and policies used in reaching final decisions.

After the environmental consequences of the alternative were analyzed, the alternative was evaluated to see how well the goals from NEPA section 101 listed above are met.

Alternative A represents the No Action Alternative and would continue ongoing management of programs and actions. The park would continue to be managed in accordance with approved plans and policies.

Cultural resources would continue to be protected and preserved; however, no additional historic structures would be opened to the public. Natural resources would continue to be managed as a critical element of the cultural landscape as well as for public recreational opportunities.

Alternatives B and C both call for expansion of cultural and natural resource management to enhance protection of resources. Additional measures would be employed to enhance the cultural landscape and to restore the orchards and prairie. More historic buildings would be opened to the public, providing new visitor opportunities and personal connections with park resources.

Interpretation of natural resources topics, including fire management, wildlife, and exotic species, would expand in Alternatives B and C. Prairie restoration would also be expanded in both alternatives, allowing the opportunity for additional preservation and interpretation of this rare Northwest resource. The park would also work to cooperatively manage intertidal areas with DNR and other partners.

In both alternatives, there would be expanded recreational opportunities emphasizing non-motorized multi-use trails for bicyclists and hikers. New infrastructure, such as improved roads and parking, and conversion of temporary visitor facilities to permanent structures would also improve public access to park resources.

Alternatives B and C differ the most in the extent of development, and site disturbance of the new visitor center and its location, as well as certain other features, such as the location of the educational camp and the emphasis on cooperative partnerships to increase marine resource protection, to protect endangered species and to address the potential impacts of global climate change.

While Alternatives B and C both call for a permanent visitor center to replace the temporary double-wide trailer at American Camp, Alternative B proposes construction closer to the historic scene, which would improve access for visitors, but which would also create additional impacts by developing a previously undeveloped area. The visitor center in Alternative B would also include a collections study room for some museum collections, whereas in Alternative C the collections study room could be located at either the permanent visitor center or at park headquarters in Friday Harbor. Alternative B also proposes a loop

road through English Camp to improve visitor access, including visitor safety, but which would also result in additional impacts to resources. A small maintenance building would also be constructed in this alternative.

Historic structures, such as the Crook house, hospital, officer's quarters, and others would be treated differently in Alternatives B and C. In Alternative B, the Crook house would be preserved both inside and out, with a visitor contact station on the first floor and administrative offices on the second floor. In Alternative C it would become an exterior exhibit with perhaps some flexibility for adaptive use in the future if remedial actions are successful. In Alternative C, two buildings at the park, the officer's quarters and the hospital, would be opened, instead of being exterior exhibits as in Alternative B. Alternative C would also include the possible repatriation of historic buildings located elsewhere on the island that have maintained integrity since their removal from the camps.

Both alternatives would improve parking and access to a number of park areas, including Young Hill, Pickett's Lane, Jakle's Lagoon, South Beach, Fourth of July Beach, and the Mount Finlayson trailhead.

Alternative C also enhances visitor access to both American and English camps by replacing the visitor center on the existing site with a larger, permanent structure and improving the existing entrance road to English Camp by adding turnouts that would allow for safer two-way traffic flow. The modified access road (compared to Alternative B) would have fewer impacts while still providing similar long-term benefits to visitors.

Alternative C also includes some key elements for long-term resource protection, including developing a cooperative management plan for Westcott and Garrison bays, seeking to exchange the tidelands with the DNR, establishing a Marine Preserve, and actively participating in the Climate Friendly Parks program.

Alternative C includes the park taking a more active role to support county efforts to implement the concept of an Old Military Road Trail connecting the camps as part of an island-wide trail system which would improve public access and provide new recreation opportunities.

After careful review of potential resource and visitor impacts and assessing proposed mitigation for cultural and natural resource impacts, the environmentally preferred alternative is Alternative C. This alternative

clearly surpasses Alternative A, the No Action Alternative in realizing the six goals stated above. While Alternative B is similar in many respects to Alternative C, Alternative C overall provides the highest level of protection of cultural and natural resources while allowing for human use and enjoyment of park resources. Taken as a whole, this alternative is environmentally preferred because it would best meet all six goals stated in the National Environmental Policy Act.

SUMMARY OF COSTS

The costs of implementing the alternatives are summarized in the table below. For the purposes of cost estimating, general assumptions were made regarding the amounts and size of development or restoration. These assumptions were then carried across all alternatives so that comparable costs could be considered for

each alternative. Costs identified in the GMP are not intended to replace more detailed consideration of needs, sizes, and amounts of future development. They should not be used as a basis for funding requests or budgeting. These figures only relate to NPS capital development costs and do not include contributions by partners that offset capital costs.

The NPS recognizes that a GMP is a long-term (15-20 years) plan, and in the framework of the plan, park managers would take incremental steps to reach management goals and objectives. Although some of the actions can be accomplished with little or no funding, some actions would require more detailed implementation plans, site-specific compliance, and additional funds. The park would actively seek alternative sources of funding, but there is no guarantee that all the components of the plan would be implemented.

Summary of Comparative Costs (FY 2007 Dollars)*

	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C
Annual Recurring Costs	\$725,000	\$1,095,000	\$1,035,000
Development Costs	\$2,380,000	\$11,885,000	\$7,488,000**
*Figures are rounded			
**These costs include the repatriation of two historic buildings to the park.			



SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES

This table summarizes the individual actions called for the in different alternatives, including those actions that are common to all the alternatives.

