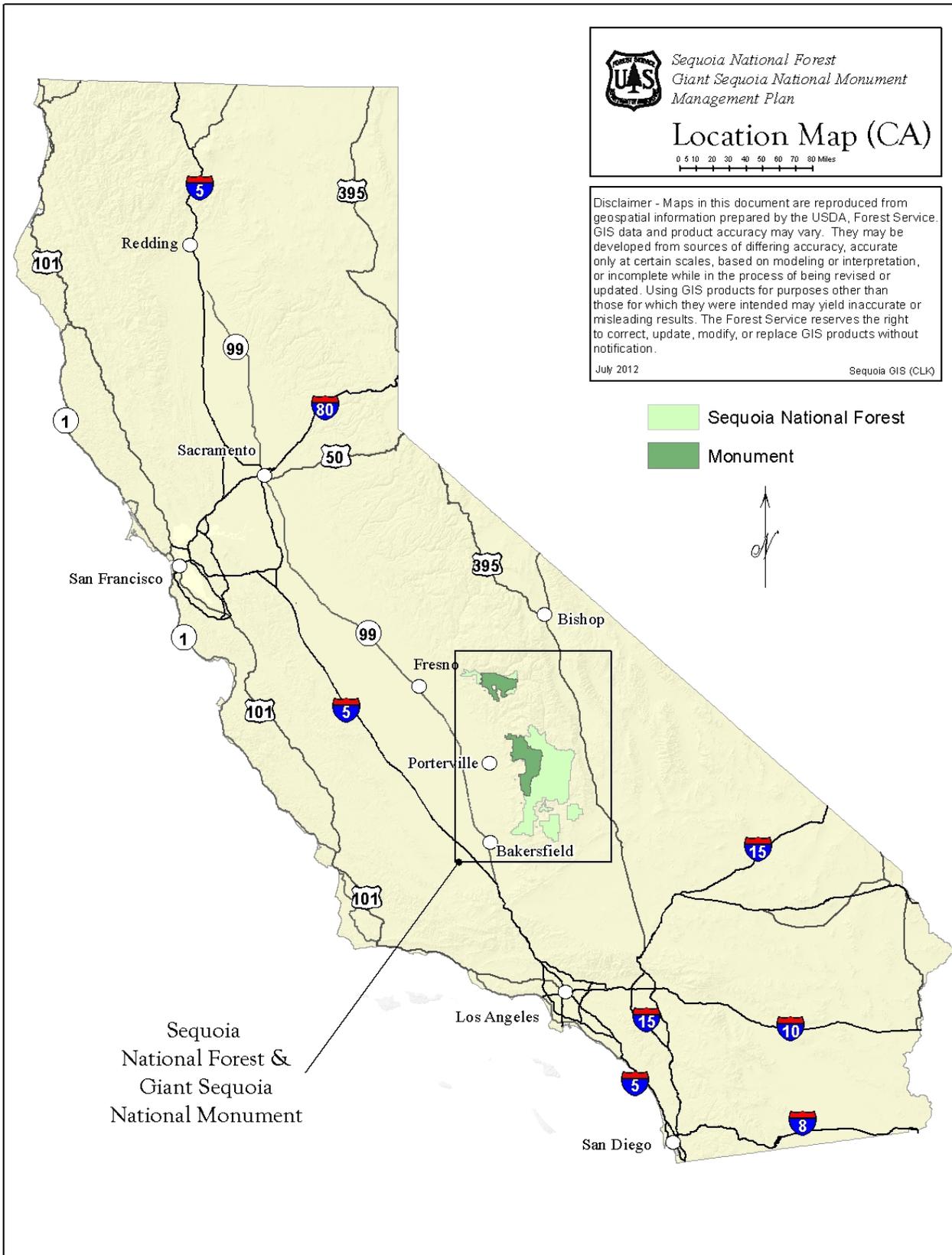


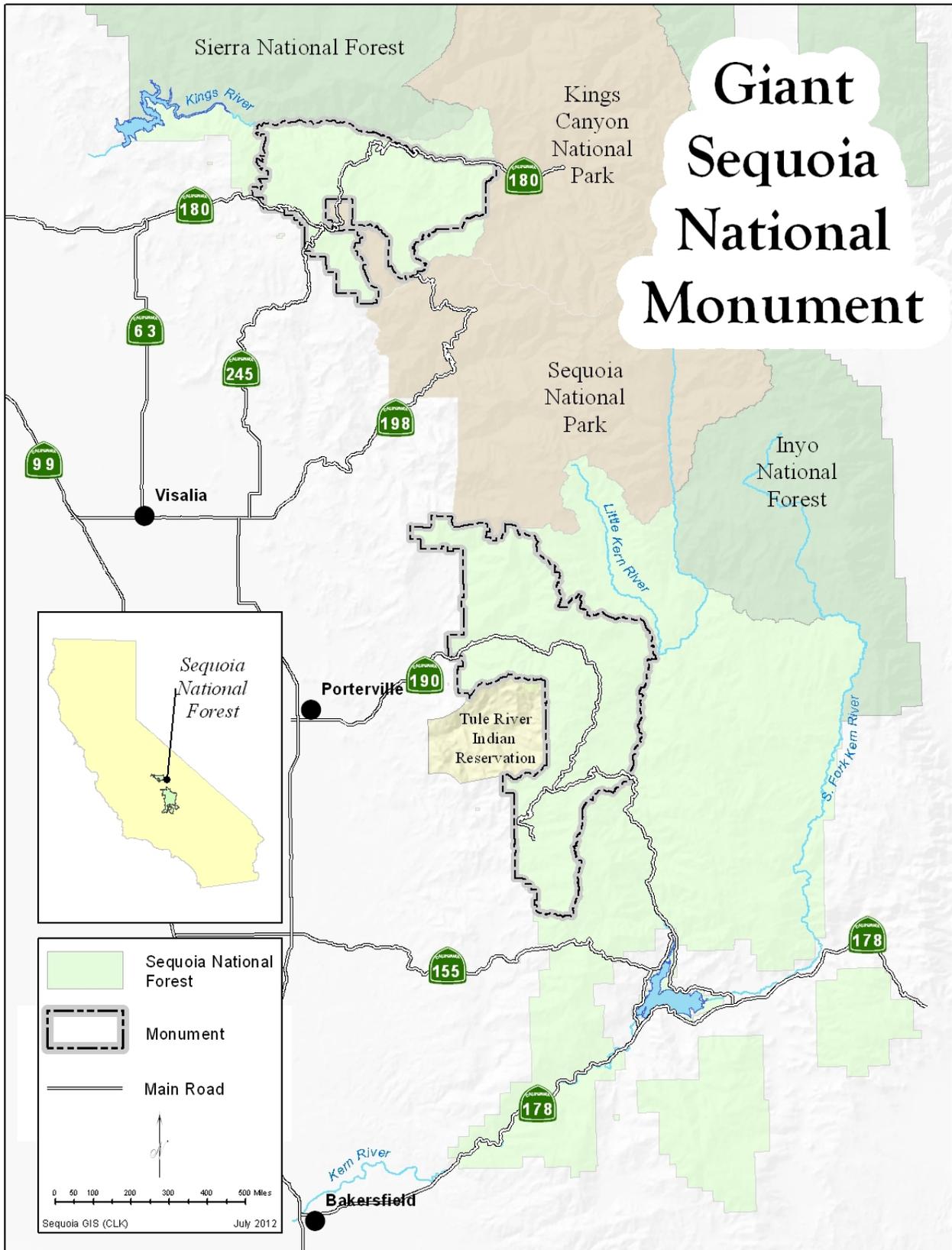
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# Appendices

# Appendix A—Location Map (California)



# Appendix B—Location Map (Local)



## Appendix C—Giant Sequoia Groves List

### Sequoia Groves and Grove Complexes

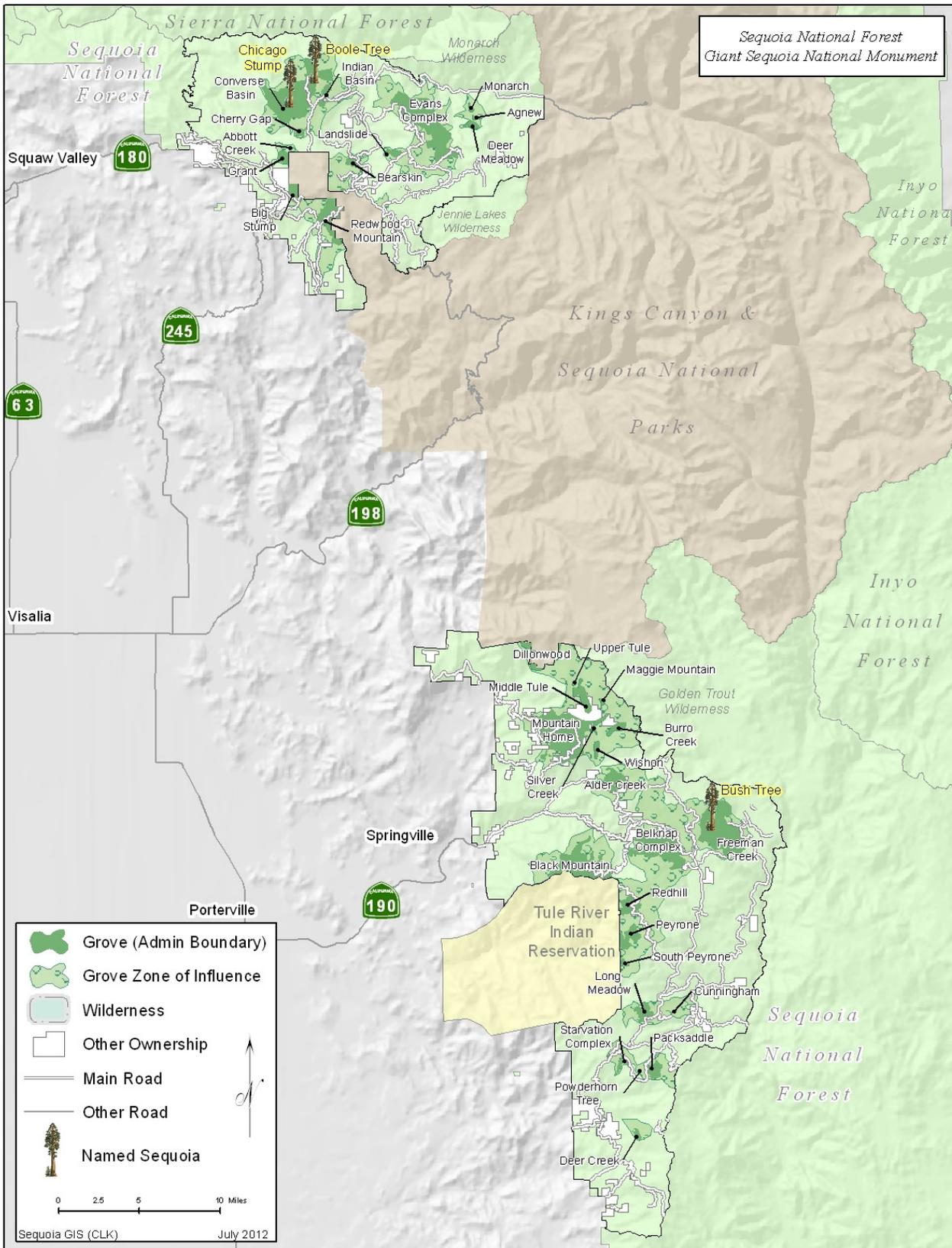
Grove or Complex Name <sup>(1)</sup>	Date Inventoried	Acres in Sequoia National Forest	Groves within Grove Complex
<b>Northern Portion</b>			
1. Abbott Creek	October 2009	25	
2. Agnew	October 2009	43	
3. Bearskin	October 2009	187	
4. Big Stump	January 2002	431	
5. Cherry Gap	October 1999	170	
6. Converse Basin	November 1998	4,666	
7. Deer Meadow	October 2009	168	
8. Evans Complex	October 2009	4,256	Evans, Boulder, Little Boulder, Lockwood, Kennedy, Horseshoe Bend
9. Grant	January 2002	292	
10. Indian Basin	April 2004	448	
11. Landslide	October 1999	226	
12. Monarch	October 2009	54	
13. Redwood Mountain	September 2003	1,036	
<b>Southern Portion</b>			
14. Alder Creek	February 2004	409	
15. Belknap Complex	October 2009	3,084	Belknap, Wheel Meadow, McIntyre, Carr Wilson
16. Black Mountain	February 2004	2,614	
17. Burro Creek	October 2009	278	
18. Cunningham	October 2009	32	
19. Deer Creek	November 1998	144	
20. Dillonwood	October 2009	373	
21. Freeman Creek	October 2009	4,192	
22. Long Meadow	November 1999	568	
23. Maggie Mountain	October 2009	64	
24. Middle Tule	October 2009	301	
25. Mountain Home	February 2004	1,295	
26. Packsaddle <sup>(2)</sup>	March 2004	533	
27. Peyrone	February 2004	741	
28. Red Hill	February 2004	602	
29. Silver Creek	October 2009	108	
30. South Peyrone	October 2009	115	

