



**APPENDIX, GLOSSARIES,
REFERENCES, AND INDEX**

APPENDIX A: LEGISLATION

16. Olympic National Park

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An Act To establish the Olympic National Park, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes, approved June 29, 1938 (52 Stat. 1241)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Mount Olympus National Monument established pursuant to proclamation of the President dated March 2, 1909, is hereby abolished, and the tracts of land in the State of Washington particularly described as follows, to wit: Township 25 north, range 4 west, sections 5 to 8, 17 to 20, and 29 to 32, inclusive (unsurveyed); township 26 north, range 4 west, sections 1 to 12, 17 to 20, and 29 to 32, inclusive (unsurveyed); township 27 north, range 4 west, sections 5 to 8, 17 to 20, and 29 to 36, inclusive (unsurveyed); township 28 north, range 4 west, sections 17 to 22, and 27 to 34, inclusive (unsurveyed); townships 25, 26, and 27 north, range 5 west (unsurveyed); township 28 north, range 5 west, sections 7 to 36, inclusive (unsurveyed); township 24 north, range 6 west, sections 3 to 10, 15 to 22, and 27 to 34, inclusive (unsurveyed); townships 25, 26, and 27 north, range 6 west (unsurveyed); township 28 north, range 6 west, sections 7 to 36, inclusive (unsurveyed); townships 24, 25, 26, and 27 north, range 7 west (unsurveyed); township 28 north, range 7 west, sections 5 to 36 inclusive (unsurveyed); township 24 north, range 8 west, sections 1 to 18, inclusive (partly surveyed); townships 25, 26, 27, and 28 north, range 8 west (unsurveyed); township 29 north, range 8 west, sections 6, 7, 18, 19 to 21, and 28 to 33, inclusive (unsurveyed); township 30 north, range 8 west, sections 18, 19, 30, and 31 (partly surveyed); township 24 north, range 9 west, sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, and 14 (partly surveyed); township 25 north, range 9 west (unsurveyed); township 26 north, range 9 west, sections 1 to 18, inclusive (unsurveyed), each half of section 19 (unsurveyed), sections 20 to 29, and 32 to 36, inclusive (surveyed); townships 27 and 28 north, range 9 west (unsurveyed); township 29 north, range 9 west (partly surveyed); township 30 north, range 9 west, sections 13, 14, and 23 to 36, inclusive (partly surveyed); township 26 north, range 10 west, sections 1, 12, and 13 (surveyed); township 27 north, range 10 west, sections 1 to 6, inclusive, 12, 13, 24, 25, and 36 (surveyed); township 28 north, range 10 west, south half section 7, south half

Olympic National Park, Wash., established. Mount Olympus National Monument abolished. 35 Stat. 2247. Lands transferred to park.

Lands transferred to Olympic National Forest.	<p>section 8, south half section 9, south half section 10, south half section 11, south half section 12, sections 13 to 36, inclusive (unsurveyed) all west of the Willamette meridian, in Washington, are hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or disposal under the laws of the United States and dedicated and set apart as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people and shall be known as the Olympic National Park, and all lands formerly included in the Mount Olympus National Monument and not included in the above description are hereby transferred to and made a part of the Olympic National Forest. (16 U.S.C. sec. 251.)</p>
Mineral deposits.	<p>SEC. 2. That in the areas of said park lying east of the range line between ranges 9 and 10 and north of the seventh standard parallel, and east of the range line between ranges 4 and 5 west, Willamette meridian, all mineral deposits of the classes and kinds now subject to location, entry, and patent under the mining laws of the United States shall be, exclusive of the land containing them, subject to disposal under such laws for a period of five years from the date of approval of this Act, with rights of occupation and use of so much of the surface of the land as may be required for all purposes reasonably incident to the mining or removal of the minerals and under such general regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. (16 U.S.C. sec. 252.)</p>
Division of receipts for schools and roads. 16 U.S.C. sec. 500.	<p>SEC. 3. The income of each county receiving moneys from the Olympic National Forest, under the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260, ch. 192), as amended, shall be proportional to the total area of each county in the Olympic National Forest and the Olympic National Park combined. (16 U.S.C. sec. 253.)</p>
Administration, etc. 16 U.S.C., ch. 1.	<p>SEC. 4. The administration, protection, and development of the Olympic National Park shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", as amended. (16 U.S.C. sec. 254.)</p>
Existing claims, etc., not affected.	<p>SEC. 5. Nothing herein contained shall affect any valid existing claim, location, or entry made under the land laws of the United States, whether for homestead, mineral, right-of-way, or any other purpose whatsoever, or shall affect the right of any such claimant, locator, or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of his land, nor the rights reserved by treaty to the Indians of any tribes.</p>
Additions to park.	<p>The President may after eight months from the approval of this Act by proclamation add to the Olympic National Park any lands within the boundaries of the Olympic National Forest, and any lands which may be acquired by the Government by gift or purchase, which he may deem it advisable to add to such park; and any lands so added to such park shall, upon their addition thereto, become</p>

