APPENDIX B: LEGISLATION, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE POLICY AND GUIDANCE

Summary of Legislation, National Park Service Policy, and Guidance Relevant to Development and Implementation of Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring	
Archaeological Resources Protection Act 1979	
Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401-7671 et seq, 1963, as amended in 1990)	Establishes a nationwide program for the prevention and control of air pollution and establishes National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration provisions, the act requires federal officials responsible for the management of Class I Areas (national parks and wilderness areas) to protect the air quality related values of each area and to consult with permitting authorities regarding possible adverse impacts from new or modified emitting facilities. The act establishes specific programs that provide special protection for air resources and air quality related values associated with NPS units. The EPA has been charged with implementing this act.
Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq., 1963, amended 1977 and 1991)	
Clean Water Act of 1972 (33 USC 1251-1376)	The Clean Water Act, passed in 1972 as amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and significantly amended in 1977 and 1987, was designed to restore and maintain the integrity of the nation's water. It furthers the objectives of restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the nation's waters and of eliminating the discharge of pollutants into navigable waters by 1985. Establishes effluent limitation for new and existing industrial discharge into U.S. waters. Authorizes states to

Summary of Legislation, National Park Service Policy, and Guidance Relevant to Development and Implementation of Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring	
	substitute their own water quality management plans developed under S208 of the act for federal controls. Provides an enforcement procedure for water pollution abatement. Requires conformance to permit required under S404 for actions that may result in discharge of dredged or fill material into a tributary to, wetland, or associated water source for a navigable river.
Clean Water Act (33 USC 1251-1376)	
Clean Water Act (33 USC 125 et seq.)	
Clean Water Act 1972 amended 1977, 1987	
Coastal Zone Management Act (1972	
Endangered Species Act (16 USC 1531 et.seq., 1973, amended in 1982)	The purposes of the ESA include providing “a means whereby the ecosystems upon which endangered species and threatened species depend may be conserved. According to the ESA ‘all federal departments and agencies shall seek to conserve endangered species and threatened species ‘ and ‘[e]ach federal agency shall…insure that any action authorized, funded, or carried out by such agency…is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered species or threatened species.’ The USFWS (non-marine species) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) (marine species, including anadromous fish and marine mammals) administers the ESA. The effects of any agency action that may affect endangered, threatened, or proposed species must be evaluated in consultation with either the USFWS or NMFS, as appropriate.
Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 56 § 4371)	Directs all Federal agencies, whose activities may affect the environment, to implement policies established under existing law to protect the environment.
Federal Cave Resources Protection Act 1988	
Fish and Wildlife Act (16 USCA 742a et.seq.,	

Summary of Legislation, National Park Service Policy, and Guidance Relevant to Development and Implementation of Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring	
1956)	
Fish and Wildlife Coordination Acts (16 USC 661 et seq., 1958, 1980)	
Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 36 § 1642)	Mandates that the Secretary of Agriculture inventory and monitor renewable natural resources in National Forests, and has been cited as congressional authorization for the inventory and monitoring of natural resources on all federal lands. While this is not specifically directed in the act it is perhaps indicative of a national will to account for and manage the nation's natural heritage in manner that sustains these resources in perpetuity.
Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Acts (1974, 1976)	
General Authorities Act of 1970 (16 USC 1a-1—1a-8 (1988), 84 Stat. 825, Pub. L. 91-383	The General Authorities Act amends the Organic Act to unite individual parks into the 'National Park System'. The act states that areas of the National Park System, "though distinct in character, are united through their inter-related purposes and resources into one national park system as cumulative expressions of a single national heritage; that individually and collectively, these areas derive increased national dignity and recognition of their superb environmental quality through their inclusion jointly with each other in one national park system preserved and managed for the benefit and inspiration of all the people of the United States…."
Government Performance and Results Act (1993) (GPRA)	Requires the NPS to set goals (strategic and annual performance plans) and report results (annual performance reports). The NPS Strategic Plan contains four GPRA goal categories: park resources, park visitors, external partnership programs, and organizational effectiveness. In 1997, the NPS published its first GPRA-style strategic plan, focused on measurable outcomes or quantifiable