1. Groves within close proximity to each other were identified as grove complexes during boundary mapping per the MSA.

2. The Packsaddle Grove includes the isolated Powderhorn Tree.

Grove or Complex Name <sup>(1)</sup>	Date Inventoried	Acres in Sequoia National Forest	Groves within Grove Complex
31. Starvation Complex	January 2000	182	Starvation Creek, Powderhorn (the grove, not the named tree)
32. Upper Tule	October 2009	22	
33. Wishon	October 2009	171	
<b>Total Acres of Groves in Sequoia National Forest</b>		<b>27,830</b>	

# Appendix D—Giant Sequoia Groves Map



## Appendix E—Partnership Strategy

### Partnership Strategy for the Sequoia National Forest and Giant Sequoia National Monument

Partnerships in land stewardship reflect a growing and important trend: the joining of passion and resources by committed citizens, organizations, and government agencies to achieve social, economic, and ecological goals. The Forest Service has worked with partners throughout its 100-year history. But the problems of land management have grown more complex, and the needs of the public more varied. The American people today are voicing their strong desire to volunteer and participate in the stewardship of natural resources and in the decisions that affect their communities (National Partnership Office 2005, accessed on December 21, 2009 from <http://www.partnershipresourcecenter.org/resources/partnership-guide/>).

#### Creating a Partnership Culture

The Forest Supervisor on the Sequoia National Forest (forest) and Giant Sequoia National Monument (Monument) is responding to the needs of a varied public by empowering employees and communities of place, interest, and culture to create and sustain successful partnerships. The forest supervisor and forest staff have established the following partnership goals to accomplish the Forest Service mission and build a strong community of stewardship on the forest and Monument:

- Through partnership, sustain the health, diversity and productivity of the Sequoia National Forest and Giant Sequoia National Monument.
- Build community support for, and understanding of, the Sequoia National Forest and Giant Sequoia National Monument.
- Enhance opportunities to connect people to the land, especially in urban areas and of diverse cultures.
- Expand partnerships with other federal, state, and local government agencies, as well as associations, non-government organizations, and other

community groups, to leverage information and resources for mutual benefit.

- Foster partnerships dealing with science.
- Create more “citizen stewards” of the Sequoia National Forest and Giant Sequoia National Monument through volunteerism.
- Support the ongoing efforts of the Giant Sequoia National Monument Association.
- Develop new partnerships focused on management of the land (for example, tree planting, protection from wildfire, education campaign to reduce trash in forest).
- Build and enhance partnerships to protect tribal sites and interpret cultural assets.

Accomplishing these goals will require new and innovative methods as well as the continuation of ongoing successful partnership efforts. The purpose of this strategy is to outline an iterative process for building and sustaining a strong partnership culture for the forest and Monument. The strategy includes the following components: a method for determining the forest and Monument capacity for working in partnership; best practices for building new partnerships; and steps for ensuring effective outreach to nontraditional partners.

#### Forest and Monument Capacity for Working in Partnership

The National Partnership Office of the U.S. Forest Service has designed an assessment tool to help Forest Service units assess, sustain, and improve their abilities to work with partners in continuing the Forest Service’s long history of partnership and collaboration in land stewardship (see <http://www.partnershipresourcecenter.org>).

#### *What Is the Partnership Capacity Assessment Tool?*

The Partnership Capacity Assessment Tool is essentially a group exercise to reflect on experiences and attitudes about partnerships and collaboration. The tool asks the group to score itself on a series of questions about partnership opportunities, goals, resources, procedures, incentives, barriers, skills, and relationships. The group then uses these scores to

chart strengths, analyze positive and negative factors that contribute to partnership capacity, and identify actions to sustain and grow capacity.

### **Who Should Use the Assessment Tool?**

The Sequoia National Forest in conjunction with communities of place, interest, and culture who care about the Giant Sequoia National Monument will benefit from the assessment. This tool is designed to generate open dialogue with partners and among staff. It is also a useful starting point for assessing current partnership abilities and discussing how to maintain strengths or address needs.

### **How Can the Assessment Tool Best Meet the Needs of the Monument?**

The Assessment Tool provides the format for a community forum to assess partnership needs and develop priorities to meet those needs. Including partners in the process can help to promote dialogue and improve relationships. However, the tool is not intended to assess the feasibility of or develop plans for specific partnership opportunities.

### **How Long and Where Will the Assessment Take Place?**

The community forum can expect to complete the assessment in one evening session (3 to 4 hours). The investment of time will pay off by helping forest staff and potential partners to systematically identify needs and actions to meet those needs. Trained facilitators and recorders will be used to keep the process moving smoothly.

### **Best Practices for Building New Partnerships**

Partnerships can be thought of as a type of alliance, where the complex interaction of business and interpersonal activities are essential to successfully achieving mutually beneficial goals. Key characteristics of successful interpersonal relationships include trust, communication, perspective taking, rapport building, and commitment. Partnerships are known to yield better results under certain conditions (Mockler 1999, O'Neill n.d., Appendix 2) including:

- When each partner recognizes the need to have access to capabilities and competencies it cannot develop internally; and

- When a gradual approach is preferable in accessing resources, capabilities, and competencies (as opposed to faster mechanisms such as contracting).

Keeping these conditions in mind, the following iterative best practices are provided to assist the forest staff in the identification of new Monument partners:

1. Place the partnership within the long-term strategies of the Monument
  2. Define specific objectives of the partnership
  3. Choose partners
  4. Evaluate what to offer and what to receive in exchange
  5. Define opportunities
  6. Evaluate the effect on Monument stakeholders
  7. Evaluate negotiating capabilities
  8. Plan the integration
  9. Create the partnership
1. **Place the partnership within the long-term strategies of the Monument.** Strategic alliances respond to various long-term strategies of the Monument. For example, the *Interpretive Plan for the Sequoia National Forest and Giant Sequoia National Monument*, published in 2008, established a strategy for the forest's interpretive program, featuring the interpretation of the objects of interest, both natural and cultural. Interpretive services may be provided on-site or virtually. The specific interpretive products, services, and delivery methods are expected to evolve over time, in response to evolving technologies, visitor needs and demands, and available resources. Partnerships are important in the provision of interpretation, not only because of the extra resources they provide, but also because they help to enrich the information provided and help to develop a sense of stewardship in both the partners and recipients of interpretive services.
  2. **Define specific objectives of the partnership.** Three aspects of defining objectives are necessary for the success of the partnership:
    - a. As for any strategy, the objective should be compared with the forest and Monument's

- available resources and capabilities and with those that could be used. The partnership should bridge the gap of existing resources and capabilities to achieve the objectives. The Assessment Tool can assist in identifying where these gaps occur.
- b. A clear consensus (internally) on why the Agency cannot reach particular goals on its own and why it must seek a partnership with an external organization rather than internal development or via procurement.
  - c. Knowing where the partnership generates advantages within the chain of value and clarifying why each partner cannot develop these advantages internally.
3. **Choose partners.** According to Hill and Jones (1999), the right partner in an alliance must have three principal features:
    - a. The partner must have the resources and capabilities to help the Monument achieve its strategic goals. It must bring to the partnership what is missing from the others and which they are seeking.
    - b. The partner must share its long-term goals for the partnership. Failure is inevitable if the goals are divergent.
    - c. The partner must not use the alliance to appropriate know-how, relationships with clients or suppliers, or technology without making contributions of equal strategic weight. Alliances are longer lasting and better when they are considered between partners with a reputation for trustworthiness.
  4. **Evaluate what to offer and what to receive in exchange.** Reciprocity is a key component of building trust. Each partner should evaluate which capabilities are critical to the partnership, and then decide what the Monument can offer to the others and what it can expect from them.
  5. **Define opportunities.** Knowing the value of the opportunities that can be achieved with the alliance is an essential guide in negotiation and subsequent management of the partnership itself. Beyond the opportunities, it is also important to examine the possible threats.
  6. **Evaluate the effect on Monument stakeholders.** A key question to consider is, “How will stakeholders react to the partnership?”
  7. **Evaluate negotiating capabilities.** A key question to consider here is, “What resources and capabilities can the partners realistically bring to the partnership?”
  8. **Plan the integration.** A partnership “business plan” should:
    - a. Organize activities and functions
    - b. Define accounting procedures
    - c. Define procedures to resolve conflicts
    - d. Define the relationships between the partnership and the Monument
  9. **Create the partnership.** Flexibility is integral to sustaining an effective partnership. Whatever the form of the partnership, some principles apply:
    - a. Each partner has its own goals that dictate the role of the partnership,
    - b. The role of the partnership changes as internal and external conditions evolve, and
    - c. The relationship between the partners is quite dynamic.