II. NATIONAL PARKS — OLYMPIC

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subject to all laws and regulations applicable to other lands within such park: *Provided*, That the total area of the said park shall not exceed eight hundred and ninety-eight thousand two hundred and ninety-two acres: *Provided further*, That before issuing any such proclamation, the President shall consult with the Governor of the State of Washington, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Agriculture and advise them of the lands which he proposes to add to such park, and shall afford them a reasonable opportunity to consult with and communicate to him their views and recommendations with respect to the addition of such lands to such park.¹ (16 U.S.C. sec. 255.)

*Provisos.
Limitation.*

*Consultation
before issuance
of proclama-
tion.*

Excerpt from an Act of the Legislature of Washington, approved March 8, 1941, ceding to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the territory then included in the Olympic National Park. (Chapter 51 of the Laws of 1941 of the State of Washington)

Exclusive jurisdiction shall be, and the same is hereby ceded to the United States over and within all the territory that is now included in that tract of land in the State of Washington, set aside for the purposes of a national park, and known as the Olympic National Park; saving, however, to the said state, the right to serve civil and criminal process within the limits of the aforesaid park, in suits or prosecutions for or on account of rights acquired, obligations incurred, or crimes committed in said state, but outside of said park; and saving further to the said state the right to tax persons and corporations, their franchises and property on the lands included in said park: **PROVIDED, HOWEVER,** This jurisdiction shall not vest until the United States through the proper officer, notifies the Governor of this state that they assume police or military jurisdiction over said park.

An Act To accept the cession by the State of Washington of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Olympic National Park, and for other purposes, approved March 6, 1942 (56 Stat. 135)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State of Washington, approved March 8, 1941 (Chapter 51 of the Laws of 1941 of the State of Washington), ceding to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over and within all the territory included on March 8, 1941, in the tract of land in the State of Washington, set aside for the purposes of a national park and known as the Olympic National Park, are hereby accepted. Subject to the reservations made by the State in the act of cession, the United States hereby assumes sole and exclusive jurisdiction over such territory. (16 U.S.C. sec. 256.)

*Olympic Na-
tional Park,
Wash.
Cession of juris-
diction to U.S.*

¹ See proclamations No. 2380 of January 2, 1940 (3 CFR, CUM.SUPP., 140), and No. 2587 of May 29, 1943 (3 CFR, CUM.SUPP., 333), adding land to the park.

Assignment to
Washington
western judicial
district.

SEC. 2. The park shall constitute a part of the United States judicial district for the western district of Washington, and the district court of the United States in and for said district shall have jurisdiction over all offenses committed within the boundaries of the park. All fugitives from justice taking refuge in the park shall be subject to the same laws as refugees from justice found in the State of Washington. (16 U.S.C. sec. 256a.)

