

APPENDIX I-LEGISLATIVE MANDATES GUIDING THE GRYN

The legislative mandates guiding the I&M Program, and the GRYN in particular, can be divided into two sections: 1) general, overriding legislative Acts and 2) specific Acts and Executive Orders that influence a particular resource area or species or Acts that guide the development and implementation of monitoring.

A. GENERAL, OVERRIDING LEGISLATIVE ACTS

The general, overriding legislative Acts guiding the I&M Program include such Acts as the National Park Service Organic Act of 1916 and the National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998, which led to the creation of the Natural Resource Challenge in 2000. Along with these Acts, the enabling legislation of each park unit contains general guidelines for the management of resources. The content of these pieces of legislation follow.

Legislation	Summary content
National Park Service Organic Act of 1916	This Act created the National Park Service within the U.S. Department of the Interior and gave it jurisdiction over parks, monuments, and reservations acquired by the U.S. government for the purpose of wilderness conservation and public enjoyment. <i>“The service thus established shall promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments, and reservations hereinafter specified by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purposes of the said parks, monuments, and measures as conform to the fundamental purposes of the said parks, monuments, and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife 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.”</i>
National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998	The Omnibus Act is the precursor to the Natural Resource Challenge, the prime directive guiding the NPS I&M Program. The goal of the act is to use state-of-the-art methods of scientific research to improve management decisions within the NPS. This act also made the superintendents of each park unit responsible for the care and condition of the resources within the parks. <i>“The Secretary shall undertake a program of inventory and monitoring of National Park System resources to establish baseline information and to provide information on the long-term trends in the condition of the National Park System.”</i> In addition, the act created the Natural Resources Challenge, which provides the funding for the I&M Program and doubles the natural resources staff within the NPS. <i>“The Committee applauds the Service for recognizing that the preservation of the diverse natural elements and the great scenic beauty of America’s national parks and other units should be as high a priority in the Service as providing visitor services. A major part of protecting those resources is knowing what they are, where they are, how they interact with their environment and what condition they are in. This involves a serious commitment from the leadership of the National Park Service to insist that the superintendents carry out a systematic, consistent, professional inventory and monitoring program, along with other scientific activities, that is regularly updated to ensure that the Service makes sound resource decisions based on sound scientific data.”</i>

Legislation	Summary content
BICA Enabling Legislation	Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area was established on October 15, 1966, following the construction of the Yellowtail Dam along the Bighorn River. The purpose of BICA, as stated in its enabling legislation, is to <i>“provide for public outdoor recreation use and enjoyment of Yellowtail Reservoir and lands adjacent thereto and for the preservation of the scenic, scientific and historic features contributing to public enjoyment of such lands and waters.”</i>
GRTE Enabling Legislation	Grand Teton National Park was established on September 14, 1950. Within its enabling legislation, GRTE is specifically mandated to conserve elk within park boundaries: <i>“...a program to insure the permanent conservation of elk within the Grand Teton National Park established by this Act. Such program shall include the controlled reduction of elk in such park by hunters licensed by the State of Wyoming and deputized as rangers by the Secretary of the Interior, when it is found necessary for the purposes of proper management and protection of the elk.”</i>
YELL Enabling Legislation	Yellowstone National Park was established on March 1, 1872. Within its enabling legislation, YELL is mandated to preserve <i>“from injury or spoilation...all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders within said park, and their retention in their natural conditions.”</i>

B. SPECIFIC LEGISLATIVE ACTS

Many specific legislative Acts, such as the Geothermal Steam Act, guide the protection and/or monitoring of certain natural resources within park boundaries. The implementation of these Acts will be ongoing during the collection and analysis phase of monitoring. The information contained within these mandates is summarized below.

Legislation (Acts)	Summary content
American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978	This Act ensures the freedom of Native Americans to practice the religion of their choosing, including the use of sacred lands. <i>“It shall be the policy of the United States to protect and preserve for American Indians their inherent right of freedom to believe, express, and exercise the traditional religions of the American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Native Hawaiians, including but not limited to access to sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through ceremonials and traditional rites.”</i>
Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979	This Act protects archaeological resources found on public and Indian lands and ensures cooperation between government agencies with respect to these resources. <i>“The purpose of this chapter is to secure, for the present and future benefit of the American people, the protection of archaeological resources and sites which are on public lands and Indian lands, and to foster increased cooperation and exchange of information between government authorities, the professional archaeological community, and private individuals having collections of archaeological resources and data...”</i>
Clean Air Act	This Act promotes the protection of airsheds against sources of pollution through regional air pollution prevention programs. <i>“The purposes of this title are: (1) to protect and enhance the quality of the Nation's air resources so as to promote the public health and welfare and the productive capacity of its population; (2) to initiate and accelerate a national research and development program to achieve the prevention and control of air pollution; (3) to provide technical and financial assistance to State and local governments in connection with the development and execution of their air pollution prevention and control programs; and (4) to encourage and assist the development and operation of regional air pollution prevention and control programs. A primary goal of this Act is to encourage or otherwise promote reasonable Federal, State, and local governmental actions, consistent with the provisions of this Act, for pollution prevention.”</i>