### Steps for Ensuring Effective Outreach to Nontraditional Partners

The diversity of people using the Sequoia National Forest and Giant Sequoia National Monument will continue to increase, as the American population becomes more diverse and international visitors increase. The greatest growth is projected to be in Hispanic and Asian populations, and their use is projected to increase dramatically in the next 25 years. Interpretation and outreach methods designed to connect nontraditional users to the Monument need to communicate important resource issues, solicit commitment to conservation, and encourage appropriate behaviors. Use of the Monument by nontraditional user groups, especially Hispanics and Asians, is prevalent and growing.

To assure effective outreach occurs within this growing segment of potential Monument partners, metrics should be designed to monitor and evaluate success, adapting as necessary to continually broaden

the circle of involvement. The following steps may be considered, as appropriate, in developing innovative partnerships:

- Translation of major documents (or summaries thereof), provision of translators at meetings, or other efforts as appropriate to ensure that limited-English speakers gain understanding of potential partnership opportunities;
- Provision of opportunities for limited-English speakers to provide comments and actively engage in partnership opportunities;
- Provision of opportunities for public participation through means other than written communication, such as personal interviews or use of audio or video recording devices to capture oral comments;
- Use of different meeting sizes or formats, or variation on the type and number of media used, so that communications are tailored to the particular community or population;
- Use of locations and facilities that are local, convenient, and accessible to disabled individuals, low-income and minority communities, and Indian tribes; and
- Assistance to hearing-impaired or sight-impaired individuals when needed.

### References

- Hill G.; Jones, G. 1999. Strategic management. Houghton Mifflin.
- Mockler, R.J. 1999. Multinational strategic alliances. Wiley.
- O'Neill, B. n.d. Brian O'Neills's 21 partnership success factors. San Francisco, CA: Golden Gate National Parks.
- U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA], Forest Service, National Partnership Office. 2005. Partnership guide. <http://www.partnershipresourcecenter.org/resources/partnership-guide/>. (21 December 2009).
- U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA], Forest Service, National Partnership Office. 2004. Partnership capacity assessment tool. Washington, DC.

### Resources

<http://www.partnershipresourcecenter.org>. This website provides online resources to build vibrant partnerships and effective collaboration for the nation's forests, grasslands, and other special places. The website is a joint project of the National Forest Foundation and the U.S. Forest Service.

Spanish Colonial Research Center, University of New Mexico. The Center was established by the National Park Service in partnership with the university. The Center employs Spanish speakers from multiple Spanish-speaking countries and regions to assist in translating English into Spanish. English is translated into Spanish so that it makes sense to employees, and then it is back-translated into English to check that the original meaning is intact. Contact: Jerry Gurule and other staff members at (505)346-2890; fax: (505)277-4603; e-mail: [clahr@unm.edu](mailto:clahr@unm.edu).

## Appendix F—Recreation Planning

In addition to the recreation niche settings, recreation opportunity spectrum (ROS) classes, standards/guidelines, and strategies, the following paragraphs contain some considerations in planning for recreation opportunities in the future. Much of the information comes from the National Association of Recreation Resource Planners’ “Principles of Recreation Resource Planning” (2009).

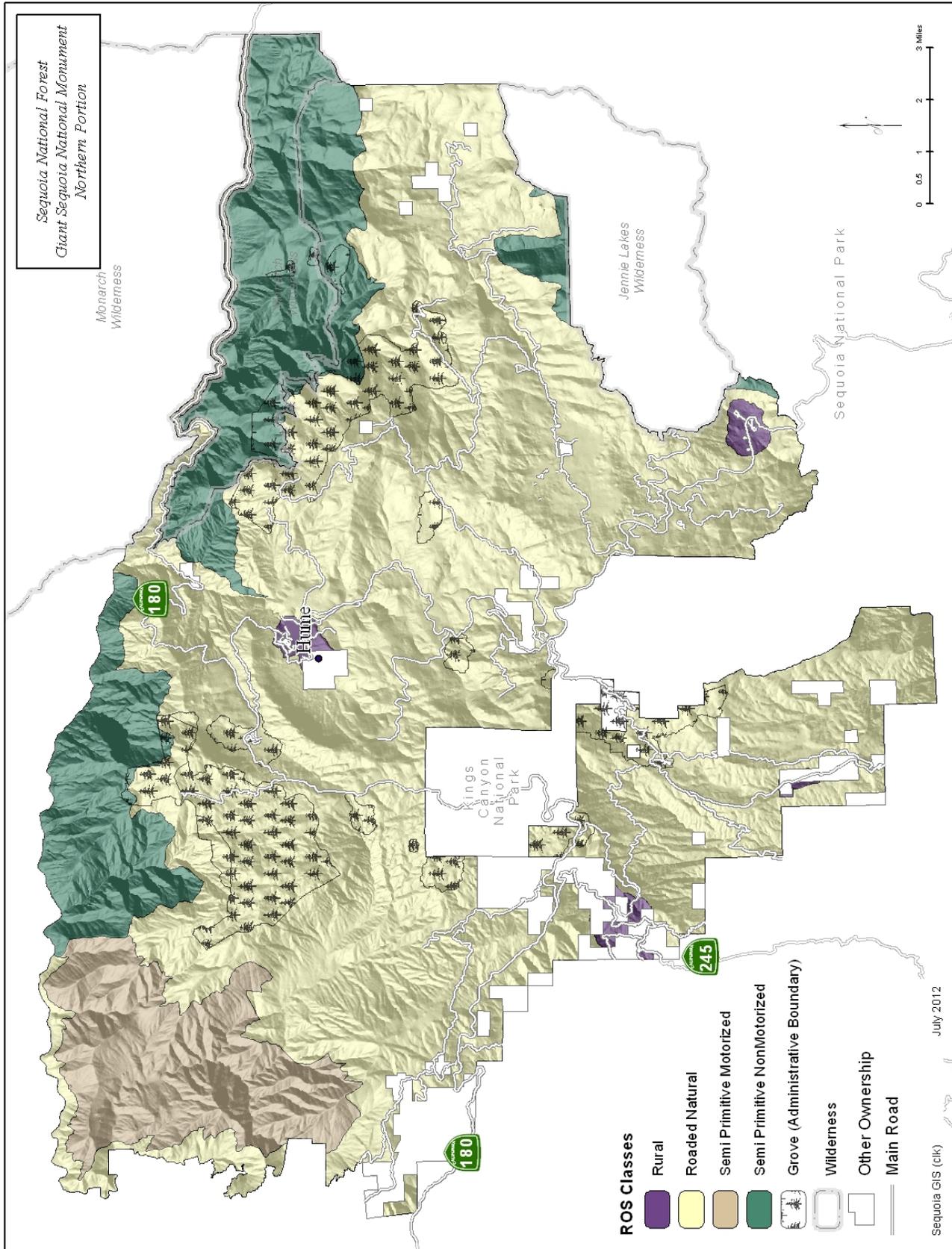
- Not all types and amounts of people or activities can be accommodated in a particular setting at one time. Recreation niche settings, which focus on the special values and resources of a setting within the larger spectrum of recreation opportunities, are expected to help guide what kinds of opportunities are provided where. ROS settings are expected to guide the type of development provided (amount of development, construction materials, type of access, concentration of use/social encounters, remoteness).
- Some recreation uses are not compatible with other uses. In determining what activities to provide and where, existing activities need to be considered. Strong preferences for specific recreation settings lead to competition for recreation resources among different user groups. Conflict may also be generated by how each user group perceives the others’ actions and values. Potential social effects need to be minimized and mitigated.
- Site specific plans need to determine visitor capacity for the proposed use. Visitor capacity is the prescribed number or supply of available visitor opportunities to be accommodated in a specific location and specific time.
- Consider resource sustainability in recreation project planning. Recreation use needs to be integrated so as to harmonize with, protect, enhance, and sustain natural and cultural resources, including the objects of interest. Potential environmental effects need to be minimized and mitigated. Consider the kind of resource legacy that will be left to the next generation.
- Consider recreation stewardship opportunities in project planning. Site restoration projects are a

form of recreation for some people. Opportunities should be designed, managed, and interpreted so as to foster public appreciation, understanding, respect, behaviors, and partnerships that contribute to the stewardship of an area’s natural and cultural resources and special values.