Hunting, fishing,
etc., prohibitions.

SEC. 3. All hunting or the killing, wounding, or capturing at any time of any wild bird or animal, except dangerous animals when it is necessary to prevent them from destroying human lives or inflicting personal injury, is prohibited within the limits of the park, nor shall any fish be taken out of any of the waters of the park, except at such seasons and at such times and in such manner as may be directed by the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior shall make and publish such general rules and regulations as he may deem necessary and proper for the management and care of the park and for the protection of the property therein, especially for the preservation from injury or spoliation of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonderful objects within the park, and for the protection of the animals and birds in the park from capture or destruction, and to prevent their being frightened or driven from the park; and he shall make rules and regulations governing the taking of fish from the waters in the park. Possession within the park of the dead bodies or any part thereof of any wild bird or animal shall be prima facie evidence that the person or persons having the same are guilty of violating this Act. Any person or persons, stage or express company, railway or other transportation company, who knows or has reason to believe that such wild birds, fish, or animals were taken or killed contrary to the provisions of this Act or the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior, and who receives for transportation the dead bodies or any part thereof of the wild birds, fish, or animals so taken or killed, or who shall violate any of the other provisions of this Act, or the rules and regulations, with reference to the management and care of the park, or for the protection of the property therein, for the preservation from injury or spoliation of timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonderful objects within the park, or for the protection of the animals, birds, and fish in the park, or who shall within the park commit any damage, injury, or spoliation to or upon any building, fence, sign, hedge, gate, guidepost, tree, wood, underwood, timber, garden, crops, vegetables, plants, land, springs, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or other matter or thing growing or being thereon, or situated therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, and be adjudged to pay all the costs of the proceedings. (16 U.S.C. sec. 256b.)

Rules and
Regulations.

Penalties.

II. NATIONAL PARKS — OLYMPIC

SEC. 4. All guns, traps, nets, seines, fishing tackle, teams, horses, or means of transportation of every nature or description used by any person or persons within the limits of the park when engaged in killing, trapping, ensnaring, taking, or capturing such wild birds, fish, or animals contrary to the provisions of this Act or the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized by the officers in the park and held pending prosecution of any person or persons arrested under the charge of violating the provisions of this Act, and upon conviction under this Act of such person or persons using said guns, traps, nets, seines, fishing tackle, teams, horses, or other means of transportation, such forfeiture shall be adjudicated as a penalty in addition to the other punishment prescribed in this Act. Such forfeited property shall be disposed of and accounted for by and under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the forfeiture of teams, horses, or other means of transportation shall be in the discretion of the court. (16 U.S.C. sec. 256c.)

Forfeiture of property used for unlawful purposes.

Provido.

SEC. 5. Upon the recommendation and approval of the Secretary of the Interior of a qualified candidate, the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington shall appoint a park commissioner, who shall have jurisdiction to hear and act upon all complaints made of any violations of law or of the rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Interior for the government of the park and for the protection of the animals, birds, and fish, and objects of interest therein, and for other purposes authorized by this Act. Such commissioner shall have power, upon sworn information, to issue process in the name of the United States for the arrest of any person charged with a violation of the rules and regulations, or with a violation of any of the provisions of this Act prescribed for the government of the park and for the protection of the animals, birds, and fish in the park, and to try the person so charged, and, if found guilty, to impose punishment and to adjudge the forfeiture prescribed. In all cases of conviction an appeal shall lie from the judgment of the commissioner to the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington; and the district court shall prescribe the rules of procedure and practice for the commissioner in the trial of cases and for appeal to the district court. (16 U.S.C. sec. 256d.)

Park commissioner.

Appointment and jurisdiction.

Judicial powers.

Appeals.