Legislation (Acts)	Summary content
Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) of 1972	This Act protects the biological, chemical, and physical nature of the Nation’s waters through the elimination of pollutants and the creation of wastewater treatment plants. <i>“It is the policy of the Congress to recognize, preserve, and protect the primary responsibilities and rights of States to prevent, reduce, and eliminate pollution, to plan the development and use (including restoration, preservation, and enhancement) of land and water resources...”</i>
Endangered Species Act of 1973	<i>“It provides for the designation and protection of invertebrates, wildlife, fish, and plant species that are in danger of becoming extinct and conserves the ecosystems on which such species depend. The Act defines an endangered species as any species that is in danger of becoming extinct throughout all or a significant portion of its range. A threatened species is one that is likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future. The Act makes it illegal for any individual to kill, collect, remove, harass, import, or export an endangered or threatened species...”</i>
Federal Caves Resources Protection Act of 1988	This Act notes the value of protecting caves found on Federal lands from the dangers of increased recreational use and urban sprawl. <i>“The purposes of this Act are-- (1) to secure, protect, and preserve significant caves on Federal lands for the perpetual use, enjoyment, and benefit of all people; and (2) to foster increased cooperation and exchange of information between governmental authorities and those who utilize caves located on Federal lands for scientific, education, or recreational purposes.”</i>
Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1958 and 1980	<i>“The FWCA, as amended, proposes to assure that fish and wildlife resources receive equal consideration with other values during the planning of water resources development projects. The Act was passed because the goals of water-related projects (e.g., flood control, irrigation, navigation, hydroelectric power) may conflict with the goal of conserving fish and wildlife resources. Conversely, developers can design water development projects to enhance the quality and enjoyment of fish and wildlife resources if such goals are incorporated into project plans.”</i>
Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 and 1976	This Act assesses the importance of renewable resources found in the Nation’s forests and rangelands to the economy. The Act also cites the importance of sustainable use of these resources. <i>“It is the policy of the Congress that all forested lands in the National Forest System shall be maintained in appropriate forest cover with species of trees, degree of stocking, rate of growth, and conditions of stand designed to secure the maximum benefits of multiple use sustained yield management in accordance with land management plans.”</i>
Geothermal Steam Act of 1970	This Act is the only one that specifically mandates monitoring within the GRYN. The Act requires the Secretary of the Interior to maintain a list of significant thermal features within the NPS and to undertake a system of monitoring and researching such features. <i>“The Act directs the Secretary to maintain a list of significant thermal features within National Park System units, including 16 specified units. The Secretary must maintain a monitoring program for these features and establish a research program on geothermal resources within units with these features. If the Secretary determines that exploration, development or utilization of lands subject to a lease application is reasonably likely to have a significant adverse effect on a significant thermal feature within a National Park System unit, the Secretary is prohibited from issuing the lease. If these activities are reasonably likely to have an adverse effect, the Secretary must include specified stipulations in leases or drilling permits to protect the significant thermal features.”</i>
Government Performance and Results Act of 1993	This Act works to improve the confidence of the American people in the work of the American government by creating goals for government agencies and holding them accountable for meeting these goals. Specific goals related to the park units of the GRYN can be found in the GPRA Table at the end of this section of Acts.