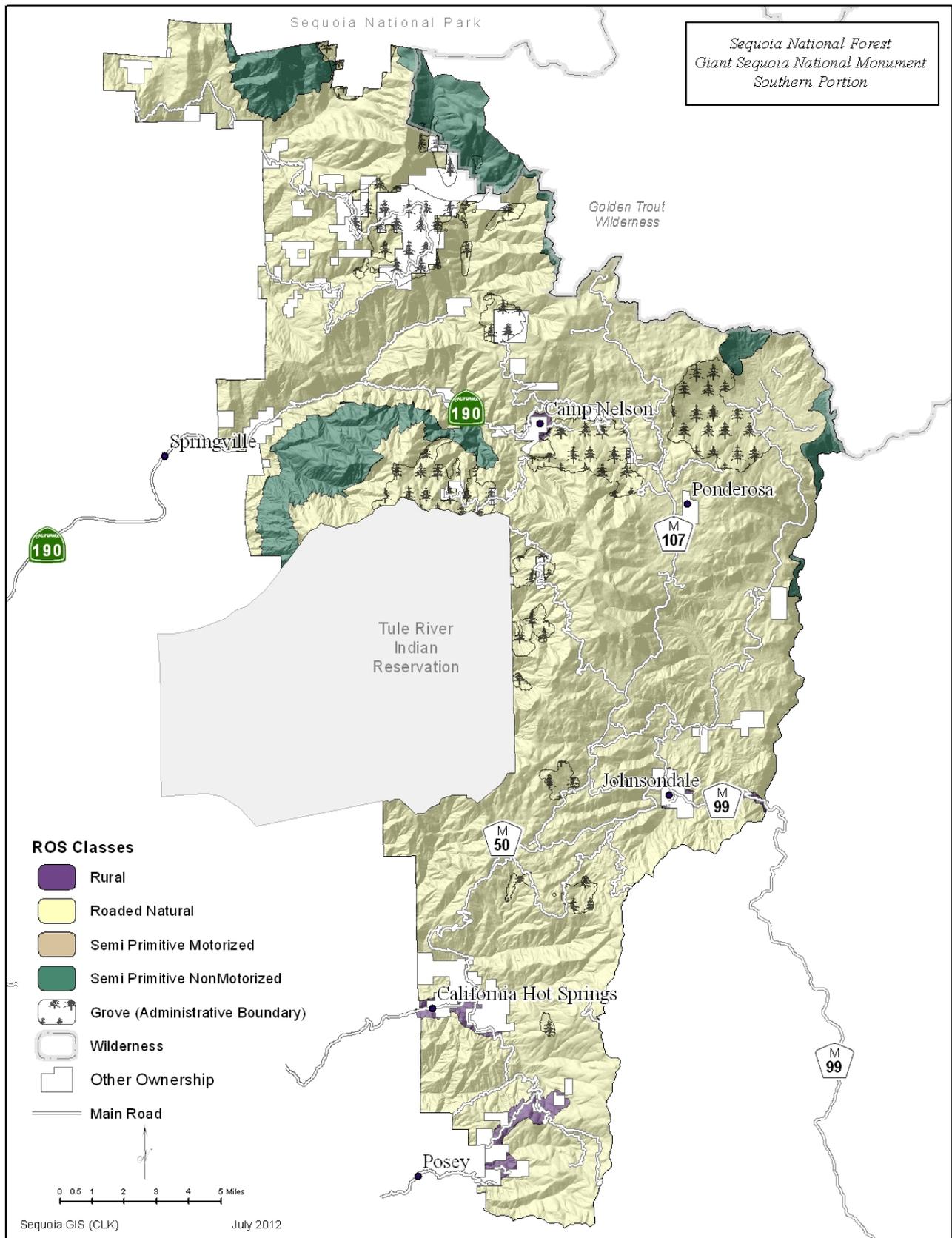
- Ensure that all people have an opportunity to enjoy the Monument without prejudice of race, ethnicity, age, wealth, gender, beliefs, or abilities.
- Ensure that the recreation opportunities which are provided are what the public truly wants, while also ensuring that the natural and cultural resources can support/sustain the use. Do not take the attitude of “if we build it, they will come,” because they might not; resources are too scarce to waste them on developing recreation opportunities that will not be used or that will be used in a manner not intended (misused).
- Promote the environmental, human, and community wellness benefits that accrue from recreation participation, such as improved physical and mental health, child development, family cohesion, civility, social integration, economic stimulation, work productivity, resource stewardship, and a conservation ethic.

The following maps display the ROS classes for the Monument.

Map 4 Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Classes for the Northern Portion of the Monument

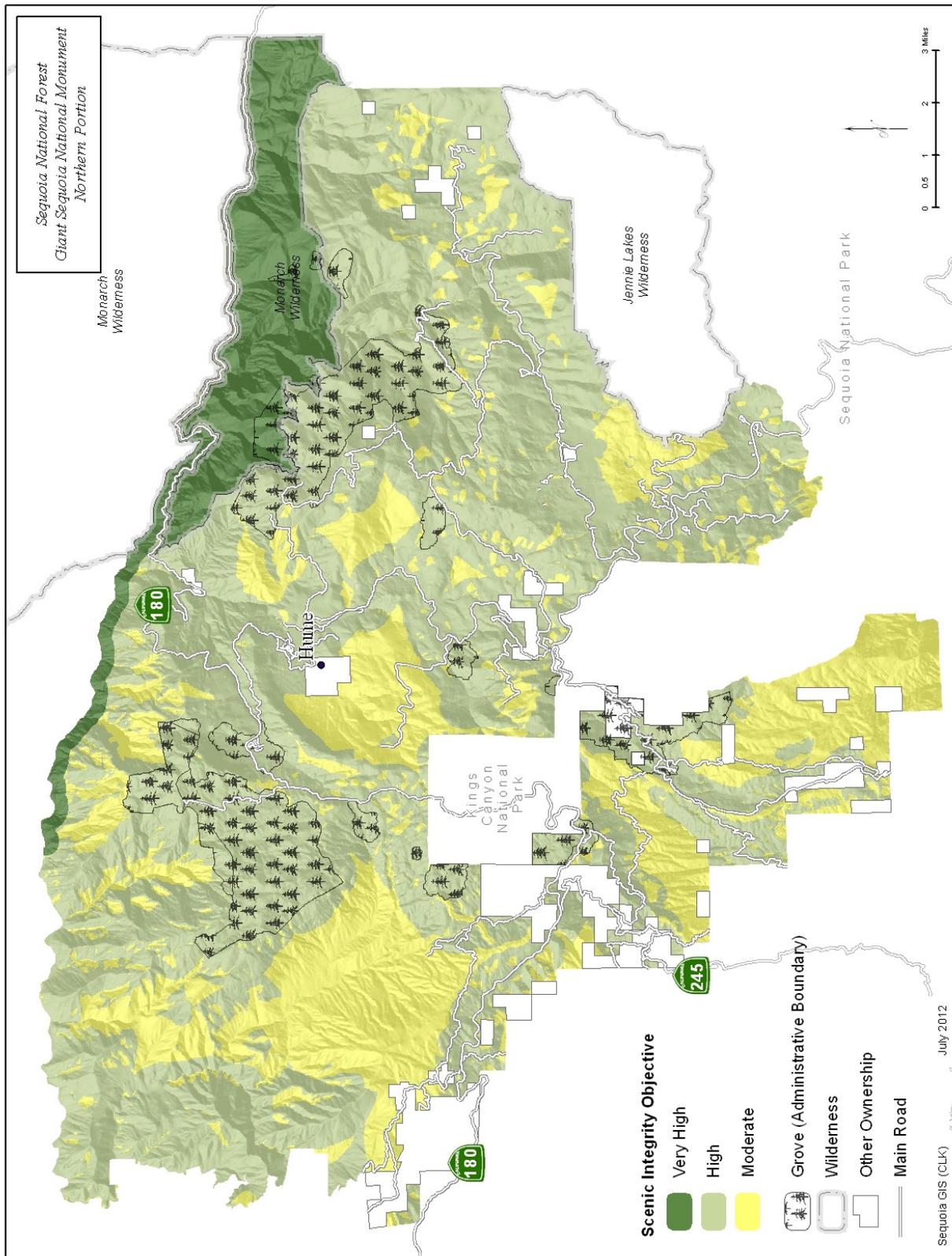


Map 5 Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Classes for the Southern Portion of the Monument