SEC. 6. The park commissioner shall also have power to issue process, as hereinbefore provided, for the arrest of any person charged with the commission within the park of any criminal offense not covered by the provisions of section 3 of this Act, to hear the evidence introduced, and, if he is of the opinion that probable cause is shown for holding the person so charged, for trial, shall cause such person to be safely conveyed to a secure place of confinement within the jurisdiction of the United States District

Procedure in other cases.

Court for the Western District of Washington, and certify a transcript of the record of his proceedings and the testimony in such case to the said district court, which court shall have jurisdiction of the case. The park commissioner shall have authority to grant bail in all cases according to the laws of the United States. (16 U.S.C. sec. 256e.)

Bail.

Pay of commissioner.

SEC. 7. The park commissioner shall be paid an annual salary as appropriated for by Congress. (16 U.S.C. sec. 256f.)

Fees, costs, and expenses.

SEC. 8. All fees, costs, and expenses arising in cases under this Act and properly chargeable to the United States shall be certified, approved, and paid as are like fees, costs, and expenses in the courts of the United States. (16 U.S.C. sec. 256g.)

Deposit of collections.

SEC. 9. All fees, fines, costs, and expenses imposed and collected shall be deposited by the commissioner, or by the marshal of the United States collecting the same, with the clerk of the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington. (16 U.S.C. sec. 256h.)

Notice of acceptance of jurisdiction.

SEC. 10. The Secretary of the Interior shall notify in writing the Governor of the State of Washington of the passage and approval of this Act, and of the fact that the United States assumes police jurisdiction over the park. Upon the acceptance by the Secretary of the Interior of further cessions of jurisdiction over lands now or hereafter included in the Olympic National Park, the provisions of sections 2 to 9, inclusive, shall apply to such lands. (16 U.S.C. sec. 256i.)

An Act To authorize the exchange of lands not in Federal ownership within the Olympic National Park, Washington, for national forest lands in the State of Washington, approved December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1070)

Olympic National Park, Wash. Exchange of lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title to State, county, and private lands situated north of the line between townships 27 and 28 north, Willamette base and meridian, Washington, and within the boundaries of the Olympic National Park as now or hereafter established by proclamation of the President of the United States, shall be subject to acceptance under the provisions of the Act approved March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 465; 16 U.S.C. 485), and such lands when vested in the ownership of the United States shall be a part of the Olympic National Park subject to all laws and regulations applicable thereto. (16 U.S.C. sec. 251a.)

PUBLIC LAW 99-635—NOV. 7, 1986

100 STAT. 3527

Public Law 99-635
99th Congress

An Act

To revise the boundaries of Olympic National Park and Olympic National Forest in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

Nov. 7, 1986
[S. 2351]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. (a) The boundary of Olympic National Park, Washington, is hereby revised to include within the park—

National Forest System.
National parks, monuments, etc.
National Wilderness Preservation System.
16 USC 251n.

(1) all submerged lands and waters of Lake Ozette, Washington, and the Ozette River, Washington;

(2) all surveyed and unsurveyed islands lying off the coast of the State of Washington in the Pacific Ocean between latitudes 48 degrees 23 minutes north and 47 degrees 38 minutes north;

(3) those lands between mean high tide and the lowest low tide beginning in section 22, township 24 north, range 13 west Willamette meridian, at the common boundary between the Olympic National Park and the Quinault Indian Reservation, to section 18, township 32 north, range 15 west Willamette meridian, at the common boundary between the Olympic National Park and the Makah Indian Reservation, except those lands directly adjacent to and west of the Hoh, Ozette, and Quillayute Indian Reservations: Provided, That such lands as are identified in this paragraph shall continue to be open to fishing and to the taking of shellfish in conformity with the laws and regulations of the State of Washington; and

Indians.
Fish and fishing.

(4) approximately nine thousand six hundred and thirtyeight acres, and to exclude from the park approximately three thousand three hundred and fifty-two acres, as generally depicted on the maps entitled "Boundary Modifications, Olympic National Forest and Olympic National Park", numbered 149/60,030A, sheets 1 through 9, and dated September 1986, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior.

