



Foundation Document • Whiskeytown National Recreation Area

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Whiskeytown National Recreation Area

California

July 2014



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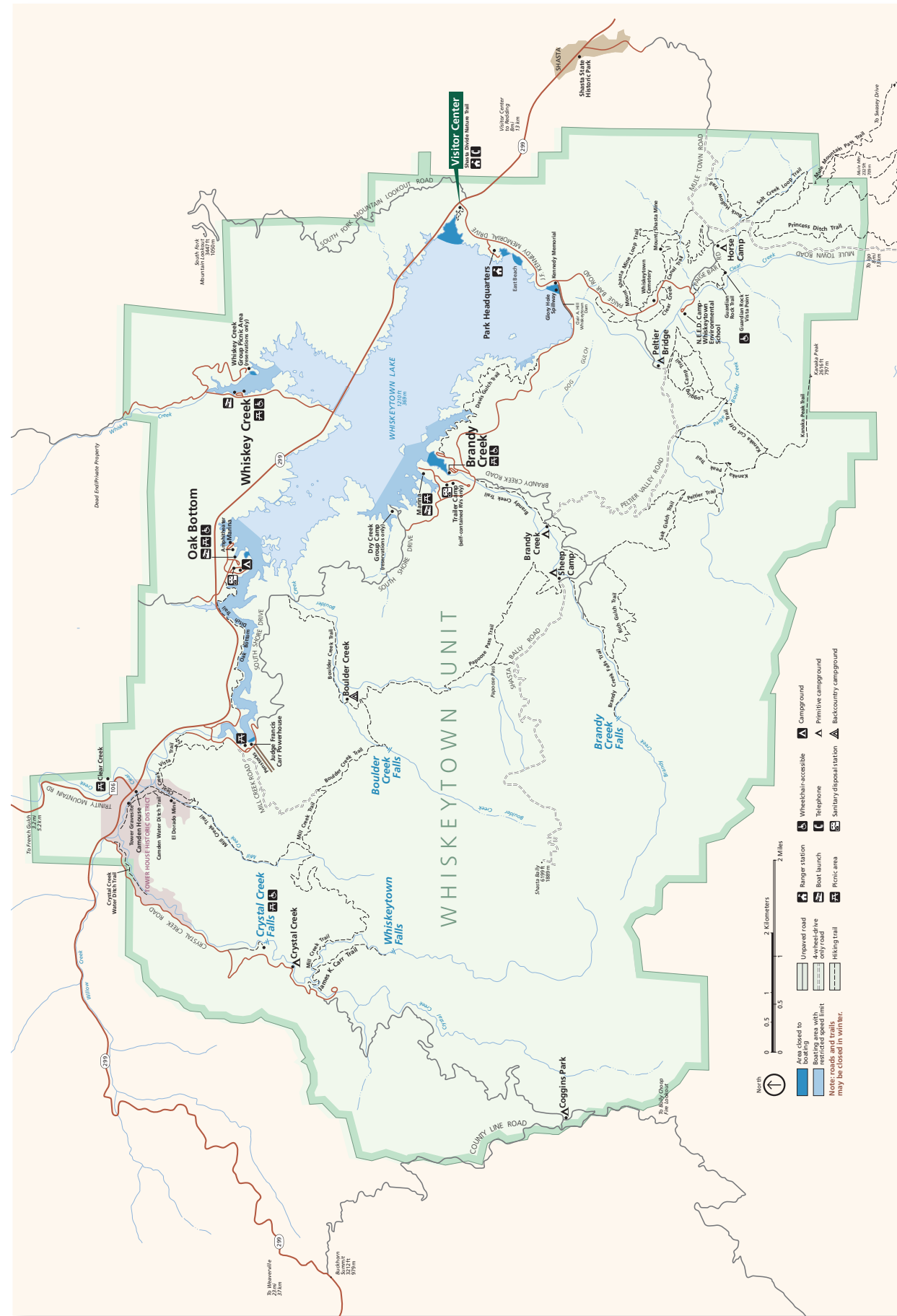
Pacific West Region Foundation Document Recommendation Whiskeytown National Recreation Area

May 2014

This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the Pacific West Regional Director.

Jim F. Milestone *May 20, 2014*
 RECOMMENDED Date
 Jim Milestone, Superintendent, Whiskeytown National Recreation Area

Chris Lehnertz *June 4, 2014*
 APPROVED Date
 Chris Lehnertz, Regional Director, Pacific West Region



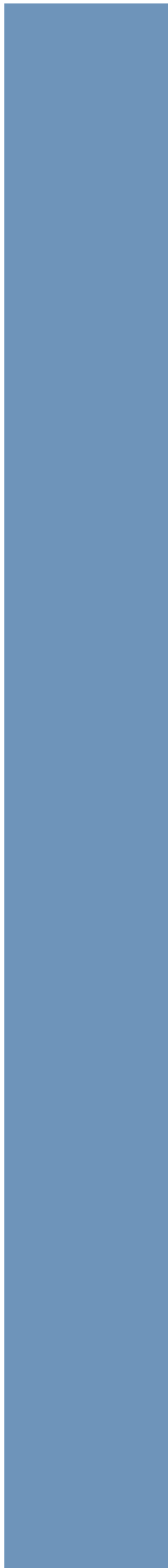
As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic 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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Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The NPS core values are a framework in which the National Park Service accomplishes its mission. They express the manner in which, both individually and collectively, the National Park Service pursues its mission. The NPS core values are:

Shared stewardship: We share a commitment to resource stewardship with the global preservation community.

Excellence: We strive continually to learn and improve so that we may achieve the highest ideals of public service.

Integrity: We deal honestly and fairly with the public and one another.

Tradition: We are proud of it; we learn from it; we are not bound by it.

Respect: We embrace each other's differences so that we may enrich the well-being of everyone.

The National Park Service is a bureau within the Department of the Interior. While numerous national park system units were created prior to 1916, it was not until August 25, 1916, that President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act formally establishing the National Park Service.

The national park system continues to grow and comprises 401 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management in order to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



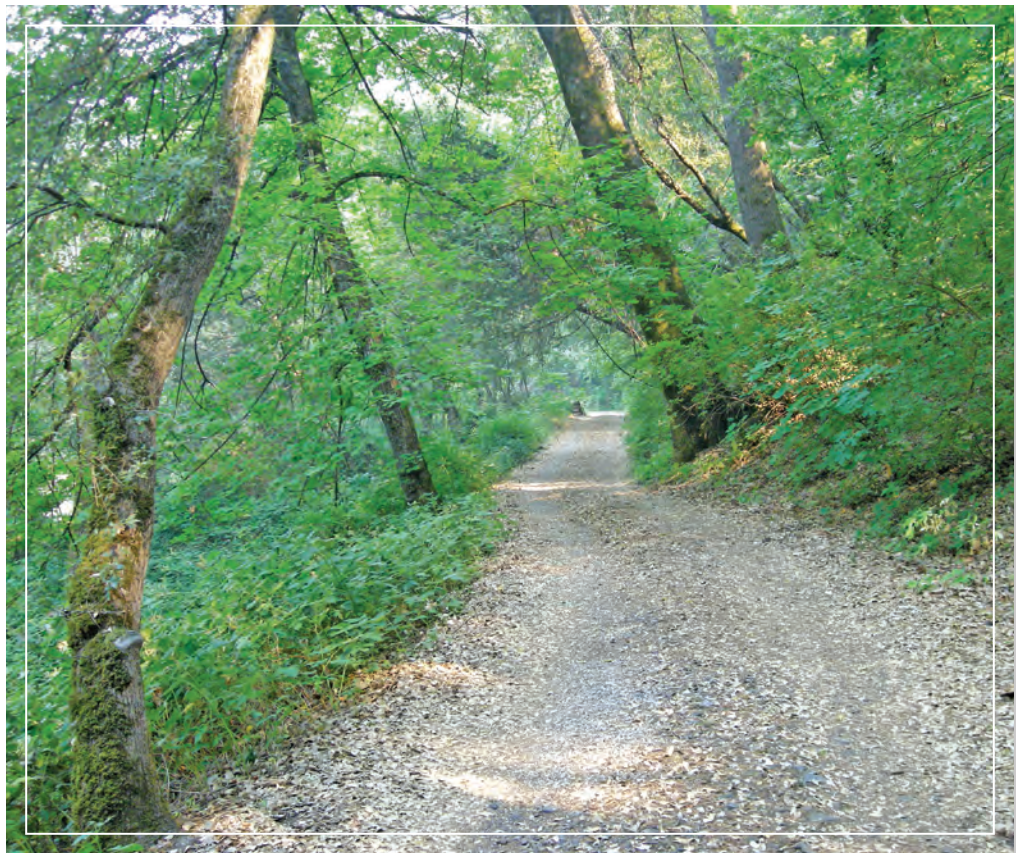
The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological values.

Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which planning documents are developed.

A primary benefit of developing a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine the most important attributes of the park. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park purpose and identity.

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for Whiskeytown National Recreation Area can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



Part 1: Core Components

The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

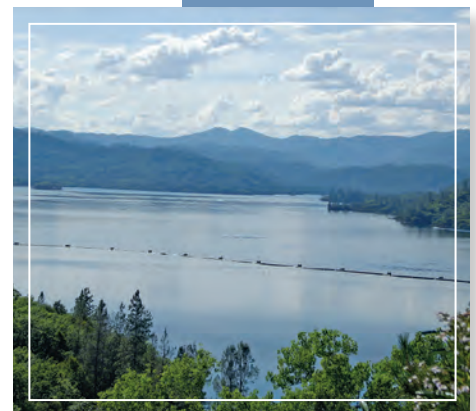
Brief Description of the Park

Whiskeytown is a unit of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, a shared recreation area with the U.S. Forest Service. It is located in Shasta County, California, about eight miles west of downtown Redding. The U.S. Forest Service manages the Shasta and Trinity units as the Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area. The National Park Service manages the Whiskeytown unit as Whiskeytown National Recreation Area.

The creation of Whiskeytown National Recreation Area was a product of a developing conservation movement in America. The park is a result of both local and national forces that recognized the value of the area's natural resources for sustainability and conservation purposes. The park's evolution from its original concept as a 5,000-acre county park to a 42,000-acre national recreation area within the national park system is a testament to those political leaders who had the vision to pursue it. From its original conception in 1937 and through its congressional creation in 1965, Whiskeytown continues to evolve as a treasured place for nearly one million annual visitors.

Whiskeytown Lake, created by an earth-filled dam on Clear Creek, is managed in partnership with the Bureau of Reclamation. The reservoir provides high-quality recreation opportunities because of its forested mountain setting and a mode of operation that keeps it full throughout the primary recreation season. In this regard, Whiskeytown is unlike most other major California reservoirs, including the two other units of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, which experience large drawdowns during summer months. At Whiskeytown, visitors can enjoy high-quality swimming beaches, lakeside camping, boating, and picnicking. Sport fishing is also a popular activity at Whiskeytown. While the primary focus for Whiskeytown visitors is water recreation, the park also contains cool rugged canyons, forests, streams, and waterfalls. Whether hiking, mountain biking or horseback riding, the land surrounding Whiskeytown Lake provides many opportunities for enjoyment.

Whiskeytown Lake, itself, comprises less than 10% of the park's acreage; the vast majority of the park is the surrounding forested land. Elevations range from 800 feet in lower Clear Creek below Whiskeytown Dam to more than 6,200 feet atop Shasta Bally, the highest peak in the Whiskeytown National Recreation Area. The natural vegetative communities at Whiskeytown are varied, with a mixture of mixed conifer forest, riparian communities, oak woodlands, and chaparral. These habitats provide shelter and sustenance to an abundant and diverse wildlife community, including numerous species of concern and other rare species, as well as providing highly desirable natural settings for recreation activities. The high-elevation forests have been profoundly influenced by disruption of the historic fire regime, and today fire management plays a key role in the preservation and restoration of the natural communities in the park.



Whiskeytown National Recreation Area includes parts of Shasta and Trinity counties. It is located within the territorial boundaries of the Wintu, who used the area for thousands of years before the arrival of European Americans in the 19th century. Archeological remains document their extensive habitation and use of the land that is now encompassed by Whiskeytown National Recreation Area. Traditional ties to Whiskeytown remain among contemporary Wintu.

European explorers and trappers began visiting the upper Sacramento Valley in the early part of the 19th century. They were soon followed by parties of settlers on their way to central California and Oregon, and in 1848, gold was discovered on Clear Creek just west of Whiskeytown. “Boomtowns” such as Shasta, Whiskeytown, and French Gulch grew quickly as large numbers of miners arrived in the area. The remnants of the mining history of the area are evident at many places within the park.

In the fall of 1850, Levi Tower and Charles Camden arrived in the area and began mining for gold. They soon expanded their business prospects by investing in a hotel, orchards, sawmill, construction of a toll road, and water ditches. The Tower House Historic District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973, is significant because of the contributions of these two men to the development of commerce, transportation, agriculture, and industry in Northern California in the two decades following the discovery of gold in 1848.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Whiskeytown National Recreation Area was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on November 8, 1965 (see appendix A for enabling legislation). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

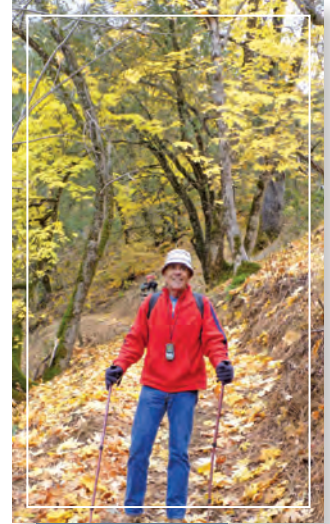
Established to fulfill the conservation and recreational purposes of the Central Valley Project in Northern California, WHISKEYTOWN NATIONAL RECREATION AREA provides opportunities for recreation in both a lake-based and scenic mountain setting while conserving the scientific, natural, historic, and cultural values for the enjoyment and inspiration of present and future generations.

Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Whiskeytown National Recreation Area, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for Whiskeytown National Recreation Area. (Please note that the sequence of the statements do not reflect the level of significance.)

- From the peak of Shasta Bally to the Sacramento Valley floor, the wide range in elevation, location, connection to surrounding areas, and convergence of four ecological provinces support diverse ecosystems and provide habitat for protected plant and animal species, including the only known global location of Howell's alkali grass (*Puccinellia howellii*).
- Whiskeytown Environmental School, managed by the Shasta County Office of Education, is one of the longest-running outdoor environmental education centers in the national park system. Together with the park's interpretive program, research, and partnerships, the school provides outstanding opportunities for understanding and appreciating the area's natural and cultural resources.
- Whiskeytown National Recreation Area provides a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities in both a lake-based and scenic mountain setting, ranging from family boating to inspirational experiences in wild, undeveloped places.
- Whiskeytown National Recreation Area's landscape, historic sites, and remnant gold mining features provide unique opportunities within the national park system to understand the dramatic effects of the California Gold Rush.
- Whiskeytown Lake is an important component of the Central Valley Project that transformed California's growth, economy, and agriculture through the delivery of clean water. The creation of Whiskeytown National Recreation Area also helped fulfill one of the goals of the Central Valley Project—to provide recreational opportunities to the local community and visitors from afar.
- Whiskeytown protects and preserves a continuous record and remnant sites of people. Beginning with Native American settlement thousands of years ago, Whiskeytown's landscape reflects the stories of how diverse groups of people have utilized the area's resources through time.



Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park’s legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Whiskeytown National Recreation Area:

- **Recreational Opportunities.** Whiskeytown National Recreation Area provides an exceptionally wide variety of experiences for a diverse group of users. This occurs on the lake, beaches, and in the backcountry, and includes boating, swimming, camping, hiking, biking, fishing, hunting, horseback riding, and gold panning.
- **Opportunities to Enjoy Scenic Resources and Explore Special Places.** Whiskeytown National Recreation Area provides abundant opportunities to explore special places and experience viewsheds and scenic resources—from picturesque waterfalls to views of the Trinity Alps and Mt. Lassen from the top of Shasta Bally.
- **Legacy of Learning.** Whiskeytown National Recreation Area has provided more than 40 years of environmental education that includes public outreach through the National Environmental and Educational Development (N.E.E.D.) Camp (currently Whiskeytown Environmental School), and a variety of interpretive activities that include cultural experiences.



- **High Biodiversity Supported by Natural Processes.** Whiskeytown National Recreation Area supports biologically diverse flora and fauna, including the only known global location of Howell’s alkali grass (*Puccinellia howellii*). Critical to maintaining their integrity are the natural processes, such as fire and geologic and hydrologic processes, necessary for supporting healthy ecosystems. The park’s forests, including seven sections of old growth, are complex and of conservation significance. Whiskeytown is within the Klamath-Siskiyou ecoregion, an area considered a center of biodiversity, an International Union for Conservation of Nature “Area of Global Botanical Significance,” and a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization proposed “World Heritage Site and Biosphere Reserve.”
- **Stories Related to Human Use of the Land.** Oral histories, historical research, and collections at Whiskeytown provide an excellent opportunity to share stories about the dramatic changes that have occurred to the landscape over time, from the discovery of gold and followed by the immigration of pioneers to California, requiring an increase in food production. Whiskeytown Lake and Dam provide opportunities to tell the story of the Central Valley Project and how local visionaries and the U.S. President John F. Kennedy made contributions to a 50-year legacy of outdoor recreational development.
- **Sites, Structures, and Archeological Resources.** Whiskeytown contains a wide range of historic sites and structures, cultural landscapes, and archeological features related to human use of the landscape over time. This includes resources related to American Indian occupation, mining features and settlement (Tower House Historic District), and components of the Central Valley Project that created the lake, such as Whiskeytown Dam. The Tower House Historic District exemplifies early European American settlement in Northern California, beginning with the gold rush.
- **Water Resources.** Whiskeytown National Recreation Area provides valuable, clean water for hundreds of thousands of people of California and is one of many important sources of water for the Central Valley. Whiskeytown’s watersheds provide a source of fresh water to seven major creeks that lie at the confluence of Whiskeytown Lake. These watersheds support a diversity of plant and animal species, including critical habitat downstream of the dam for steelhead and spring-run Chinook salmon, both federally listed as “threatened” under the Endangered Species Act.



Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all of the park significance statements and fundamental resources and values.

Interpretive themes are organizational tools that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. They go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. Themes help to explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Whiskeytown National Recreation Area:



- **Healthy Ecosystems.** The convergence of four geographical provinces (the Great Basin, Cascade, Klamath, and Coast Range) and the range in elevation (from the top of Shasta Bally to the Sacramento Valley foothills) have created a remarkable diversity of habitats and life in Whiskeytown National Recreation Area, and therefore provide opportunities for research so that we can better understand the natural world.
- **Water.** Water is today’s gold, and as the final project of the transformative Central Valley Water Project, the clean waters of Whiskeytown Lake embody the vital roles of water in the West and throughout the world—supporting communities, agriculture, producing power, and providing recreational opportunities.
- **Human Connections to the Landscape.** The region’s many historical and cultural resources stand in testimony to the rich and diverse human presence in this region spanning thousands of years—from prehistoric American Indian cultures to current day tribes as well as evidence of modern day miners, explorers, and settlers. Today’s visitors value the opportunities to recreate, rejuvenate, and reconnect with nature.



- **Legacy of Learning.** Whiskeytown embraces the value and role of environmental education. From its very beginning as a forerunner in America’s environmental education movement in promoting understanding and appreciating our nation’s natural resources and history, Whiskeytown National Recreation Area continues its legacy of stewardship and playing a vital role in nurturing connections between people and their park.
- **Conservation.** The creation of Whiskeytown National Recreation Area reveals the efforts of the visionaries who elevated a planned county park to a unit of the national park system and established a treasured place.

Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they will change over time. New special mandates can be established and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of fundamental resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised, along with key issues. Therefore, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many of the management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memoranda of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for Whiskeytown National Recreation Area.

For more information about the existing special mandates and administrative commitments for Whiskeytown National Recreation Area, please see appendix C.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

The assessment of planning and data needs identifies any inherent conditions or threats to resources and values and key issues that affect management. This assessment helps managers determine what additional planning and data needs and management efforts may be necessary to maintain or protect the existing fundamental resources and values and address key issues.

The assessment is intended to assist NPS managers at the park and the NPS Pacific West Regional Office in formulating planning strategies and budgets. The assessment is a dynamic document that can be updated periodically to reflect the park's changing issues, conditions of resources, and planning needs.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

- analysis of fundamental resources and values, including the planning and data needs that would support their protection
- identification of key issues that need to be addressed by future planning
- identification and prioritization of planning and data needs, based on the analysis of fundamental resources and values and identification of key issues



Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The analysis of fundamental resource and values includes current conditions and trends, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value. The analysis of fundamental resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

Please see appendix B for the analysis of fundamental resources and values.

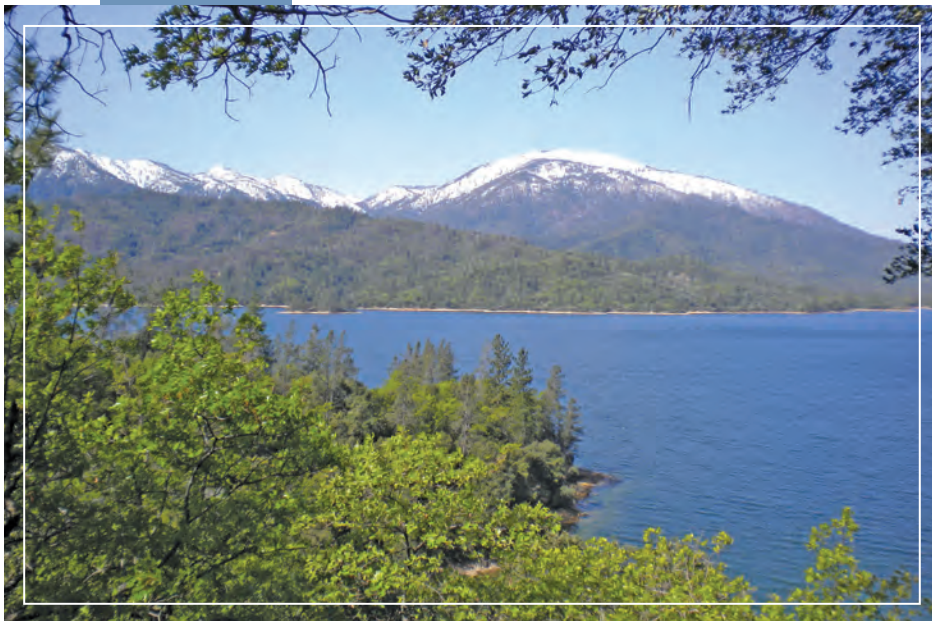
Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management, and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a national park unit. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance, and fundamental resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions not directly related to purpose and significance, but that still indirectly affects them. Usually a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

Various information sources have been used to define key issues, resource conditions, and planning needs including input from Whiskeytown National Recreation Area staff at the foundation workshop and from Pacific West Region program staff. Issues and planning needs identified in the analysis of fundamental resources and values were integrated with this input. Data, resource inventories, studies, and similar efforts needed to support the various planning projects are also identified in the assessment.

The following includes four key issues that convey the primary challenges for existing and future management of Whiskeytown National Recreation Area. Other important issues of concern identified through the foundation process then follow.

- Viewshed Protection.** The mountain scenery surrounding Whiskeytown Lake is an integral part of the visitor experience. However, many scenic mountains and hillsides to the north are located outside of the national recreation area under multiple ownerships and jurisdictions. Although many of the hillsides are steep, fire-prone, and difficult to develop, in recent years structures have been built that can be seen from the lake. The City of Redding, with a current population of 90,000, has experienced steady growth. Redding’s population has tracked upward consistently over the past decade at rates that exceed statewide population growth trends. Future development of the northern watershed lands could diminish the scenery that is a critical component of the legislative purpose of Whiskeytown National Recreation Area.



- Long-term Protection of Whiskeytown Lake.** Ongoing watershed restoration is a priority for ensuring good water quality in Whiskeytown Lake and its tributaries, each of which support diverse ecosystems, domestic water use, recreational opportunities, and the purposes of the Central Valley Project. Challenges include maintaining water quality in Whiskeytown Lake and its tributaries (including periodic declines in lake water quality at beaches during peak visitation), contaminated runoff from mines outside the national recreation area, and potential loss of unprotected watershed lands to future development. At the beaches, peak visitation days have periodically caused *E. coli* levels in the lake to rise above state water quality standards due to the use of diapers in the water and other sources of contamination related to crowding. On a landscape scale, a legacy of mining has left more than 100 mines in the park and the surrounding area, resulting in numerous dredge tailing piles (which may contain mercury), adits, shafts, tailings, furrows in and around creek beds, sedimentation of creeks, and abandoned roads and trails throughout the park. Sources of contamination for metals and trace elements include abandoned, inactive, and active mines outside the park on federal and nonfederal lands. Some sources are also found within the park, including mercury from dredge tailings piles and heavy metals being released in rock spoils and tailing piles. This contamination eventually finds its way down to the lake. Logging has also occurred throughout the park, resulting in fragmented old growth and abandoned roads and features that disrupt natural drainage patterns and contribute to debris flows and deposition of fine-grained sediment into the creeks.



The National Park Service manages and protects the majority of watershed lands within Whiskeytown National Recreation Area. The national recreation area has a goal of acquiring the four remaining privately owned parcels within Whiskeytown's boundaries when such parcels become available from willing sellers. Protection of Whiskeytown Lake's watersheds outside of the national recreation area is essential for maintaining the lake's water quality, as well as other scenic and natural resource values. Watershed lands outside of the national recreation area are managed by other federal agencies and private landowners. Long-term protection of Whiskeytown Lake's watersheds is important to ensure enduring conservation of the national recreation area's fundamental resources and values.

- Sustaining Whiskeytown's Infrastructure to Meet Current Operational and Visitor Needs.** With the growth of the city of Redding (eight miles east of Whiskeytown National Recreation Area), Whiskeytown's role has transitioned from a recreational reservoir surrounded by wildlands to an urban recreation area providing visitor opportunities for the largest metropolitan area in the northern Sacramento Valley. Whiskeytown receives more than 800,000 visitors annually. Facilities and infrastructure, primarily constructed in the 1960s, were not designed to accommodate current levels of visitation. The visitor center receives three times the visitation of its intended design capacity. With increases in backcountry visitation and trail expansion in the front and backcountry, Whiskeytown also needs guidance and planning to manage trail use and to set priorities for trail maintenance.

Operational needs also exceed current design capacities. Where necessary, housing units in various areas of Whiskeytown have been converted to office space, challenging interdivisional communication. Major facilities in need of improvement include restrooms, park headquarters, sewer systems, water treatment plants, visitor contact facility, and the Whiskeytown Environmental School.

Funding for facilities design and improvement is limited. Planning for future facility improvement requires exploration of a multiple fund source management strategy.



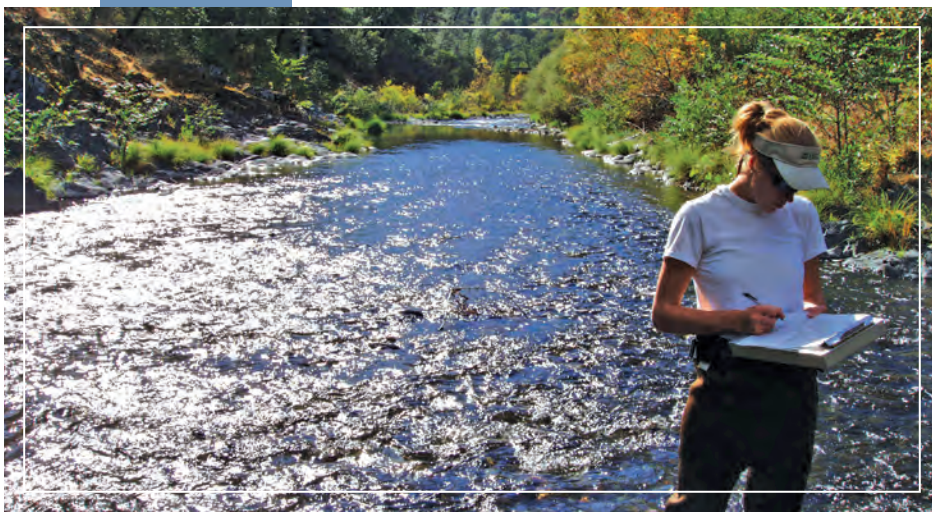
- **Maintaining High-quality Visitor Experiences.** Visitors to Whiskeytown National Recreation Area value the wide range of recreational opportunities provided by the lake and backcountry areas. Proximity to a growing metropolitan area provides both opportunities and challenges for park management in providing high-quality visitor experiences. Opportunities include engaging youth through educational and recreational opportunities, providing healthy outdoor recreation opportunities, and communicating the relevance and importance of Whiskeytown’s significant resources through diversifying outreach and public education efforts. Current challenges include balancing increasing visitation with protection of fundamental resources and values. A comprehensive evaluation of recreational use, including visitor use conflicts and patterns, is needed to address these challenges.

Other important issues are addressed by program area.

- **Natural and Cultural Resource Protection.**
 - » *Climate change*—Climate change, in conjunction with other stressors, is impacting all aspects of park management from natural and cultural resources to park operations and visitor experience. Effective planning and management must be grounded in a comprehension of past dynamics as well as the realization that future conditions may shift beyond the range of variability observed in historical data. Climate change will manifest itself not only as shifts in mean conditions (e.g., increasing mean annual temperature) but also as changes in climate variability (e.g., more intense storms and droughts). Primary threats for Whiskeytown include species extinctions and population extirpations, changing flood regimes and debris flows, and an extended wildland fire season that supports larger and more severe fires. A warming climate could change visitation patterns and interests and invite the need for innovations to accommodate these changes. Understanding climate change projections, impacts, and uncertainties will facilitate planning actions that are robust regardless of the precise magnitude of change experienced in the coming decades. Climate change could also be further emphasized in the interpretive program (e.g., interpretation and workshops about changes in snow levels, phenology, pollution, and size and severity of fires, etc.).

Changing weather patterns associated with climate change could affect water levels in Whiskeytown Lake. Maintaining the full pool reservoir through the summer season contributes to Whiskeytown’s high-quality recreational program, making it a unique destination during drought years in Northern California. The primary reasons that the Bureau of Reclamation maintains full pool conditions are for ensuring the maximum head pressure needed for

hydroelectric generation and to ensure that cool water is available to support salmon in Clear Creek. Maintaining full pool status for scenery and recreation are secondary to these primary management objectives. Whiskeytown National Recreation Area will continue to work closely with the Bureau of Reclamation to determine how lake levels are maintained as snowpack and winter storm patterns change from the Central Valley Project’s Trinity Divide original engineering design.