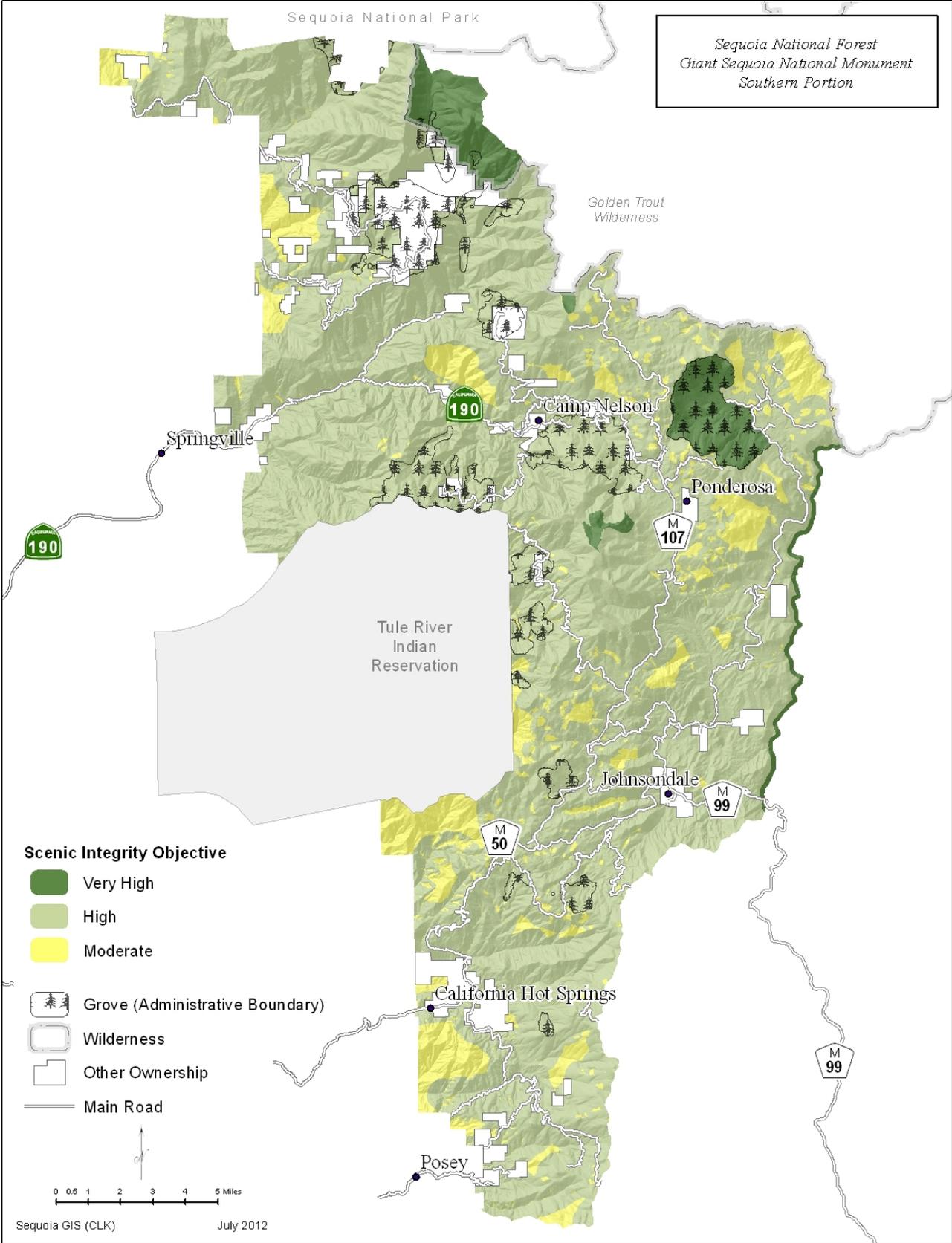


# Appendix G—Scenic Integrity Objective Maps

Map 6 Scenic Integrity Objectives for the Northern Portion of the Monument

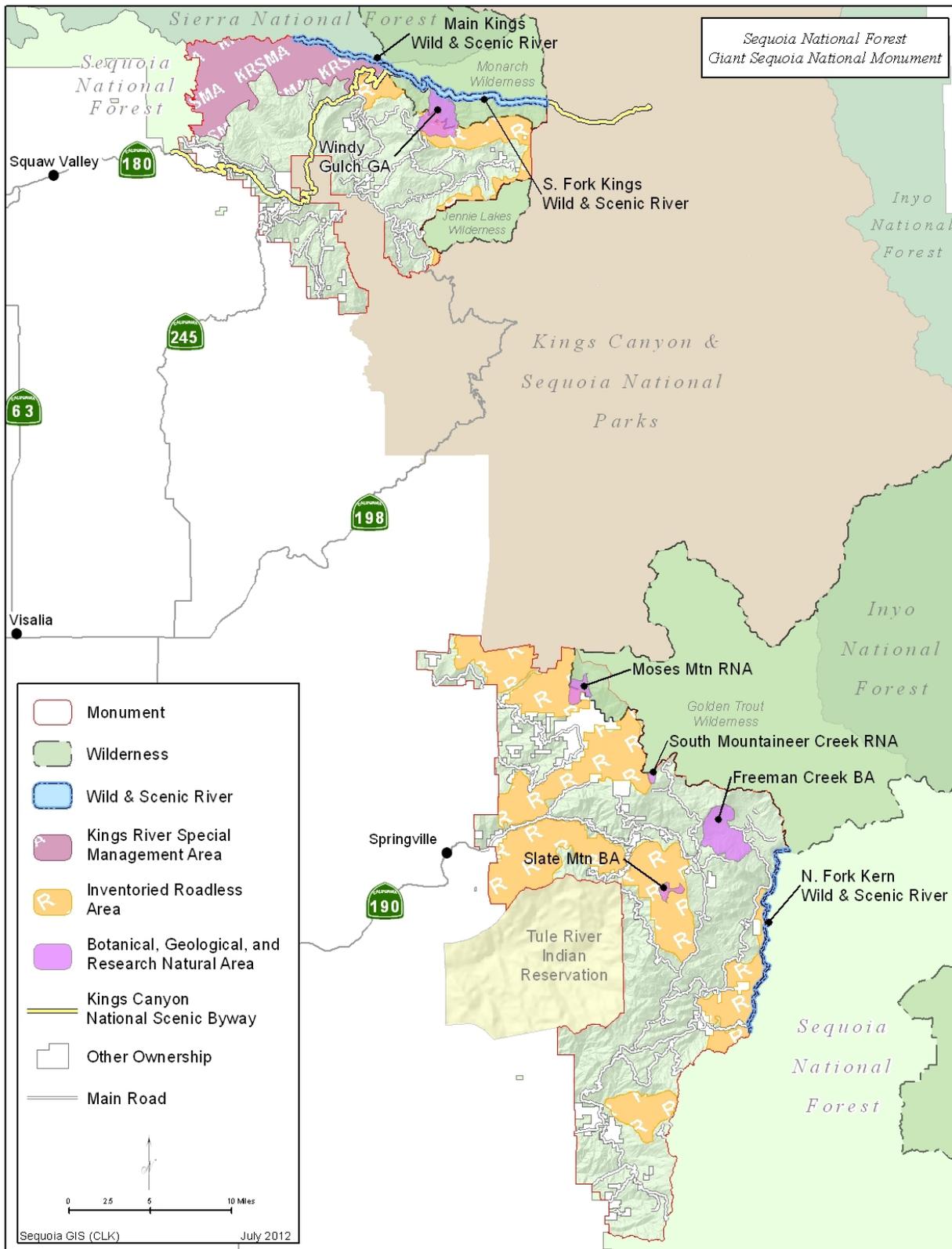


Map 7 Scenic Integrity Objectives for the Southern Portion of the Monument

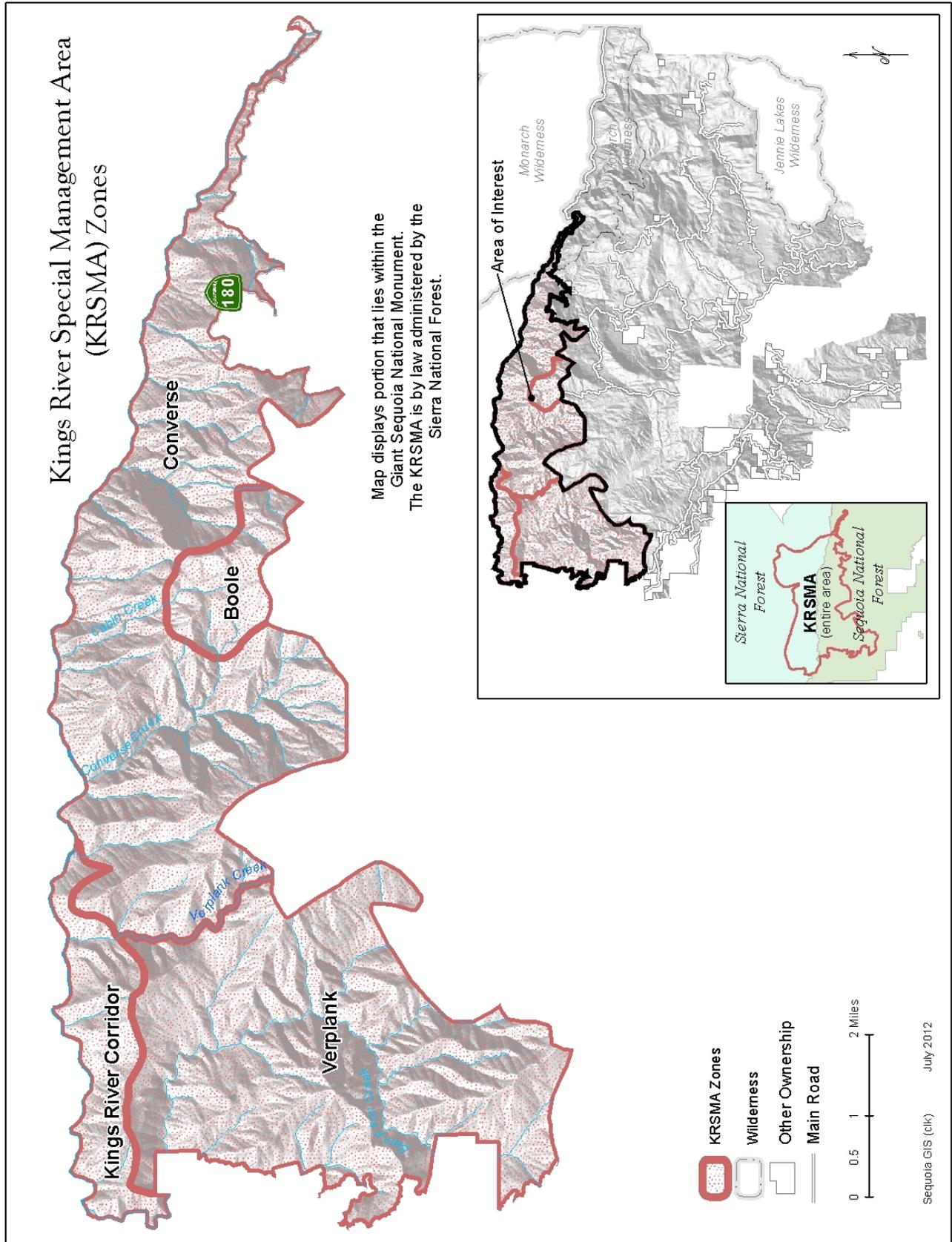


# Appendix H—Special Area Maps

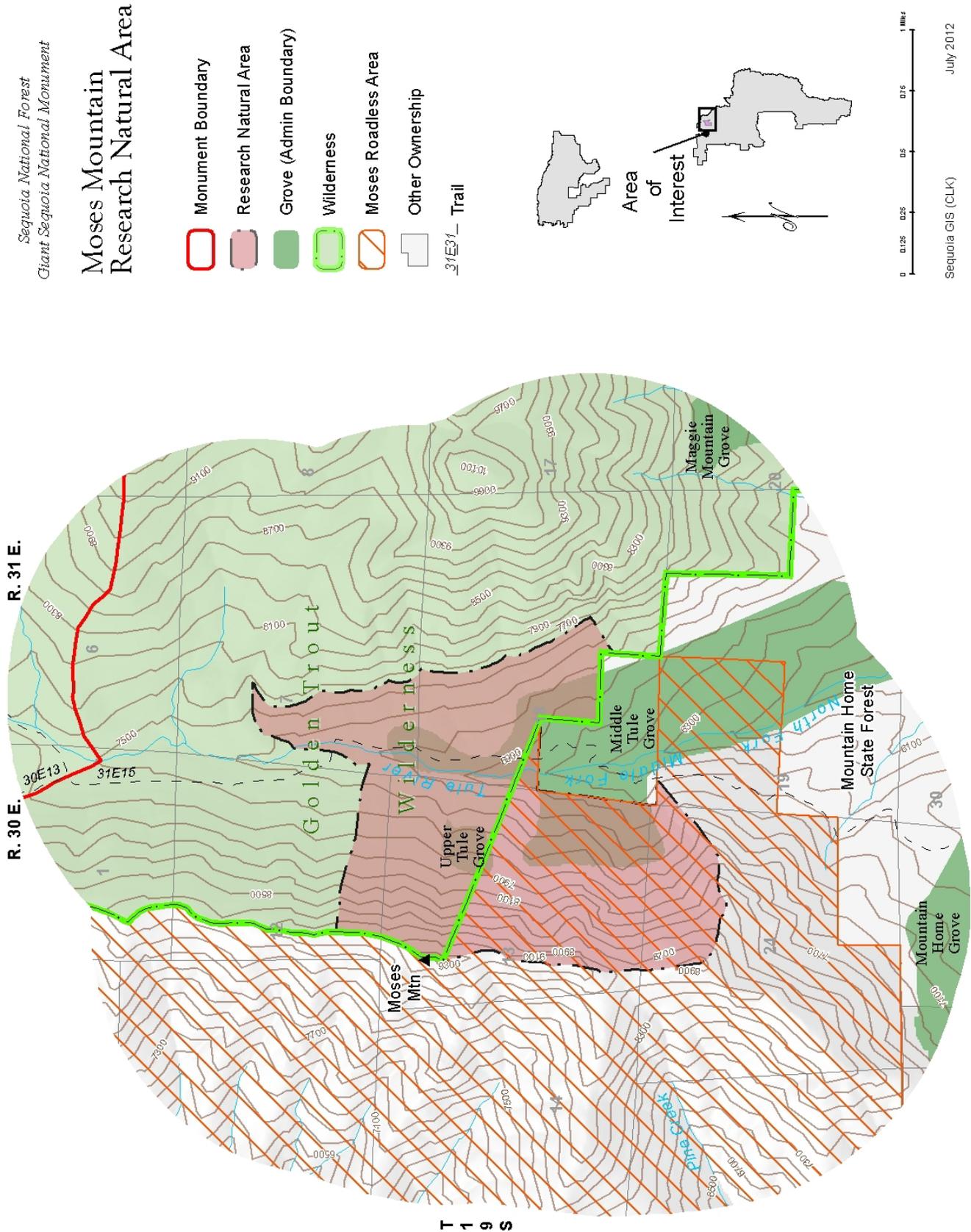
Map 8 Special Areas in the Monument