Summary of Legislation, National Park Service Policy, and Guidance Relevant to Development and Implementation of Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring	
	results.
Migratory Bird Treaty Act (1974)	
Mining in the Parks Act (1976)	
National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 USC 4321-4370)	The purposes of NEPA include encouraging 'harmony between [humans] and their environment and promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment… and stimulate the health and welfare of [humanity].' NEPA requires a systematic analysis of major federal actions that includes a consideration of all reasonable alternatives as well as an analysis of short-term and long-term, irretrievable, irreversible, and unavoidable impacts. Within NEPA the environment includes natural, historical, cultural, and human dimensions. Within the NPS emphasis is on minimizing negative impacts and preventing "impairment" of park resources as described and interpreted in the NPS Organic Act. The results of evaluations conducted under NEPA are presented to the public, federal agencies, and public officials in document format (e.g. Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Statements) for consideration prior to taking official action or making official decisions.
National Historic Preservation Act 1966	
National Park Service Organic Act (1916)(16 USC 1 et seq. [1988]).	The 1916 (August 25th) National Park Service Organic Act is the core of park service authority and the definitive statement of the purposes of the parks and of the National Park Service mission. The act establishes the purpose of national parks: "…. To conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

Summary of Legislation, National Park Service Policy, and Guidance Relevant to Development and Implementation of Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring	
National Parks Omnibus Management Act (1998) **(P.L. 105-391)**	Requires Secretary of Interior to continually improve NPS' ability to provide state-of-the-art management, protection, and interpretation of and research on NPS resources. Secretary shall assure the full and proper utilization of the results of scientific study for park management decisions. In each case where an NPS action may cause a significant adverse effect on a park resource, the administrative record shall reflect the manner in which unit resource studies have been considered. The trend in NPS resource conditions shall be a significant factor in superintendent's annual performance evaluations. Section 5939 states that the purpose of this legislation is to: (1) More effectively achieve the mission of the National Park Service; (2) Enhance management and protection of national park resources by providing clear authority and direction for the conduct of scientific study in the National Park System and to use the information gathered for management purposes; (3) Ensure appropriate documentation of resource conditions in the National Park System; (4) Encourage others to use the National Park System for study to the benefit of park management as well as broader scientific value, and (5) Encourage the publication and dissemination of information derived from studies in the National Park System.
Natural Resource Protection Act (1990)	
Redwood National Park Act (16 USC 79a-79q (1978), 82 Stat. 931, Pub. L. 90-545	This act includes both park-specific and system-wide provisions. This act reasserts system-wide protection standards for the National Park System. This act qualifies the provision that park protection and management "shall not be exercised in derogation of the values and purposes for which these areas have

Summary of Legislation, National Park Service Policy, and Guidance Relevant to Development and Implementation of Natural Resources Inventory and Monitoring	
	been established" by adding "except as may have been or shall be directed and specifically provided for by Congress." Thus, specific provisions in a park's enabling legislation allow park managers to permit activities such as hunting and grazing.
Taylor Grazing Act (1934)	
Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (1968)	
Wilderness Act (1964) **(16 USC 1131 et seq.)** **(PL 88-577).**	Establishes the National Wilderness Preservation System. In this act, wilderness is defined by its lack of noticeable human modification or presence; it is a place where the landscape is affected primarily by the forces of nature and where humans are visitors who do not remain. Wilderness Areas are designated by Congress and are composed of existing federal lands that have retained a wilderness character and meet the criteria found in the act. Federal officials are required to manage Wilderness Areas in a manner conducive to retention of their wilderness character and must consider the effect upon wilderness attributes from management activities on adjacent lands. The Wilderness Act of 1964 protects congressionally designated wilderness areas from roads, dams, and other permanent structures; from timber cutting and the operation of motorized vehicles and equipment, and, since 1984, from new mining claims and mineral leasing. **NPS Management Policies (2001) §4.3.3 and 6.3 refer to this Act.**

EXECUTIVE ORDERS	
Executive Order 11900 (Protection of Wetlands)	
Executive Order 13112 on Invasive Species	This executive order was signed into law on February 3, 1999, to prevent the introduction of invasive species and provide for their control and to minimize the economic, ecological, and human health impacts that invasive species cause. Among other things, this Executive Order It established the National Invasive Species Council and required the preparation of a National Invasive Species Management Plan to recommend specific, performance-oriented goals and objectives and specific measures of success for Federal agency efforts concerning invasive species.
Executive Order No. 13112: Invasive Species	This Executive Order prevents the introduction of invasive species and directs federal agencies to not authorize, fund, or carryout actions that it believes are likely to cause or promote the introduction or spread of invasive species.
Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards Executive Order 12088	
Floodplain Management (Executive Order 11988)	Executive Order 11988 was enacted May 24, 1977. It requires all federal agencies to "reduce the risk of flood loss ... minimize the impacts of floods on human safety, health and welfare, and ... restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by flood plains." To the extent possible, park facilities, such as campgrounds and rest areas, should be located outside floodplain areas. Executive Order 11988 is implemented in the National Park Service through *Floodplain Management Guidelines* (National Park Service, 1993b). It is the policy of the National Park Service to 1) restore and preserve natural floodplain values; 2) to the extent possible, avoid environmental impacts to the floodplain by discouraging floodplain development; 3) minimize the risks to life

