

APPENDIX F: ALTERNATIVES

F.1 EXAMPLES OF ALTERNATIVE CONCEPTS EMPHASIZING VARIOUS INTERPRETIVE THEMES

The following examples show how a park’s primary interpretive themes can play an important role in developing alternative management concepts for GMPs. The first example is for a hypothetical park.

Spanish Colonization National Park (a hypothetical example)

Technique	Alternative Concept
Start with significance and fundamental resources and values of Spanish Colonization NHP	<p>Spanish Colonization NHP contains the nation’s most complete and diverse representation of landscapes, structures, archeological and ethnographic resources, and museum collections reflecting and documenting the history of first contact and interactions between the Spanish and the American Indians in the lower Rio Grande valley during the Spanish Colonial period. These resources, compared to other historic communities in the Southwest, offer a high degree of integrity representative of a long history at this site.</p> <p><u>Fundamental Resources and Values:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscapes – cultural landscapes, natural landscapes • Structures – associated with Fremont, ancestral Puebloan/Spanish contact,; • Archeological resources – prehistoric, historic • Ethnographic resources – historic and existing cultures, interactions, landscapes <p>The park contains sites and resources that have been and continue to be important to the Tohono O’Odham and Pueblo traditional people for hundreds of years.</p> <p><u>Fundamental Resources and Values:</u> Same as above.</p>
From significance statements, brainstorm topics that incorporate significant resources and summarize important and related stories. Develop and evaluate draft primary theme statements. (Are they important, clear, comprehensive, concise, useful, complete, and accurate?)	<p>Theme A: Containing the nation’s most complete and diverse archeological and ethnographic resources that depict first contact between Spaniards and American Indians in the lower Rio Grande valley, Spanish Colonization National Historical Park offers opportunities to explore many of the cultural biases that are often exhibited in first-contact situations, and comparisons of how some biases tend to hinder survival while others tend to increase the likelihood of survival.</p> <p>Theme B: The landscapes, structures, artifacts, and museum collections that document the history of cultural relationships between Spaniards and American Indians inhabiting this area help us better understand the potential for diverse cultures to work together to achieve mutually sought goals such as security, health, individual freedom, and success.</p> <p>Theme C: The park continues to be an important cultural touchstone to the Tohono O’Odham and Pueblo traditional people, and offers insights into the deep and abiding attachments between people and places.</p>
Use the resulting primary interpretive themes in brainstorming alternative concepts and area-specific desired conditions.	<p>The park’s set of primary interpretive themes is designed to be a single conceptual construct. These primary themes are designed to work together, as a whole, to represent the entire set of park significances (as described by the park’s set of significance statements). Even so, individual themes focus on different aspects of the stories, meanings, and resources.</p> <p>As the planning team brainstorms alternative management concepts in a general management planning workshop, Theme A might prompt consideration of the importance of public interaction with the park’s tangible archeological and ethnographic resources. These insights might in turn assist the planning team in determining the type and location of facilities, such as trails or curatorial facilities, for the purpose of prompting visitor reflection on bias (cultural and personal) and its impacts on survival, then and now. The brainstorming prompted by Theme A would likely apply to every management concept, although how those ideas are enacted might differ from one concept to another.</p> <p>Theme B might prompt the planning team to consider how best to manage landscapes, structures, artifacts, and the museum collections to fulfill the intent of providing visitor</p>

Technique	Alternative Concept
	<p>experiences that increase understanding and appreciation of the potential for diverse cultures working together to achieve mutually sought goals. For example, decisions about landscapes might weigh the importance (or unimportance) of preserving certain viewsheds. Decisions about structures might include providing direct visitor access only to those structures that best accomplish the intent of this theme, which then leads to specific facility management implications. Decisions about artifacts might include displaying only those artifacts that best help achieve the intent of Theme B (rather than maintaining the displays of artifacts that don't contribute very well to this or other themes). These ideas might have staffing implications regarding curation and the operation of the visitor center. Decisions about the park's collections might include whether or not to actively curate and store the bulk of the collection on site, which results in other facility design and management decisions, as well as staffing decisions. The brainstorming prompted by Theme B would likely apply to every management concept, although how those ideas are enacted might differ from one concept to another.</p> <p>Theme C might prompt the planning team to consider how best to provide high-quality visitor experiences for the general public in only limited portions of the site. Other portions of the site would allow only specialized access for tribes to enable affiliated peoples to maintain some of their historic connections to this important place. Implications of this theme include site management that provides a variety of ways to help the general public understand and appreciate the thinking behind such limited-access management decisions that may, initially, seem unjust to many visitors. The brainstorming prompted by Theme C would likely apply to every management concept, although how those ideas are enacted might differ from one concept to another.</p>

Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site

Interpretive Themes	
<p>Interpretation is an educational activity that is designed to provoke thought and curiosity, convey messages, encourage emotional connections, and help people enjoy, appreciate, and protect park resources and values. Interpretive planning includes determining what are the key messages, stories, concepts, and experiences associated with a park site, and recommending the best ways to communicate those messages and stories and provide those experiences. Interpretive themes are those key messages, stories, and concepts that are important for visitors to understand. They provide the foundation for interpretive programs and media (although they need not include everything that is interpreted in the park). Six primary interpretive themes were developed for the National Historic Site.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>The Event</u>: The integration of Central High was a landmark battle in the struggle for civil rights. It forced the people of a city and a nation to confront themselves on the issue of discrimination, created an international problem for the country by exposing racism in American society, pitted federal upholding of constitutional civil rights against states rights of self-governance, and provided a foundation for supporting and forging new attitudes of racial tolerance. 2. <u>Civil Rights Movement</u>: The 1957-58 events at Central High School constituted one of many battles in the ongoing struggle for equal rights for all. The integration of Central High School was the first prominent implementation of the Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court. Subsequent events have demonstrated that racial discrimination would not be obliterated quickly or easily. 3. <u>Use of Executive Power</u>: President Eisenhower's issued Executive Order 10730, which provided "Assistance for the Removal of an Obstruction of Justice within the State of Arkansas" — a national commitment to enforce civil rights. It was one of the few times that a president has exercised his right to use executive power to contravene state authority on behalf of African-Americans' civil rights. 4. <u>Equal Rights</u>: In the Declaration of Independence, the United States proclaimed as its founding philosophy a commitment to certain "self evident truths," including the assertion that "all men are created equal." Almost 200 years later, and after several Constitutional amendments that strengthened and clarified that commitment, events at Little Rock Central High would put it to a monumental test. 5. <u>The School</u>: Central High is more than a building. It is a symbol of excellence in education, an architectural achievement, the end of a segregated school system, and humanity at its best and worst. 6. <u>The City and the State</u>: As the relatively progressive capital of a southern state — with several integrated institutions including the library, public buses, parks, and the University of Arkansas Graduate Center — Little Rock seemed an unlikely site for civil unrest over the issue of school integration. However, a series of events