Map 9 Kings River Special Management Area



Map 10 Moses Mountain Research Natural Area

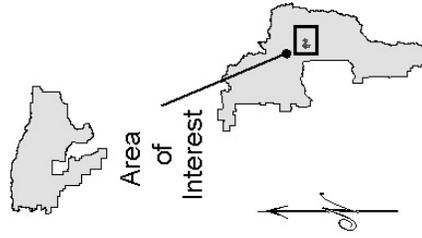


Map 11 Slate Mountain Botanical Area

*Sequoia National Forest*  
*Giant Sequoia National Monument*

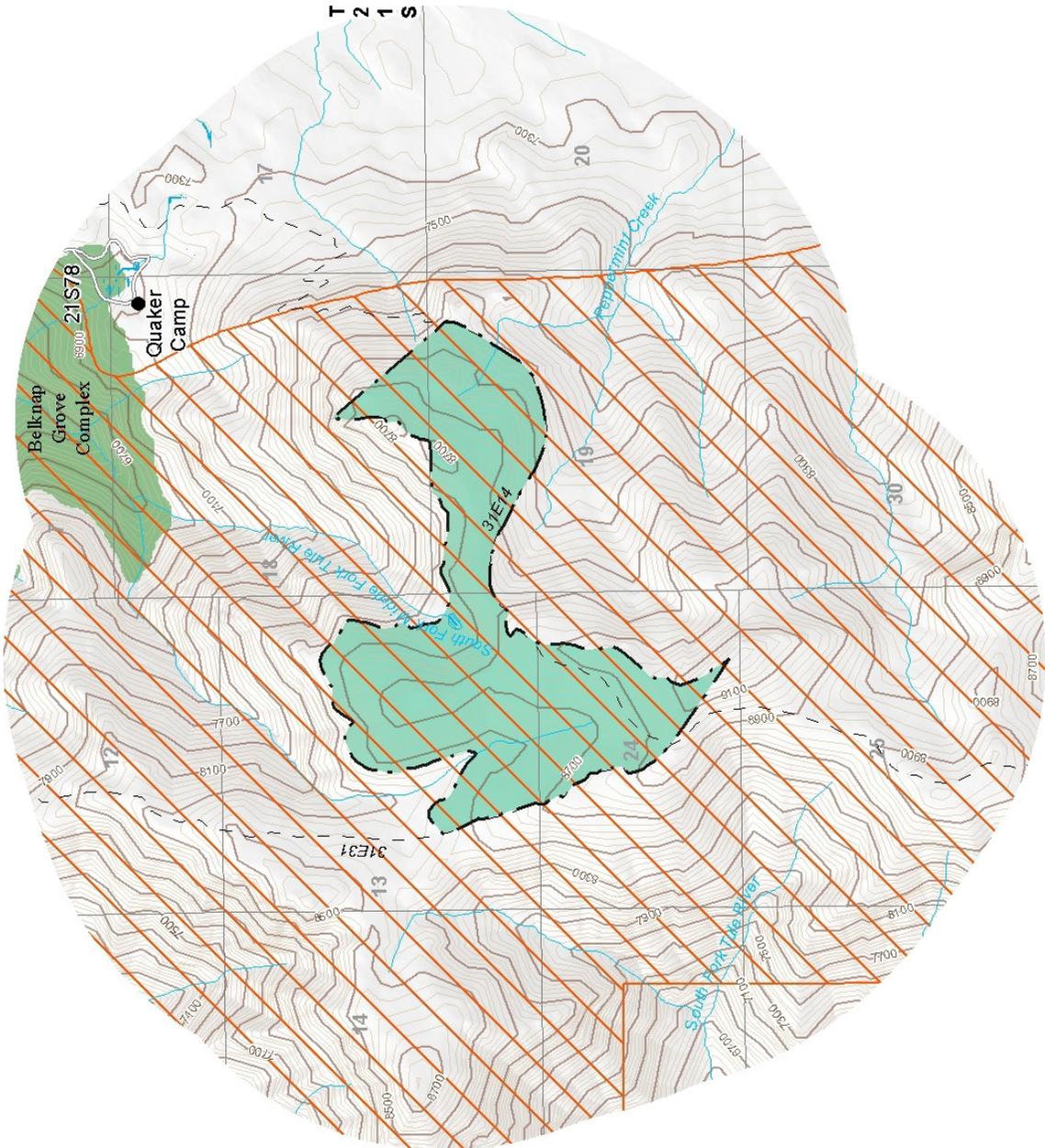
**Slate Mountain Botanical Area**

-  Botanical Area
-  Grove (Admin Boundary)
-  Slate Mtn. Roadless Area
-  21S78 Main Road
-  31E31 Trail