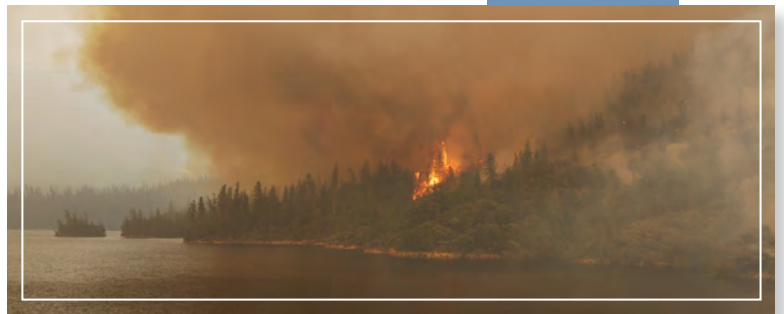


- » *Nonnative species management*—Whiskeytown National Recreation Area is situated in the Klamath Mountains of Northern California where elements of the Pacific Northwest, California, and Great Basin floras meld with a composite of disturbance processes, creating an area with globally outstanding levels of biodiversity. However, biodiversity hotspots are often sites with higher potential for plant invasion. Nonnative plant species ranks among the highest priorities for biological inventory at Whiskeytown National Recreation Area. Whiskeytown has invested significant resources into inventory and treatment of invasive, nonnative plant populations because of their ability to adapt to their surroundings, rapidly expand their range, displace native and rare species, degrade wildlife habitat, alter ecosystem processes, and diminish the quality of visitor experience. Whiskeytown is experiencing repeated invasions along roads, trails, and utility corridors. Invasive plant species that were once thought to be restricted to low elevations are now marching higher into areas that were once considered resistant to invasion, a trend that is predicted to continue as global temperatures rise and higher-elevation plant communities begin to experience higher temperatures and extended growing seasons. In addition, areas within the park that have a legacy of anthropogenic land use, such as the Tower House Historic District, have well-established invasive plant infestations. The removal and control of invasive plants has been identified as a priority in the Tower House Historic District Cultural Landscape Report (2001). Additionally, because the historic district receives high visitation, resides at the junction of three trails that lead into the backcountry, and also is located at the confluence of three major creeks, invasive plant species are readily transported to uninfested locations throughout the park. If not treated rapidly and repeatedly, these infestations set the stage for an ecological tipping point for invasion and can significantly impact the park’s cultural and natural resources.



Although not currently present in Whiskeytown Lake, ongoing research and educational programs about zebra and quagga mussels to prevent potential introduction of such species will continue to be an important component of recreation management.

- » *Fire management in a wildland-urban interface*—Longer, hotter, and drier fire seasons due to climate change will magnify management issues at the wildland-urban interface. Increasing population and development along park boundaries will present added challenges to park management practices such as prescribed fires. Use of bulldozed firebreaks to protect development near wildlands could result in long-term to permanent damage to native plant communities and significant cultural resources. Whiskeytown needs to seek more opportunities to meet desired fire management goals and objectives despite increasing programmatic challenges and constraints including climate change, air quality management, and availability of resources. With recent large cuts in funding, the park has lost its capacity to conduct prescribed fires. Public and interagency outreach, coordination, and collaboration will be an important component of this process.





» *Protection of fisheries*—Fishing is an important recreational activity at Whiskeytown. Fish that are harvested at Whiskeytown Lake are generally nonnative introduced species. However, NPS *Management Policies 2006* requires national park units to maintain all fish native to park ecosystems and monitor the use of fisheries resources to determine that harvesting will not unacceptably impact natural distributions, densities, age-class distributions, or behaviors of native harvested or nonharvested species. Because California and the National Park Service have overlapping jurisdiction for fisheries, management goals for their protection differ. With climate change impacts, some of the lake-preferring species could move farther upstream in search of cooler water. The only area of Whiskeytown actively managed for native fisheries is Clear Creek below Whiskeytown Dam. This area is critical habitat for spring-run Chinook salmon, Central Valley steelhead, and trout. The park is cooperating with other agencies in anadromous fish habitat restoration in Lower Clear Creek to the San Francisco Bay.

» *Water rights*—Whiskeytown would benefit from a water rights assessment plan that would assess current water rights and uses within the national recreation area, and evaluate shortcomings and gaps. There are 14 water rights, but only 5 are being tracked. More information is needed about water rights that have been acquired more recently through inholding acquisitions.

» *Preserving and promoting the Tower House Historic District*—Currently, lack of a structural fire code-compliant fire system and sewer and structural deficiencies at Camden House threatens protection of this resource and limits potential use of the structure for events and interpretive programming. Additional archeological inventories, cultural landscape inventories, historic orchard management plans, and other baseline cultural documentation reports are needed to guide management decisions (e.g., phase II of the cultural landscape report) and address many of the issues related to this property.

» *Lack of baseline cultural resource documentation*—Currently, the Whiskeytown cultural resources program is operating with minimal baseline documentation of its cultural resources. This lack of documentation, research, and guidance is prohibitive when making long-term management decisions for the program. Without adequate baseline information, parkwide planning, community outreach, interpretive programming, and maintenance of partnerships with local tribes and organizations are made more difficult.

» *Oral histories*—Consideration needs to be given to the diverse groups of people who have connections to the Whiskeytown area. Many groups have played an important part of the Gold Rush, settling of Whiskeytown, building of the dam, logging, and developing the park. Their stories provide critical information about Whiskeytown’s historical significance that will be lost without timely collection.

» *Lack of exhibit and curatorial space*—With a lack of exhibit space and proper security and climatic conditions at Whiskeytown, it is difficult to properly handle, process, store, and curate objects donated to or acquired by the National Park Service before they can be transferred to the regional curatorial facility at Redwoods National Park.

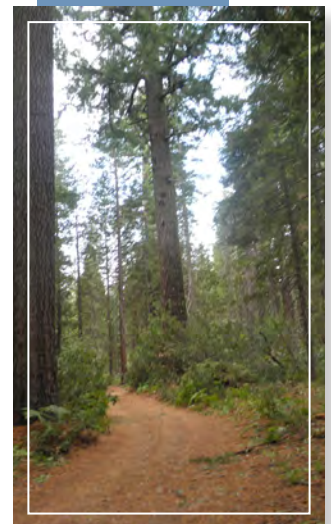


- **Visitor Use and Experience.**

- » *Overall guidance for interpretation and education*—Whiskeytown is currently lacking overall guidance for interpretation and education. The current focus at the visitor center has been providing recreational passes and visitor information. Information on visitor use patterns, local demographics, and how Whiskeytown is used in relation to Shasta Lake and Trinity Lake is needed to better provide park visitors with the recreation experiences they are looking for and to balance these demands with the park’s natural and cultural resources.
- » *Accessibility*—Servicewide mandates require a comprehensive look at both physical and programmatic accessibility. Infrastructure improvements to improve accessibility are underway at the Whiskey Creek, Brandy Creek, and Oak Bottom boat launches.
- » *Sustainability of the Whiskeytown Environmental School*—The Whiskeytown Environmental School and the National Park Service have experienced reductions in funding and staff while demands for educational programs have increased. Facilities and infrastructure needs include major maintenance, replacement, and possibly relocation of facilities from floodplain and debris flow areas. Condition assessments are underway. An evaluation conducted by NatureBridge determined that the camp would need to expand its overnight accommodations from 167 to 200 children for overnight stays to be become financially sustainable.
- » *Trail management*—When designated, Whiskeytown inherited mining and logging roads, some of which were designated as trails. Many occur on steep, erosive surfaces not suitable for trail use. Whiskeytown is currently developing trail standards for official designation of equestrian and biking trails by using NPS guidelines for sustainable trails.

- **Facilities and Operations.**

- » *Road management and jurisdiction*—Whiskeytown has a high concentration of roads, many of which are former logging and mining roads constructed on highly erosive soils. The National Park Service does not have jurisdictional authority or ownership of some park roads. The main access route to Whiskeytown is California State Route 299. Whiskeytown needs to develop a strategy to ensure that the road system operated by the county is maintained to provide visitors with a safe and efficient passage through the national recreation area. Whiskeytown is working on a roads access plan for Pacific Gas and Electric Company and Western Area Power Administration use.
- » *Fee compliance*—Without a right-of-way for an entrance station, fee collection compliance is an issue. Whiskeytown National Recreation Area needs to continue coordination with the Shasta County Board of Supervisors to identify possible solutions.
- » *Sedimentation and dredging needs on Whiskeytown Lake*—The National Park Service needs to work cooperatively with the Bureau of Reclamation on sedimentation and dredging projects to ensure navigability during periods of low water levels on Whiskeytown Lake, especially at public boat launches and marina facilities. There is concern that heavy metal deposition is occurring from acid leaking from the Green Horn Mine up Willow Creek drainage.





- » *Crime prevention*—Vandalism, theft, and assault affect visitor safety and have the potential to impact fundamental resources and values. Also, illegal marijuana cultivation can cause degradation of natural resources through the use of chemicals, fertilizers, terracing, and poaching. Predictive models indicate that 95% of Whiskeytown is suitable for marijuana growth. Access to areas with water resources is also relatively easy and facilitates cultivation. Illegal marijuana cultivation poses a safety threat to backcountry users, park staff conducting field work such as monitoring, and park cooperators. Fertilizers and rodenticides used in marijuana cultivation may have adverse effects on water quality and wildlife.
- » *Visitor and staff safety*—Visitor safety concerns at Whiskeytown include use conflicts on the lake and unmarked abandoned mines (falling and ground collapse). Strategic planning in preloading responses to emergency disasters that may occur at Whiskeytown (fire, flood, landslide, debris flows, hazardous-material spill on California State Route 299, etc.) is needed, to include addressing egress and ingress from park facilities because the area is prone to large wildfires. Chlorine tanks at Clear Creek, upstream of the Whiskeytown Environmental School camp, pose a hazard to visitor safety. Chlorine tanks are managed by the Clear Creek Water District.
- » *Employee training*—Funding and budget limitations mean that training opportunities are currently limited due to the constricted budget. Park staff have identified the following as the most important areas of training needed at Whiskeytown:
 - » COR/ATR
 - » Professional and technical development
 - » FBMS
 - » Section 106 (required)
 - » First aid / CPR
 - » Quantified Applicator Certificate (required)
 - » Annual 40+ hours law enforcement refresher (required)
 - » Leadership and teamwork training opportunities
 - » Parkwide operational leadership training
 - » Annual emergency medical training (required)
 - » Ongoing firearms and defensive tactics training (required)



- » *Commercial services*—Whiskeytown National Recreational Area commercial services currently include two marinas with a boat rental operation and the Oak Bottom Marina campground with over 100 campsites. A plan was recently completed to improve the visitor experience of the campground by reducing the density of campsites. Whiskeytown also receives many requests for commercial use authorizations, particularly for special events and lake-based activities such as paddle boarding, fishing, etc. Whiskeytown National Recreation Area is exploring additional proposals for commercial service opportunities such as a lakefront aquatic activities center at Brandy Creek Marina.

Identification and Prioritization of Planning and Data Needs

The following sections identify and prioritize needed plans and studies or research for Whiskeytown National Recreation Area. The plans and data identified are needed to maintain and protect the unit's fundamental resources and values and address key issues. These planning needs include comprehensive plans, implementation plans, resource inventories, studies, data needs, and other tools, such as agreements with partners. The planning and data needs were prioritized by ranking each according to the criteria below. Based on these criteria, plans and studies were grouped into categories of high, medium, and low priority projects. This information will be used by NPS managers and the NPS Pacific West Region to determine priorities and consider the future planning needs of Whiskeytown National Recreation Area.

Criteria and Considerations for Prioritization

- Ability of the plan to address multiple, or interrelated, issues. For example, many visitor capacity issues are interrelated with resource protection issues.
- Emergency/urgency of the issue.
- Prevention of resource degradation. Consideration of protection of the fundamental resources or values.
- Ability to impact visitor use and experience.
- Funding availability for the planning effort, study, or data collection.
- Feasibility of completing the plan or study.
- Opportunities, including interagency partnership or assistance.

General Management Plan Components for Adequate Park Planning

The National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (“the Act”) requires each unit of the national park system to have a general management plan (GMP); NPS Management Policies 2006 states that “the National Park Service will maintain a general management plan for each unit of the national park system.” According to the Act, a general management plan “shall include, but not be limited to:

1. measures for the preservation of the area's resources;
2. indications of types and general intensities of development (including visitor circulation and transportation patterns, systems, and modes) associated with public enjoyment and use of the area, including general locations, timing of implementation, and anticipated costs;
3. identification of and implementation commitments for visitor carrying capacities for all areas of the unit; and
4. indications of potential modifications to the external boundaries of the unit, and the reasons therefore.”

NPS guidance, as of May 30, 2012, states that the general management planning requirement can be met through multiple planning documents rather than a single document. A compilation of individual plan components, the “Portfolio of Management Plans,” or “portfolio,” can supplant the traditional single-document general management plan. In this approach, a park's planning portfolio consists of an assemblage of individual plans, updated as needed to provide timely guidance, providing greater flexibility for park

managers and supporting formal planning efforts for some issues while acknowledging that existing plans and guidance are adequate for other issues. Under this guidance, it is necessary to determine the adequacy of the existing Whiskeytown National Recreation Area general management plan and determine what further components are necessary to ensure continuing compliance with the Act.

Whiskeytown National Recreation Area’s most recent general management plan, completed in 1999, provides limited guidance to address the key issues identified through the assessment of planning and data needs process. Many of the actions recommended in the most recent general management plan have been implemented, while others do not address current issues and management needs. For example, the 1999 general management plan did not address user capacity or identify park facility improvements necessary to accommodate changing visitation levels.

During the foundation workshop, a general management plan was initially identified as a high priority planning need for Whiskeytown National Recreation Area. However, after discussion, it was decided that the components of a general management plan could be addressed through other planning processes. The following high-priority planning needs identify an assemblage of plans that would provide park management guidance to better meet the requirements of the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978. The “High Priority Planning Needs” table identifies the GMP planning requirements that each high-priority planning need would address.

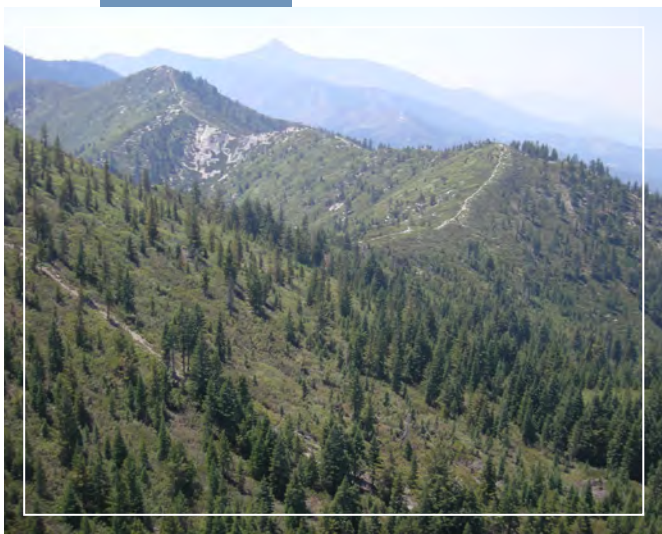
Rationales, Scope, and Sequencing of High-priority Planning Needs

Backcountry and Trails (Backcountry and Frontcountry) Management Plan (Underway).