Summary of Alternatives				
Actions	Common to All Alternatives	Alternative A No Action	Alternative B	Alternative C Preferred
Cultural Resource Management				
Cultural Landscapes	Complete resource management plan to provide guidance for cultural and natural resources; continue use of prescribed fire to manage cultural landscape; update the existing historic landscape report.	Continue to maintain with modest ADA trail improvements.	Same as Alternative A, plus use a variety of techniques to enhance visitor understanding of the cultural landscape such as delineating non-extant historic building sites and other landscape features: conduct additional historical research to provide better understanding of the cultural landscape.	Same as Alternative B
Crook House <i>English Camp</i>	Remove non-historic addition on back of Crook house to reestablish original character and form during the Crook family era; continue efforts to relocate bats to adjacent bat houses.	Continue to use as an exterior exhibit.	Rehabilitate as visitor contact facility on ground floor with displays about the Crook family era and for administrative use on second floor.	Stabilize, preserve, and use as an exterior exhibit with interpretive signs and displays about Crook family era; retain flexibility to use the Crook house in the future for certain adaptive uses if remedial clean-up actions are successful.
Barracks <i>English Camp</i>		Continue to preserve and use as primary visitor contact station at English Camp and for special events.	Part of the barracks would be rehabilitated for combined use as an interpretive exhibit, visitor contact station, and special events facility.	Same as Alternative A.
Blockhouse <i>English Camp</i>		Continue to be open to public for viewing.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
Hospital <i>English Camp</i>		Continue to be viewed and interpreted as an exterior exhibit.	Same as Alternative A.	Rehabilitate and make available for public interpretation.

Summary of Alternatives

Actions	Common to All Alternatives	Alternative A No Action	Alternative B	Alternative C Preferred
Commissary <i>English Camp</i>		Continue to be viewed and interpreted as an exterior exhibit.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
Laundress' Quarters <i>American Camp</i>		Continue to be viewed and interpreted as an exterior exhibit.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
Officers' Quarters <i>American Camp</i>		Continue to be viewed and interpreted as an exterior exhibit.	Same as Alternative A.	Open for visitation as combined interpretive exhibit and study house. Rehabilitate half for use as an interpretive exhibit that shows a typical officers' quarters; other half would be available as a study house.
Crook Family Orchard <i>English Camp</i>		Maintain existing historic orchard.	Rehabilitate orchard. Keep same size, but fill in gaps with historically accurate trees to depict early 20 th century orchard.	Preserve number, variety, and style of existing fruit trees. Replace individual trees with same species as needed.
Sandwith Orchard <i>English Camp</i>		Maintain existing historic orchard.	Partially restore and enlarge orchard to 1 acre and replant historically accurate fruit trees in gaps to maintain late 19 th century character.	Partially restore ½-1 acre and replant historically accurate fruit trees in gaps to maintain late 19 th century character.
Repatriation of Historic Structures		Do not acquire buildings.	Do not acquire buildings.	Acquire historic buildings once located at the camps and return to original locations within the park.
Collections Management	Maintain museum collection records; make available park collections for education, interpretation, and scientific research purposes.	Continue to maintain collections at off-site locations in Washington. Exhibit some objects in display cases at American Camp.	Provide adequate space for a collections study room located in newly constructed visitor center north of the redoubt at American Camp. The collections would include natural resource items and a portion of prehistory and historic military era collections.	Provide adequate space for a collections study room located at either park headquarters or at the visitor center. The collections would include natural resources and a portion of the military-era collection, including some non-military items.

Summary of Alternatives

Actions	Common to All Alternatives	Alternative A No Action	Alternative B	Alternative C Preferred
Archaeology and Historic Structures	Install fire and security systems in all existing historic buildings. Document, preserve, protect and, if appropriate, interpret archaeological sites. Protect in undisturbed condition, if possible.	Same as Common to All	Same as Common to All	Same as Common to All
Natural Resource Management				
General	Develop a resources management plan to guide future natural resource management actions; eliminate invasive plant/animal species where feasible to ensure survival of ecosystem.	Same as Common to All	Same as Common to All	Same as Common to All
Vegetation	Develop a vegetation management plan to guide future management of natural resources; explore ways to promote and maintain these habitats, including use of fire; continue to work with students and others for restoring Garry oak woodlands and prairie habitats; update fire management plan every 5 years.	Same as Common to All	Restore prairie to enhance the historic scene and provide habitat for critical prairie plant and animal species.	Restore larger area of prairie with native plant species than in Alternative B; manage woody vegetation to prevent intrusion into portions of the landscape that were open grassland during the historic period.
Wildlife	Continue to cooperate with other U.S. and Canada agencies to manage wildlife species and their habitats, particularly listed and candidate species for federal listing; continue to construct and install bat houses adjacent to Crook house to relocate maternity bat colony; emphasize species that are regionally, nationally, or internationally	Same as Common to All	Same as Alternative A, plus expand interpretation of wildlife and impacts of invasive species to visitors.	Same as Alternative B, plus, establish monitoring program to detect species populations in decline as indicators of health of ecosystem.