Interpretive Themes	
	in the state exposed significant white opposition to desegregation and created an explosive situation.
Alternative Concepts Based on Interpretive Themes	
<p>Several alternative concepts emphasizing different themes were developed for consideration and analysis before selecting a preferred alternative. In each alternative the interpretive program would cover all of the themes; however, some themes would be emphasized over others, with implications for resource management and visitor experience opportunities. The preferred alternative emphasizes "The School" and "Equal Rights," and proposed a large visitor center on location; another alternative emphasizes "the City and the State," and proposed a joint visitor center with the city.</p>	<p><u>Alternative 2 — The Site (Preferred Alternative):</u> The Central High School and its historic scene would be the focal point of this concept. Visitors would be provided with a full range of orientation and interpretive services to understand the events of 1957 and how those events influence today's educational system.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Theme 5: The School</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Theme 4: Equal Rights</p> <p><u>Alternative 3 — The City:</u> This alternative provides an overview of the 1957 events at the high school and the relationship of these events to other Civil Rights sites located in and around the City of Little Rock. Visitors would have the opportunity to learn about the events that took place not only at the high school but also at related sites throughout the City of Little Rock.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Theme 6: The city and the State</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Theme 3: Use of Executive Power</p> <p><u>Alternative 4 — The Legacy:</u> This alternative includes elements of traditional on-site visitation combined with emphasis on scholarly study of the events at Central High School, the Civil Rights movement in the United States, and their effect on the national and international Civil Rights movement.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Theme 1: The Event</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Theme 2: Civil Rights Movement</p>

F.2 EXAMPLES OF ALTERNATIVE CONCEPTS FOR GMPS

Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site

Alternative	Concept
Sandburg Center	<p>This alternative is the proposed action, the NPS preferred alternative, and the environmentally preferred alternative. The park would serve as a national, if not worldwide, focal point for interpretation and research about Carl Sandburg. This concept recognizes that significant Sandburg related resources exist outside the park. The park already enjoys close relationships with the University of Illinois Library in Urbana-Champaign which houses an extensive collection of the author's manuscripts and personal correspondence and the Carl Sandburg Historic Site in Galesburg, Illinois which interprets his birthplace and life. This concept would not duplicate or compete with any of these institutions but would rather foster strong partnerships that would encourage and support continued learning about the work and life of Carl Sandburg. The park would coordinate closely with these and other organizations and individuals to promote knowledge of and access to as complete a collection of Sandburg related information and resources as possible.</p> <p>The Main House and grounds of the park would remain the center piece of the interpretive program at Connemara. The intent of this concept is not to divert attention from the historic significance of these features but rather to enhance a visitor's understanding of Carl Sandburg by providing access to more in-depth information about his works and life.</p> <p>Creating additional high quality interpretive venues is seen as an essential component of the alternative. Additional venues would be created by rehabilitating one or more historic structures near the main house or barn for interpretive program areas, renovating the existing visitor contact station to improve its interpretive and visitor services functions, and creating a visitor center in a new or existing structure on property purchased or leased by the NPS outside the authorized park boundary.</p> <p>Access to Sandburg information, literature, and research would be provided through an extensive internet database and other mass media formats. Visitors who come to the site in person would have an extraordinary opportunity to learn about Sandburg's life and works through participation in a variety of interpretive programs. The alternative provides additional</p>

Alternative	Concept
	<p>museum quality environments where visitors would be able to view objects and other information contained in the museum collection.</p>
<p>Paths of Discovery</p>	<p>In the Paths of Discovery alternative, the park would strategically blend the community's need for additional walking opportunities with the mission and overall function of the National Historic Site. In turn, the park would look outward to the community for help with internal park needs such as additional parking, enhanced visitor services, and administrative infrastructure. The Paths of Discovery alternative acknowledges the important bond that exists between the park, local governments, and park neighbors and relies upon its traditionally close partnerships with them to identify, protect, and enhance both park resources and local quality of life values. Prescriptive management zones for the alternative are shown in Figure 2-g.</p> <p>Many people visit the park specifically to enjoy its pastoral beauty. The Paths of Discovery alternative would incorporate the activity of walking as a significant component of the interpretive program by adding a pedestrian only interpretive trail connecting the visitor entrance area with the historic back gate and the barn area. Enhanced interpretive opportunities would be available at an improved visitor information station in the visitor services zone.</p> <p>A visitor center would be created in a new or existing structure on property purchased or leased outside the current authorized boundary of the park. The visitor center would be developed in partnership or through donation of property and/or services with preservation groups, friends groups, individuals, and/or local, county, and state governments to reduce development and/or maintenance costs to the NPS. Specific details regarding such partnerships or donations would be developed at a future date in a memorandum of understanding or partnership agreement.</p>
<p>Connemara Lifestyle</p>	<p>In the Connemara Lifestyle alternative, visitors would experience Connemara much as Carl Sandburg knew it. Park management would concentrate its efforts and resources on maintenance of the site's historic landscape, structures, and furnishings and providing high quality interpretive programs on site and at local schools. Prescriptive management zones for the alternative are shown in Figure 2-j.</p> <p>Primary access to the objects and information contained in the museum collection would occur at the main house, the expanded visitor information station, and through the internet or other mass media formats. Opportunities for access to objects and information would be greater than existing conditions but less than the Sandburg Center or Paths of Discovery alternatives.</p> <p>An improved visitor information station in the visitor services zone, expansion of the existing parking area, and additional NPS controlled parking area outside the currently authorized boundary of the park would improve the parks ability to serve park visitors.</p> <p>The Connemara Lifestyle alternative acknowledges the uncertainty of receiving significantly increased federal funding by taking a more conservative approach than the Sandburg Center or Paths of Discovery alternatives to new infrastructure, staff increases, and added maintenance responsibilities.</p>