Public information.

(b) The boundary of Olympic National Forest, Washington, is hereby revised to include in the national forest approximately three thousand three hundred and fifty-two acres and to exclude from the national forest approximately nine thousand three hundred and twenty-four acres, as generally depicted on the maps entitled "Boundary Modifications, Olympic National Forest and Olympic National Park", numbered 149/60,030A, sheets 1 through 10, and dated September 1986, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Public information.
16 USC 251n note.

(c) Section 3 of the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-339, Act of July 3, 1984, 98 Stat. 301) is amended—

98 stat. 299.

(1) by striking subsection (2) and inserting in lieu thereof the following new subsection:

“(2) certain lands in the Olympic National Forest, Washington, which comprise approximately forty-four thousand four hundred and seventy-four acres, **as** generally depicted on a map entitled ‘Buckhorn Wilderness—Revised’, numbered 98-339-3(2), sheets 1 and 2, and dated September 1986, and which shall be known **as** the Buckhorn Wilderness;”;

(2) by striking subsection (13) and inserting in lieu thereof the following new subsection:

“(13) certain lands in the Olympic National Forest, Washington, which comprise approximately thirteen thousand and fifteen acres, **as** generally depicted on a map entitled ‘Mount Skokomish Wilderness—Revised’, numbered 98-339-3(13) and dated September 1986, and which shall be known as the ‘Mount Skokomish Wilderness—Revised’, dated September 1986, and which shall be known **as** the Mount Skokomish Wilderness;”;

and

(3) by striking subsection (19) and inserting in lieu thereof the following new subsection:

“(19) certain lands in the Olympic National Forest, Washington, which comprise approximately sixteen thousand six hundred and eighty-two acres, **as** generally depicted on a map entitled ‘The Brothers Wilderness—Revised’, numbered 98-339-3(19) and dated September 1986, and which shall be known **as** ‘The Brothers Wilderness;’”.

Public lands.
Water.
16 USC 251n
note.

Sec. 2. (a) Federal lands, waters, and interests therein formerly within the boundary of Olympic National Forest which are included within the boundary of Olympic National Park pursuant to section 1 of this Act are, subject to valid existing rights, hereby transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior for administration **as** part of the park, and shall be subject to all the laws and regulations applicable to the park: Provided further, That within section 15, township 15 north, range 9 west Willamette meridian, and within an area extending not more than one mile north of such section, nothing herein shall be construed to limit or otherwise modify the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to design and construct a forest logging road east of the park boundary: *Provided, however,* That the Secretary of Agriculture shall not construct the road **as** close **as** practically possible to the park boundary but not more than five hundred feet east **of** the divide. Following construction, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to redescribe and relocate the boundary of the park along the eastern clearing limits of the road.

(b) Federal lands, waters, and interests therein formerly within the boundary of Olympic National Park which are excluded therefrom pursuant to section 1 of this Act are, subject to valid existing rights, hereby transferred **to** the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture for administration **as** part of Olympic National Forest, and shall be subject to all the laws and regulations applicable to the National Forest System: *Provided,* That any lands deleted from the park and included within the Buckhorn Wilderness, Mount Skokomish Wilderness, or **The** Brothers Wilderness pursuant to this Act shall be managed in accordance with the provisions of the Washington State Wilderness Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-339, Act of July 3, 1984, 98 Stat. 301).

98 Stat. 299.
Gifts and
property.
Real property.
Water.
16 USC 251n
note.

Sec. 3. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, bequest or otherwise any non-Federal lands, waters, and interests

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100 STAT. 3529

therein included within the boundary of Olympic National Park pursuant to section 1 of this Act: Provided: That any lands, waters, or interests therein owned by the State of Washington or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation or exchange.

(b) For the purpose of section 7 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (78 Stat. 903, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 4601-9), the boundary of the Olympic National Forest, as modified pursuant to section 1 of this Act, shall be treated as if it was the boundary of that national forest on January 1, 1965.