Summary of Alternatives

Actions	Common to All Alternatives	Alternative A No Action	Alternative B	Alternative C Preferred
Wildlife (continued)	important in inventorying and monitoring wildlife; manage non-native species, such as pests, according to NPS Management Policies.			
Water Resources	Continue to work with consortium of Puget Sound groups regarding oil spill response plans; follow provisions in the consortium's geographic response plan; continue to monitor water use and quality. Work with county to develop measures for protecting quality and quantity of shared water resources.	Continue to define ownership of intertidal areas.	Same as Alternative A plus manage the intertidal areas through cooperation with DNR and others; encourage DNR to provide free conservation easements on tidelands connected to park ownership of uplands.	Same as Alternative A plus acquire and manage the intertidal zone within the park; seek to exchange the tidelands with DNR; collaborate with Marine Resources Committee and others to establish and manage a Marine Preserve at both camps; inform visitors about the value of bays and surface and subsurface water quality in the watershed. At English Camp work with state, county and others in development of a cooperative management plan of Garrison and Westcott bays to educate public about sustainable boating, mooring, anchorage, human impacts and creation of "no wake" zone in bays. At American Camp; coordinate with Whale Museum and NOAA to add South Beach to the Whale Watch voluntary exclusion zone to extend protection to Orca whales by limiting approach of tour boats.
Geological Resources	Protect examples of marine terraces and other glacial features for education, research and interpretive purposes.	Same as Common to All	Same as Common to All	Same as Common to All

Summary of Alternatives

Actions	Common to All Alternatives	Alternative A No Action	Alternative B	Alternative C Preferred
Air Quality	Federal, state, and local air agencies that have primary responsibility for managing air quality would continue to monitor and use computer models to assess air quality in and around the park. If air quality deteriorates to the point that the ambient standards are exceeded, then these agencies would implement and the park would support additional requirements to further reduce air pollution.	Same as Common to All	Same as Common to All	The park would participate and implement the Climate Friendly Parks Program to determine the park's ecological footprint, and in turn, potentially mitigate certain actions related to climate change.
Interpretation and Education				
Levels and Topics of Interpretation	Develop comprehensive interpretive plan; maintain existing interpretation programs/topics and enhance cultural interpretation through increased use of existing cultural resources; update website with interpretive and educational materials; continue to provide self-guided walks and ranger/volunteer guided walks at both English and American camps; continue to offer summer interpretive programs covering historical and natural themes; continue to offer curriculum-based school programs and Junior Ranger program; continue park theme programs through educational camps; enhance interpretation of Native American culture and prehistory in consultation	Continue to focus interpretive displays/exhibits on historical themes; VIP program would continue to focus on interpretation.	Same as Alternative A, plus, enhance off-island interpretation by partnering with Washington State Ferries and Washington State Parks to locate interpretive exhibits on ferries and in parks; enhance interpretation through more extensive facilities and exhibits and programs open to the public; explore ways to partner with various organizations through outreach methods; develop visitor use management plan.	Same as Alternative A plus encourage tribal members to participate in preparation of exhibits/programs that relate to Native American connection with the island; add additional programs on geology, astronomy, and vegetation; develop visitor use management plan. At English Camp, develop media for interpreting the orchards. At American Camp, actively interpret San Juan Town and the HBC Belle Vue Sheep Farm to visitors.

Summary of Alternatives

Actions	Common to All Alternatives	Alternative A No Action	Alternative B	Alternative C Preferred
Levels and Topics of Interpretation (continued)	with tribes; encourage tribal members to participate in preparation of interpretive exhibits and programs that related to connection of American Indians with San Juan Island.			
Recreation				
General	Continue to allow activities such as beachcombing, picnicking, bird watching, viewing and photographing wildlife, hiking, sightseeing, attending park programs; and shell fishing at English Camp (on approximately 900 feet of shoreline); continue to manage park as day-use only area; continue to prohibit overnight camping, hunting and off-road vehicles. If additional lands are acquired, prohibit hunting, but allow non-motorized use on Mitchell Hill.	Same as Common to All	Same as Common to All plus develop a kayak/canoe landing on north boundary on Westcott Bay and connect to internal trail system.	Same as Common to All.
Equestrian Trails	Horseback riding would continue in designated areas.	Same as Common to All	Park staff would partner with trail riding groups to maintain horse trails and monitor use of trails in the park.	Same as Alternative B.
Bicycle Use	Biking would continue along park and county roads within the park.	Same as Common to All	Same as Common to All plus improve bicycling use along existing roads; if additional land is acquired, partner with bike user groups to maintain multi-use trails and monitor proper use of trails.	Same as Alternative B.

Summary of Alternatives

Actions	Common to All Alternatives	Alternative A No Action	Alternative B	Alternative C Preferred
Hiking Trails	Establish one trail connection at English Camp and one trail connection at American Camp to link with island-wide trail system.	Pursue development of island-wide trail connections only if others take lead; establish ADA trail between Crook house and parade ground.	Partner with county to establish new trail connections to connect park with existing long distance trails; manage additional new trails on any acquired property as "non-motorized"; establish ADA trail between Crook house and parade ground; establish trail to connect Roche Harbor with administrative road.	Same as Alternative B, plus support county efforts to implement concept of an Old Military Road Trail connecting camps as part of island-wide trail system.
Visual and Scenic Resources				
Dark Night Sky	Continue to provide programs that highlight values of dark night sky; continue to protect scenic values of park as required by law and policy.	Same as Common to All	New facilities would be constructed with photovoltaic systems, as possible. 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.	Same as Alternative B.
Scenic Viewshed	Educate and cooperate with adjacent private landowners and relevant agencies about how modern development affects the historic scene and provide vegetative screening where possible. Work with county to develop measures for protecting scenic viewsheds.	Same as Common to All	Same as Common to All	Same as Common to All