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore

No Action	Preferred Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative C
<p>Continue existing operations and visitor facilities concentrated at the west and east ends of the lakeshore.</p> <p>Continue to provide a diversity of visitor use facilities from backcountry to drive-in campsites; primitive trails to boardwalks; unpaved to paved roads; and self-directed interpretation to ranger-</p>	<p>Expand opportunities for visitor use while preserving the central portion of the national lakeshore in a primitive, relatively undisturbed state (propose wilderness in Beaver Basin).</p> <p>Manage national lakeshore for the perpetuation and protection of the natural environment and the preservation of cultural</p>	<p>Continue management as in the no- action alternative with some minor visitor facility improvements.</p> <p>Continue to provide a diversity of visitor use facilities and experience opportunities throughout the national lakeshore.</p> <p>Preserve the central portion of the national lakeshore in a relatively</p>	<p>Make the national lakeshore an easier and more convenient place to visit while keeping much of the lakeshore in a natural state.</p> <p>Provide additional facilities and infrastructure to accommodate use and make it easier to get to primary features.</p> <p>Explore ways to accommodate additional recreational use and to</p>

No Action	Preferred Alternative	Alternative A	Alternative C
<p>led programs. Continue to preserve the central portion in a primitive, relatively undisturbed state.</p>	<p>features while making them available for appropriate public use. Provide additional and more convenient access to significant features in the west and east portions of the national lakeshore. Maintain the diversity of visitor opportunities in a way that would not further degrade resources.</p>	<p>primitive, undisturbed state.</p>	<p>continue to provide a diversity of uses and experience opportunities throughout the national lakeshore.</p>

Colorado National Monument

Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C
<p>This alternative would continue existing management practices, resulting in current resource conditions and visitor opportunities, the logical progression of probable trends over time. It is required as a baseline against which the other alternatives can be compared. Without the guidance of a current general management plan, there would not be a clear focus for setting priorities. Management would continue to tend to be reactive to the crisis of the moment rather than being proactive toward specific goals.</p>	<p>This alternative would weave Colorado National Monument into the regional ecosystem on the northeastern edge of the Colorado Plateau by pursuing common stewardship goals with government agencies, tribes, educational institutions, and communities. While managed as a unit of the national park system for all Americans, the monument's importance to and long relationship with the Grand Valley would be recognized as a foundation for our shared future. Providing a spectrum of opportunities for people to connect to the monument's important resources and values and to form a conservation ethic would be emphasized. To that end, the strategy would be to prepare for expected regional demand to enjoy the monument while protecting resources. By strengthening individual relationships, partnerships can be formed for the future protection of common regional and ecosystem goals in the Grand Valley.</p>	<p>This alternative would make Colorado National Monument a benchmark of undisturbed ecosystems on the northeastern edge of the Uncompahgre Plateau. Land managing agencies would form partnerships to provide a full spectrum of resource conditions and visitor opportunities. Within the mosaic of public lands, the monument would be a distinct control plot focused on the preservation of its important resources and values. Colorado National Monument would be an outdoor laboratory for learning and developing a conservation ethic. Emphasis would be placed on its role in the national park system, while recognizing the importance of relationships with the residents of the Grand Valley.</p>

Sequoia/Kings Canyon National Parks

A: Reduce Use and Development: Emphasize Natural Ecosystems and Biodiversity	B: Continue Current Management (No Action)	C: Guide Growth: Preserve Traditional Character and Retain the Feel of Yesteryear	D: Guide Growth: Preserve Basic Character and Adapt to Changing User Groups
<p>The parks are natural resource preserves; they are primarily valued because they contain publicly owned resources that will</p>	<p>The parks are managed as they are now in accordance with approved plans (such as development concept plans, and the 1996 <i>Giant</i></p>	<p>The parks present a traditional rustic park character and a feel of yesteryear. The lower impact recreational activities popular</p>	<p>The parks preserve some of their traditional rustic park character, while they are accessible to diverse user groups. They have</p>

A: Reduce Use and Development: Emphasize Natural Ecosystems and Biodiversity	B: Continue Current Management (No Action)	C: Guide Growth: Preserve Traditional Character and Retain the Feel of Yesteryear	D: Guide Growth: Preserve Basic Character and Adapt to Changing User Groups
be conserved for the future. Levels of use are lower, and visitor experiences are more directly connected to natural resources. The parks are in strong contrast with surrounding lands that are under increasing pressure for use and development, but parks aggressively cooperate with managers of surrounding lands to enhance range-wide biodiversity.	<i>Forest Interim Management Plan</i>); negative resource impacts and visitor demands are responded to by relocating development, reducing some uses, or expanding developed areas. Visitor uses are reassessed and revised as new information about natural resource impacts emerges or as a result of public pressure.	from the 1920s to 1960s are emphasized. Redesignated developed areas accommodate limited growth. Negative impacts on natural resources are controlled, maintaining current conditions.	expanded facilities to meet users' needs, and interpretive programs instill a sense of park values. Negative impacts on natural resources are controlled or mitigated, resulting in the improvement of some resource conditions.

Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail

Alternative	Concept
Alternative A	Story of the March: This alternative would tell the story of the Selma to Montgomery Voting Rights March as defined by events between March 7 and March 25, 1965 in Dallas, Lowndes, and Montgomery counties, Alabama. Under this alternative, Trail-related interpretation and educational opportunities would emphasize a limited range of interpretive themes related directly to local march activities.
Alternative B	Regional Struggle: This alternative builds on the story of alternative A, providing information on the broader 1965 efforts to gain voting rights by the African-American community in the City of Marion and Dallas, Lowndes and Montgomery counties, Alabama. Under this alternative, Trail-related interpretation and educational opportunities would emphasize a wider range of interpretive themes than alternative A, stressing early grass roots organizing, the march, and the aftermath of the march in the surrounding counties.
Alternative C	National Struggle: Alternative C includes the stories of alternatives A and B, but adds a national focus by interpreting the progression of citizenship rights in the United States. This alternative would discuss African-American efforts to achieve voting rights in the larger context of the Modern Civil Rights Movement. This historical framework would help visitors to understand that the Selma to Montgomery Voting Rights March was not an isolated event, but an integral part of the evolving role of African-Americans in American democracy. Under this alternative, Trail-related interpretation and educational opportunities would emphasize the full range of interpretive themes.
No-Action Alternative	The no-action alternative would continue current management activities and trends. No major changes in visitor programs, resource management or facility development would occur. This alternative would involve the minimal actions required to preserve and maintain the cultural and natural resources associated with the march and its related sites.

Blue Ridge Parkway (Draft)

Alternative	Concept
Alternative A (No Action)	Alternative A is a re-articulation of how we are managing the parkway now. The parkway is managed primarily as a designed landscape as defined by the park's 1930s and 40s master and land use plans. The primary visitor experience would continue to be the recreational on-parkway driving experience. The primary cultural resource management focus would be on protecting and preserving the historic design elements of the parkway, including the roadway, its designed landscapes, and traditional recreational visitor amenities, such as camp-grounds, concession lodges, picnic areas, and visitor centers. The primary natural resource management focus would be on protecting natural resources, especially globally imperiled habitats and T&E, as guided by current law and policy.

