Figures

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25	NOTE: This information is distributed solely for the purpose of pre-dissemination peer
26	review under applicable information quality guidelines. It has not been formally
27	disseminated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. It does not represent and
28	should not be construed to represent any agency determination or policy.
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1 Figures for Chapter 4, National Parks

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Figure 4.1. Photograph looking up from the Colorado River at the Grand Canyon, courtesy of

Jeffrey Lovich, USGS.



Figure 4.2. Everglades National Park, Photo courtesy of National Park Service; photo by
Rodney Cammauf.



- 1 **Figure 4.3.** Photograph of Joshua tree in Joshua Tree National Park. Photo courtesy of National
- 2 <u>Park Service</u>.



1 **Figure 4.4.** Historical timeline of the National Park Service. Adapted from the National Park

2 Service (2007a).

Two executive orders tran the War Department's parl monuments and the Fores Service's monuments to th	sferred (ks and t	The National Trails System Act provided for the establishment of national trails and designated two national scenic trails.		wood National Expansion Act ouraged the ection of national s from external ats. The National is and Recreation	The Vail Agenda addressed the status and needs of the national parks in the 21st Century and made an urgent call for park management grounded in scientific research.		
The Organic Act established the NPS and placed all the existing parks under its management. Yellowstone National Park Act established Yellowstone NP "as a public park or pleasuring- ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people" under control of the Secretary of the Interior.	Mission 66, program, up facilities, str resource m throughout i The Wilderness Act established a National Wilderness Preservation System that would be administered in a way that would leave them unimpaired fi the use and enjoyment.	ograded affing, and anagement the System. The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act established a fund for acquiring new recreation I lands either within or adjacent to park units.	addi to th Syst The General Authorities Act redefines the NPS to include all areas managed for park, monument, historic, parkway, recreational, o other purposes. The National Environmental Protection Act establishes national environmental policy and goals.	The Clean Air Act Amendments inclu- special provisions t protect air quality in national parks, including the responsibility to participate in the decision making th- determines the qua of the air affecting parks. The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act added more than 47 million acres to the National Park System.	at National Park Omnibus Management Act provided for improved management of resources of the national park system and increased accountability for certain NPS programs.	The National Park Service's Action Plan for Preserving Natural Resources, the Natural Resource Challenge, establishes a strong resource management program based on the inventory, monitoring, and scientific assessment of NPS natural resources.	
1872 1876 1906 1933 1964 ₁₉₅₆₋ 1965 1968 1970 1978 1980 1990 1992 1998 1999 2007 1966							

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1 **Figure 4.5.** Organizational chart of National Park Service. Adapted from the National Park

2 Service (2007b).

Level of Organization	Jurisdiction
U.S. Department of Interior National Park Service	National Park Service (NPS) headquarters provides national level leadership and advocacy, policy and regulatory formulation and direction, program guidance, budget formulation, legislative support, accountability for all programs and activities, and management for Servicewide programs. This includes oversight of the 32 Inventory and Monitoring Network Offices. National Program Centers within the headquarters office provide professional and technical support services to regions and park units.
Regional Offices →	The seven regions in the NPS are each headed by a regional director (who reports to a Deputy Director at the NPS Headquarters). NPS regional directors for each of the seven NPS regions are responsible for strategic planning and direction, policy oversight, and assistance in public involvement, media relations, and strategies for parks and programs within the region. Regional directors are also responsible for program coordination, budget formulation, and financial management.
National Parks	Each National Park is headed by a superintendent or park manager who manages all park operations to achieve program goals and also directs and controls all program activities. The nearly 400 National Parks include: national parks, national preserves, national monuments, national memorials, national historic sites, national seashores, and national battlefields.

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Figure 4.6. Map of the National Park System. Data courtesy of National Park Service, Harpers 1 2 3

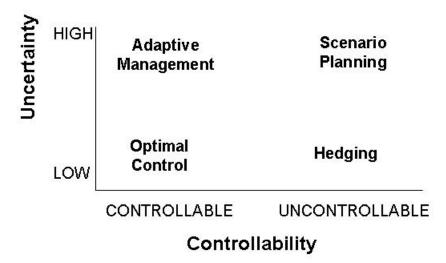
- Ferry Center (2007).



- 1 **Figure 4.7.** Kemp's Ridley hatchlings heading for the water at a hatchling release. Photo
- 2 courtesy National Park Service, Padre Island National Seashore.



- 1 **Figure 4.8.** Scenario planning is appropriate for systems in which there is a lot of uncertainty
- 2 that is not controllable. In other cases optimal control, hedging, or adaptive management may be
- 3 appropriate responses. Reprinted from Peterson, Cumming, and Carpenter (2003).



- 1 Figure 4.9. Photos of Arapahoe Glacier in 1898 and 2004 (NSIDC/WDC for Glaciology,
- 2 Boulder, Compiler, 2006).



Arapahoe Glacier 1898

Arapahoe Glacier 2004

- 1 2 Figure 4.10. Photo pair of Rowe Glacier, with permissions, NSIDC and leachfam website (Lee,
- 1916; Leach, 1994).