Summary of Alternatives

Actions	Common to All Alternatives	Alternative A No Action	Alternative B	Alternative C Preferred
Soundscapes				
	Initiate development of an overflight management plan for establishing noise baseline for overflights.	Same as Common to All	Conduct baseline acoustic monitoring through the NPS Washington Office Soundscapes Program.	Same as Alternative B.
Park Facilities				
Visitor Center <i>American Camp</i>		Retain temporary 1979 double-wide trailer serving as the visitor center.	Remove temporary 1979 visitor center; construct 5,400 square foot permanent visitor center north of redoubt behind trees. Incorporate sustainable building design.	Remove temporary 1979 visitor center; construct 5,400 square foot permanent visitor center at the existing site. Incorporate sustainable building design.
Administration Building <i>Friday Harbor</i>	Remain in current location: in long-term, potential to buy a building/property on the island, preferably a historic one, for administrative purposes.	Same as Common to All	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
Maintenance Building <i>English Camp</i>		Retain maintenance building at current location on West Valley Road.	Same as Alternative A, plus develop a 1,000 square foot covered maintenance storage area at American Camp at the site of the existing visitor center.	Same as Alternative A.
Visitor Information Center <i>Friday Harbor</i>			Explore opportunities to partner with other groups in the creation of an island visitor information center.	Same as Alternative B.
Educational Camp		Retain at present location in English Camp.	Move camp to Mitchell Hill if acquired, otherwise retain in present location.	Develop educational camp along administrative road.
Fire Camp		Continue to maintain along Cattle Point Road north of visitor center.	Retain and formalize fire camp along Cattle Point Road north of visitor center.	Same as Alternative B, plus provide minimal improvements such as restrooms.

Summary of Alternatives

Actions	Common to All Alternatives	Alternative A No Action	Alternative B	Alternative C Preferred
VIP Sites	Retain VIP sites	Continue to provide hook-ups for volunteer's trailers at both American Camp and English Camp.	Enlarge VIP sites at English Camp to provide privacy and two additional hook-ups.	Same as Alternative B.
Park Operations				
Staffing		9 Full time staff 2 Seasonal staff	14 Full time staff 6 Seasonal staff	13 Full time staff 6 Seasonal staff
Transportation, Access, and Circulation				
Young Hill Parking		Continue informal shoulder parking arrangement along both sides of road.	Create several parallel parking spaces along west side of road for easy and safe trail access.	Same as in Alternative B.
English Camp Road System and Parking		Continue to maintain existing park entrance road as two-way; keep administrative road for park and educational camp use only; there would be no improvements for visitor parking lot.	Reconfigure road system as a one-way loop by connecting the entrance road with administrative road following existing historic alignment; construct new parking lot north of the Crook house; develop 2-3 ADA parking spaces adjacent to Crook house; restore existing visitor parking lot to natural conditions.	Maintain entrance road, but improve to handle increased two-way traffic; pave or chip seal segments for better traction and erosion control, create 2-3 informal turnouts for passing cars; keep administrative road for park and educational camp use only; improve visitor parking lot drainage.
Cattle Point Road System and Parking	Work cooperatively with state and county to provide appropriate access to private land adjacent to the park.	Continue to maintain existing park roads.	Develop new parking lot and access road to new visitor center; convert redoubt road to a trail and restore redoubt parking lot to natural conditions; create small parking lot by Pickett's Lane; reconfigure parking lots at South Beach and Fourth of July Beach; reconfigure parking lot at Jakle's Lagoon for additional parking and restroom facilities.	Convert redoubt road to a trail and restore redoubt parking lot to natural conditions; create small parking lot by Pickett's Lane; reconfigure parking lots at South Beach and Fourth of July Beach; reconfigure parking lot at Jakle's Lagoon for additional parking and restroom facilities.

Summary of Alternatives

Actions	Common to All Alternatives	Alternative A No Action	Alternative B	Alternative C Preferred
Cattle Point Road System and Parking (continued)			Lagoon for additional parking and restroom facilities.	
Trail ADA Access	Extend ADA trail from Crook house to parade ground	Same as Common to All plus: maintain cultural landscape with some modest improvements for ADA access along trails.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
Research				
General	Develop research plan to provide framework for permitting and promoting research.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
Park Boundary and Land Protection				
Modification of Boundary	Continue to evaluate growth and development trends on the island that affect resource protection and public access; develop a land protection plan.	Maintain existing boundary.	At English Camp, request appropriation to acquire Mitchell Hill (approximately 312 acres). At American Camp, acquire adjacent BLM land, three DNR tracts adjacent to the park, and a private parcel. The park would work collaboratively with the county and others to address neighborhood development and its affect on park viewsheds, and water resources.	At English Camp, same as Alternative B. At American Camp, same as Alternative B, plus acquire San Juan County Land Bank/DNR property currently in public use; explore less-than-fee strategies such as a conservation or scenic easement to protect woodland in Parcel 2 (Cattle Point Water District); encourage the acquisition of conservation easements, by private nonprofits, local government, or others, from willing sellers owning farmland located the northern boundary of American Camp near the reported site of the American settlers' farm where the incident that initiated the Pig War occurred. The park would work collaboratively with the county and others to address neighbor

Summary of Alternatives

Actions	Common to All Alternatives	Alternative A No Action	Alternative B	Alternative C Preferred
Modification of Boundary (continued)				hood development and its effect on park viewsheds, and water resources.
Implementation Plans				
Implementation Plans Needed	Update historic landscape report; develop land protection plan.	Same as Common to All, plus resource management strategy, vegetation management plan, updated fire management plan, comprehensive interpretive plan, overflight management plan, and land protection plan.	Same as Alternative A, plus visitor use management plan.	Same as Alternative A, plus visitor use management plan and be involved in cooperative management plan of Garrison and Westcott bays.