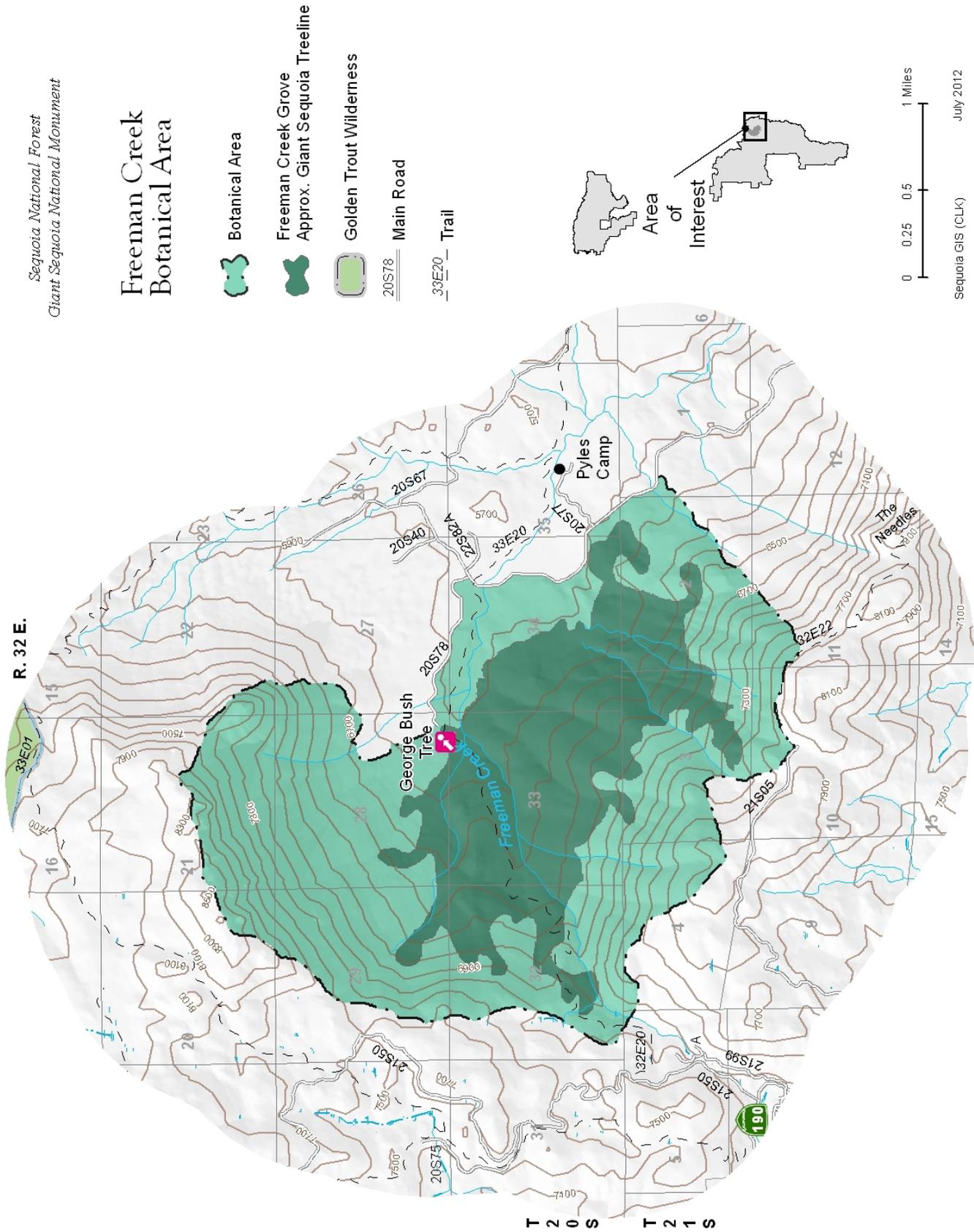


0 0.125 0.25 0.5 Miles  
 Sequoia GIS (CLK) July 2012

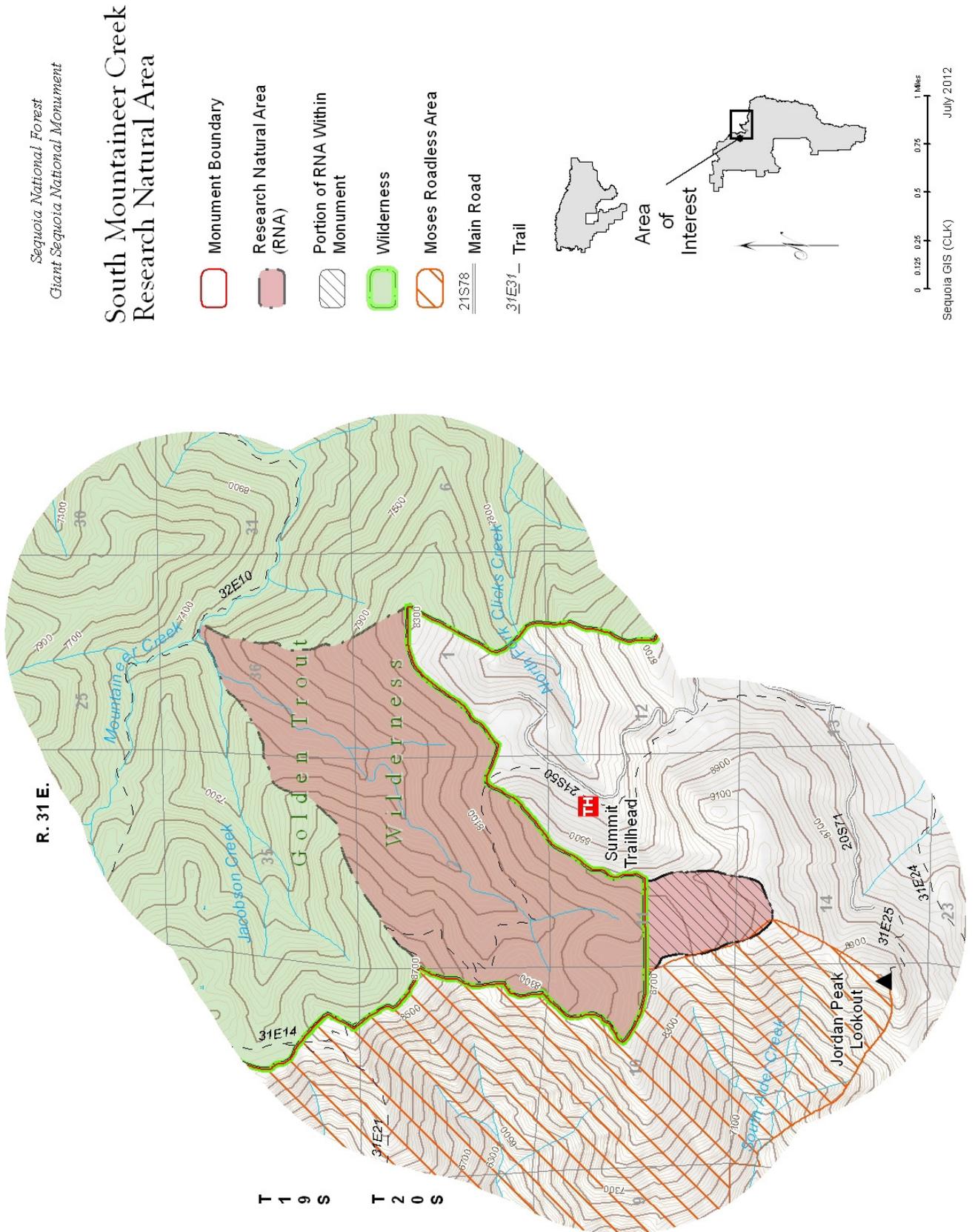
R. 31 E. R. 32 E.



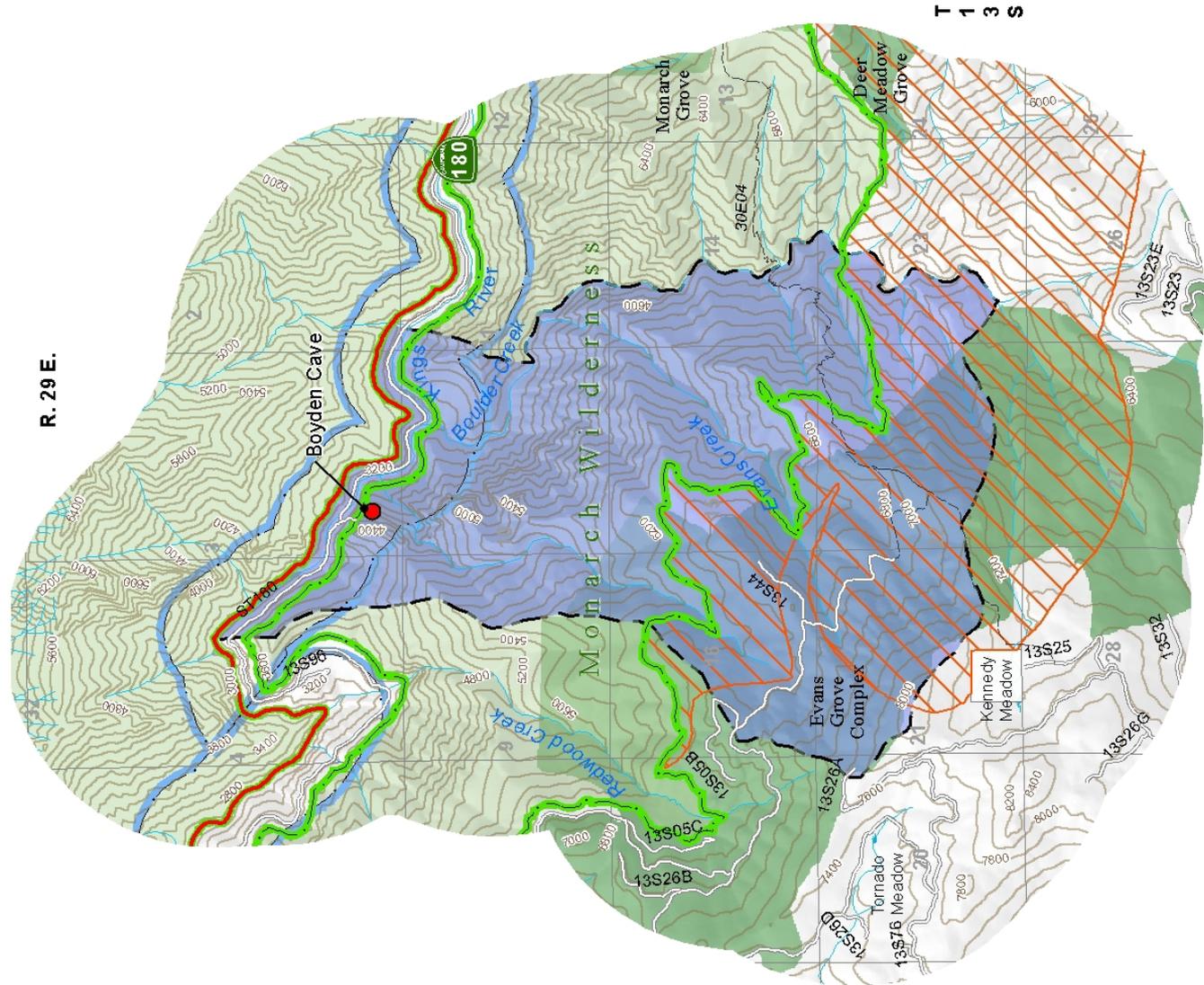
Map 12 Freeman Creek Botanical Area



Map 13 South Mountaineer Creek Research Natural Area



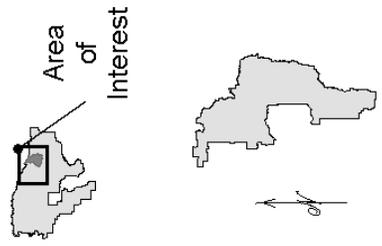
Map 14 Windy Gulch Geological Area



Sequoia National Forest  
Giant Sequoia National Monument

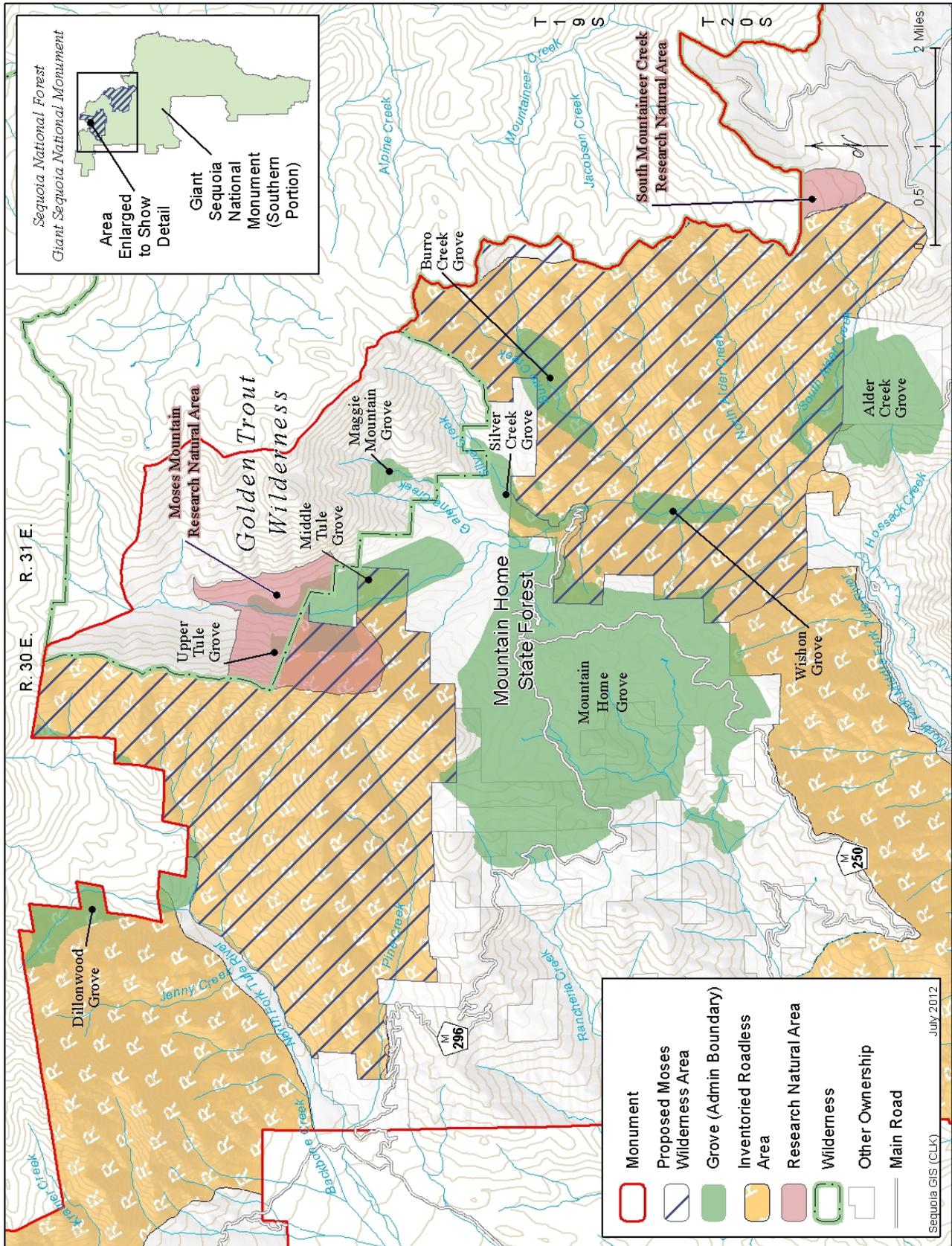
### Windy Gulch Geological Area

-  Monument Boundary
-  Geological Area
-  Grove (Admin Boundary)
-  Wilderness
-  South Fork Kings Wild and Scenic River
-  Agnew Roadless Area
-  Other Ownership
-  Main Road
-  Trail



0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles  
July 2012  
Sequoia GIS (CLK)

Map 15 Proposed Moses Wilderness



## Appendix I—Clinton Proclamation

Page 24095

Federal Register

Vol. 65, No. 80

Tuesday, April 25, 2000

Title 3—

The President

Proclamation 7295 of April 15, 2000

### Establishment of the Giant Sequoia National Monument

By the President of the United  
States of America

#### A Proclamation

The rich and varied landscape of the Giant Sequoia National Monument holds a diverse array of scientific and historic resources. Magnificent groves of towering giant sequoias, the world's largest trees, are interspersed within a great belt of coniferous forest, jeweled with mountain meadows. Bold granitic domes, spires, and plunging gorges texture the landscape. The area's elevation climbs from about 2,500 to 9,700 feet over a distance of only a few miles, capturing an extraordinary number of habitats within a relatively small area. This spectrum of ecosystems is home to a diverse array of plants and animals, many of which are rare or endemic to the southern Sierra Nevada. The monument embraces limestone caverns and holds unique paleontological resources documenting tens of thousands of years of ecosystem change. The monument also has many archaeological sites recording Native American occupation and adaptations to this complex landscape, and historic remnants of early Euroamerican settlement as well as the commercial exploitation of the giant sequoias. The monument provides exemplary opportunities for biologists, geologists, paleontologists, archaeologists, and historians to study these objects.