Alternative	Concept
Alternative B	<p>Alternative B is inclusive of the original management concept yet provides a more proactive strategy for integrating natural and cultural resource and visitor use management. The parkway would continue to be managed as a designed landscape for public enjoyment focusing primarily on the traditional parkway driving experience (much as it is now). This alternative differs from alternative A by defining management zones and prescriptions that support the historic parkway design and traditional experience yet make needed 21st century adjustments in management priorities. Alternative B would</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) enhance protection of both sensitive natural and local cultural heritage resources; and (2) address changes in visitor use patterns and resource protection needs by providing some additions or modifications to park facilities and visitor opportunities. <p>Regional heritage information and activities would remain focused at sites within the park, such as visitor centers or venues like the Blue Ridge Music Center.</p>
Alternative C	<p>Alternative C incorporates proactive management strategies with evolving values about the parkway experience reaching beyond the boundary, while retaining the fundamental character of the traditional parkway experience. The park’s core mission would remain the preservation of the historic parkway design and traditional driving experience. Some of the management focus would shift to embracing some non-traditional visitor use and protection values that have evolved since the 1940s:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- protecting sensitive natural resources using more comprehensive strategies -- providing safer opportunities for bicycling -- accommodating amenity upgrades at campgrounds -- linking visitors to recreational and heritage experiences outside park boundaries

Rosie the Riveter / World War II Home Front National Historical Park (Draft)

Alternative	Concept
Alternative A (No Action)	<p>The no-action alternative provides a baseline for comparison in evaluating the changes and impacts of the “action” alternatives. In this alternative, each park site would continue to be adapted to accommodate contemporary uses. The National Park Service would continue to gather home front stories and establish the World War II Home Front Education Center.</p>
Alternative B	<p>The park would provide visitors multiple opportunities throughout Richmond to be immersed in an authentic World War II era home front experience. The cooperating partners would work to preserve and make accessible the historic sites, structures, and areas where visitors would experience the multi-faceted and complex stories of the American home front. By having the opportunity to explore the exteriors and interiors of Richmond’s significant historic properties, visitors would understand the city’s connection to the total war effort. The 10,000-square-foot World War II Home Front Education Center would have exhibits, interpretive media, and research opportunities to make connections to the national story. To realize this concept, the National Park Service would commit to building and sustaining relationships with citizens, neighbors, cooperating partners, and other communities of interest.</p>
Alternative C	<p>Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park would provide visitors the opportunity to understand the multi-faceted American home front story at the World War II Home Front Education Center. This facility would contain a unique collection of oral histories, stories, and associated artifacts, and would host opportunities for cooperating partners to share their stories. The center would be a nationally recognized institution that would interpret the impacts on and legacy of the American home front effort during World War II. The NPS would involve other cultural and educational institutions in telling this rich story, and would assist in community efforts to preserve the exteriors of significant historic properties in Richmond.</p>

F.3 EXAMPLE OF POTENTIAL MANAGEMENT ZONES

SAGUARO NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT ZONES

	SENSITIVE ZONE	PRIMITIVE ZONE	SEMI-PRIMITIVE ZONE	NATURAL ZONE	SIGHTSEEING CORRIDOR ZONE	DEVELOPED ZONE
RESOURCE CONDITION						
Natural Resources	Natural resources would be maintained in pristine condition. Fragile and unique resources would be protected. Protecting the integrity of natural processes, including the conservation of biodiversity and the functioning of ecosystem processes, would be the highest management priority. Tolerance for resource modifications or degradation would be extremely low.	Natural resources would be maintained in pristine condition. Protecting the integrity of natural processes, including the conservation of biodiversity and the functioning of ecosystem processes, would be the highest management priority. Tolerance for resource modifications or degradation would be extremely low.	Natural resources would be maintained in excellent condition, approaching or matching the pristine nature of the primitive zone. Protecting the integrity of natural processes, including the conservation of biodiversity and the functioning of ecosystem processes, would be the highest management priority. Tolerance for resource modifications or degradation would be low.	Natural resources would be maintained in excellent to good condition. In some places resource conditions could exhibit the signs of human use. The sights and sounds of adjacent residential land development could be present. Tolerance for resource modifications or degradation would be low to moderate.	Natural resources could be highly modified and manipulated to accommodate and withstand maintenance and high levels of visitor use. Tolerance for resource modifications or degradation would be moderate to high.	Natural resources could be highly modified and manipulated to accommodate and withstand high levels of visitor use. Tolerance for resource modifications or degradation would be moderate to high.
Geologic Processes, Landforms and Soil	Geological processes and landforms would be maintained in a natural condition. Minimal soil erosion would be permitted due to	Geological processes and landforms would be maintained in a natural condition. Minimal soil erosion would be permitted due to low levels of use	Geologic processes and landforms would be maintained in a natural condition. Minor soil erosion would be permitted due to moderate levels of	Geological processes and landforms would be maintained in a natural condition. Minor to moderate soil erosion would be permitted due to moderate levels	Geologic processes and landforms could be somewhat modified to provide for a safe experience. Corridors would be planned and designed so that	Geologic processes and landforms could be highly altered to provide facilities for visitor use and park operations. Moderate soil erosion could be