SUMMARY OF IMPACTS

This table summarizes the impacts called for the in different alternatives. Please see Chapter 6: Environmental Consequences for a full description of impacts.

Summary of Impacts			
Actions	Alternative A No Action	Alternative B	Alternative C Preferred
Effects On Cultural Resources			
Cultural Landscape	No adverse effect on the cultural landscapes of the park; continued program of cultural resource management in the park would have minor to moderate beneficial impacts on the cultural landscape. This alternative would provide some beneficial impacts to cumulative effects of long-term wear and tear on cultural landscapes and would not contribute to the adverse cumulative effects.	Overall long-term moderate benefits to the cultural landscape through expanded techniques that enhance the cultural landscape, restore the orchards and the prairie. Could contribute minor to moderate adverse impact toward the cultural landscape by placing a new visitor center closer to the historic core of the cultural landscape. Impacts from construction related activities in the short-term could be moderate to major. Would also provide some additional long-term benefits to cumulative impacts on the cultural landscape.	Same impacts to the cultural landscape as Alternative B, plus added benefits from the repatriation of historic buildings and structures.
Historic Buildings and Structures	No adverse effect on historic buildings and structures in the park; emphasis on preservation of existing historic structures, and actions to remove the non-historic addition and bats from the Crook house would have minor to moderate benefits. Some additional long-term benefits to the preservation of historic structures through the public visitation of additional buildings at American Camp on the island and repatriating historic buildings to the park if possible. Some additional benefits to cumulative impacts through these same actions.	Similar impacts as Alternative A; however proposals for adaptive reuse of the Crook house and added interpretation at the barracks at English Camp would have greater long-term benefits to historic structures by giving the buildings new function and keeping them in service.	Some additional long-term benefits to the preservation of historic structures through the public visitation of additional buildings at American Camp on the island and repatriating historic buildings to the park if possible. Some additional benefits to cumulative impacts through these same actions.

Summary of Impacts

Actions	Alternative A No Action	Alternative B	Alternative C Preferred
Archaeological resources	No adverse effects to archaeological resources. Overall cumulative impacts would be adverse from past disturbance and natural erosion processes; however, implementing this alternative would not contribute to adverse cumulative effects.	Could result in minor to moderate adverse impacts to archaeological resources from the development of the visitor center near the redoubt at American Camp and the construction of the loop road, parking, and kayak/canoe landing at English Camp. Cumulative impacts are the same as Alternative A, with a minor contribution to long-term, adverse cumulative effects from construction.	Minor long-term adverse impacts to archaeological resources since the location of the proposed visitor center is on a previously disturbed site away from documented significant archaeological sites. Negligible contribution to long-term, adverse cumulative impacts on these resources.
Museum collections	Maintaining museum collections at facilities off-site would result in minor benefits, limited by current curatorial staffing levels. Planned cumulative activities for storage and curation at different facilities would result in moderate long-term benefits.	Moderate long-term benefits by providing on-site collections in a collections study room, the ability to interpret them within their historic context, and additional staff to provide for care beyond basic requirements. Contribution to cumulative impacts is similar to Alternative A.	Similar moderate long-term benefits to museum collections as Alternative B by providing a collections study room in the new visitor center and additional curatorial capacity. Contribution to cumulative impacts is similar to Alternative A.
Effects on Natural Resources			
Vegetation	Long-term moderate benefits to vegetation through ongoing resource management actions, expanded interpretation of native plants, and implementation of fire and vegetation management plans. Continuing park operations and sustained or increasing visitation would have some minor adverse impacts to vegetation. Overall effect of the cumulative actions would be minor to moderate and adverse; however the contribution from this alternative would be small.	Similar moderate long-term benefits as Alternative A plus some additional benefits from partnering opportunities. Moderate adverse impacts from the construction of a permanent visitor center and associated infrastructure on a previously undeveloped site at American Camp and relocation of the road and parking lot at English Camp. Cumulative impacts are similar to Alternative A; however Alternative B has a greater contribution to long-term adverse cumulative impacts.	Similar benefits as Alternative B, with additional long-term benefits from the park's more active role related to coastal resource management. Adverse impacts from smaller scale construction would be less than Alternative B, and would be minor to moderate in the short-term and minor in the long-term. Cumulative impacts are the same as Alternative B, with this alternative contributing fewer adverse impacts to cumulative effects.
Wildlife	Overall long-term moderate benefits by promoting a plan to remove exotics to ensure the long-term survival of the native ecosystem and its associated wildlife. Providing alternative bat houses to relocate the bat colony would have short-term minor adverse impacts but long-term benefits by providing a more sustainable location.	Similar impacts as Alternative A, with some additional long-term benefits from prairie restoration. Moderate adverse short-term impacts to wildlife from construction activities, including development of a permanent visitor center and associated infrastructure on a previously undeveloped site at American Camp and development of	Similar long-term benefits to wildlife as Alternative B from prairie restoration efforts and other expanded resource management programs. Adverse impacts are less than Alternative B due to less construction of facilities and roads, and would be minor to moderate in the short-term, and would likely not exceed minor in the long