Legislation (Acts)	Summary content
Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1974	This Act prohibits the hunting or collection of migratory bird species and is an agreement between the U.S. and the following countries: Canada, Mexico, Japan and Russia. <i>“Establishment of a Federal prohibition, unless permitted by regulations, to pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, attempt to take, capture or kill, possess, offer for sale, sell, offer to purchase, purchase, deliver for shipment, ship, cause to be shipped, deliver for transportation, transport, cause to be transported, carry, or cause to be carried by any means whatever, receive for shipment, transportation or carriage, or export, at any time, or in any manner, any migratory bird, included in the terms of this Convention . . . for the protection of migratory birds . . . or any part, nest, or egg of any such bird.”</i>
Mining in the Parks Act of 1976	This Act regulates the operation of mining claims within the National Park System in order to protect landmarks and resources. <i>“Congress finds: that continued application of U.S. mining laws to National Park System lands conflicts with the purposes for which they were established; all mining operations on National Park System lands should be conducted to prevent or minimize damage to the environment and other resource values; surface disturbance from mineral development should be halted temporarily in certain National Park System areas while Congress determines whether to acquire valid mineral rights in these areas.”</i>
National Environmental Policy Act of 1969	This Act creates regulations to prevent damage by humans on natural environments and ensure a healthy environment for generation to come. <i>“In order to carry out the policy set forth in this Act, it is the continuing responsibility of the Federal Government to use all practicable means, consistent with other essential considerations of national policy, to improve and coordinate Federal plans, functions, programs, and resources to the end that the Nation may: 1) fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations; 2) assure for all Americans safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings; 3) attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences; 4) preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and maintain, wherever possible, an environment which supports diversity, and variety of individual choice; 5) achieve a balance between population and resource use which will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities; and 6) enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources.”</i>
National Historic Preservation Act of 1966	This Act calls for the preservation of historical sites and structures in order to ensure the spirit of the Nation. <i>“The preservation of this irreplaceable heritage is in the public interest so that its vital legacy of cultural, educational, aesthetic, inspirational, economic, and energy benefits will be maintained and enriched for future generations of Americans...”</i>
Taylor Grazing Act of 1934	This Act manages grazing on public lands through the use of districts and permitting schedules. <i>“The Secretary must: provide for the protection, administration, regulation and improvement of the grazing districts; adopt regulations and enter into cooperative agreements necessary to accomplish the purposes of the Act; regulate occupancy and use; preserve the land and resources from destruction or unnecessary injury; provide for orderly improvement and development of the range. The Secretary may continue the study of erosion and flood control and perform work to protect and rehabilitate areas subject to the Act.”</i>

Legislation (Acts)	Summary content
Wilderness Act of 1964	This Act maintains lands within the U.S. as designated wilderness areas, set aside for preservation and conservation in their natural state. <i>“In order to assure that an increasing population, accompanied by expanding settlement and growing mechanization, does not occupy and modify all areas within the United States and its possessions, leaving no lands designated for preservation and protection in their natural condition, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness. For this purpose there is hereby established a National Wilderness Preservation System to be composed of federally owned areas designated by Congress as “wilderness areas”, and these shall be administered for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness; and no Federal lands shall be designated as “wilderness areas” except as provided for in this Act or by a subsequent Act.”</i>

NPS GPRA GOALS	Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area	Exotic Vegetation Species: by September 30, 2005, exotic vegetation on 70.25 (2.81%) acres of an estimated 2,500 targeted acres of Bighorn Canyon lands, as of FY 1999, is contained.
		Water Quality: by September 30, 2005, Bighorn Canyon has unimpaired water quality.
		Natural/Cultural Resource Inventories: by September 30, 2005, 4 (66.6%) of 6 Bighorn Canyon primary natural/cultural resource inventories are completed.
		Vital Signs: by September 30, 2005, Bighorn Canyon has identified its vital signs for natural resource monitoring.
	Yellowstone National Park	Natural Resources Fauna: by September 30, 2005, 356 (95%) of the 375 self-sustaining and free-ranging wildlife, native fish and birds identified in Yellowstone National Park as of 1999 are preserved and maintained.
		Geothermal Features: By September 30, 2005, 90 (90%) of the 100 indicator geothermal features identified in Yellowstone National Park as of 1999 are in good condition.
		Native Species of Special Concern: by September 30, 2005, four of Yellowstone National Park’s native species of special concern (trumpeter swan, white pelican, pronghorn antelope and Yellowstone sand verbena), as of 1999, have an improved or stable status.
		Exotic Plant Species: by September 30, 2005, invasive exotic vegetation species on 20-22 (2.6%) of 822 targeted acres of Yellowstone National Park lands, as of FY 1999, are eradicated or contained.
		T&E Species Improved: by September 30, 2005, one (the gray wolf) (33%) of Yellowstone National Park’s three identified populations of federally listed threatened and endangered species with critical habitat on park lands and/or requiring NPS recovery actions, as of 1999, has an improved status.
		T&E Species Stable: by September 30, 2005, two (the grizzly bear and bald eagle) (66%) of Yellowstone National Park’s three identified populations of federally listed threatened and endangered species with critical habitat on park lands and/or requiring NPS recovery actions, as of 1999, have a stable status.
		Air Quality: by September 30, 2005, air quality in Yellowstone National Park has remained stable or improved relative to FY 1998 conditions.
		Water Quality: by September 30, 2005, Yellowstone National Park has unimpaired water quality.
	Vital Signs: by September 30, 2005, Yellowstone National Park has identified its vital signs for natural resource monitoring.	
Grand Teton National Park	Exotic Plant Species: by September 30, 2005, spotted knapweed and other alien vegetation species are contained on 20,000 (100%) of 20,000 acres targeted in Grand Teton National Park and the John D. Rockefeller Jr. Memorial Parkway.	