	and property when structures and facilities must be located on a floodplain; and, 4) encourage nonstructural over structural methods of flood hazard mitigation.
Off-Road Vehicle Use (Executive Orders 11644 and 11989)	Executive Order 11644, enacted February 8, 1972 and amended by Executive Order 11989 on May 24, 1977, regulates off-road vehicle use. If the enabling legislation allows the use of off-road vehicles, NPS is required to designate specific areas for off-road vehicle use. These areas must be "located to minimize damage to soil, watershed, vegetation, or other resources" (Section (3)(a)(1)). If it is determined that such use is adverse to resources, the NPS is to immediately close such areas or trails until the impacts have been corrected.
Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality Executive Order 11514	
Protection of Wetlands (Executive Order 11990)	Executive Order 11990 was enacted May 24, 1977. It requires all federal agencies to "minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands, and preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands". Unless no practical alternative exists, federal agencies must avoid any activities that have the potential to adversely affect wetland ecosystem integrity. NPS guidance pertaining to this Executive Order is stated in *Floodplain and Wetland Protection Guidelines* (National Park Service, 1980).

SERVICEWIDE (NPS) GOALS AND POLICY: NATURAL RESOURCES AND MONITORING	
Government Performance and Results Act (1993)	Goal Category I: Preserve Park Resources I.b. The National Park Service contributes to knowledge about natural … resources and associated values; management decisions about resources … are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information. Ib1. Natural Resource Inventories. Acquire or develop 434 of the 2,287 outstanding data sets identified in 1997 of basic natural resource inventories of parks Ib3. Identify Vital Signs for Natural Resource Monitoring.
NPS Management Policies (2001) **(NPS Directives System)** **§ 4 Natural Resource Management.**	This is the basic NPS servicewide policy document. It is the highest of three levels of guidance documents in the NPS Directives System. The Directives System is designed to provide NPS management and staff with clear and continuously updated information on NPS policy and required and/or recommended actions, as well as any other information that will help them manage parks and programs effectively States the NPS "will strive to understand, maintain, restore, and protect the inherent integrity of the natural resources, processes, systems, and values of the parks § 4.1.2. Natural Resource Information. § 4.2.1. NPS-conducted or –sponsored Inventory, Monitoring, and Research Policies. • "Identify, acquire, and interpret needed inventory, monitoring, and research, including applicable traditional knowledge, to obtain

SERVICEWIDE (NPS) GOALS AND POLICY: NATURAL RESOURCES AND MONITORING	
	information and data that will help park managers accomplish park management objectives provided for in law and planning documents. • Define, assemble, and synthesize comprehensive baseline inventory data describing the natural resources under its stewardship, and identify the processes that influence those resources. • Use qualitative and quantitative techniques to monitor key aspects of resources and processes (i.e., "vital signs") at regular intervals. • Analyze the resulting information to detect or predict changes, including interrelationships with visitor carrying capacities, that may require management intervention, and to provide reference points for comparison with other environments and time frames. • Use the resulting information to maintain—and, where necessary, restore—the integrity of natural systems…." § 4.3.7. World Heritage Sites. "Once an area is designated a world heritage site, the Service will recognize the designation in public information and interpretive programs. Designation as a World Heritage Site will not alter the purposes for which the parks were established, change the management requirements, or reduce NPS jurisdiction over parks."
NPS Directors Orders	Second level of NPS Directives System. Directors Orders serve a vehicle to clarify or supplement *Management Policies* to meet the needs of NPS managers. Relevant Directors Orders: DO-2.1 Resource Management Planning DO-12 Environmental Impact Assessment DO-14 Resource Damage Assessment & Restoration