	SENSITIVE ZONE	PRIMITIVE ZONE	SEMPRIMITIVE ZONE	NATURAL ZONE	SIGHTSEEING CORRIDOR ZONE	DEVELOPED ZONE
	extremely low levels of use.	and proper trail and facility design.	use and proper trail and facility design.	of use and proper trail and facility design.	landforms maintained a natural appearance. Minor soil erosion could be permitted along trail or road shoulders.	permitted due to high levels of visitor and administrative use.
Vegetation	Native vegetation communities and patterns would be maintained to the greatest extent possible. Plant communities would be monitored regularly, and invasions by nonnative species would be aggressively controlled.	Native vegetation communities and patterns would be maintained to the greatest extent possible. Plant communities would be monitored regularly, and invasions by nonnative species would be aggressively controlled.	Native vegetation communities and patterns would be maintained where possible. Invasion by nonnative plant species could be higher than in the primitive zone due to higher levels of visitor use. Invasions would be controlled where possible.	Native vegetation communities and patterns would be maintained where possible. Invasion by nonnative plant species could be higher than in the primitive zone due to higher levels of visitor use. Efforts would be made to detect, prevent, and control invasions of nonnative plants where possible.	Vegetation along trail or road corridors would be native species and could be modified to provide for safe, slow-speed travel. Vegetation management would strive to maintain natural appearances and density. Efforts would be made to detect, prevent, and control invasions of nonnative plants.	Appropriate native species would be used for landscaping around developed facilities. Efforts would be made to detect, prevent, and control invasions by nonnative plants.
Wildlife Habitat	Preserving and protecting sensitive resources, natural conditions, and habitat would be the highest priority in this zone. Habitats would be restored as nearly as possible.	Preservation of wildlife habitat would be a primary goal of this management zone. Natural conditions would be preserved, and altered habitats would be restored as nearly as possible.	Preservation of wildlife habitat would be a goal of this management zone. Natural conditions would be preserved, and altered habitats would be restored as nearly as possible.	Preservation of wildlife habitat would be a goal of this management zone. Natural conditions would be preserved, and altered habitats would be restored where possible.	Corridors would be managed to reduce impacts on wildlife, such as road kill and habitat fragmentation. Adverse impacts on wildlife would be mitigated using numerous techniques such as installing culverts for wildlife crossings, diverting	Impacts on wildlife and habitat would be eliminated using proper facility design and siting. Adverse effects of development on wildlife and habitat would be mitigated by minimizing the size of disturbances.

	SENSITIVE ZONE	PRIMITIVE ZONE	SEMPRIMITIVE ZONE	NATURAL ZONE	SIGHTSEEING CORRIDOR ZONE	DEVELOPED ZONE
					traffic to other routes, speed bumps.	
Sound and Lightscares:	Natural sounds would dominate. Distant urban sights and sounds could intrude at times. Habitats for sensitive and protected species would be free of intrusive noise.	Natural sounds and dark night skies would dominate. Distant urban sights and sounds could intrude at times. Habitats for sensitive and protected species would be free or nearly free of intrusive noise.	Natural sounds and dark night skies would be common. Nearby urban sights and sounds would intrude at times. Habitats for sensitive and protected species would be free or nearly free of intrusive noise.	Natural sounds and dark night skies would be common. Nearby urban sights and sounds would intrude.	Natural sounds and dark night skies could occur during low use periods. The sights and sounds of other park visitors would often be present. The timing, location, and duration of park operations that cause noise, such as landscaping activities, take resource needs and visitor enjoyment into account.	Natural sounds and dark night skies would not be expected in this zone. The sights and sounds of other park visitors would most often be present. The timing, location, and duration of park operations that cause noise, such as landscaping activities, take resource needs and visitor enjoyment into account.
Fire Management	Fire management would vary based on the vegetation that occurs in this zone. Arizona upland desert-scrub fire starts would be suppressed. Fires that start in desert grasslands or forested vegetation areas would be managed for resource protection and visitor safety.	Fire management would vary based on the vegetation that occurs in this zone. Arizona upland desert-scrub fire starts would be suppressed. Fire starts in forested vegetation areas would resume and continue the natural role in the ecosystem. Prescribed fire, would be used	Fire management would vary based on the vegetation that occurs in this zone. Arizona upland desert scrub fire starts would be suppressed. Fires that start in desert grasslands or forested vegetation would be managed for resource protection and visitor safety.	Fire management would vary based on the vegetation that occurs in this zone. Fires in Arizona upland desert scrub would be suppressed. Fires that start in desert grasslands or forested vegetation zones would be managed for resource protection and visitor safety.	Fire management would be intensive for vegetation along road corridors. Frequent patrols and surveillance would be used to reduce the risk of fire.	Fires management would be intensive to protect park facilities, visitors, and desert scrub vegetation communities.

	SENSITIVE ZONE	PRIMITIVE ZONE	SEMPRIMITIVE ZONE	NATURAL ZONE	SIGHTSEEING CORRIDOR ZONE	DEVELOPED ZONE
		where appropriate. Wildland fire use would be managed to maintain a natural fire regime, benefiting resources.				
VISITOR OPPORTUNITIES/EXPERIENCE						
Overall Visitor Experience	Visitors would have outstanding interpretive opportunities because access would be provided only on a ranger-led interpretive tour.	Visitors would have outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation, solitude, adventure, self-discovery, and self-directed learning.	Visitors would have opportunities for primitive recreation with some solitude, adventure, self-discovery, and self-directed learning.	Visitors would have easy access to a wide range of recreational activities with some opportunities for solitude, adventure, and self-discovery.	Visitors would enjoy a slow, safe, relaxing, meandering tour route for vehicles and bicycles. There would be multiple opportunities to stop along the route for sightseeing, wildlife viewing, picnicking, or interpretive opportunities.	Visitors of all ages and abilities would have opportunities to learn about park resources. Visitor comforts and basic needs would be met, and there would be numerous opportunities for programs and interactions with park staff.
Interaction with Resources	Visitors would be in close contact with the rich resources of the park. Natural sights and sounds would dominate the visitor experience.	Visitors would be in close contact with the rich resources of the park. Natural sights and sounds would dominate the visitor experience.	Visitors would be in close contact with the rich resources of the park. Natural sights and sounds could dominate; however, the sights and sounds of nearby urban communities could intrude.	Visitors would be in a natural setting, with opportunities for close contact with the rich resources of the park nearby. Natural sights and sounds could be present; however, the sights and sounds of other visitors and urban communities would intrude.	Visitors would primarily enjoy seeing resources and have opportunities for interaction with park resources. The sights and sounds of other visitors and urban communities would dominate.	Visitors would have some opportunities for interaction with park resources. The sights and sounds of other visitors would dominate.
Interpretation/Education/Orientation	Interpretation and education would be provided on ranger-led tours.	Interpretation and education opportunities would be minimal	Interpretation and education opportunities would be moderate and	Interpretation and education opportunities would be moderate and	Interpretation and education opportunities would be moderate, includ-	Interpretation and education opportunities would be extensive, includ-