Sec. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, except that the total amounts authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of acquisition of lands, waters, and interests therein pursuant to this Act shall not exceed \$1,000,000.

Appropriation
authorization.
Real property
Water
16 USC 251n
note

Approved November 7, 1986.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 2351:

SENATE REPORTS: No. 99-510 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 132 (1986):
Oct. 10, considered and passed Senate.
Oct. 15, considered and passed House.

GLOSSARY

Adaptive Use — A use for a structure or landscape other than its historic use, normally entailing some modification of the structure or landscape.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation — The advisory council is an independent federal agency that promotes the preservation, enhancement, and productive use of our nation's historic resources, and advises the president and Congress on national historic preservation policy. As directed by National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the advisory council serves as the primary federal policy advisor to the president and Congress; recommends administrative and legislative improvements for protecting our nation's heritage; advocates full consideration of historic values in federal decision-making; and reviews federal programs and policies to promote effectiveness, coordination, and consistency with national preservation policies.

Archeological Resource — Any material remains or physical evidence of past human life or activities of archeological interest, including the record of the effects of human activities on the environment. The records can revealing scientific or humanistic information through archeological research (DO-28).

Backcountry — Areas of the park that are not developed, including wilderness zones and river zones.

Cultural Landscape — A geographical area, including cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values (DO-28). Four general types of cultural landscape (not mutually exclusive) are recognized, which are:

- Historic site is a landscape significant for its association with a historic event, activity, or person.
- Historic designed landscape, which is a landscape significant as a design or work, is consciously designed and laid out either by a master gardener, landscape architect, architect, or horticulturist to a design principle, or by an owner or other amateur according to a recognized style or tradition. It has a historical association with a significant person, trend, or movement in landscape gardening or architecture, or a significant relationship to the theory or practice of landscape architecture.
- Historic vernacular landscape whose use, construction, or physical layout reflects endemic traditions, customs, beliefs, or values in which the expression of cultural values, social behavior, and individual actions over time is manifested in physical features and materials and their interrelationships, including patterns of spatial organization, land use, circulation, vegetation, structures, and objects; in which the physical, biological, and cultural features reflect the customs and everyday lives of people.

- **Ethnographic landscape** is an area containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that associated people define as heritage resources, including plant and animal communities, geographic features, and structures, each with their own special local names.

Cultural Resource — An aspect of a cultural system that is valued by or significantly representative of a culture or that contains significant information about a culture. A cultural resource may be a tangible entity or a cultural practice. Tangible cultural resources are categorized as districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects for the national register; and as archeological resources, cultural landscapes, structures, museum objects, and ethnographic resources for NPS management purposes.

Estuarine — Estuarine refers to something related to or in an estuary.

Ethnographic Landscape — Areas containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that associated people define as heritage resources, including plant and animal communities, geographic features, and structures, each with their own special local names.

Ethnographic Resource — A site, structure, object, landscape, or natural resource feature assigned traditional legendary, religious, subsistence, or other significance in the cultural system of a group traditionally associated with it. Ethnographic resources eligible for listing in the national register are known as traditional cultural properties (DO-28).

Frontcountry — Nonwilderness areas of the park where park facilities and concession facilities may be located.

Historic District — A geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, landscapes, structures, or objects, united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical developments. A district also may be composed of individual elements separated geographically but linked by association or history (DO-28).

List of Classified Structures (LCS) — The LCS is the primary computerized database containing information about historic and prehistoric structures in which the National Park Service has or plans to acquire legal interest. Properties included in the list are either in or eligible for listing in the national register, or are to be treated as cultural resources by law, policy, or a decision reached through the planning process even though they do not meet all national register requirements (DO-28).

Minimum Requirement — The minimum requirement concept is a documented process used to determine whether administrative activities affecting wilderness resources or visitor experience are necessary, identify the minimum tool needed to effectively accomplish the task, and how to minimize impacts from such activities.