SERVICEWIDE (NPS) GOALS AND POLICY: NATURAL RESOURCES AND MONITORING	
	DO-24 Museum Collections Management DO-41 Wilderness Preservation & Management DO-47 Sound Preservation & Noise Management DO-77 Natural Resource Protection
NPS Handbooks and Reference Manuals	This is the third tier in the NPS Directives System. These documents are issued by Associate Directors. These documents provide NPS field employees with a compilation of legal references, operating policies, standards, procedures, general information, recommendations and examples to assist them in carrying out *Management Policies* and Director's Orders. Level 3 documents may not impose any new servicewide requirements, unless the Director has specifically authorized them to do so. Relevant Handbooks and Reference Manuals: NPS-75 Natural Resources Inventory & Monitoring NPS-77 Natural Resources Management Guidelines NPS Guide to Federal Advisory Committee Act
On-line sources of Information and Websites	Monitoring Natural Resources in our National Parks, http://science.nature.nps.gov/im/monitor Summary of Legislation, National park Service Policy, and Guidance Relevant to Development and Implementation of Natural Resources Monitoring in National Parks: http://science.nature.nps.gov/im/monitor/LawsPolicy.htm

Legislation, Special Designations and Proclamations for Sierra Nevada Network parks.

Park Specific Summary of Legislation, Including Special Designations	
Yosemite National Park: Legislation	
Yosemite National Park Enabling Legislation Act of June 30, 1864	Authorizes a grant to California for the "Yosemite Valley," and for land embracing the "Mariposa Big Tree Grove." This tract was "to be held for public use, resort, and recreation" by the state of California, and to "be inalienable for all time.
Act Of Congress, October 1, 1890 (26 Stat., 650)	Establishes Yosemite National Park as a "forest reservation", excluding Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove.
Act of Congress, February 7, 1905 (33 Stat. 702)	Excludes certain lands from Yosemite National Park and includes said lands in the Sierra Forest Reserve.
Act of the Legislature of the State of California, Approved March 3, 1905	Sec. 1. "The State of California does hereby recede and regrant unto the United States of America the 'cleft' or 'gorge' in the granite peak of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, situated in the county of Mariposa, State of California, and the headwaters of the Merced River, and known as the Yosemite Valley" … and "Sec. 2. The State of California does hereby recede and regrant unto the United States of America the tracts embracing what is known as the 'Mariposa Big Tree Grove…"

Joint Resolution of Congress, June 11, 1906 (34 Stat. 831)	Accepts the 1905 recession by the State of California of the Yosemite Valley Grant and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove.
Act of Congress, December 19, 1913 (38 Stat. 242)	Grants certain lands and rights-of-way within Hetch Hetchy Valley and Lake Eleanor Basin of Yosemite National Park to the City and County of San Francisco for municipal water supply and hydroelectric power development.
Act of Congress, July 23, 1914 (38 Stat. 554)	Authorizes the leasing of lands within Yosemite National Park for business transactions under terms and conditions determined by the Secretary of the Interior.
Act of Legislature of California, April 15, 1919 (Amendment to the California Code)	Cedes to the United States exclusive jurisdiction of Yosemite National Park.
Act of Congress, June 2, 1920	Accepts cession by California of exclusive jurisdiction over lands embraced within Yosemite National Park.
Act of Congress, May 28, 1928 (45 Stat. 787)	Authorizes the acquisition of 547 hectares (1,350 acres) of land in exchange for 409 hectares (1,010 acres) of land within Yosemite National Park.
Act of Congress, March 2, 1929 (45 Stat. 1486)	Provides for the preservation and consolidation of 4,846 hectares (11,970 acres) of non-federal land to be added to Yosemite National Park by Presidential Proclamation.
Presidential Proclamation No. 1904, April 14, 1930	Extends the western boundary of the Park to include non-federal timber stands near the Big Oak Flat road.
Act of Congress, February 14, 1931 (46 Stat. 1115 and 1154)	Provides for the withdrawal of 2,293 hectares (5,664 acres) from National Forests to be adds to Yosemite National park by Presidential Proclamation.
Presidential Proclamation No. 2005, August 13, 1932 (47 Stat. 2527)	Extends the southern boundary of the Park to include the Wawona area, by 3,556 hectares (8,784 acres).
Act of Congress, July 9, 1937 (50 Stat. 485)	Provides for the acquisition of 2,769 hectares (6,840 acres) non-federal land to be added to Yosemite National Park by Presidential Proclamation.
Presidential Proclamation No. 7898, May 26, 1938 (50 Stat. 485)	Extends the western boundary of the Park to include non-federal lands near the Tioga Road.
Establishment of an Administrative site for Yosemite National Park **16 USC 47-1**	"(a) Establishment of …" an administrative site for Yosemite National Park.