Ancestral forms of giant sequoia were a part of the western North American landscape for millions of years. Giant sequoias are the largest trees ever to have lived, and are among the world's longest-lived trees, reaching ages of more than 3,200 years or more. Because of this great longevity, giant sequoias hold within their tree rings multi-millennial records of past environmental changes such as climate, fire regimes, and consequent forest response. Only one other North American tree species, the high-elevation bristlecone pine of the desert mountain ranges east of the Sierra Nevada, holds such lengthy and detailed chronologies of past changes and events.

Sequoias and their surrounding ecosystems provide a context for understanding ongoing environmental changes. For example, a century of fire suppression has led to an unprecedented failure in sequoia reproduction in otherwise undisturbed groves. Climatic change also has influenced the sequoia groves; their present highly disjunct distribution is at least partly due to generally higher summertime temperatures and prolonged summer droughts in California from about 10,000 to 4,500 years ago. During that period, sequoias were rarer than today. Only following a slight cooling and shortening of summer droughts, about 4,500 years ago, has the sequoia been able to spread and create today's groves.

These giant sequoia groves and the surrounding forest provide an excellent opportunity to understand the consequences of different approaches to forest restoration. These forests need restoration to counteract the effects of a century of fire suppression and logging. Fire suppression has caused forests to become denser in many areas, with increased dominance of shade-tolerant species. Woody debris has accumulated, causing an unprecedented buildup of surface fuels. One of the most immediate consequences of these changes is an increased hazard of wildfires of a severity that was rarely encountered in pre-Euroamerican times. Outstanding opportunities exist for studying the

Page 24096

consequences of different approaches to mitigating these conditions and restoring natural forest resilience.

The great elevational range of the monument embraces a number of climatic zones, providing habitats for an extraordinary diversity of plant species and communities. The monument is rich in rare plants and is home to more than 200 plant species endemic to the southern Sierra Nevada mountain range, arrayed in plant communities ranging from low-elevation oak woodlands and chaparral to high-elevation subalpine forest. Numerous meadows and streams provide an interconnected web of habitats for moisture-loving species.

This spectrum of interconnected vegetation types provides essential habitat for wildlife, ranging from large, charismatic animals to less visible and less familiar forms of life, such as fungi and insects. The mid-elevation forests are dominated by massive conifers arrayed in a complex landscape mosaic, providing one of the last refugia for the Pacific fisher in California. The fisher appears to have been extirpated from the northern Sierra Nevada mountain range. The forests of the monument are also home to great gray owl, American marten, northern goshawk, peregrine falcon, spotted owl, and a number of rare amphibians. The giant sequoias themselves are the only known trees large enough to provide nesting cavities for the California condor, which otherwise must nest on cliff faces. In fact, the last pair of condors breeding in the wild was discovered in a giant sequoia that is part of the new monument. The monument's giant sequoia ecosystem remains available for the return and study of condors.

The physiography and geology of the monument have been shaped by millions of years of intensive uplift, erosion, volcanism, and glaciation. The monument is dominated by granitic rocks, most noticeable as domes and spires in areas such as the Needles. The magnificent Kern Canyon forms the eastern boundary of the monument's southern unit. The canyon follows an ancient fault, forming the only major north-south river drainage in the Sierra Nevada. Remnants of volcanism are expressed as hot springs and soda springs in some drainages.

Particularly in the northern unit of the monument, limestone outcrops, remnants of an ancient seabed, are noted for their caves. Subfossil vegetation entombed within ancient woodrat middens in these caves has provided the only direct evidence of where giant sequoias grew during the Pleistocene Era, and

documents substantial vegetation changes over the last 50,000 or more years. Vertebrate fossils also have been found within the middens. Other paleontological resources are found in meadow sediments, which hold detailed records of the last 10 millennia of changing vegetation, fire regimes, and volcanism in the Sierra Nevada. The multi-millennial, annual and seasonal-resolution records of past fire regimes held in giant sequoia tree-rings are unique worldwide.

During the past 8,000 years, Native American peoples of the Sierra Nevada have lived by hunting and fishing, gathering, and trading with other people throughout the region. Archaeological sites such as lithic scatters, food-processing sites, rock shelters, village sites, petroglyphs, and pictographs are found in the monument. These sites have the potential to shed light on the roles of prehistoric peoples, including the role they played in shaping the ecosystems on which they depended.

One of the earliest recorded references to giant sequoias is found in the notes of the Walker Expedition of 1833, which described "trees of the redwood species, incredibly large . . ." The world became aware of giant sequoias when sections of the massive trees were transported east and displayed as curiosities for eastern audiences. Logging of giant sequoias throughout the Sierra Nevada mountain range began in 1856. Logging has continued intermittently to this day on nonfederal lands within the area of the monument. Early entrepreneurs, seeing profit in the gigantic trees, began acquiring lands within the present monument under the Timber and Stone Act in the 1880s. Today our understanding of the history of the Hume Lake and

### Page 24097

Converse Basin areas of the monument is supported by a treasure trove of historical photographs and other documentation. These records provide a unique and unusually clear picture of more than half a century of logging that resulted in the virtual removal of most forest in some areas of the monument. Outstanding opportunities exist for studying forest resilience to large-scale logging and the consequences of different approaches to forest restoration.

Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431) authorizes the President, in his discretion,

to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases, shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as a national monument to be known as the Giant Sequoia National Monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved as the Giant Sequoia National Monument, for the purpose of protecting the objects identified in the above preceding paragraphs, all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the United States within the boundaries of the area described on the map entitled "Proposed Giant Sequoia National Monument" attached to and forming a part of this proclamation. The Federal land and interests in land reserved consist of approximately 327,769 acres, which is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected as identified in the above preceding paragraphs.

All Federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of this monument are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from entry, location, selection, sale, leasing, or other disposition under the public land laws including, but not limited to, withdrawal from locating, entry, and patent under the mining laws and from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing, other than by exchange that furthers the protective purposes of the monument. Lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of the monument not owned by the United States shall be reserved as a part of the monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States.

The establishment of this monument is subject to valid existing rights.

Timber sales under contract as of the date of the proclamation and timber sales with a decision notice signed after January 1, 1999, but prior to December 31, 1999, may be completed consistent with the terms of the decision notice and contract. No portion of the monument shall be considered to be suited for timber production, and no part of the monument shall be used in a calculation or provision of a sustained yield of timber from the Sequoia National Forest. Removal of trees, except for personal use fuel wood, from within the monument area may take place only if clearly needed for ecological restoration and maintenance or public safety.

The Secretary of Agriculture shall manage the monument, along with the underlying Forest, through the Forest Service, pursuant to applicable legal authorities, to implement the purposes and provisions of this proclamation. The Secretary of Agriculture shall prepare, within 3 years of this date, a management plan for this monument, and shall promulgate such regulations for its management as deemed appropriate. The plan will provide for and encourage continued public and recreational access and use consistent with the purposes of the monument.

#### **Page 24098**

Unique scientific and ecological issues are involved in management of giant sequoia groves, including groves located in nearby and adjacent lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service. The Secretary, in consultation with the National Academy of Sciences, shall appoint a Scientific Advisory Board to provide scientific guidance during the development of the initial management plan. Board membership shall represent a range of scientific disciplines pertaining to the objects to be protected, including, but not necessarily limited to, the physical, biological, and social sciences.

The Secretary, through the Forest Service, shall, in developing any management plans and any management rules and regulations governing the monument, consult with the Secretary of the Interior, through the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service. The final decision to issue any management plans and any management rules and

regulations rests with the Secretary of Agriculture. Management plans or rules and regulations developed by the Secretary of the Interior governing uses within national parks or other national monuments administered by the Secretary of the Interior shall not apply within the Giant Sequoia National Monument.

The management plan shall contain a transportation plan for the monument that provides for visitor enjoyment and understanding about the scientific and historic objects in the monument, consistent with their protection. For the purposes of protecting the objects included in the monument, motorized vehicle use will be permitted only on designated roads, and non-motorized mechanized vehicle use will be permitted only on designated roads and trails, except for emergency or authorized administrative purposes or to provide access for persons with disabilities. No new roads or trails will be authorized within the monument except to further the purposes of the monument. Prior to the issuance of the management plan, existing roads and trails may be closed or altered to protect the objects of interest in the monument, and motorized vehicle use will be permitted on trails until but not after December 31, 2000.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to diminish or enlarge the jurisdiction of the State of California with respect to fish and wildlife management.

There is hereby reserved, as of the date of this proclamation and subject to valid existing rights, a quantity of water sufficient to fulfill the purposes for which this monument is established. Nothing in this reservation shall be construed as a relinquishment or reduction of any water use or rights reserved or appropriated by the United States on or before the date of this proclamation.

Laws, regulations, and policies pertaining to administration by the Department of Agriculture of grazing permits and timber sales under contract as of the date of this proclamation on National Forest System lands within the boundaries of the monument shall continue to apply to lands within the monument.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to affect existing special use authorizations; existing uses shall be governed by applicable laws, regulations, and management plans.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation, or appropriation; however, the national monument shall be the dominant reservation.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

#### **Page 24099**

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord two thousand, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty fourth.