	SENSITIVE ZONE	PRIMITIVE ZONE	SEMIPRIMITIVE ZONE	NATURAL ZONE	SIGHTSEEING CORRIDOR ZONE	DEVELOPED ZONE
		and include brochures, wayside exhibits, and interpretive signs primarily for visitor safety. Ranger-led tours could be provided.	include brochures, wayside exhibits, and interpretive signs. Ranger-led tours could be appropriate. Direction and safety signs would be present.	include brochures, wayside exhibits, interpretive signs, or nature trails. Ranger-led programs would be appropriate. Direction and safety signs would be present.	ing scenic overlooks, wayside exhibits, or nature trails. Direction and safety signs would be present.	ing orientation, slide shows, exhibits, books. Nature trails with wayside exhibits and interpretive signs could be present. Ranger-led programs would be present.
Use Levels/Density/Encounters	Visitation levels would be extremely low. Most opportunities would be in small guided tour groups. Encounters with park staff and other visitors would be high.	Visitation levels would be low. Encounters with park staff and other visitors along trails would generally be infrequent due to the dispersed nature of the experience. Encounters with a few other visitors in backcountry campsites in the Rincon Mountain District would be expected.	Visitation levels would be moderate. Encounters with park staff and other visitors on trails would generally be moderate due to the dispersed nature of the experience. Encounters with other visitors would be high during peak use and at entry points or points of interest.	Visitation levels would be moderate. Encounters with park staff and other visitors on trails would be generally moderate due to the dispersed nature of the experience. Encounters with other visitors would be high during peak use and at entry points or points of interest.	Visitation levels would be moderate to high. Encounters with other visitors would generally be frequent, particularly at pull-offs, overlooks, interpretive exhibits, and waysides.	Visitation levels would be extremely high. Encounters with other visitors and park staff would be routine.
Activities	Activities would be ranger-led walks or hikes. This zone would be for day use only.	Activities would include backpacking, hiking, horseback riding, running, and viewing flora, fauna, and night skies. Backcountry camping would be permitted in the Rincon Mountain District.	Activities would include hiking, horseback riding, running, and viewing flora and fauna. This zone would be for day use only. Visitors would be required to stay on trails.	Activities would include hiking, horseback riding, running, biking, and viewing flora and fauna. This zone would be for day use only. Visitors would be required to stay on trails.	Activities would include motorized touring, sightseeing, bicycling, running, walking, dog walking, and specifically permitted activities (e.g., organized runs). This zone would be for day use.	Activities would include picnicking, running, walking, biking, wildlife viewing, dog walking, and interpretive and educational programs. Visitors would use this zone for day use only.

	SENSITIVE ZONE	PRIMITIVE ZONE	SEMPRIMITIVE ZONE	NATURAL ZONE	SIGHTSEEING CORRIDOR ZONE	DEVELOPED ZONE
		This zone would be for day use only except for over-night camping in the Rincon Mountain District. Visitors would be required to stay on trails; some opportunities would exist for off-trail travel above 4,500 feet.			Visitors would be required to stay on trails or roads.	Visitors would be required to stay on trails and roads.
Skills, Risk, Time Required	Visitors would need a moderate to high level of physical ability. Time commitment would be a few hours to tour this zone.	Visitors would need considerable physical endurance and ability. An in-depth knowledge of outdoor skills and being totally self-sufficient would be required. Time commitment could be several hours to several days to experience this zone.	Visitors would need an average level of physical ability. A moderate knowledge of outdoor skills and being relatively self-sufficient would be recommended. Time commitment could be moderate (<4 hours) to experience this zone.	Visitors would need an average level of physical ability. A moderate knowledge of outdoor skills and being relatively self-sufficient would be recommended. Time commitment could be moderate (<4 hours) to experience this zone.	Visitors of all levels of physical ability could enjoy this zone. Knowledge of outdoor skills and self-sufficiency would not be needed. Time commitment could be 1 to 2 hours to experience this zone.	Visitors of all levels of physical ability could enjoy this zone. Knowledge of outdoor skills and self-sufficiency would not be needed. Time commitment would vary, depending on information or services desired.
LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT						
Type/Character of Access Routes	Absolutely essential natural trails and signs for visitor and staff safety.	A limited number of designated natural surface trails.	A low to moderate number of designated natural surface trails.	A moderate number of natural surface and paved trails.	A highly developed trail/road corridor with paved and unpaved surfaces.	A highly developed trail/road area with paved and unpaved surfaces.
Amount and Character of Signs	There would be no interpretive signs.	Minimal directional and safety signs would be permitted.	Minimal directional and safety signs would be permitted.	Directional, safety, and interpretive signs would be permitted.	Regulatory, directional, safety, and interpretive signs would be permitted.	Regulatory, directional, safety, and interpretive signs would be permitted.
Trail Type (see appendix E for definitions)	Trail type C could be developed. Light use.	Trail type C could be developed. Light to moderate	Trail types B and C could be developed.	Trail types A and B could be developed.	Trail types A and B could be developed.	Trail types A and B could be developed.

	SENSITIVE ZONE	PRIMITIVE ZONE	SEMPRIMITIVE ZONE	NATURAL ZONE	SIGHTSEEING CORRIDOR ZONE	DEVELOPED ZONE
	High skills needed. Unpaved surfaces, natural materials, moderate rock or root protrusions.	use. Intermediate to high skills needed. Unpaved surfaces, natural materials, moderate rock or root protrusions.	Heavy to light use. Beginner to high skills needed. Unpaved surfaces, natural materials, moderate to occasional rock or root protrusions.	Heavy use. ADA accessible, minimal skills needed. Paved and unpaved surfaces, none to moderate rock or root protrusions.	Heavy use. ADA accessible, minimal skills needed. Paved and unpaved surfaces, none to moderate rock or root protrusions.	Heavy use. ADA accessible, minimal skills needed. Paved and unpaved surfaces, none to moderate rock or root protrusions.
Types of Facilities	No facility development other than what might be needed for resource protection and visitor safety. Any development footprint would be the minimum required to meet the needs of resource protection and visitor safety.	Facilities could include a few designated, natural surface trails and horse hitching rails. Support facilities may be permitted if determined necessary to support preservation of resource values. In the Rincon Mountain District only, facilities could include a small number of designated back-country campsites with associated pit toilets, fire rings, and food storage containers. This zone will have the smallest footprint for any new or existing facilities (the minimum size needed to protect resources and meet health, safety and visitor use requirements).	Facilities could include designated, natural surface trails, and horse hitching rails. Support facilities may be permitted if determined necessary to support preservation of resource values. The footprint of any new or existing facilities will be the minimum size needed to protect resources and meet health, safety and visitor use requirements. Some minor changes might be permitted when necessary to provide for trails, pit toilets, and other minimal visitor facilities.	Facilities could include designated, natural and paved surface trails, and horse hitching rails. Facilities could include shade ramadas, rest-rooms, benches, and drinking fountains. The footprint of any new or existing facilities would be the minimum size to meet health, safety, and visitor use requirements. Some moderate changes might be permitted when necessary to provide for trails, and other minimal visitor facilities.	Facilities could include designated, natural and paved surface trails, pull-outs, wayside exhibits, interpretive trails, and trailheads. The footprint of any new or existing facilities would be determined based on the size required to meet health, safety, visitor use, and administrative needs.	Visitor facilities could include visitor centers, fee/entrance kiosks/stations, trailheads, picnic areas, wayside exhibits, and parking areas. Administrative facilities could include maintenance, headquarter operations, parking areas, and employee housing. The footprint of any new facilities would be determined based on the size required to meet health, safety, visitor use, and administrative needs.