Act to Establish a Redwood National Park in the State of California, and for Other Purposes **1978 (92 Stat.163)**	Enhancing the NPS Organic Act, the Redwood Act of 1978 reaffirmed the primary purpose of the National Park Service as, "the protection, management, and administration of these areas shall be conducted in light of the high value and integrity of the National Park System and shall not be exercised in derogation of the values and purposes for which these various areas have been established, except as may have been or shall be directly and specifically provided by Congress." (16 USC 1a-1 1978).

Yosemite: Special Designations	
California Wilderness Act of 1984 (PL 98-425).	In 1984, Congress officially included most of Yosemite National Park in the National Wilderness Preservation System and named it the Yosemite Wilderness. Many other California wilderness areas were established or expanded with the passage of this act. Inclusion of an area in the National Wilderness Preservation System does not change the jurisdictional responsibility for the land – the National Park Service continues to manage the Yosemite Wilderness under the additional requirements for the Wilderness Act of 1964. In addition to the designation of wilderness within Yosemite, the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (PL 98-425) designated 83 miles of the Tuolumne River as a Wild and Scenic River; 54 miles are within Yosemite National Park
Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 as amended (PL 90-542; 16 USC 12371-1287 ?).	In 1987, an amendment to this Act designated 43 miles of the main stem of the Merced River in Yosemite National Park and 4 miles within the El Portal Administrative Site a Wild and Scenic River. The amendment also designated 25 miles of the South Fork of the Merced within Yosemite National Park. This Act identified distinguished rivers of the nation that possess remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values; preserves the rivers' free-flowing condition; and protects their local environments. NPS Management Policies (2001) §4.3.4. In addition to the designation of wilderness within Yosemite, the California Wilderness Act of 1984 (PL 98-425) designated 83 miles of the Tuolumne River as a Wild and Scenic River; 54 miles are within Yosemite National Park. Section (5)(d)(I) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act states that "[n]o

	management actions may be taken that could adversely affect the values that qualify a river for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
World Heritage Site **(Inscribed 02 November 1984)**	Yosemite National Park meets at least two of the four criteria requirements to qualify for the World Heritage List of universally significant natural areas. (i) An outstanding example representing the major stages of the earth's evolutionary history. (ii) Contains unique, rare or superlative natural phenomena, formations or features or areas of exceptional natural beauty: "Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Grove of giant sequoias have the honorable distinction of being the first scenic natural areas to have been set aside by a national government for public benefit and enjoyment." See also, NPS Management Policies, § 4.3.7. World Heritage Sites
Sequoia & Kings Canyon National Parks: Legislation	
September 25, 1890: (26 Stat. 478, 16 USC 41))	Sequoia National Park established including only the drainage of the South Fork of the Kaweah River—Garfield Grove and Hockett Meadow
October 1, 1890: (26 Stat. 650)	General Grant National Park established. Sequoia boundary modified to include Giant Forest and its surroundings.
1907	Permit granted to construct Kaweah No. 3 hydroelectric plant
May 1913	50-year permit granted by Secretary of Interior for operation of Kaweah No. 3
July 3, 1926: 44 Stat. 818	Sequoia NP major expansion to Sierra Nevada crest, adding Kern Canyon and Mt. Whitney areas to park. Mineral King Valley is excluded and declared Sequoia National Game Refuge.
March 4, 1940 (54 Stat. 41, 16 USC 80a)	Kings Canyon National Park passed by Congress and boundary is expanded to approximate present condition.
June 21, 1940: (54 Stat. 2710)	Presidential proclamation establishing Kings Canyon NP adds land in