Rationale—Use of the Whiskeytown backcountry is probably increasing as more visitors become aware of its opportunities. Having never looked systematically at its backcountry use, Whiskeytown National Recreation Area lacks general direction on backcountry management. This includes ranger contact and visitor experiences, data to support management decisions, knowledge of visitor use, trail use patterns, and user groups, and measures to mitigate adverse impacts to natural and cultural resources. Without this direction and data, it will be difficult to protect visitor experiences and continue to build a broad range of high-quality visitor opportunities. Appropriate uses of individual trails need to be determined, including mountain biking, equestrian, and hiking, to ensure the protection of resources and to avoid user group conflict. Many existing trails are old mining and logging roads, often prone to erosion and not necessarily ideally routed for desired visitor experiences. Trail standards are needed to accommodate the many different user groups and environmental conditions in the park.

Scope and sequencing—This plan would provide general direction for backcountry use and management, as well as identify trail and camping opportunities, including walk-in and backcountry sites. Wilderness suitability of backcountry areas would also be assessed. An early and critical step of this planning process is a trail inventory. The sustainability of the current trail system, including old mining and logging roads used as trails, would be assessed. Necessarily, this includes a comprehensive trail inventory and a determination of trail removal, rehabilitation, and relocation needs. This plan would determine the many different types of visitor experiences provided to the public, from a primitive and wild experience to types of trail amenities (e.g., bridges, benches, etc.).

Assistance needed—The park is taking the lead but park planning assistance would aid in completion.



Boundary Study (Viewshed and Watershed Protection).

Rationale—Protection of the lands adjacent to Whiskeytown is needed to preserve viewsheds and maintain water quality in the lake and its tributaries, both of which support diverse ecosystems and recreational opportunities. Of particular importance is the protection of viewsheds from Whiskeytown Lake, a fundamental resource directly related to the purpose of the unit. A boundary study would provide an opportunity for the national recreation area to engage with the local community and stakeholders to protect viewsheds from the lake and conserve watershed lands.

Scope and sequencing—This study is urgently needed and is considered the first priority among new plans proposed in this assessment. The boundary study would evaluate approaches for protection of watershed lands outside of Whiskeytown National Recreation Area, including partnership and cooperative conservation approaches. Public and stakeholder involvement would be an important component of the study process. This includes the local community, the Bureau of Land Management, and other interested stakeholders such as the McConnell Foundation, the Trust for Public Land, Shasta Land Trust, and the Nature Conservancy.

Assistance needed—Planning program assistance would be needed in addition to close coordination with the regional office, including the solicitors and the Pacific Land Resources Program.

Visitor Use Management Plan.

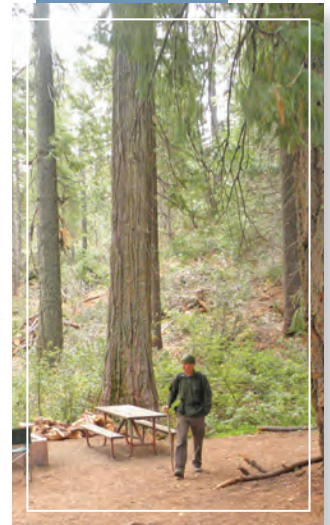
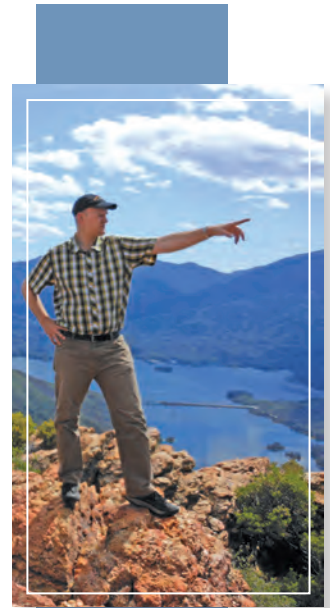
Rationale—Visitor use management issues facing Whiskeytown National Recreation Area include use conflicts and congestion on the lake, primarily related to boating and beach use; water quality issues related to visitation levels; social trails; and the need to balance increasing visitation with the protection of fundamental resources and values. A comprehensive evaluation of recreational uses and visitor use patterns is needed to address these challenges.

Specific issues that could be addressed through a visitor use management plan include

- evaluation of the visitor experiences within the park and in a regional context that includes other nearby recreation areas managed by the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management
- visitor management strategies to address water quality issues associated with peak visitation days
- management strategies for high use areas (e.g., dispersal, closure, concentration, revegetation, etc.)
- strategies to address user conflicts on trails and on the lake
- sustainability of the Whiskeytown Environmental School
- management strategies for special events (e.g., appropriateness of locations, mitigation, etc.)
- evaluation of mitigation of potential adverse impacts to cultural and natural resources through establishment of user capacity indicators and management strategies
- identification of new visitor use opportunities such as an aquatic activity center
- evaluation of the efficacy of formal park entrances to assist with visitor use management

Scope and sequencing—The visitor use management plan would evaluate current visitor use patterns and characteristics, identify visitor use management goals and objectives, identify indicators and standards that define acceptable levels of use, and identify appropriate visitor use management strategies. Public outreach would be an important component of the planning process.

Assistance needed—Planning program assistance would be needed for plan development (assistance with planning and facilitation, expertise in visitor use management).



Facilities Master Plan.

Rationale—A facilities master plan would evaluate long-term sustainable options for maintaining visitor and operational infrastructure to better meet current and future visitor and operational needs. Design capacities for existing operational and visitor use facilities have been exceeded. Major facilities in need of improvement include restrooms, park headquarters, sewer systems, water treatment plants, and the Whiskeytown Environmental School.

Specific issues that would be addressed through the facilities master plan would include

- a comprehensive evaluation of current facility use
- opportunities to minimize the impact of facilities on park viewsheds
- a comprehensive look at facilities improvements required for the Whiskeytown Environmental School camp and the Tower House Historic District
- evaluation of potential locations for entrance stations

Scope and sequencing—The facilities master plan would include a comprehensive assessment of existing facilities and explore parkwide strategies to sustain and improve infrastructure. A multiple fund source strategy for sustaining facilities would also be explored. Evaluation of historic structures including determinations of eligibility may be required to ensure proper compliance.

Assistance needed—Design and planning assistance from the regional office’s Park Planning and Environmental Compliance and Facilities Management programs would be required.

Long-range Interpretive Plan.

Rationale—Visitor use patterns at Whiskeytown have changed since the completion of the 1999 general management plan. Adjacent to a growing metropolitan area, visitor use has increased bringing in new audiences and new ways of the enjoying park resources. Visitor use has also expanded beyond lake-based activities. Whiskeytown does not currently have a long-range interpretive plan as required by Director’s Order 6.

Scope and sequencing—The long-range interpretive plan would provide overall guidance for interpretation and education. The plan would also evaluate opportunities for waysides, new visitor programming and activities, as well as lifelong learning and youth engagement opportunities that would resonate with current visitors.

The long-range interpretive plan could benefit from visitor use information that would be collected as part of the visitor use management plan. Guidance should be informed by data on current visitor use patterns, local demographics, and by information evaluating Whiskeytown National Recreation Area visitor use in relation to visitor use patterns at Shasta and Trinity lakes.

Assistance needed—A major challenge to completing this plan is a lack of interpretive staff. Leveraging the Harpers Ferry Center, regional, and network assistance would be beneficial. Opportunities to partner with other agencies and organizations would also benefit the plan process.



Comprehensive Plan for the Tower House Historic District.

Rationale—A comprehensive plan for the Tower House Historic District is needed to provide guidance for appropriate visitor use of the site and to identify cultural resource management objectives. The Tower House Historic District and its associated buildings, orchards, and irrigation systems are a valuable cultural resource at Whiskeytown. The park desires to rehabilitate the site in order to improve the condition of the district and implement site recommendations that are stated in the park’s general management plan and the 2008 cultural landscape interim treatment report. Through this process, the park would identify the key features and aspects of the district that require preservation, restoration, and/or rehabilitation in order to maintain the integrity of the district. Developing a comprehensive plan for the district would help to integrate the overall management of visitor use and the district’s diverse resources that include prehistoric archeological sites, historic structures, extensive cultural landscapes, and a historic orchard with more than 100 fruit trees. The plan would also address cultural and natural resource compliance needs that are required before implementing some of the treatment recommendations outlined in previous planning documents and ensure actions proposed meet current NPS law, regulation, and policy as well as visitor needs.

Scope and sequencing—The comprehensive plan would identify the desired visitor experience for the Tower House Historic District, cultural resource management strategies for the site, and appropriate landscape treatments and facilities to accommodate visitor use. Additional archeological and cultural landscape inventories and reports should inform this process.

Assistance needed—Assistance would be needed from the regional office’s cultural resources program (e.g., cultural landscapes, historical architect). Public engagement and partnership opportunities would be explored through the planning process.

Watershed Restoration Plan(s).

Rationale—Ongoing watershed restoration is a priority for ensuring good water quality in Whiskeytown Lake and its tributaries. About 13% of the park is old-growth forest. Logging has occurred in other areas of park, resulting in abandoned roads and features that disrupt natural drainage patterns and contribute to debris flows and deposition of fine-grained sediment into the creeks. The combination of logging and fire suppression has also altered the structure and composition of much of the park’s forest and oak woodland communities. A proactive approach is also needed to address current threats to watershed health such as the potential for a sewer system failure, bulldozer use for fire line construction leading to erosion, and unanticipated upstream water releases that could disrupt habitat within the park. For example, a recent high-volume water release from the Clear Creek Tunnel diversion caused significant damage to habitat in Crystal Creek.

Scope and sequencing—A watershed restoration plan would provide a comprehensive approach to watershed restoration efforts in the national recreation area including mitigation of any adverse impacts to natural and cultural resources, as well as opportunities for improving forest health and wildlife habitat. Enhancing watershed and forest health can also reduce the incidence and effects of catastrophic fire events. The plan would identify priorities and strategies for ensuring forest health throughout the national recreation area. Specific areas for restoration would be prioritized. Additional road and cultural resource inventories (cultural landscape and archeological) would inform restoration approaches.

Assistance needed—Some funding may be available to the extent that watershed restoration efforts benefit salmon. Additional funding and assistance would be needed for cultural resource inventories and forest restoration.



Resource Stewardship Strategy.

Rationale—The park needs to define integrated and specific desired future natural and cultural resource condition goals. Adaptive management approaches to mitigate threats from human land use and increase the resiliency of ecological resources and processes to account for changing climate scenarios need to be developed in a multidisciplinary format.

Scope and sequencing—The resource stewardship strategy would take an integrated natural and cultural resources approach. It would identify conservation objectives and potential activities for managing resources as well as implementation strategies. The resource stewardship strategy would include plans and strategies for wildlife and vegetation linkages, connectivity, and migration corridors (that respond to threats of urban encroachment and climate change, among other things). The resource stewardship strategy would consider resource condition along with funding and staffing requirements. Ideally, the resource stewardship strategy would be completed as a precursor to several other priority planning needs related to natural and cultural resources, including vegetation management and watershed restoration plans. This foundation document, particularly the analysis of fundamental resources and values, will inform the development of the resource stewardship strategy.

Assistance needed—Project support, funding, and outside facilitation are needed from the region.

Safety and Health Management Plan.

Rationale—The park needs a plan that establishes a comprehensive risk management program and implements a continuously improving and measurable risk management process that provides for the safety and health of NPS employees and the visiting public.

Scope and sequencing—Much of what is needed to complete this plan already exists but needs to be evaluated for consistency, expanded as necessary, and consolidated. Among other things, the plan should address training requirements, equipment operation, emergency protocols and operations, and occupational hazards such as fall protection, confined spaces, equipment operation, and blood-borne pathogens, etc. Specifically, the Clear Creek Water District gas chlorine tanks should be addressed, as well as hazardous materials, washed-out roads, and disaster planning. The plan should also identify any need for additional staff capacity, such as a safety officer position.

Assistance needed—A network safety officer may be able to assist with the preparation of the plan.

Commercial Services Strategy.

Rationale—A commercial services strategy would assist Whiskeytown National Recreation Area in developing a framework to quickly and easily evaluate existing and future commercial service opportunities. Specific opportunities include a lakefront aquatic activities center at Brandy Creek Marina and providing cabins for rent. Additionally, the strategy could explore new opportunities to improve visitor experience and provide guidance for the many commercial use requests that the park receives on a regular basis. A commercial services plan may be developed to further implement a park’s commercial services strategy and to guide decisions on whether to authorize or expand concessions.



Scope and sequencing—Commercial services strategies are developed in collaboration with the region’s Commercial Services Program and typically include the following elements:

- Review park-specific definitions for “necessary and appropriate,” and refine if necessary.
- Identify the desired conditions in each area of the park under review.
- Inventory current commercial services.
- Engage community stakeholders to discuss known commercial service ideas and develop new ideas for potential commercial service needs.

Assistance needed—The park could seek help from the regional and Washington offices, including assistance from the comptroller’s office.

Common Data Needs for Priority Planning Projects

Evaluate Partnerships.

Rationale—Partnerships need to be evaluated for effectiveness and inclusiveness. The park wishes to identify opportunities to engage a diversity of groups representative of the local demographics in order to address changing societal values and needs. Stronger working relationships with other parks, nearby land management agencies, local governments, and academic institutions are also desired. Whiskeytown would also benefit from engaging and galvanizing a broader and more robust volunteer network.

Scope and sequencing—This evaluation should examine the effectiveness of current partnerships, identify ways to build a broader, more inclusive scope of partnerships, evaluate opportunities for interagency, intraagency, and intergovernmental cooperation (including Service First agreements for regional sharing of funding and staff), build an engaged volunteer network, reach out to new populations, and build connections with academic institutions. This effort could begin with inclusive community and stakeholder meetings to show what has been accomplished, showcase the help received from the community over the years, and describe a future vision of engagement. An administrative history that includes a description of partnerships over time could also inform this process.

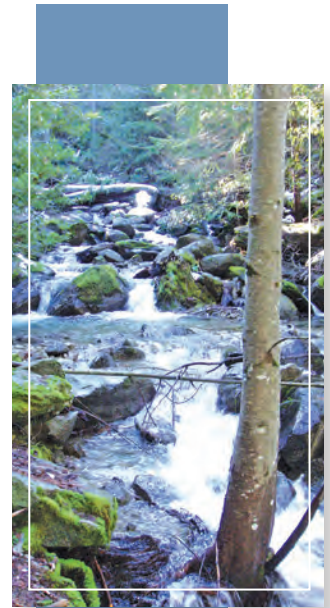
Assistance needed—The park could seek assistance from the regional office and network parks.

Cultural Resources Baseline Documentation.

Rationale—Baseline documentation is essential and necessary beyond the cultural resource program for parkwide planning efforts in developing maintenance projects, community outreach, designing interpretive programs, and maintaining partnerships with local tribes and organizations. This information is also used at the national and regional levels to inform planning efforts and budget decisions. Among necessary baseline documentation needed to meet the NPS Director’s Order 28 are administrative history, archeological inventory, ethnographic overview, historic resources baseline study, cultural landscape inventories, museum housekeeping plan, and updating and organization of cultural resource GIS information.