	<p>T&E Species: by September 30, 2005, 2 of the 4 federally listed threatened and endangered species NOT having critical habitat in Grand Teton and the Parkway and NOT requiring NPS recovery actions, as of 1997, have an improved status. Monitoring continues on the remaining 2 federally listed species.</p>
	<p>Native Species of Species Concern: by September 30, 2005, 1 of 2 (50%) of Grand Teton National Park and Parkway populations of plant and/or animal species of special concern (e.g. state-listed threatened and endangered species, endemic or indicator species, or native species classified as pests) are at scientifically acceptable levels.</p>
	<p>Air Quality: by September 30, 2005, air quality in Grand Teton National Park has remained stable or improved relative to FY 1998 conditions.</p>
	<p>Water Quality: by September 30, 2005, Grand Teton National Park and Parkway continue to have unimpaired water quality.</p>
	<p>Wildlife Research and Monitoring: by September 30, 2005, 9 of 9 (100%) of Grand Teton National Park and Parkway species of concern will continue to be monitored to provide sufficient information to assist in management decisions.</p>
	<p>Resource Inventories: by September 30, 2005, 50% of the available natural resource data sets for Grand Teton National Park will be collected and evaluated.</p>
	<p>Vital Signs: by September 30, 2005, Grand Teton National Park has identified its vital signs for natural resource monitoring.</p>

Key to GPRA Goal Codes:

- Ia1A. Restoration of disturbed lands
- Ia1B. Invasive Plant Management
- Ia2. Threatened and Endangered Species
- Ia2X. Native Species of Special Concern
- Ia3. Air Quality
- Ia4. Water Quality
- Ia9. Geological and Paleontological Resources
- Ib3. Vital Signs Identification
- Ib5. Aquatic Resource Assessment

Legislation (Executive Orders)	Summary content
E.O. 11987—Exotic Organisms	This Order states that government agencies will restrict the introduction of exotic species into natural areas. <i>“Executive agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, restrict the introduction of exotic species into the natural ecosystems on lands and waters which they own, lease, or hold for purposes of administration; and, shall encourage the States, local governments, and private citizens to prevent the introduction of exotic species into natural ecosystems of the United States.”</i>
E.O. 11988—Floodplain Management	This Order mandates the management of floodplains such that their natural flood cycles are maintained, while decreasing the impacts of floods on human safety. <i>“Each agency shall provide leadership and shall take action to reduce the risk of flood loss, to minimize the impact of floods on human safety, health and welfare, and to restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains in carrying out its responsibilities for (1) acquiring, managing, and disposing of Federal lands, and facilities; (2) providing Federally undertaken, financed, or assisted construction and improvements; and (3) conducting Federal activities and programs affecting land use, including but not limited to water and related land resources planning, regulating, and licensing activities.”</i>
E.O. 11990—Protection of Wetlands	This Order provides for the preservation of wetlands in their natural state without modifications by humans. <i>“Each agency shall provide leadership and shall take action to minimize the destruction, loss or degradation of wetlands, and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands in carrying out the agency's responsibilities for (1) acquiring, managing, and disposing of Federal lands and facilities; and (2) providing Federally undertaken, financed, or assisted construction and improvements; and (3) conducting Federal activities and programs affecting land use, including but not limited to water and related land resources planning, regulating, and licensing activities.”</i>
E.O. 13186—Protection of Migratory Birds	This Order provides additional protection for migratory birds, such that Federal agencies should <i>“design migratory bird habitat and population conservation principles, measures, and practices, into agency plans and planning processes (natural resource, land management, and environmental quality planning, including, but not limited to, forest and rangeland planning, coastal management planning, watershed planning, etc.) as practicable, and coordinate with other agencies and nonfederal partners in planning efforts.”</i>