	Redwood Canyon ~10,000 acres) to Kings Canyon National Park
December 21, 1943: (57 Stat. 606)	Authorize acquisition of land now used for Buckeye Housing Area for addition to Sequoia NP, including land exchanges with Southern California Edison.
July 21, 1949	Sequoia NP boundary change pursuant to 1943 statute.
October 19, 1951	Sequoia NP boundary change pursuant to 1943 statute.
August 14, 1958: (P. L. 85-648,72 Stat. 604)	Transfers 10 acres of Sequoia NP(Cabin Cove) as part of Sequoia National Game Refuge, transfers and Summit Meadow to Sequoia National Forest . (72 Stat. 616) Small land exchange between Kings Canyon NP and Sequoia NF. (P.L. 85-666, 72 Stat. 617) adds ~210 acres to Kings Canyon NP at Big Stump.
June 21, 1963: (P.L 88-47)	Congress directs Secretary of Interior to permit Kaweah No. 3 ……?
August 6, 1965: (P. L 89-111, 79 Stat 446)	Tehipite Valley (2659 ac) and floor of Kings Canyon (2879 ac) transferred to Kings Canyon NP from Sierra NF and Sequoia NF, respectively.
November 10, 1978: (P.L. 95-625)	Mineral King Valley (Sequoia National Game Refuge) added to Sequoia NP
June 19, 1986: (P.L. 99-338)	10-year permit granted by Secretary of Interior for operation of Kaweah No. 3
December 28, 2000: (P.L. 106-574, 16 USC 45(g)	Secretary of Interior instructed to acquire Dillonwood; boundary change to be automatic.
December 5, 2001	Took possession of Dillonwood.
Sequoia & Kings Canyon: Special Designations	
Biosphere Reserve (Designated 1976)	This biosphere reserve comprises Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks. From west to east, the two adjacent parks extend from the foothills of the San Joaquin Valley to the crest of the Sierra Nevada and contain the highest parts of that range. Pleistocene glaciers left an abrupt topography of granite carved canyons and domes and hundreds of glacial lakes. The most notable vegetation is forests of giant sequoia (Sequoiadendron giganteum). Oak woodland (Quercus douglasii, Q. wislizenii) and chaparral with Adenostoma fasciculatum, Arctostaphylos viscida characterize the lower elevations. Mixed conifer forest with Colorado white fir (Abies concolor), red fir

	(A. magnifica), western yellow pine (Pinus ponderosa), sugar pine (P. lambertiana) and lodgepole pine (P. contorta) forests and montane meadows occupy the middle elevations. Subalpine forests with foxtail pine (P. balfouriana, P. albicaulis) and meadows, krummholz, and alpine ecosystems typify the higher elevations. In addition to their natural diversity, the parks also host a unique cultural and historical record. Archeological sites date back at least five thousand years, indicating the presence of Native American peoples throughout the Sierra Nevada. Past herding of sheep (1850-1900) and cattle (1850-1940) has resulted in significant changes in the species composition and extent of upland and foothill vegetation. Fire suppression during the 20th century has interrupted successional patterns. Air pollution from outside the biosphere reserve affects several prominent tree species. Recreational impact is locally acute. Sequoia National Park contains a number of visitor centers, campsites and supply facilities.
November 3, 1987 (P.L. 100-150, 101 Stat. 881) Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 USC 1274(a)	Amended to add Middle Fork and South Fork of Kings River, including all park segments.
November 24, 1987: (P.L 100-174 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 USC 1274(a)	Amended to add North Fork Kern River, including all park portions.
California Wilderness Act (1984) September 28, 1984 (P.L. 94-425, 98 Stat. 1619)	California Wilderness Act establishes Sequoia/Kings Canyon Wilderness. Transfers Jennie Lake Addition to Kings Canyon NP
Devils Postpile National Monument: Proclamation	
July 6, 1911 Presidential Proclamation No. 1166 Wm. H. Taft	Whereas the natural formations known as the Devil Postpile and Rainbow Falls, within the Sierra National Forest, in the state of California, are of scientific interest, and it appears that the public interests will be promoted by

	reserving said formations as a National Monument; Now, therefore, I, William H. Taft, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section two of the Act of Congress approved June 8th, 1906, entitled "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities," do proclaim that there are herby reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, subject to all prior valid adverse claims, and set apart as a National Monument, all the tracts of land in the State of California shown as Devil Postpile National Monument on the diagram forming a part thereof. The reservation made by this proclamation is not intended to prevent the use of the lands for Forest purposes under the proclamation establishing the Sierra National Forest. The two reservations shall both be effective on the land withdrawn, but the National Monument hereby established shall be the dominant reservation and any use of the land which interferes with its preservation or protection as a National Monument is hereby forbidden. Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, remove, or destroy any feature of this National Monument, or to locate or settle upon any of the lands reserved by this proclamation.
Devils Postpile National Monument: Special Designations	
California Wilderness Act (1984) September 28, 1984 (P.L. 94-425, 98 Stat. 1619)	Established John Muir Wilderness on Inyo National Forest and in Devils Postpile National Monument.