Scope and sequencing—Each of the products listed in the rationale have scopes defined by Director’s Order 28. The park will begin with a cultural resources condition assessment, which will aid in developing further priorities.

Assistance needed—The region is currently providing some project development assistance, but additional staff capacity at Whiskeytown is needed to complete the tasks.



High-priority Planning Needs

High-priority Planning and Data Needs	Key Issues Addressed	GMP Planning Requirements Addressed
Backcountry and Trails Management Plan and Comprehensive Trail Inventory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining high-quality visitor experiences Sustaining Whiskeytown’s infrastructure to meet current operational and visitor needs (trail planning) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures for the preservation of the area’s resources Indications of types and general intensities of development
Boundary Study (Viewshed and Watershed Protection)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining high-quality visitor experiences Viewshed protection Long-term protection of the park’s water resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures for the preservation of the area’s resources Indications of potential modifications to the external boundaries of the unit, and the reasons therefore
Commercial Services Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining high-quality visitor experiences Sustaining Whiskeytown’s infrastructure to meet current operational and visitor needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indications of types and general intensities of development
Watershed Restoration Plan(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term protection of Whiskeytown’s water resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures for the preservation of the area’s resources
Facilities Master Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining high-quality visitor experiences Sustaining Whiskeytown’s infrastructure to meet current operational and visitor needs Long-term protection of Whiskeytown Lake 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indications of types and general intensities of development
Comprehensive Plan for the Tower House Historic District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining high-quality visitor experiences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures for the preservation of the area’s resources Indications of types and general intensities of development
Long Range Interpretive Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining high-quality visitor experiences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Visitor Use Study and Visitor Use Management Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining high-quality visitor experiences Sustaining Whiskeytown’s infrastructure to meet current operational and visitor needs Long-term protection of Whiskeytown’s water resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures for the preservation of the area’s resources Identification of and implementation commitments for visitor carrying capacities for all areas of the unit
Resource Stewardship Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term protection of Whiskeytown’s water resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures for the preservation of the area’s resources
Safety and Health Management Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining high-quality visitor experiences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
Cultural Resources Baseline Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining high-quality visitor experiences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures for the preservation of the area’s resources
Evaluate Partnership Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining high-quality visitor experiences Sustaining Whiskeytown’s infrastructure to meet current operational and visitor needs Long-term protection of Whiskeytown’s water resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A

Additional High Priority Plans Underway

The following high-priority plans underway address park issues identified during the assessment of planning and data needs process.

Develop Strategy for Maintaining Quality County Roads. Whiskeytown National Recreation Area will continue to work with Shasta County on a strategy to ensure that the road system operated by the county functions as a safe road system that is maintained to provide visitors with a safe and efficient passage through the national recreation area.

Accessibility Condition Assessment. Servicewide mandates require a comprehensive look at both physical and programmatic accessibility. An accessibility condition assessment is scheduled for completion in fiscal year 2013 and will set park priorities for accessibility.

Oak Bottom Campground Rehabilitation. A plan was recently completed to improve the visitor experience at Oak Bottom Campground by reducing the density of campsites by 50%.

Medium/Low Priority Planning and Data Needs

Medium-priority/Low-priority Planning and Data Needs	Priority Level
Natural Resources	
Plans	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire management plan update 	M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation management plan—Broad guidance with appropriate compliance for vegetation management efforts is needed to continue management of invasive, nonnative plant species. 	M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisheries management plan—to address native fish, recreational fishing, and the interface of state and NPS rules and policies regarding fishing. It would include the development of a monitoring plan that allows the park to understand the impact of its recreational fishing program on native fish resources as required by NPS policy. A memorandum of understanding with the state could include a commitment to complete a fisheries management plan in the future. The memorandum of understanding would identify management goals for the park fisheries and how such goals will be achieved. 	L
Data Needs and Studies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status and range of nonnative plants 	M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study of contaminants in the lake sediment, whether they are bio-accumulating 	M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of resource impacts, including water quality, from marijuana cultivation 	M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an accurate fuels layer, existing and proposed fuels treatment 	M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventory of logging and mining roads for the trail system 	M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue data gathering concerning <i>E. coli</i> in Upper Clear Creek and swim beaches 	M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meso-carnivore density and distribution 	M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive botanical inventory of the top of Shasta Bally 	M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change vulnerability assessments and scenario planning guidance to help inform future programmatic direction and priorities 	M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess recent and projected climate change impacts on vegetation and fire regimes 	M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource Advisors Atlas (READ)—which has sensitive cultural and natural resources in GIS format to assist in large wildland fire events 	M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventory and functional assessment of the park's wetlands 	M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource advisory guide (GIS format) 	L
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wetland inventory and assessment 	L
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study of the lake and waterways to identify existing aquatic nuisance species and strategies to prevent the introduction of the new nuisance species 	L

Medium-priority/Low-priority Planning and Data Needs		Priority Level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inventory second growth forests 		L
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue data gathering of water resources from Trinity Lake 		L
Other		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community outreach strategy—to evaluate planned zoning and development that could affect Whiskeytown National Recreation Area fundamental resources and values 		M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interagency coordination to address water quality contamination/pollution from abandoned mines. The National Park Service should work with the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, Shasta County, the California Department of Fish and Game, and the Bureau of Land Management to identify resources at risk and develop strategies to address them; evaluate a long-term strategy to address Willow Creek contamination from Greenhorn Mine 		M
Cultural Resources		
Plans		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orchard management plan 		M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural landscape report for Tower House District, phase II 		M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exhibit plan—Exhibit space is needed to properly display objects and interpret the stories of Whiskeytown to the visiting public. Exhibit space needs would be evaluated and opportunities to properly display objects and interpret the stories of Whiskeytown to the visiting public would be explored. 		M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan for the McDermott Ranch—current plan/environmental assessment looked at alternatives for visitor use of the site 		L
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural landscape report for Historic Water Ditches 		L
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Museum housekeeping plan 		L
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic furnishings plan 		L
Data Needs and Studies		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative history 		M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethnographic overview and traditional use study—out of date or inadequate for the planning and management of cultural resources 		M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archeological overview and assessment 		M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic structures report for Tower House Historic District 		M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct archeological inventories, including GIS coverage 		M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic resource study of Whiskeytown National Recreation Area—primary document used to identify and manage the historic resources in a park; it is the basis for understanding their significance and interrelationships, a point of departure for development of interpretive plans, and the framework within which additional research should be initiated; needs updating—current historic resource study is from 1972 		M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural resources GIS needs updating and organization 		L
Other		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oral history program—determine oral history collection sites and collect oral histories 		M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership strategies with cultural resource interests 		M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Register of Historic Places nominations and determination of eligibility assessments for cultural resources 		M
Visitor Experience		
Data Needs and Studies		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education program feasibility study—evaluate nonprofit partners to assist with educational program; explore outside support for the education program; evaluate partnerships with the county; evaluate partnerships with Lassen Volcanic National Park; evaluate best use of the Whiskeytown Environmental School camp year-round for group education opportunities and programs; explore opportunities for funding of Whiskeytown Environmental School Camp 		M

Medium-priority/Low-priority Planning and Data Needs	Priority Level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation of current visitor uses—demographics study of major use areas; identify the needs for interpretive media; defining the audience as the first step towards evaluating the interpretive program 	M
Facilities and Operations	
Plans	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical security plan 	M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water rights assessment plan 	M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural fire management plan 	M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park strategic plan—sets 3–5 year priorities for park management 	M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staffing management plan 	L
Data Needs and Studies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued mapping/inventory of abandoned roads 	M
Other	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster scenario planning—strategic planning in preloading responses to emergency disasters that may occur at Whiskeytown (fire, flood, landslide, debris flows, avalanches, hazardous material spill on California State Route 299, etc.) to inform visitor safety planning 	M
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jurisdictional inventory—evaluation of ownership and jurisdiction within a park unit; regional goal to complete this for all parks 	M



Part 3: Contributors

Park

Jim Milestone, *Superintendent*

Sean Denniston, *Chief of Interpretation and Resources Management*

Jim Richardson, *Chief Ranger*

Tom Garcia, *Fire Management Officer*

Dave Larabee, *Facilities Manager*

Colleen Bloxham, *Chief of Administration*

Brian Rassmussen, *Geologist*

Russ Weatherbee, *Wildlife Biologist*

Steve Femmel, *Natural Resource Specialist*

Jennifer Gibson, *Ecologist*

Danica Willis, *Cultural Resources Program Manager*

John Arroyo, *Buildings, Grounds and Utilities Supervisor*

Joe Pettegrew, *Roads, Lake and Trails Supervisor*

Chris Mengel, *Supervisory Park Ranger*

Tommie Scherf, *Assistant to the Park Superintendent*

Bill Watkins, *Park Ranger*

Region

Barbara Butler, *Planning Liaison*

Brad Phillips, *Planning Liaison*

Other NPS Staff

Cynthia Hunter, *Project Engineer*, Klamath Network

Candace Tinkler, *Chief of Interpretation*, Redwood National and State Parks

Karen Haner, *Chief of Interpretation*, Lassen Volcanic National Park

Clinton Kane, *Interpretive Specialist (retired)*, Whiskeytown National Recreation Area

Nancy Shock, *Foundation Coordinator*, Washington Support Office, Park Planning and Special Studies

Pam Holtman, *QA/QC*, Washington Support Office, Park Planning and Special Studies

Morgan Elmer, *Project Manager*, Denver Service Center, Planning Division

Sarah Conlin, *Project Specialist*, Denver Service Center, Planning Division

Megan Truebenbach, *Project Specialist*, Denver Service Center, Planning Division

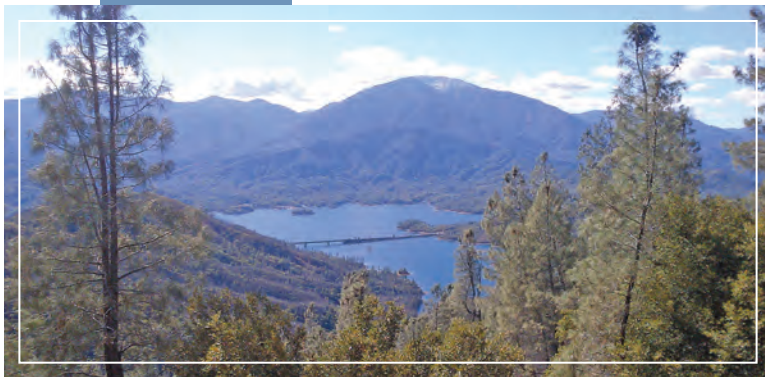
Melody Bentfield, *Contract Librarian*, Denver Service Center, Planning Division

Partners

Al Boren, *YMCA*

Kim Niemer, *Director*, City of Redding Community Services Department

Maureen Teubert, *Member*, Friends of Whiskeytown Board of Directors



Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Whiskeytown National Recreation Area

Establishment of Whiskeytown National Recreation Area (P.L. 89-336)

79 STAT.] PUBLIC LAW 89-336—NOV. 8, 1965 1295

Public Law 89-336

AN ACT

To establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California, and for other purposes.

November 8, 1965
[H. R. 797]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to provide, in a manner coordinated with the other purposes of the Central Valley project, for the public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of the Whiskeytown, Shasta, Clair Engle, and Lewiston reservoirs and surrounding lands in the State of California by present and future generations and the conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment of such lands and waters, there is hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in the State of California (hereinafter referred to as the "recreation area"). The boundaries of the recreation area, which consists of the Whiskeytown unit, the Shasta unit, and the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit, shall be those shown in drawing numbered BOR-WST 1004, dated July 1963, entitled "Proposed Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area", which is on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior. The Whiskeytown unit shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior; and the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units shall be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, except that lands or waters needed or used for the operation of the Central Valley project shall continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to the extent he determines to be required for such operation. The two Secretaries shall coordinate their planning and administration of the respective units in such manner as to provide integrated management policies for the recreation area as a whole for the purposes of this Act in order to bring about uniformity to the fullest extent feasible in the administration and use of the recreation area.

Whiskeytown-
Shasta-Trinity
National Recreation
Area, Calif.
Establishment.

Administration.

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY

SEC. 2. (a) Within the boundaries of the portion of the recreation area under his jurisdiction and outside such boundaries when required for the construction or improvement of access roads thereto, each Secretary is authorized to acquire lands, waters, or other property, or any interest therein, in such manner, including exchange as hereinafter provided, as he considers to be in the public interest to carry out the purposes of this Act. In connection with any such acquisition, each Secretary may permit the grantor a reservation of all or any part of the minerals or of any other interest or right of use in such lands or waters on such terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem appropriate. Any property or interest therein owned by the State of California or any political subdivision thereof within the recreation area may be acquired under the authority of this Act only with the concurrence of the owner. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any Federal property located within the recreation area may, with the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the appropriate Secretary for use by him in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

The Secretary of the Interior, in order to assure public access to Clear Creek and to provide hiking and horseback riding trails for the public, may, as he deems necessary for these purposes acquire such easements or other interests on either or both sides of Clear Creek

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between the south boundary of the Whiskeytown unit and the highway at Igo, California.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to acquire scenic easements or such other interests, including ownership of the land therein, as he determines to be appropriate to protect and assure the appearance of a strip of land not to exceed six hundred and sixty feet on each side of the centerline of Federal Aid Secondary Highway Numbered 1089 between the points where said highway crosses the south line of sections 19 and 20, township 35 north, range 8 west, and where it crosses the south line of section 18, township 36 north, range 7 west, on the northwesterly side of the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit: *Provided*, That such easements or interests shall not be acquired without the consent of the owners so long as the appropriate local zoning agency shall have in force and applicable to such property a duly adopted, valid, zoning ordinance that, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, conforms to the zoning standards set forth in regulations issued pursuant to subsection (e).

Mutual consultation.

The two Secretaries shall engage in mutual consultation with respect to such acquisition and to exchange transactions so as to promote uniform policies therefor insofar as practicable, taking into consideration the purposes of the recreation area as a whole, the responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior for the administration of federally owned minerals and of the Central Valley project, and the responsibility of the Secretary of Agriculture for the administration of national forests.

Acquisition of non-Federal property.

(b) When the public interests will be benefited thereby, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture are each authorized to accept title to any non-Federal property within any part of the recreation area and in exchange therefor convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction within the State of California which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal, notwithstanding any other provision of law. The properties so exchanged shall be approximately equal in fair market value: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as the case may be, may accept cash from or pay cash to the grantor in such exchange in order to equalize the value of the properties exchanged. The Secretary of Agriculture shall obtain the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior with respect to the value of any mineral interests in any such exchange proposed to be made by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Noncommercial residency.

(c) Any owner or owners of improved residential property on the date of its acquisition by either Secretary may, as a condition to such acquisition, retain the right of use and occupancy of the property by himself and members of his immediate family for noncommercial residential purposes for a term ending at the death of such owner, the death of his spouse, or the day his last surviving child reaches the age of thirty, whichever is the latest. The value of the right retained shall be taken into consideration by the respective Secretary in determining the value of the property being acquired.

"Improved property."

(d) Privately owned "improved property" or interests therein shall not be acquired under this Act without the consent of the owner so long as an appropriate local zoning agency shall have in force and applicable to such property a duly adopted, valid, zoning ordinance that is approved by the Secretary having jurisdiction of the unit wherein the property is located. The term "improved property" as used in this Act shall mean any building or group of related buildings the actual construction of which was begun before February 7, 1963, together with not more than three acres of the land in the same ownership on which the building or group of buildings is situated: *Provided*.

That the respective Secretary may exclude from improved property any shore or waters, together with so much of the land adjoining such shore or waters as he deems necessary for public access thereto.

(e) Prior to the approval of any zoning ordinance for the purposes of this section, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall jointly issue regulations, which may be amended from time to time, specifying standards for such zoning ordinances. Standards specified in such regulations shall have the object of (1) prohibiting new commercial or industrial uses, other than commercial or industrial uses which the Secretaries consider to be consistent with the purposes of this Act; (2) promoting the protection and development of properties for purposes of this Act by means of use, acreage, frontage, setback, density, height, or other requirements; and (3) providing that the appropriate Secretary shall receive notice of any variance granted under, or any exception made to, the application of the zoning ordinance. Following issuance of such regulations, each Secretary shall approve any zoning ordinance or any amendment to an approved zoning ordinance submitted to him that conforms to the standards contained in the regulations in effect at the time of adoption of the ordinance or amendment. Such approval shall remain effective for so long as such ordinance or amendment remains in effect as approved.

Joint issue of zoning regulations.

(f) The suspension of the respective Secretary's authority to acquire any improved property without the owner's consent shall automatically cease if (1) such property is made the subject of a variance or exception to any applicable zoning ordinance that does not conform to any applicable standard contained in regulations issued pursuant to this section; or (2) if such property is put to any use which does not conform to any applicable zoning ordinance.

(g) Each Secretary shall furnish to any party in interest upon request a certificate indicating the property with respect to which the Secretary's authority to acquire without the owner's consent is suspended.

(h) Within the Shasta and Clair Engle-Lewiston units any owner of unimproved property who proposes to develop his property or a part thereof for service to the public may submit to the Secretary of Agriculture a development plan which shall set forth the manner in which and the time by which the property is to be developed and the use to which it is proposed to be put. If upon review of such plan the Secretary determines that the development and use of the property in the manner prescribed conforms to a zoning ordinance approved in accordance with the provisions of this section and that such use and development would serve the purposes of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture may in his discretion issue to such owner a certificate to that effect. Upon the issuance of any such certificate and so long as such property is developed, maintained, and used in conformity therewith, the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire such property or any interest therein without the consent of the owner shall be suspended. This subsection shall not apply to any property which the Secretary of Agriculture determines to be needed for easements and rights-of-way for access, utilities, or facilities, or for administrative sites, campgrounds, or other areas needed for use by the United States for visitors to the national recreation area.

Property development certificate.

ESTABLISHMENT OF UNITS: BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS

SEC. 3. (a) When the Secretary of Agriculture determines that sufficient lands, waters, or interest therein are owned or have been acquired by the United States within the boundaries of the Shasta unit or within the boundaries of the Clair Engle-Lewiston unit to

Publication in Federal Register.

Publication in
Federal Register.

permit efficient initial development and administration for the purposes of this Act, he shall publish in the Federal Register a notice to that effect and a detailed description of the boundaries of such unit.

(b) When the Secretary of the Interior determines that sufficient lands, waters, or interest therein are owned or have been acquired by the United States within the boundaries of the Whiskeytown unit to permit efficient initial development and administration for the purposes of this Act, he shall publish in the Federal Register a notice to that effect and a detailed description of the boundaries of the unit.

(c) Following the publication of any such notice, the respective Secretaries may continue to acquire the remaining property within the recreation area.

ADMINISTRATION : PRIORITIES

SEC. 4. (a) Each Secretary is authorized and directed to administer the portion of the recreation area under his jurisdiction in a manner coordinated with the other purposes of the Central Valley project and with the purposes of the recreation area as a whole and in such manner as in his judgment will best provide for (1) public outdoor recreation benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources as in the judgment of the respective Secretary will promote or is compatible with, and does not significantly impair, public recreation and conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, or other values contributing to public enjoyment. Such administration shall be carried out under land and water use management plans which each Secretary shall prepare and may from time to time revise in consultation with the other.

(b) In the administration of the portion of the recreation area under his jurisdiction—

(1) the Secretary of Agriculture shall utilize statutory authorities relating to the national forests in such manner as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act; and

(2) the Secretary of the Interior may utilize such statutory authorities relating to areas of the national park system and such statutory authority otherwise available to him for the conservation and development of natural resources as he deems appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act.

HUNTING AND FISHING

SEC. 5. Each Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction within the recreation area in accordance with the applicable laws of the State of California and of the United States: *Provided*, That each Secretary may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting or fishing shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment not compatible with hunting or fishing. Regulations prescribing any such restrictions shall be issued after consultation with the California Department of Fish and Game.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 6. The lands within the recreation area, subject to valid existing rights, are hereby withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the United States mining laws. The Secretary of the Interior, under such regulations as he deems appropriate, may permit the removal of the nonleasable minerals from lands or interests in lands

under his jurisdiction within the recreation area in the manner prescribed by section 10 of the Act of August 4, 1939, as amended (53 Stat. 1196; 43 U.S.C. 387), and from those under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture within the recreation area in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Act of September 1, 1949 (63 Stat. 683; 30 U.S.C. 192c), and he may permit the removal of leasable minerals from lands or interests in lands within the recreation area in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), or the Acquired Lands Mineral Leasing Act of August 7, 1947 (30 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), if he finds that such disposition would not have significant adverse effects on the purposes of the Central Valley project or the administration of the recreation area: *Provided*, That any lease or permit respecting such minerals in lands administered by the Secretary of Agriculture shall be issued only with his consent and subject to such conditions as he may prescribe.

All receipts derived from permits and leases issued under the authority of this section on lands administered by the Secretary of Agriculture shall be paid into the same funds or accounts in the Treasury of the United States and shall be distributed in the same manner as provided for other receipts from the lands affected by the lease or permit, except that any receipts derived from permits or leases issued on those or other lands in the recreation area under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended, or the Act of August 7, 1947, shall be disposed of as provided in the applicable Act; and receipts from the disposition of nonleasable minerals from public lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior shall be disposed of in the same manner as moneys received from the sale of public lands.

41 Stat. 437.
61 Stat. 913.

Disposition of receipts.

STATE JURISDICTION

SEC. 7. Nothing in this Act shall deprive any State or political subdivision thereof of its right to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction within the recreation area or of its right to tax persons, corporations, franchises, or property, including mineral or other interests, in or on lands or waters within the recreation area.

ADDITIONS TO THE SHASTA AND TRINITY NATIONAL FORESTS

SEC. 8. The exterior boundaries of the Shasta National Forest in the State of California are hereby extended to include the lands described in the Act of March 19, 1948 (62 Stat. 83), and sections 22 and 27, township 35 north, range 1 west, Mount Diablo base and meridian. The exterior boundaries of the Trinity National Forest in the State of California are hereby extended to include all of sections 4, 5, and 8, the east half and the northwest quarter of section 6, the east half of section 7, the northwest quarter of section 17, and the northeast quarter of section 18, township 33 north, range 8 west, Mount Diablo base and meridian. Subject to any valid claim or entry now existing and hereafter legally maintained, all public lands of the United States and all lands of the United States heretofore or hereafter acquired or reserved for use in connection with the Shasta, Clair Engle, or Lewiston Reservoirs of the Central Valley project within the exterior boundaries of the Shasta and Trinity National Forests which have not heretofore been added to and made a part of such forests, and all lands of the United States acquired for the purposes of the recreation area in the Shasta or Clair Engle-Lewiston units are hereby added to and made a part of the respective national forests within which they are situated: *Provided*, That lands within the flow

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lines of any reservoir operated and maintained by the Department of the Interior or otherwise needed or used for the operation of the Central Valley project shall continue to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior to the extent he determines to be required for such operation.

Disposal of revenues.

SEC. 9. Revenues and fees obtained by the United States from operation of the national recreation area shall be subject to the same statutory provisions concerning the disposition thereof as are similar revenues collected in areas of the national park system except that fees and revenues obtained from mineral development and from activities under other public land laws within the recreation area shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws.

Appropriation.

SEC. 10. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the acquisition of lands and interests in land pursuant to the provisions of this Act not more than \$21,600,000. There are also authorized to be appropriated not more than \$22,700,000 for the development of recreation facilities pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

Approved November 8, 1965.



Appendix B: Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

Fundamental Resource or Value	Recreational Opportunities
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variety of outdoor recreation opportunities.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality—condition of water quality is good (baseline data available) and allows swimming to occur and promotes health of fishery. Four developed beaches in the park—beaches are well maintained, groomed, highly utilized, and lifeguarded at Brandy Creek. Trails—there are 24 established trails in the park that provide opportunities for hiking, mountain biking, and horseback riding. Some trails need maintenance work and overall, the trails are in fair condition. Multiple recreational events occur in the park. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality—in general, water quality has improved, except during outside events such as mining activities or French Gulch septic system leaks. Beaches—the visitor experience at beaches has improved through the implementation of alcohol and smoking restrictions. Trails—increasing use of trails and new trails, and the park is currently evaluating mountain bike trails. Following the decisions of the general management plan (1999) and the personal watercraft closure (2002), the park strives to provide recreational experiences that are more human-powered and natural (e.g., kayaking, backcountry waterfall hikes).
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality—external uses (e.g., mining, residences, sewage systems), periodic <i>E.coli</i> outbreaks have lessened, heavy metals continue to drain into the lake, wetlands around the lake are impacted by visitor use. Beaches—sedimentation, aquatic vegetation, and increasing visitation threaten the integrity of the beaches. Trails—erosion due to slope or erosive soils, user group conflicts, and increased use pose threats to the trail use and condition. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality—outside partners, increased monitoring, dispersal of use, and improved user capacity standards all present opportunities to improve water quality. Beaches—dredging, beach comber, expand developed beaches. Trails—local volunteer groups, disposition, backcountry management plan; the park is in the process of rerouting the trails to gentler routes from the old logging and mining roads in order to make them more user friendly. New trails the park is looking to construct or have completed are much more hospitable to hiking, mountain biking, and equestrian activities. Development of aquatic center at Brandy Creek. Organized recreation opportunities for teens, transportation from Redding. Evaluation of current and new partnerships for effectiveness, and identification of opportunities to engage a wider range of the population and address changing societal values and needs. Recreational community events are growing in the park.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Recreational Opportunities
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey of visitor use and experience of the lake. • Accessibility condition assessment. • Comprehensive trail inventory. • Inventory of logging and mining roads for the trail system. • Physical security assessment. • Jurisdictional inventory. • Climate change vulnerability assessments and scenario planning guidance.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundary study. • Community outreach strategy. • Visitor use management plan. • Backcountry and trails management plan. • Visitor safety evaluation and planning. • Safety management plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Watershed restoration plan. • Partnership / memorandum of understanding with Bureau of Land Management. • Facilities master plan. • Commercial services strategy/plan.
Laws and Policies That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws and Policies That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> • NPS Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998 • NPS <i>Transportation Planning Guidebook</i> • Resource Protection, Public Use and Recreation: Fishing (36 CFR 2.3) • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (28 CFR 36) • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards 2006 • Rehabilitation Act of 1973 • Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i> • Superintendent's Compendium <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitors to the park enjoy the many high-quality experiences it has to offer— to explore, seek adventure, feel solitude, be challenged, and share life experiences with others. • Interpretive and educational programs increase visitor understanding and appreciation of the park's resources.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Recreational Opportunities
Laws and Policies That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>NPS Policy-level Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitors enjoy a safe and secure experience at the park. • Conflicts among visitor-user groups are minimized. • All commercial services must be authorized, must be necessary and/or appropriate, and must be economically feasible. • Visitor services and facilities are appropriately scaled and located, the minimum necessary to serve visitor needs and protect resources and facilitate enjoyable and educational visits to the park. • Where feasible, new development is sited away from geologic hazard zones. • Accessible facilities enable disabled visitors to experience the park. • Appropriate recreational use continues to be welcomed in places where it does not impact resources or interpretive activities; all public activities in the park are determined to be appropriate. • Visitor facilities are designed and located with minimal impact on park resources and are aesthetically pleasing and functional. • Commercial services in the park are limited to those that are necessary and compatible with the park purpose. If possible, commercial support services are based outside the park rather than inside.



Fundamental Resource or Value	Scenic Resources / Special Places
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significantly diverse ecosystem. • Variety of outdoor recreation opportunities. • California Gold Rush.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the lake, visitors have a largely natural scenic view, interrupted by just a few power lines (minor compared to size of mountains). • Within the forests of the park, many outstanding views are afforded to visitors. • Scenic driving is available along the roads of the park, aided by popular pullouts for scenic vistas. • California State Route 299 road cuts where Caltrans will be widening the highway. • Visibility in the park is generally good, and often you can see from Shasta Bally to Mt. Diablo in the San Francisco Bay Area. The park does experience some smog from burning in the Central Valley, the Bay Area, or regionally from the Interstate 5 corridor. Summer haze from forest fires is common, and largely natural. • Some structures, both park and inholdings, minimally impact views. • The view of the night sky is good, with exception of lights from the highway. • The park has four major waterfalls, attracting thousands of visitors every year. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park has been developing scenic vistas; however, there is no plan in place. • Park has been working to blend buildings into landscape (e.g., paint, design, etc.). • Park will reevaluate the disposition of park facilities after updating the park asset management plan. • The park has been removing buildings and old administrative roads after their abandonment, helping to restore natural habitat and scenic resources.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing property development surrounding the park has resulted in some cabins that can be seen from lake, minimally impacting vistas. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate or reduce the carbon footprint of the park through the disposition of unneeded buildings and obsolete facilities and the acquisition of inholdings. • Opportunities exist for land acquisition to protect watersheds, hill tops, and potential lake view property. • Develop more vista points along trails and roads. Evaluation of current and new partnerships for effectiveness, and identification of opportunities to engage a wider range of the population and address changing societal values and needs.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive trail inventory. • Inventory of logging and mining roads for the trail system. • Assess recent and projected climate change impacts on park resources and on visitor use and experience.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Scenic Resources / Special Places
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundary study. • Community outreach strategy. • Backcountry and trails management plan. • Visitor safety evaluation and planning. • Safety management plan. • Visitor use management plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Watershed restoration plan. • Partnership / memorandum of understanding with Bureau of Land Management. • Fire management plan (update). • Commercial services strategy/plan.
Laws and Policies That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws and Policies That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) gives federal land managers the responsibility for protecting air quality and related values, including visibility, plants, animals, soils, water quality, cultural resources, and public health, from adverse air pollution impacts. • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006 (4.7)</i> and <i>NPS Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i> provide further direction on the protection of air quality and related values for park units. • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006 (1.4, 1.6, 3.1)</i> call for the National Park Service to conserve and protect scenery and scenic vistas. <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural darkness and other components of the natural lightscape in parks are protected. • The National Park Service will seek the cooperation of park visitors, neighbors, and local government agencies to prevent or minimize the intrusion of artificial light into the night scene of the ecosystems of parks. • Scenic vistas of the lake, forest, and rim in and around the gorge are protected. • Park boundaries may not incorporate all the scenic vistas that relate to park resources or the quality of the visitor experience. Therefore, NPS will work cooperatively with others to protect park resources and values, and provide for visitor enjoyment.



Fundamental Resource or Value	Legacy of Learning
<p>Related Significance Statements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significantly diverse ecosystem. • Opportunities for understanding and appreciating the area’s natural and cultural resources. • California Gold Rush. • Continuous record and remnant sites of people.
<p>Current Conditions and Trends</p>	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park offers high-quality and continuing school and education programs geared toward a variety of audiences and topics such as natural resources and cultural resources. • The Whiskeytown Environmental School is an overnight outdoor science school operated within the park. The camp facility is owned and maintained by NPS while the educational program is provided by the Shasta County Office of Education. This program is an important aspect of Whiskeytown National Recreation Area and the surrounding community, and the partnership between the park and Shasta County Office of Education is essential to the continued provision of this opportunity. The camp facilities are in need of maintenance, including the heating system. • The park offers a variety of ranger-led programs, including kayak programs (moonlight, special access, and junior ranger), junior ranger programs, junior firefighter programs, walk-in-time programs at the Tower House Historic District, and water safety demonstrations. • Interpretive programs are offered by the park year-round, though limited in the winter. • “Waterfall Week” at the park is a popular time to visit, featuring the Whiskeytown Waterfall Challenge and ranger-led hikes. • Free swim lessons are offered to the public at Brandy Creek Beach through the park’s lifeguard program. • The park provides tours of park management programs (e.g., fire or forest thinning projects) to nearby universities such as California State University, Chico, and Humboldt State University. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park has seen a reduction in funding and staff, limiting the ability of the park to provide a full suite of educational and interpretive opportunities. • Visitors to the park have shown an increasing interest in learning about cultural and natural resources. • The community has shown an increasing interest in park events.
<p>Threats and Opportunities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced funding and staff limits the ability of the park to provide a full suite of educational and interpretive opportunities. • Facilities and infrastructure at Whiskeytown Environmental School are in need of major maintenance, replacement, and possibly relocation from flood plain and debris flow areas.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Legacy of Learning
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase interpretation and education in off-season. • Opportunities exist for the Whiskeytown Environmental School through increasing revenue, increasing use in the summer, and tying the curriculum into national initiatives like the National Math and Science, literacy, Let's Move Outside, and programming for teenagers. • The Whiskeytown Environmental School has produced 40 years of alumni, many of whom live in the area and can assist the camp as volunteers or in fundraising efforts. • Maintain the successful park kayak program. • Expand recreation safety programs, including water safety. • Evaluation of current and new partnerships for effectiveness, and identification of opportunities to engage a wider range of the population and address changing societal values and needs. • Restoration of funding of Whiskeytown Environmental School to hire NPS education specialists for continued management of the Whiskeytown Environmental School by Shasta County Office of Education.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use study and surveys on current demographics and evaluation of current uses. • Education program feasibility study. • Assess recent and projected climate change impacts on park resources and on visitor use and experience. • Physical security assessment. • Cultural landscape inventories (parkwide and including Whiskeytown Environmental School, gold mining resources, McDermott Ranch, etc.). • Collection of oral histories.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-range interpretive plan. • General management plan.
Laws and Policies That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws and Policies That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (Chapter 7) • Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretive and educational services/programs at the park facilitate intellectual and emotional connections between visitors and park resources, foster understanding of park resources and resource stewardship, and build a local and national constituency. • Outreach programs through schools, organizations, and partnerships build connections to the park. Curriculum and place-based education inspire student understanding and resource stewardship. • Visitors receive adequate information to orient themselves to the park and opportunities for a safe and enjoyable visit. • The National Park Service will increase the effectiveness and accountability of park interpretation and education activities by collaborating with volunteers, cooperating associations, concessioners, and other partners to provide interpretive and educational services that adhere to servicewide standards.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Healthy Ecosystems
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significantly diverse ecosystem.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In general, ecosystem condition in the park is good. Some streams are impacted by toxins and metals, such as Willow Creek, Clear Creek, Grizzly Gulch and Whiskey Creek. Streams that have been impacted by sediment are Clear Creek, Paige Boulder Creek, Brandy Creek, Boulder Creek, Willow Creek, and Mill Creek. Aquatic communities are in good condition. Terrestrial communities are generally in good condition, and functioning well. While the condition of <i>Puccinellia howellii</i> could still improve, the site is an intact and protected population of the only global location of the species. The spring that supports the <i>Puccinellia</i> habitat is functioning. Air quality in the park is generally good. Whiskeytown protects stands of old growth forest, and has some of the oldest trees in the Klamath Mountains. The stands are being actively managed with prescribed fire and forest thinning. Connectivity could be improved between the stands. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park, in coordination with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Reclamation, are doing a gravel injection program at lower Clear Creek below the dam. This program is aiding in enhancing fisheries through salmon habitat restoration and cold water injection. These partnerships are continuing to be successful. <i>Puccinellia howellii</i> restoration efforts have improved the condition of the species. Encroachment on the park has been negatively affecting old growth forest stands. Increased habituation of wildlife through interactions with visitors.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some invasive species exist in the aquatic community (bullfrogs, brook trout, etc.). Many invasive plant species exist in the terrestrial communities of the park. Some encroachment by Douglas-fir and white fir occurring in high elevations due to fire suppression. Prescribed fire may temporarily affect air quality and is regulated by the air quality control district to minimize impacts. Human encroachment through development near the park. Illegal activities contaminate watersheds, kill species, and unwisely spread unregulated pesticides across the landscapes. Climate change is a threat to the integrity of the ecosystem (including ecosystem composition, structure, and function). Concentrated visitor use impacts occur in certain high-use areas. Habituation of animals to humans.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Healthy Ecosystems
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue spawning gravel injections along Clear Creek for anadromous fish. • Continue hand thinning of trees and brush, forest restoration and prescribed fire. • Continue geomorphic restoration. • Restoration efforts for <i>Puccinellia howellii</i> are proposed through interagency efforts. • The park has applied for old growth forest restoration opportunities. • Evaluation of current and new partnerships for effectiveness, and identification of opportunities to engage a wider range of the population and address changing societal values and needs. • Development of memorandum of understanding with the state of California, identifying management goals for the park fisheries and how such goals will be achieved. • Coordination with the California Department of Fish and Game on fish stocking.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey of visitor use and experience of the lake. • Comprehensive trail inventory. • Inventory of logging and mining roads for the trail system. • Assessment of resource impacts from marijuana cultivation. • Continued mapping/inventory of abandoned roads. • Meso-carnivore density and distribution. • Comprehensive botanical inventory at the top of Shasta Bally. • Study on contaminants in the lake sediment, including its bio-accumulation. • Climate change vulnerability assessments and scenario planning guidance. • Develop an accurate fuels layer, existing and proposed fuel treatment. • Develop fire atlas (in process). • Resource advisory guide (GIS). • Collect more data on the status of exotic plants and their range. • Perform an intensive study of the lake and waterway to identify what aquatic nuisance species are present and how to prevent their spread. • Inventory second growth forests in Whiskeytown National Recreation Area and Redwoods National Park. • Jurisdictional inventory.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundary study. • Community outreach strategy. • Visitor use management plan. • Backcountry and trails management plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Vegetation management plan. • Watershed restoration plan (including a forest management plan). • Fire management plan (update). • Resource stewardship strategy. • Interagency coordination to address water quality contamination. For example, partnership / memorandum of understanding with Bureau of Land Management. • Fisheries management plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Healthy Ecosystems
<p>Laws and Policies That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws and Policies That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.6, 4.1, 4.1.4, 4.4.1) provides general direction for managing park units from an ecosystem perspective • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i> • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended • National Invasive Species Act of 1996 • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended • Executive Order 13112, “Invasive Species” • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park is managed holistically, as part of a greater ecological, social, economic, and cultural system. • Park managers seek to maintain all components and processes of naturally evolving park ecosystems. Natural disturbance and change are recognized as an integral part of the functioning of natural systems. • Natural abundances, diversities, dynamics, distributions, habitats, and behaviors of native plant and animal populations are preserved and restored. • Populations of native plant and animal species function in as natural condition as possible except where special considerations are warranted. • Native species populations that have been severely reduced in or extirpated from the park are restored where feasible and sustainable. • Potential threats to the park’s native plants and wildlife are identified early and proactively addressed through inventory and monitoring. • Sources of air, water, and noise pollution and visitor uses adversely affecting plants and animals are limited to the greatest degree possible. • Visitors and staff recognize and understand the value of the park’s native plants and wildlife. • NPS staff uses the best available scientific information and technology to manage these resources. • Federal- and state-listed threatened and endangered species and their habitats are protected and sustained. NPS staff monitors the introduction of nonnative species and provides for their control to minimize the economic, ecological, and human health impacts that these species cause.



Fundamental Resource or Value	Combined FRV analysis table for: Stories Related to Human Use of the Land, and Sites, Structures, and Archeological Resources
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • California Gold Rush. • Final project of the Central Valley Project. • Continuous record and remnant sites of people.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structures in the park are in good condition (per the List of Classified Structures). For park or visitor use, a considerable amount of rehabilitation would be needed, including structural fire protection, and visitor services such as bathrooms and drinking water. • The park has recently finished a long-term effort to restore the El Dorado Mine; the mine remains the best mining site in the park for interpretation purposes. • Water ditches retain their integrity, but guidance is need for protection of the water ditches and dams. Some areas are remnants. • Further analysis is necessary to determine the disposition of resources at the McDermott property. Nearby park infrastructure (e.g., wastewater treatment and photovoltaic arrays) may have implications for visitor use and enjoyment of the site. • Tower House Historic District and the Camden House retain their integrity. • Archeological surveys must be completed before any work can be completed on site work. • Known archeological sites are in good condition, though only 10% of the park’s archeological resources have been inventoried. • The park manages the Kennedy Memorial, which has a local level of significance. It is unclear whether it has determination of eligibility. • A small museum collection and archive room at the park is available to store collected oral histories, artifacts, and photos, and the park has a cooperative agreement with Redwoods National Park to store larger park collection in their facility. • Two archeological prehistoric districts—one is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the other needs reevaluation. • Shasta Bally as a traditional cultural property of the Wintu—any planning on or near the property will need to consider the property. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced funding limits the park’s ability to effectively manage and protect park cultural resources. • Orchard trees (150 years old) in the Tower House Historic District are currently dying. Need to clone trees to build another orchard before they are lost. • Significant improvements have been made to the park’s historic landscapes in recent years, but require further planning and investment to be sustained.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funding and staffing creates challenges to protecting the historic resources in the park. • Camden House is vulnerable to fire and vandalism. There is currently no structural fire protection system. • Erosion at various historic sites poses a threat to structural integrity. • Illegal mining for gold occurs within the park at historic mining sites. • Illegal marijuana cultivation has adversely affected archeological resources. • Impacts of climate change could adversely affect cultural resources, with more frequent storms causing more erosion, increased fire events, increased temperatures, and more frequent debris flows.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Combined FRV analysis table for: Stories Related to Human Use of the Land, and Sites, Structures, and Archeological Resources
Threats and Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As generations age, the park loses opportunities to collect oral histories and artifacts related to the history of Whiskeytown. • Pacific Gas and Electric Company rights-of-way through the park are incompletely defined and could be negatively impacting cultural resources. The park is currently trying to clarify Western Area Power Authority right-of way. • Issues exist concerning the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, such as vandalism and theft and destruction from mining activities and treasure hunting. • Certain archeological hot spots in the park are in need of protection. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park is working on providing site feature/site planning at the Tower House Historic District, parking, and trailhead. A historic road below the highway runs to the Camden House and could be used as a trail. The park is also looking to provide a well. • Evaluation of current and new partnerships for effectiveness, and identification of opportunities to engage a wider range of the population and address changing societal values and needs. • Increased outreach to traditionally-associated tribes.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor use study and surveys on current demographics and evaluation of current uses. • Physical security assessment. • Jurisdictional inventory. • Assessment of resource impacts from marijuana cultivation. • Climate change vulnerability assessments and scenario planning guidance. • Update historic resources study of Whiskeytown (1972). • Administrative history. • Archeological overview and assessment, including GIS data. • National register nominations and determinations of eligibility for cultural resources. • GIS data of cultural resources needs updating and organization. • Cultural landscape inventories (parkwide and including Whiskeytown Environmental School, gold mining resources, McDermott Ranch, etc.). • Collection of oral histories. • Cultural landscape report for historic water ditches. • Update historic structures report: Tower House Historic District (1973).
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-range interpretive plan. • Comprehensive plan for the Tower House Historic District. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Fire management plan (update). • Structural fire management plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Plan for McDermott Ranch—Current plan / environmental assessment looked at alternatives for visitor use of the site. • Museum housekeeping plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Combined FRV analysis table for: Stories Related to Human Use of the Land, and Sites, Structures, and Archeological Resources
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic furnishings plan. • Partnership strategies. • Update ethnographic overview and traditional use study (2000). • Exhibit plan. • Orchard management plan. • Complete environmental assessment for fire suppression at the Camden House. • Complete phase II of the cultural landscape plan.
Laws and Policies That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws and Policies That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III • 36 CFR 79 "Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archeological Collection" • 36 CFR 800 "Protection of Historic Properties" • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeological Documentation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • Museum Act of 1955, as amended • Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 • Director's Order 24: <i>Museum Collections</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • Executive Order 13007, "American Indian Sacred Sites" • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (2008)



Fundamental Resource or Value	Combined FRV analysis table for: Stories Related to Human Use of the Land, and Sites, Structures, and Archeological Resources
<p>Laws and Policies That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>NPS Policy-level Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscapes are preserved with their attendant significant physical attributes, biotic systems, and uses (when those uses contribute to historical significance). • Historic structures are inventoried and their significance and integrity are evaluated under National Register of Historic Places criteria. • The qualities that contribute to the listing or eligibility for listing of historic structures in the national register are protected in accordance with <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> (unless it is determined through a formal process that disturbance or natural deterioration is unavoidable). • To the extent practicable, permitted by law, and not clearly inconsistent with essential agency functions, the National Park Service accommodates access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners and avoids adversely affecting the physical integrity of these sacred sites. • American Indians and other individuals and groups linked by ties of kinship or culture to ethnically identifiable human remains, sacred objects, objects of cultural patrimony, and associated funerary objects are consulted when such items may be disturbed or are encountered on park lands. • All ethnographic resources determined eligible for listing or listed in the national register are protected. If disturbance of such resources is unavoidable, formal consultation with the tribes, California state historic preservation officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, as appropriate, is conducted. • Potentially sensitive natural and cultural resources and traditional cultural properties (ethnographic resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places) are identified, recorded, and evaluated through consultation with affected tribes. The integrity of traditional cultural properties is preserved and protected. • Government-to-government consultation is conducted and maintained with each of the tribes traditionally associated with the Whiskeytown landscape. • Archeological sites are identified and inventoried and their significance is determined and documented. • Archeological sites are protected in an undisturbed condition unless it is determined through formal processes that disturbance or natural deterioration is unavoidable.



Fundamental Resource or Value	Water Resources
Related Significance Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significantly diverse ecosystem. • Final project of the Central Valley Project.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitors come to Whiskeytown to recreate for the clear water, including boaters, bathers, and scuba divers. • Five drainages within the park are in pristine condition, with thriving biotic communities representative of pristine historic California. • Some streams are impacted by toxins and metals, such as Willow Creek, Clear Creek, Grizzly Gulch and Whiskey Creek. • Streams that have been impacted by sediment are Clear Creek, Paige Boulder Creek, Brandy Creek, Boulder Creek, Willow Creek, Mill Creek. • Aquatic communities are in good condition. • The park was removed from the 303(D) listings for fecal coliform. Willow Creek, which is impaired for metals, and Whiskeytown Lake, which is listed for contamination in fish tissue by methylmercury remain in effect. • There are wetlands in the park, but they are limited in scope. • The most important wetland site is the habitat for the <i>Puccinellia howellii</i>, due to its unusually alkaline water. • The Bureau of Reclamation and the National Park Service work in partnership concerning the engineering structures and lake pool. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements have been made in limiting the number of <i>E. coli</i> incidents due to water quality monitoring. • Acid mine pollution is poor and static (particularly in Willow Creek). • Water quality in the creeks on the north side of the park continues to be in poor condition. • Whiskeytown Lake conditions, in the sediment and fish, are poor and getting worse. • Snowpack from the Trinity Alps and Shasta Bally is expected to decrease in the future, due to climate change, potentially impacting water delivery.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic spikes in <i>E. coli</i> due to high visitor use and sources from French Gulch. • Contaminants associated with abandoned mine lands and logging affect water quality. • Expanding urbanization and climate change impacts may result in increased pressure on water resources. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities to work with the Bureau of Land Management on the water quality control board to clean up mine sites. • Continue to work with the Regional Water Quality Control Board. • Evaluation of current and new partnerships for effectiveness, and identification of opportunities to engage a wider range of the population and address changing societal values and needs. • Development of memorandum of understanding with the State of California, identifying management goals for the park fisheries and how such goals will be achieved. • Coordination with the California Department of Fish and Game on fish stocking.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Water Resources
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey of visitor use and experience of the lake. • Assessment of resource impacts from marijuana cultivation. • Continued mapping/inventory of abandoned roads. • Study on contaminants in the lake sediment, including its bio-accumulation. • Climate change vulnerability assessments and scenario planning guidance. • Continue data gathering concerning <i>E. coli</i> in Upper Clear Creek and swim beaches. • Water quality in Upper Clear Creek (including metal contaminants). • Continue data gathering of water resources from Trinity Lake. • Wetland inventory and assessment. • Collect more data on the status of exotic plants and their range. • Perform an intensive study of the lake and waterway to identify what aquatic nuisance species are present and how to prevent their spread. • Jurisdictional inventory.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundary study. • Community outreach strategy. • Visitor use management plan. • Backcountry and trails management plan. • Resource stewardship strategy. • Vegetation management plan. • Fire management plan (update). • Resource stewardship strategy. • Watershed restoration plans. • Long-term strategy to deal with Willow Creek contamination from Greenhorn Mine. • Interagency coordination to address water quality contamination. For example, partnership / memorandum of understanding with the Bureau of Land Management. • Fisheries management plan. • Water rights assessment plan.
Laws and Policies That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws and Policies That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Water Act of 1972 • Rivers and Harbors Act of 1945 • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.6.1, 4.6.2, 4.6.4 and 4.8.1.1) • Executive Order 11514, "Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality" • Executive Order 11988, "Floodplain Management" • Executive Order 12088, "Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • Director's Order 77-2: <i>Floodplain Management</i> • Special Directive 93-4, "Floodplain Management, Revised Guidelines for National Park Service Floodplain Compliance" (1993) • National Flood Insurance Program (44 CFR 60) • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i>

Fundamental Resource or Value	Water Resources
Laws and Policies That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>NPS Policy-level Guidance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whiskeytown National Recreation Area’s water quality reflects natural conditions and supports native plant and animal communities and administrative and recreational uses. All water in the park meets applicable state standards. All human sources of water pollution, both within and outside the park, that are adversely affecting the park are eliminated, mitigated, or minimized. • Streams will be managed to protect stream processes that create habitat features such as floodplains, riparian systems, woody debris accumulations, terraces, gravel bars, riffles, and pools. • A water-quantity inventory where appropriate is an essential component for aquatic resources management within an NPS unit. • Natural floodplain conditions are preserved or restored. • Long-term and short-term environmental effects associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains is avoided when practicable. • When it is not practicable to locate or relocate development or inappropriate human activities to a site outside the floodplain, the National Park Service <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prepares and approves a statement of findings in accordance with Director’s Order 77-2 • uses nonstructural measures as much as practicable to reduce hazards to human life and property while minimizing impacts on the natural resources of floodplains • ensures that structures and facilities are designed to be consistent with the intent of the standards and criteria of the National Flood Insurance Program (44 CFR 60) • The most current engineering methods and techniques that minimize adverse effects on natural river processes are used to protect roads and facilities located in floodplains. • Natural and beneficial values of wetlands are preserved and enhanced. • The National Park Service implements a “no net loss of wetlands” policy and strives to achieve a longer-term goal of net gain of wetlands across the national park system through the restoration of previously degraded wetlands. • Surface water and groundwater are protected, and water quality meets or exceeds all applicable water-quality standards. • National Park Service and NPS-permitted programs and facilities are maintained and operated to avoid pollution of surface water and groundwater. • Water resources in Whiskeytown National Recreation Area meet or exceed all federal and state water quality standards for temperature, bacteria, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, toxic substances, pH, and nutrients. • Wetlands, natural seeps, vernal pools, and ephemeral streams persist and rare species in these habitat features are protected.



Appendix C: Inventory of Key Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Special Mandates

1. Coordinated planning, law enforcement, and fire control of the other two Units (P.L. 89-336) (November 8, 1965)

The enabling act, Public Law 89-336 of November 8, 1965 (79 STAT. 1295), provides that the Whiskeytown Unit of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area will be administered by the Secretary of the Interior and that the other two units will be managed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Coordinated planning, law enforcement, and fire control of the respective units is imperative to “. . . provide integrated management policies for the recreation area as a whole ... in order to bring about uniformity to the fullest extent feasible”

2. Acquisition of property (P.L. 89-336) (November 8, 1965)

“Privately owned improved property or interests therein shall not be acquired . . . without the consent of the owner so long as an appropriate local zoning agency shall have in force . . . a zoning ordinance that is approved by the Secretary”

3. Specification of administration priorities (P.L. 89-336) (November 8, 1965)

The enabling act is very specific in regard to administration priorities in that the Secretary “. . . will best provide for (1) outdoor recreation benefits; (2) conservation of scenic, scientific, historic, and other values contributing to public enjoyment; and (3) such management, utilization, and disposal of renewable natural resources . . . will promote or is compatible with, and does not significantly impair, public recreation and conservation of . . . values contributing to public enjoyment.”

4. Permit of mineral leases

Whiskeytown National Recreation Area is one of five national recreation areas managed by the National Park Service that is open to mineral leasing if specified resource protection and administrative objectives can be met. Although the lands within the boundaries have been withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the U.S. mining laws, subject to existing rights, the Secretary may permit mining, under certain conditions as long as such action does not have a significant adverse effect on the purpose of the Central Valley Project or the administration of the recreation unit. Mineral leasing regulations effective January 20, 1982, specifically provide for this activity. This is further clarified in the August 1988 *Environmental Assessment, Amendment to the 1976 Master Plan*, approved through the Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) on March 9, 1989.

5. Development standards for all private lands within and contiguous to the Whiskeytown National Recreation Area boundary

Shasta County Ordinance No. 378, Section 17.1 provides development standards for all private lands within and contiguous to the Whiskeytown National Recreation Area boundary. These lands then have immunity from acquisition as defined as “improved property” by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter 1, Section 30.1. This matter is further clarified in the *Land Protection Plan* approved February 10, 1986.



6. Allowance of hunting and fishing

Hunting and fishing are allowed in accordance with applicable laws of the State of California and the United States as long as they are compatible with other uses of the area. Management of the unit, in concert with the California Department of Fish and Game, provides monitoring of these activities. Hunting (as defined under 36 C.F.R. 1.4 (a)) and/or discharge of any weapon within 300 feet of any structure, designated camping area or other developed recreation site is prohibited.

7. Gold panning (36 CFR, Chapter 1, Part 7, 7.91 [d])

Unless otherwise designated by the superintendent, gold panning is allowed on all streams using either a metal or plastic gold pan and a trowel, spoon, or other digging implement having a blade surface not exceeding four inches wide and eight inches long. Streams, or portions thereof, that are designated closed to gold panning are marked on an available map.

8. Prohibition of alcoholic beverages and controlled substances (36 CFR, Chapter 1, §2.35, (1)(2)(i))

The following public use areas, portions of public use areas, and/or public facilities within the park are closed to consumption of alcoholic beverages, and/or to the possession of a bottle, can, or other receptacle containing an alcoholic beverage that is open, or has been opened, or whose seal has been broken, or the contents of which have been partially removed:

- Oak Bottom swim beach, adjacent parking area, picnic areas and grounds, and lake within the swim area buoys.
- Brandy Creek swim beaches, adjacent beach parking areas, picnic areas and grounds, and lake within designated buoys.
- Whiskey Creek day use (reservation) picnic area, beach, access road and parking lot, and lake within the swim area buoys
- East Beach and adjacent grounds and parking area and lake within the marker buoy line.

9. Areas closed to the possession of pets (36 CFR, Chapter 1, §2.15, (a)(1))

The following structures and/or areas are closed to the possession of pets:

- Whiskeytown Visitor Center
- Camden House
- Brandy Creek Beach
- Oak Bottom Beach
- East Beach
- Whiskey Creek Group Picnic Area Beach



10. Allowance for the use of horses or pack animals (36 CFR, Chapter 1, §2.15, (b))

The use of horses or pack animals is allowed on all trails, routes, or areas within Whiskeytown National Recreation Area, excepting:

- Oak Bottom Campground, Beach, Launch Ramp, Marina, and day use parking lots
- Whiskey Creek Launch Ramp, Picnic Area, and parking lot
- Brandy Creek Marina, Beaches, day use parking lots, and Self Contained Recreational Vehicle camping area
- N.E.E.D. Camp
- Dry Creek Campground
- Whiskey Creek Group Picnic Area
- Overlook Visitor Center parking lot and lawns area
- Headquarters parking lot and lawns area
- All portions of the Shasta Divide Trail, between Kennedy Memorial Drive and Whiskeytown Lake
- All portions of the Davis Gulch Trail between the trailheads at Kennedy Memorial Drive and the Brandy Creek Day Use Area
- Those portions of the Crystal Creek Canal Trail adjacent to the Oak Bottom Recreation Complex, as delineated on a diagram, attached to this document and available for inspection in the office of the Superintendent
- All portions of the Crystal Creek Water Ditch Trail
- All paved roadways, except to cross at right angles

11. Prohibition of Personal Watercrafts (36 CFR, Chapter 1, §3.24)

Personal watercraft (PWC) use is prohibited within the Whiskeytown Unit of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area.



Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Law Enforcement Agreement of Concurrent Criminal Jurisdiction		1977	Renewable every five years	Shasta County; National Park Service	This agreement gives primary responsibility for maintaining law and order and the protection of person, property, and resources along with search and rescue operations to the National Park Service. Shasta County, on the other hand, has primary responsibility for investigation and prosecution of crimes of violence and other sections of the California Penal Code.	
Water Rights	Water Rights			State of California; National Park Service	The NPS Water Resources Division has dockets for 14 water rights at Whiskeytown National Recreation Area. These rights include State of California appropriative water right licenses and a riparian water right.	
Concessions at Oak Bottom and Brandy Creek	Concessions contract			Forever Resorts; National Park Service	Provide campgrounds, snack bar services, and marina associated facilities.	
Natural History Association function				Western National Parks Association; National Park Service	The natural history association function is accomplished by Whiskeytown National Recreation Area being a sales outlet for the Western National Association.	
Environmental education program cooperative agreement	Cooperative agreement			Shasta County Office of Education; National Park Service	Provides for an environmental education program at the National Environmental Education Development (N.E.E.D.) Camp, referred to as the Whiskeytown Environmental School (Whiskeytown Environmental School camp).	

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Interagency agreement for wildland fire management	Interagency agreement	10/1/2011	09/30/2015	Bureau of Land Management; Bureau of Indian Affairs; National Park Service; Fish and Wildlife Service; U.S. Department of Agriculture	Cooperation and coordination between agencies, critical to the success of wildland fire management safety.	Agreement no. G9560 100055
California Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement	Interagency agreement			Bureau of Land Management; National Park Service; Bureau of Indian Affairs; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; U.S. Department of Agriculture; U.S. Forest Service; State of California	Improve efficiency by facilitating the coordination and exchange of personnel, equipment, supplies, services, information and funds among the agencies to this agreement, related to wildland fires and non-wildland fire emergencies or disasters.	NPS Pacific West Region Agreement P13AC00029; DUNS # 039365775
California Fire Assistance Agreement	Interagency agreement			California Emergency Management Agency; CAL FIRE; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Bureau of Land Management; National Park Service; U.S. Forest Service; Bureau of Indian Affairs	Agreement for local government fire and emergency assistance to the State of California and federal fire agencies.	Agreement no. H807507003
Emergency services all-risk aid agreement	Memorandum of understanding			Whiskeytown National Recreation Area; County of Shasta	Furnish service personnel and equipment to render automatic aid during ALL-RISK incidents, to include structure fires, emergency medical aid, and motor vehicle accidents.	
Western National Power Administration easement	Easement that was conveyed			Western National Power Administration; National Park Service	High voltage transmission lines.	
Various rights-of-way	Rights-of-way			California Department of Transportation; Clear Creek Community Services District; AT&T	California State Route 299; Water pipeline; Telephone line routes.	

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Shasta County right-of-way	Right-of-way			Shasta County; National Park Service	County roads.	County ownership of roads and maintenance agreement.
	Long-term lease			Sacramento Valley Television, Inc.; National Park Service	Long-term lease for a 5-acre parcel on the summit of Shasta Bally Mountain to allow for transmission towers.	
				State of California	There is one parcel of State-of-California-owned land (approximately 29 acres) that contains the Crystal Creek Conservation Camp, a minimum security penal institution operated by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the Shasta County Sheriff's Office. The original lease of NPS land for this facility was eliminated through a land exchange for some 40 acres of undeveloped state land just below the camp. This exchange was accomplished in 1988.	
	Memorandum of agreement			U.S. Bureau of Reclamation; National Park Service	Whiskeytown Lake is regulated by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation for flood control, power generation, and irrigation purposes. This memorandum of agreement defines responsibilities for both agencies included management of certain lands within the unit boundary.	

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Mining claims memorandums of understanding	Memorandum of Understanding	10/16/1967	Expired and needs to be renewed	U.S. Bureau of Land Management, California State Office; National Park Service	For the examination by the bureau of certain unpatented mining claim locations within the Whiskeytown unit.	At the workshop it was said that this is expired and needs to be renewed. Also needs follow-up about the 1988 changes to the areas of mining that BLM does for NPS. BLM can lease, but NPS has to approve with the National Environmental Policy Act process in that area. Modify as appropriate.
Curator-of-record agreement	Curator-of-record agreement	2005		Redwood National and State Parks; Lassen Volcanic National Park; Whiskeytown National Recreation Area	In 2005, the curator at Redwood National and State Parks became the curator-of-record for Lassen and Whiskeytown. The agreement greatly increased the links among these parks' museum programs, improved the management of museum resources, and made the reporting, planning, and programming for these resources more efficient.	