	SENSITIVE ZONE	PRIMITIVE ZONE	SEMPRIMITIVE ZONE	NATURAL ZONE	SIGHTSEEING CORRIDOR ZONE	DEVELOPED ZONE
MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES						
Resource Management and Visitor Protection Activities	Management activities would include research and monitoring activities, wild fire suppression, wild land fire use, and prescribed fire operations, with limited staff intervention for resource protection.	Management activities could include research, wild fire suppression, wild land fire use, and prescribed fire operations, resource management, and backcountry patrols.	Management activities could include research, wild land fire suppression operations, resource management, and backcountry patrols.	Management activities could include research, resource management, and backcountry patrol.	Management activities could include road patrol, resource impact mitigation, and interpretive and educational activities/services.	Management activities could include road patrol, resource impact mitigation, and interpretive and educational activities/services.
Visitor Management	No physical controls (fences, barriers) would be placed on visitors. A high degree of regulatory controls (ranger-led tours) would be placed on visitor movement and access.	A low degree of physical controls (fences, barriers, designated trails) would be placed on visitor movement and access. Regulatory controls (e.g., no off-trail travel below 4,500 feet, group size and length-of-stay limits) could be used to manage visitors for safety and resource protection.	A low degree of physical controls (fences, barriers, designated trails) would be placed on visitor movement and access. Regulatory controls (e.g., no off-trail travel below 4,500 feet, group size) could be used to manage visitors for safety and resource protection.	A low degree of physical controls (e.g., fencing, barriers) would be placed on visitor movement and access. Regulatory controls (e.g., no off-trail travel below 4,500 feet) could be placed on visitor movement and access.	A moderate degree of physical controls (e.g., fencing, barriers) would be placed on visitor movement and access. Regulatory controls (e.g., no speeding) would be placed on visitor movement and access.	A high degree of physical controls (e.g., fencing, barriers) would be placed on visitor movement and access. Regulatory controls (e.g., no off-trail hiking) would be used for visitor movement and access.
TRAIL TYPES (see appendix E))	C	C	B, C	A, B	A, B	A, B

CULTURAL RESOURCES — PARKWIDE MANAGEMENT ZONE

Resource Condition	Visitor Experience	Level of Management and Facilities
<p>Archeological resources, historic structures, cultural landscapes, and ethnographic resources as possible traditional cultural properties would be identified, evaluated for national register eligibility, protected, and preserved unless it is determined through appropriate environmental analysis and consultations with the Arizona state historic preservation officer, Native American tribes, and other interested parties that disturbance is unavoidable. If significant resources must be disturbed, adequate mitigation would be undertaken beforehand. The park would continue to consult with associated American Indian tribes to identify ethnographic resources in order to develop and accomplish programs in a way that respects the beliefs, traditions, and other cultural values of the Indians who have ancestral ties to park lands.</p>	<p>Visitors would have opportunities to learn about and see the cultural resources of the park. These resources might include structures, landscapes, archeological sites, rock art, or historic districts. Visitor "discovery" sites might be enhanced with interpretive signs.</p>	<p>Inventories will be conducted to identify and evaluate cultural resources and nominate appropriate sites to the National Register of Historic Places. Monitoring sensitive cultural resources, such as historic structures, prehistoric rock art, and village sites and rock shelters, might result in documentation, stabilization, or hazard abatement. Required compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act would be met for all undertakings. Some historic structures might be adapted to accommodate visitor or administrative uses.</p>

F.4 EXAMPLE OF AREA-SPECIFIC DESIRED CONDITIONS AND NEEDED CHANGES

Pictured Rocks NL GMP Process

Example of Changes Tables				
Management Prescription	Location/Rationale	Desired Conditions	Existing Conditions and Facilities	Changes
Orientation / History	Grand Marais Area—(East end) orientation/ interpretation at entrance to the park in an area already used for historic farm interpretation. National Register-eligible coast guard buildings	Visitors are well oriented before they experience the park and are able to obtain backcountry permits at the east end.	Small adaptively used farmhouse used for visitor contact, farm fields and orchards, barn used for storage, permanent park staff residence. Maritime museums in Grand Marais. Staff housing at Coast Guard Point.	Allow fields to follow natural succession.
Casual Recreation	East Entrance — Ease of access to east end facilities/attractions.	Continue current access and facilities (except see Grand Sable Lake--primitive prescription for Grand Sable Lake)	Moderate to high-density day use area. Grand Sable Lake launch ramp, cross-country ski trail, North Country National Scenic Trail. Grand Sable Lake Picnic areas and overlook. Parking areas vault toilet and water.	None
Casual Recreation	Log Slide — Ease of access to a popular feature.	Continue to allow current access and activities.	Parking, picnicking, cultural site, overlook, interpretive waysides and trail, North Country National Scenic Trail, vault toilet and water.	None
Casual Recreation	Hurricane River Campground — Provides a drive in camping experience near the lakeshore.	Protect local Hurricane River watershed, including water quality and wetlands. Provide adequate day use parking for current uses. Reduce conflicts between day use and campground use.	Drive-in campgrounds with picnic areas, water and vault toilets, North Country National Scenic Trail. Parking for day use (beach and fishing).	Relocate, design and construct another loop of Hurricane River campground (layout/location, entrance road, day use) to replace 11 sites removed from lower loop to protect wetlands.
Casual Recreation	Twelvemile Beach Campground — Provides a drive in camping experience near the lakeshore.	Continue to provide appropriate camping opportunity near the lakeshore.	Drive-in campground with picnic areas, water and vault toilets, North Country National Scenic Trail.	None
Casual Recreation	Miners Falls — Provides easy access to a popular attraction.	Provide handicap accessibility.	Parking, trail, vault toilets, picnic area, trail to overlooks.	Make trail to upper overlook handicap accessible.