Museum Collection — Assemblage of objects, works of art, historic documents, and/or natural history specimens collected according to a rational scheme and maintained so they can be preserved, studied, and interpreted for public benefit. Museum collections normally are kept in park museums, although they also may be maintained in archeological and historic preservation centers (DO-28).

Museum Object — A material thing possessing functional, aesthetic, cultural, symbolic, and/or scientific value, usually movable by nature or design. Museum objects include prehistoric and historic objects, artifacts, works of art, archival material, and natural history specimens that are part of a museum collection (DO-28).

National Register of Historic Places — The comprehensive federal listing of nationally, regionally, or locally significant districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of national, regional, state, and local significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture kept by the National Park Service under authority of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Potential Wilderness Area — Lands surrounded by or adjacent to lands proposed for wilderness designation, but that do not themselves qualify for immediate designation due to temporary nonconforming or incompatible conditions.

Preservation — The act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a historic structure, landscape, or object. Work may include preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, but generally focuses on the ongoing preservation, maintenance, and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new work (DO-28).

Preservation Maintenance — Action to mitigate wear and deterioration of a historic property without altering its historic character by protecting its condition, repairing when its condition warrants (with the least degree of intervention, including limited replacement in-kind), replacing an entire feature in-kind when the level of deterioration or damage of materials precludes repair, and stabilization to protect damaged materials or features from additional damage (DO-28).

Rehabilitation — The act or process of making possible an efficient compatible use for a historic structure or landscape through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features that convey its historical, cultural, and architectural values (DO-28).

Restoration — (1) The act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a historic structure, landscape, or object as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period; or (2) the resulting structure, landscape, or object (DO-28).

Stabilization — See *Preservation Maintenance* definition.

Section 106 — Refers to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, which requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their proposed undertakings on properties included or eligible for inclusion in the national register and give the advisory council a reasonable opportunity to comment on the proposed undertakings (DO-28).

State Historic Preservation Officer — An official in each state appointed by the governor to administer the state historic preservation program and carry out certain responsibilities relating to federal undertakings in the state (DO-28).

Structure — Structures are constructed works, usually immovable by nature or design, consciously created to serve some human activity. Examples are buildings of various kinds, monuments, dams, roads, railroad tracks, canals, millraces, bridges, tunnels, locomotives, nautical vessels, stockades, forts and associated earthworks, Indian mounds, ruins, fences, and outdoor sculptures. In the national register program, “structure” is limited to functional constructions other than buildings (DO-28).

Traditional Cultural Properties — A property associated with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that are rooted in that community’s history or are important in maintaining its cultural identity. Traditional cultural properties are ethnographic resources eligible for listing in the national register (DO-28).

Wilderness — The congressionally designated Olympic Wilderness.

Wilderness Character — Includes the physical attributes of a land unmanipulated by humans, and also many intangible values like outstanding opportunities for solitude, or primitive and unconfined recreation and all of its components.

Wilderness Eligibility Study — All NPS-administered lands, including new units or additions to existing units since 1964, will be evaluated for their eligibility for inclusion in the national wilderness preservation system. Additionally, lands originally assessed as ineligible for wilderness because of nonconforming or incompatible uses must be reevaluated if the nonconforming uses have been terminated or removed. A wilderness eligibility assessment will consist of a memorandum from the regional director to the NPS director that makes a managerial determination as to the eligibility of the park lands for wilderness designation.

NPS lands will be considered eligible for wilderness if they are at least 5,000 acres or of sufficient size to make practicable their preservation and use in an unimpaired condition, and if they possess the following characteristics (as identified in the Wilderness Act):

- the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by humans, where humans are visitors and do not remain;

- the area is undeveloped and retains its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation;
- the area generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of humans' work substantially unnoticeable;
- the area is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions;
- the area offers outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; and
- may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

Lands that have been logged, farmed, grazed, mined, or otherwise used in ways not involving extensive development or alteration of the landscape also may be considered eligible for wilderness designation if, at the time of assessment, the effects of these activities are substantially unnoticeable or their wilderness character may be maintained or restored through appropriate management actions.

The established use of motorboats, snowmobiles, or aircraft does not make an area ineligible for wilderness. The nature and extent of any impacts on the environment and on eligibility, and the extent to which the impacts can be mitigated will need to be addressed in subsequent wilderness studies, along with possibly discontinuing the use.

Wilderness Values — The intrinsic values of wilderness, which can be defined as the important benefits of wilderness. The Wilderness Act includes the following values of wilderness: experiential (recreation, opportunities for solitude), ecological, geological, scientific, educational, scenic and aesthetic, and historic and cultural. However, other important wilderness values may include spiritual, economic, and symbolic.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS FOR MAINTAINED TRAILS

The trail classification system for Olympic National Park is based on the intended purpose of the trail, type, and volume of use, terrain, and whether or not it is maintained. The two major categories of routes are maintained trails and nonmaintained designated paths and routes. Maintained trails include six classes: 1) Nature, 2) All-Purpose, 3) Multipurpose Bicycle, 4) Secondary, 5) Foot, and 6) Primitive. Some trails will be handicap accessible.

Officially recognized paths or routes that generally receive no maintenance include: 1) Way Trails, 2) Social Trails, 3) Winter Trails (unplowed roads), 4) Routes, and 5) Beach Routes. Definitions for the 11 use classes of trails, paths, and routes are:

MAINTAINED TRAILS

Nature Trails — These trails are generally paved (outside of wilderness) or gravel surfaced, and are designed for large numbers of relatively inexperienced users. Stock are prohibited except for occasional administrative use, or when a nature trail is the only trail available for stock to access all-purpose or secondary trails. Nature trails are maintained to a standard for higher use volumes.

All-Purpose Trails — These trails are main routes; they are open to hikers and stock, and are maintained to a standard for stock travel.

Multipurpose Bicycle Trails — Located outside of wilderness, these trails are open to hikers, stock, and bicycles, and are maintained to all-purpose standards.

Secondary Trails — These trails are open to hikers and stock, and will be maintained to a standard for foot travel. These trails are designed for experienced horses and riders.

Foot Trails — These trails are open to hikers, and are maintained to a standard for foot travel. They are closed to stock, except for occasional administrative use.

Primitive Trails — These trails are open to hikers only, for high elevation or low use area access. Primitive trails include both constructed trails and trails established by continual use. These trails have minimal improvements — enough to protect the resources. Occasional maintenance is performed, as time and budget allow, to keep routes open and protect the resources.

Universally Accessible Trails — These trails are accessible to and usable by people with disabilities.

DESIGNATED PATHS AND ROUTES (GENERALLY NOT MAINTAINED)

Way Trails — These officially recognized paths, generally established by previous use, are open to hikers. In sections with no established paths, routes may be marked for resource protection. Maintenance is performed for resource protection only.

Social Trails — These paths, generally found in campsite or day use areas, provide access to water, toilets, campsites, views, or the main trail. The paths are of minimum size. Maintenance is performed for resource protection only.

Winter Trails — This trail class is a seasonal designation for roads that are covered in snow in winter, usually at high elevations. They are closed to vehicular traffic and open to snowshoe and ski travel in winter.

Routes — Routes include cross-country and mountain climbing routes. Routes are not marked, and the goal is for no sign of resource impacts.

Beach Travelways — Beaches designated as travel routes, and are open to hikers. Trail standards do not apply to beach routes.

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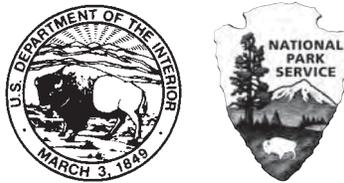
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As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our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

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