Summary of Impacts

Actions	Alternative A No Action	Alternative B	Alternative C Preferred
Wildlife (continued)	Minor to moderate adverse cumulative impacts to wildlife mostly resulting from ongoing development, continued presence of exotic species, and habitat fragmentation; however the contribution from implementing this alternative would be small.	the road and parking lot at English Camp. Cumulative impacts are similar to Alternative A; however Alternative B has a greater contribution to long-term adverse cumulative impacts.	term. Cumulative impacts are the same as Alternative B, although Alternative C would contribute fewer adverse impacts to cumulative effects.
Special Status Species	Minor short-term adverse impacts to bald eagles and marbled murrelets if they are nesting on the island from the reduction or removal of exotic species. Bald eagles were delisted on June 2007 under the endangered species act, but are still protected under the U.S. Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. However, this protection does not extend to habitat protection as it did in the ESA. Protection of both the species and habitat would continue to provide long-term benefits to bald eagles and marbled murrelets. Impacts from prairie restoration would also have overall long-term minor to moderate benefits to the Island Marble butterfly by improving habitat. Cumulative impacts would be minor to moderate from past habitat fragmentation and habitat loss.	Beneficial impacts from the continued protection of sensitive species and their habitats within the park, as well as some additional short-term minor to moderate impacts, most likely resulting from noise associated with construction projects. Expanded prairie restoration efforts would have a long-term moderate benefits to bald eagles and long-term moderate to major benefits to the Island Marble butterfly. Contribution to cumulative impacts related to noise disturbance would be greater than Alternative A; however, this alternative contributes beneficial effects from increasing prairie habitat through restoration efforts.	Similar impacts to special status species as Alternative B; however, limited construction activities in this alternative would reduce adverse impacts related to noise. Cumulative impacts are the same as Alternative B.
Geologic Resources	No additional impact on geologic features or processes. Long-term minor to moderate adverse impacts to soils would continue from ongoing park operations and burrowing activity from rabbits. Cumulative impacts to geologic landforms from the Cattle Point Road proposed realignment would be moderate, long-term and adverse while impacts to soils from this project would be minor, long-term and adverse.	Some minor, short-term adverse impacts from construction activities, with no long-term impacts to prominent geologic features and processes. Soils would also be moderately impacted from construction in the short-term; however, there would be long-term benefits to soils from prairie restoration efforts.	Impacts on geologic resources and processes would be the same as Alternative B. Impacts to soils would be the same as Alternative B in terms of intensity and duration, but a smaller amount of soil area would be impacted.

Summary of Impacts

Actions	Alternative A No Action	Alternative B	Alternative C Preferred
Geologic Resources (continued)	This alternative would have a negligible contribution to cumulative impacts.	Cumulative impacts are the same as Alternative A and implementation of this alternative would contribute short-term moderate adverse impacts to cumulative impacts from construction as well as long-term benefits from prairie restoration.	Cumulative effects are the same as Alternative B; however, Alternative C contributes less adverse impacts to soil resources.
Coastal Water Resources and Hydrologic Systems	No direct adverse impact on coastal water resources or hydrologic systems, including wetlands. Water resources in Westcott and Garrison Bays would continue to be influenced by relatively low rates of flushing, recreational boaters, and by land use practices, which combined could cause major impacts to water quality in the vicinity of English Camp. Water quality at American Camp would remain relatively high, with minor impacts from recreation activities. Continued restoration of the native plant communities would have moderate benefits to hydrologic systems. Cumulative impacts would be moderate and adverse and could be major and adverse based on potential tidal energy development programs and invasion of the European green crab. The contributions to these effects from this alternative would be very small.	Long-term benefits to coastal water resources by engaging more actively in management of the intertidal zone in cooperation with DNR. Minor to moderate adverse impacts to hydrologic systems in the short- and long-term from construction at both American and English camps. Cumulative impacts would be similar to Alternative A, with additional minor contributions.	Additional moderate to major long-term benefits to coastal water resources through additional management actions, such as implementation of the ocean stewardship strategy, and partnership opportunities. Adverse impacts to hydrologic systems would be less than Alternative B due to the location of the visitor center at American Camp on the existing site. Cumulative impacts are the same as Alternative B, with Alternative C having fewer contributions to adverse effects and greater contributions to long-term benefits.
Air Quality	No adverse impacts to air quality. Cumulative impacts associated with population growth and increased pollution primarily from motor vehicle emissions and increasing marine vehicle traffic would contribute minor to moderate adverse impacts to park air quality. Implementing Alternative A would not alter any trends that impact air quality and therefore would not contribute to cumulative impacts.	Some short-term minor to moderate adverse impacts to air quality from construction of facilities and roads at American and English camps. Alternative B would have a greater contribution to cumulative impacts in the short-term, but long-term contributions to impacts as a result of implementing this alternative would be very small.	Similar impacts to air quality as Alternative B. Limited development, notably eliminating the loop road alternative at English Camp, would contribute fewer direct and cumulative adverse impacts to air resources. Adverse impacts would be moderate and short-term, with no long-term impacts.

Summary of Impacts

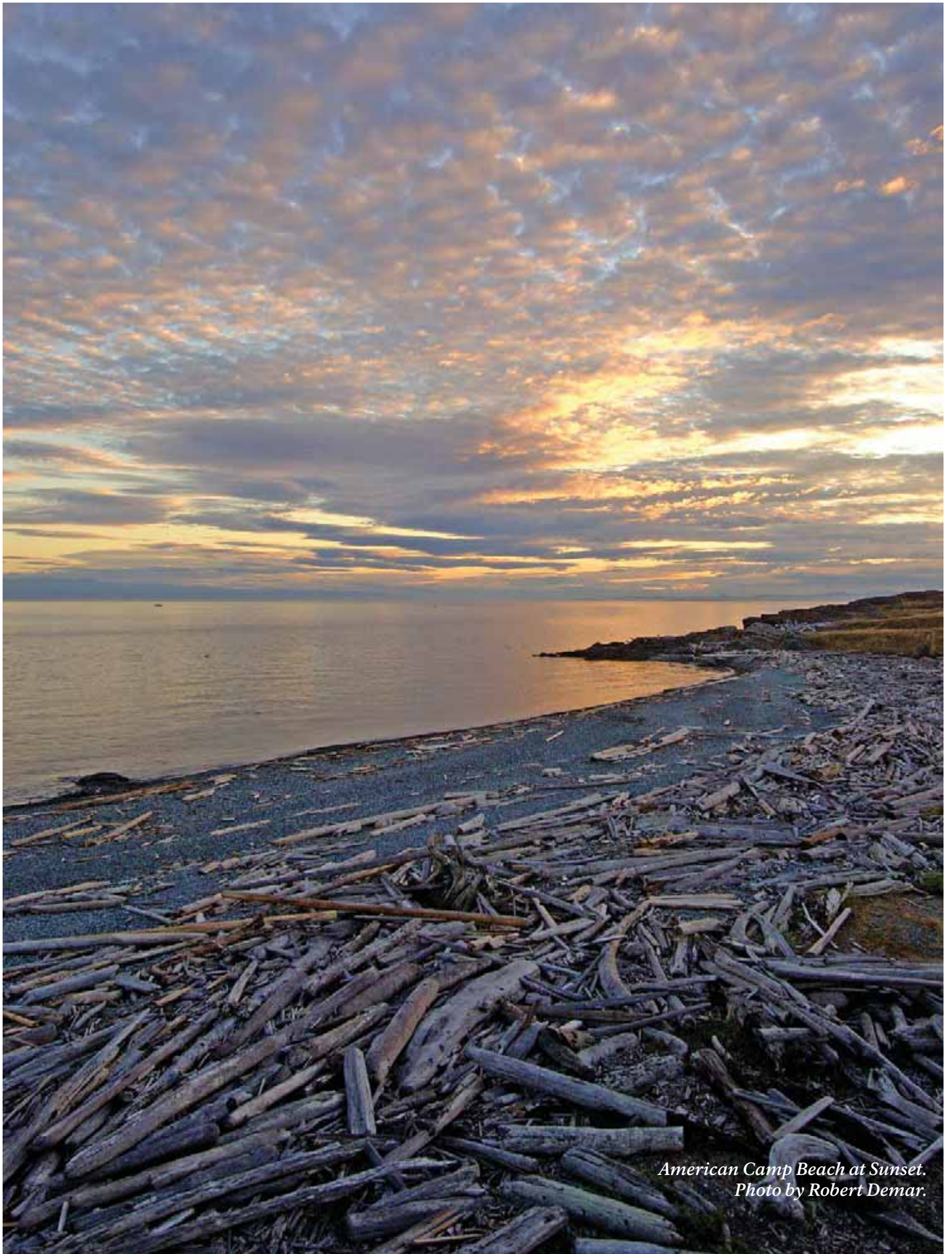
Actions	Alternative A No Action	Alternative B	Alternative C Preferred
Soundscapes	Long-term benefits to soundscape through development of an overflight management plan and establishment of a noise baseline for planes flying over the park. Cumulative impacts are largely from overflights and boat traffic and could be moderate and adverse in the long-term as development on Garrison Bay expands. Alternative A would have a minor contribution to cumulative impacts.	Similar impacts as Alternative A, plus additional long-term benefits from conducting baseline acoustic monitoring. Additional moderate short-term adverse impacts would also occur from construction activities at both camps. Cumulative impacts are the same as Alternative A, but this alternative would have a slightly greater contribution to cumulative impacts.	Similar impacts as Alternative B, with fewer adverse short-term impacts due to the smaller scale of construction. Cumulative impacts are the same as Alternative B.
Effects on Visitor Experience			
Interpretation and Education	Moderate long-term benefits on interpretation and education. Although visitors would enjoy the park, they would experience crowding and limited access to key interpretive opportunities as a result of overcrowded facilities during peak periods. Limited staffing and funding would prevent the further expansion of interpretive programs and limit visitor contact with park interpretive rangers. As a result, visitors may not understand the sensitivity of park resources and the complexity of the interconnections of the park's natural and cultural resources. This limitation would result in moderate, long-term adverse impacts to visitor understanding and appreciation of park resources. Park programs, facilities, and staff would continue to contribute moderate long-term benefits to cumulative impacts on interpretation and education about park resources and values.	Development of a permanent visitor center closer to the historic scene at American Camp and adaptive reuse of the Crook house at English Camp. Both would have moderate to major long-term benefits to interpretation. Expanded partnerships would also contribute moderate to major long-term benefits by reaching a broader audience. Moderate to major long-term benefits to cumulative impacts on interpretive opportunities for the public.	Construction of a permanent, larger visitor center at the existing site, which would have a major long-term benefit to interpretation. Reuse of the Crook house as an exterior exhibit would improve visitor understanding of the distinction between the encampment era and the subsequent Crook family era at the site and contribute additional moderate benefits to interpretation. Expanded partnerships would also enhance the park's ability to communicate interpretive themes to the public. Same moderate to major benefits to cumulative impacts as Alternative B.
Recreational Resources	Moderate long-term benefits to recreational opportunities. Continuing limited involvement with local efforts to establish island-wide trail connections and working with the county to improve	Major long-term benefits to recreation realized through more active participation in the expansion of island-wide trail connection and partnerships to improve bicycle use and access.	Major long-term benefits to recreation similar to Alternative B, with the added effort to help the county implement some concept of a historic military road trail connecting the two camps.

Summary of Impacts

Actions	Alternative A No Action	Alternative B	Alternative C Preferred
Recreational Resources (continued)	Bicycle routes along roads would have moderate benefits to recreation and contribute to improving public safety. Maintaining the publicly accessible shoreline would have moderate benefits to recreation. Contributes moderate to major benefits to the cumulative impacts on recreation opportunities.	Active management of the intertidal zone would result in the long-term preservation of the shoreline areas which are a critical recreation resource. Addition of Mitchell Hill and other properties would also expand recreational opportunities.	
Scenic Resources	Moderate long-term benefits to scenic resources by working with adjacent landowners and others to minimize impacts to the park's scenic resources from cumulative actions outside the park.	Some additional short-term moderate adverse impacts to scenic resources from construction of a new visitor center and enlarged parking at American Camp and construction of a one-way loop road at English Camp. Removing the redoubt road at American Camp and converting it to a bicycle and pedestrian trail would have long-term benefits to scenic resources. Some long-term benefits from the use of new photovoltaic systems and lighting techniques that would enhance dark night skies.	Fewer short- and long-term impacts to scenic resources eliminating construction of a loop road at English Camp as in Alternative B. Similar long-term benefits to scenic resources as Alternative B by removing the redoubt road at American Camp and converting it to a bicycle and pedestrian trail. Long-term benefits to scenic resources by implementing new systems and techniques for outdoor lighting that would reduce light pollution and enhance dark night skies.
Effects on Visitor Access and Transportation			
Access and Transportation	Minor long-term benefits to visitor access and transportation due to the limited improvements to parking and maintenance of existing road systems at American and English camps. Some moderate long-term benefits from linking with the island-wide trail system and extending the ADA trail at English Camp. Major long-term benefits from cumulative impacts including the implementation of the County Non-motorized Transportation Plan, San Juan Island Trails Plan and Master Plan for the Friday Harbor ferry terminal.	Moderate to major, long-term benefits to visitor access and transportation from a number of improvements at both American and English camps. Construction of a new visitor center closer to the historic scene and enhancements to parking areas at American Camp, coupled with the improved parking at Young Hill and the one-way loop road at English Camp provide moderate to major benefits. Moderate long-term benefit to cumulative impacts island-wide.	Improvements contribute moderate long-term benefits to visitor access and transportation at both American and English camps. Construction of a new visitor center on the existing site and enhancements to parking areas at American Camp, coupled with the improved parking at Young Hill and improvements to the existing entrance road at English Camp would have moderate benefits. Moderate long-term benefit to cumulative impacts island-wide.

Summary of Impacts

Actions	Alternative A No Action	Alternative B	Alternative C Preferred
Effects on Socioeconomics			
Socioeconomics	Major, long-term benefit to the local economy through a sustained stream of tourism dollars and jobs supported by park-based recreation. Continuation of park facilities, infrastructure and programs also contribute major long-term benefits to the local community and area economy. Potential adverse cumulative impacts from rising home prices and the gap between wage earnings and the median cost of a home. Other cumulative impacts include economic benefits from the 2010 Olympic Games and development of Rosario Resort on Orcas Island. Contributes moderate long-term benefits to cumulative impacts.	Major, long-term benefit to the socioeconomic environment similar to Alternative A through a sustained stream of tourism dollars and jobs supported by park-based recreation. Addition of a new visitor center, improved facilities, and expanded recreation and education opportunities could result in additional tourists and a greater long-term benefit than Alternative A.	Similar major, long-term benefits to socioeconomics to Alternative B from expanded recreation and education opportunities, as well as new and expanded facilities that could attract additional visitors and bring increased tourism revenues to the local economy.
Effects on Park Operations			
Park Operations and Maintenance	No immediate change to park infrastructure and the continuation of inadequate funding and staffing levels, resulting in long-term minor adverse impacts to park operations. As projects are completed to replace or maintain aging facilities, and replace them with more sustainable infrastructure, the ongoing maintenance needs will decrease. Completing these projects would result in cumulative moderate long-term benefits. Overall short-term minor to moderate adverse impacts and long-term cumulative moderate benefits to park operations.	Long-term benefits to operations by improving infrastructure and providing a permanent visitor center that appropriately meets the needed function of the park. Construction of this facility on a different location would minimize short-term disruptions to the visitor contact function as the temporary structure could remain in place and operational while the new facility was being constructed. Additional staff and budget proposed would have long-term benefits by providing adequate staff to meet a broad range of park operational needs. Cumulative impacts are the same as Alternative A.	Similar long-term benefits by improving the visitor center and other park infrastructure. Greater short-term impacts to park operations from construction occurring in the same location as the primary visitor contact function at American Camp. Additional staff and budget would have similar benefits as Alternative B. Cumulative impacts are the same as Alternative A.



*American Camp Beach at Sunset.
Photo by Robert Demar.*