Example of Changes Tables				
Management Prescription	Location/Rationale	Desired Conditions	Existing Conditions and Facilities	Changes
Casual Recreation	Miners Castle and Beach — Provides easy access to a popular natural feature and to the lakeshore.	Protect archeological site and protect river corridor/water quality.	Visitor contact station, picnicking, Miners Castle and beach parking, interpretive waysides, North Country National Scenic Trail, comfort station, and overlooks.	Protect archeological site and river corridor from erosion. Study needed to document problems and recommend actions.
Primitive	Grand Sable Lake — Protect Grand Sable Lake watershed and tributaries, protect threatened or endangered species habitat.	Protect Grand Sable Lake (and tributaries) water quality. Timber management and resource extraction standards are consistent with high water quality in the Inland Buffer Zone.	Motorized use (50 hp limit) on lake.	No motorized use on Grand Sable Lake. Develop standards for Inland Buffer Zone timber and mineral extraction.
Primitive	Hurricane River/Sullivan Creek, Sevenmile Creek, Beaver Basin, Chapel / Mosquito Basin, and Miners River — Watershed protection.	Protect water quality of lakes and streams in these watersheds. Timber management and resource extraction standards are consistent with high water quality in the Inland Buffer Zone.	North Country National Scenic Trail and other trails, roads, parking, campgrounds, motorized boating on Beaver Lake (10 hp limit). Timber harvest in Inland Buffer Zone. Some road closures in Sevenmile creek and Chapel areas.	Shoreline Zone: No motorized use on Beaver Lake. Roads removed and rehabilitated. Inland Buffer Zone: Develop standards for Inland Buffer Zone timber and mineral extraction. Additional land purchase may be required for watershed protection.

F.5 EXAMPLES OF ACTIVITIES AND DEVELOPMENTS TO CONSIDER IN MANAGEMENT ZONES

Draft Little River Canyon NPre Management Zoning Table

	Park Support Zone	Visitor Services Zone	Sensitive Resource Zone	Recreation Zone	Semi-Primitive Recreation Zone
TYPES OF VISITOR ACTIVITIES					
ORV		X		X	
Backpacking (overnight)				X	X
Barbecuing		X		X	X
Bathing/Washing		X			
Camping		X		X	X
Cycling		X		X	X
Dog walking		X	X (limited)	X	X
Fishing				X	X
Group interpretation (localized programs)		X		X	X
Guided tours		X	X	X	X
Hiking – day		X	X (limited)	X	X
Horseback riding		X (limited)		X	X
Hunting				X	X
Kayaking/Canoeing			X	X	X
Motor touring		X		X	

F.5. Examples of Activities and Developments to Consider in Management Zones

	Park Support Zone	Visitor Services Zone	Sensitive Resource Zone	Recreation Zone	Semi-Primitive Recreation Zone
Motorized boating					
Mountain biking		X		X	X
Nature viewing		X	X	X	X
Park orientation		X		X	X
Picnicking		X		X	X
Recreational games		X		X	X
Repelling		X		X	X
Rock climbing		X		X	X
Running		X	X	X	X
Scenic viewing		X	X (limited)	X	X
Scientific research (by permit)	X	X	X	X	X
Scuba diving				X	X
Solitary experience			X	X	X
Sunbathing		X		X	X
Swimming		X (DSP pool)		X	X
Trapping				X	X
TYPES OF FACILITIES AND DEVELOPMENT					
BBQ facilities	X	X		X	
Boardwalks/Footbridges		X	X	X	X
Comfort station (restrooms)	X	X		X	
Concession facilities		X			
Dedicated hiking trails			X	X	X
Dedicated horse-use trails				X	X
Dedicated mountain bike trails				X	X
Developed campgrounds		X			
Fire facility	X				
Game check-in station		X		X	
Gauging station	X	X	X	X	X
Group program areas		X		X	
Group shelters		X		X	
Hardened trails		X		X	
Headquarters	X	X			
Kiosk		X		X	X
Maintenance buildings	X	X			
Natural-surfaced trails		X	X	X	X
Overlooks		X		X	
Paved parking lots	X	X		X	
Paved roads	X	X		X	
Picnic pavilion	X	X		X	
Picnic tables	X	X		X	
Primitive campsites				X	X
Primitive horse campsites				X	X
Ranger station/offices	X	X			
Showers	X	X			
Signs	X	X	X	X	X
Unpaved parking		X		X	X
Unpaved roads		X	X	X	
Vault/pit toilets		X		X	
Visitor center		X			
Visitor contact station		X			
Wayside exhibits		X	X	X	X
Weather station				X	X
Wildlife openings				X	X

Draft Virgin Islands NP Management Zoning Table

Category	Visitor Contact and Operations Zone	Recreation Zone	Nature and Heritage Discovery Zone	Resource Protection Zone
TYPES OF ACTIVITIES				
Day hiking	•	•	•	•
Biking	•		•	Existing Roads and in Designated Areas
Kitesurfing (non-commercial) outside mooring area	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	•
Picnicking	•	•	•	•
Nature observation	•	•	•	•
Fishing in Accordance with Regulations		•	•	•
Scientific Research	•	•	•	•
Boating, Kayaking, Wind Surfing, Surfing	•	•	Not Applicable	•
Sunbathing	•	•	•	•
Swimming	•	•	Not Applicable	•
Snorkeling	•	•	Not Applicable	•
Scuba Diving / SNUBA	•	•	Not Applicable	•
Propelled Submersible Devices				
Waterskiing, Personal Watercraft				
Camping	•	•		
Cultural Resource Observation	•	•	•	•
Interpretive Walks and Talks	•	•	•	•
Overnight Stays on Vessels	•	•		
TYPES OF FACILITIES / DEVELOPMENT				
Trails	•	•	•	•
Underwater Trail		•		
Visitor and Administrative Facilities	•	•	•	
Parking areas	•	•	•	•
Picnic areas	•	•	•	
Moorings		•	Not Applicable	•
Moorings - Vessels Greater Than 60 ft		•		
Comfort Stations	•	•	•	•
Maintenance Facilities	•			
Limited Maintenance/Ranger Support Facilities		•	•	
Roads	•		Existing or Improve Existing Only	Existing or Improve Existing Only
Playground	•			
NPS Housing	•	Existing Only	Existing Only	Existing Only
Concessionaire Facilities	•	•	•	
Seaplane Launch/Landing Area				
Boat Launch / Day Use	•	•		

Category	Visitor Contact and Operations Zone	Recreation Zone	Nature and Heritage Discovery Zone	Resource Protection Zone
Trailer Parking				
Marine Facility	•	•		
Pump-out Facility	•	•		
Dock	•		•	
Signage	•	•	•	•
Ranger Station	•	•		
Museum / Env. Heritage Center	•	•	•	
Visitor Contact Station	•	•	•	
Campground, Lodge	•	•		
Kiosks	•	•	•	•

• Indicates activity or facility is appropriate in zone identified.

Notes: