

CHAPTER 2



THE PLAN

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Under this approved plan, management emphasis will be on protecting resources while improving the visitor experience. This will be accomplished by accommodating visitor use, providing sustainable access through mass transit, and concentrating improved educational and recreational opportunities in developed areas of the park.

Management activities will use methods to minimize adverse effects on park resources to the extent possible. Natural processes will be promoted, and some previously disturbed areas, such as the Olympic Hot Springs, will be restored. In addition, this approved plan includes seeking partnership opportunities, where appropriate, with other federal, tribal, state, and private partners in the region to address watershed issues and develop resource protection strategies.

Trails, campgrounds, and related facilities will be kept at approximately their current levels, but may be modified for resource protection, restoration, management of hazardous tree conditions, or enhancing visitor experience, or to address increased visitation. Some frontcountry trails will be modified for universal accessibility.

Road access will be maintained to existing frontcountry areas, but roads may be modified or relocated for resource protection, river restoration, and/or to maintain vehicular access. Wilderness boundaries may be adjusted along roads to allow continued road access into the park; however, there will be no net loss of wilderness acreage. Seasonal transit systems will be studied for the Hurricane Ridge, Sol Duc, and Hoh areas of the park.



Olympic National Park will provide a variety of educational opportunities with facility-based contacts and self-guiding activities. More web-based education will be provided. Education programs will be coordinated with partners and will focus on improving the understanding of the park's natural and cultural resources, biodiversity, research, wilderness, and recreational and visitor opportunities. Visitor education and interpretation facilities will be retained, but may be relocated, reconstructed, or moved to areas within or outside the park to protect resources and provide improved visitor opportunities. The National Park Service will partner with outside agencies and tribes to develop opportunities for regional education and interpretation.



This approved plan includes boundary adjustments in three areas of Olympic National Park – Lake Crescent, Queets, and Ozette. Boundary adjustments are necessary for the National Park Service to have as much flexibility as possible to fulfill the mandate of the National Park Service Organic Act for the protection of park resources. This will be accomplished through a combination of acquisition through willing sellers, easements, and donations.

Congressional legislation will be required to modify the park boundaries, and to obtain funding to purchase land from willing sellers and facilitate land exchanges. The National Park Service will recommend that legislation required to implement these boundary changes includes a provision that the proposed boundary adjustments will not be formally established until after lands are acquired through the willing-seller, exchange, or donation process.

Partnering with the Forest Service and Washington Department of Natural Resources for land exchanges is included in the *Final General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement*. Other resource stewardship opportunities will be explored with private and government entities, on a voluntary basis, to protect fisheries and area resources. The National Park Service will continue to work with the state of Washington to seek opportunities for exchanging the state's mineral rights within the park.

A wilderness management plan will be prepared to guide future management of wilderness within the park. The wilderness plan will designate subzones with

a range of visitor experiences, including, but not limited to, wilderness trail, primitive wilderness, and primeval wilderness.

Where historic structures or cultural landscapes have been included within designated wilderness, they will be protected and maintained using methods consistent with the preservation of wilderness character and values, and cultural resource requirements.

Structures and cultural landscapes listed or eligible for listing on the national register will be preserved and rehabilitated to retain a high degree of integrity. Some historic structures in frontcountry areas may be adaptively reused to achieve preservation and/or administrative objectives.



The park staff will develop a strategy for the maintenance and preservation of historic structures using the existing List of Classified Structures and ongoing cultural resource assessments of condition and history.

Specific elements included in this approved plan are the following.

ACCESS

- Retain road access to existing developed areas using methods that minimize adverse effects on river processes and aquatic habitats, to the extent possible. The park will work with area partners, including tribes, federal, state, and county agencies, and others, to coordinate access, road relocations, and to develop restoration plans for at-risk river systems including, but not limited to, the Queets, Quinault, and Hoh rivers.

- Work directly with area partners, including tribes and federal, state, and county road management agencies when emergency situations occur to fully evaluate the potential impact of the proposal. Consider tribal views in the decision-making process.
- Provide year-round road access to Hurricane Ridge and Heart O' the Hills, as much as practicable; the winter operations schedule will be used to allow continued road access for private vehicles on weekends from late fall to early spring, depending upon weather conditions and safety. Alternative transit opportunities will be explored.
- Provide seasonal road access, adjusted depending on weather conditions, to Obstruction Point, Boulder Creek trailhead, Whiskey Bend, Sol Duc, Staircase, Dosewallips, and Deer Park.
- Retain year-round road access to Ozette. Retain and define the parking area at Ozette to prevent or reduce adjacent resource damage.
- Maintain existing access rights for private property owners at Lake Ozette.
- Retain the last 0.5 mile of road to Rialto Beach unless it is lost to a catastrophic event, such as a tsunami, and reconstruction is infeasible due to topography, altered conditions, or an unacceptable cost of replacement. If that occurs, construct a new parking-trailhead area and restore access by a frontcountry accessible trail.
- Partner with the Quileute Tribe to provide boat or canoe service from Mora to La Push.
- Evaluate roads located within floodplains at Hoh, Queets, and Quinalt and conduct river reach and other analyses to determine if roads or road segments can be relocated out of the floodplain and the floodplains restored to natural conditions. If such road relocations entail wilderness boundary adjustments, Congressional legislation will be required (with a goal of no net loss of wilderness acreage parkwide, wilderness will need to be added elsewhere).
- Conduct a risk assessment study, in cooperation with the Washington State Department of Transportation, for Highway 101 along the coastal portion of the park to identify at-risk portions of the highway and determine suitable areas for reroutes or road relocations. Maintain visitor access to the coastal facilities and features. Provide opportunities for bicycling and pedestrian use in the developed area at Kalaloch.
- Develop a plan for the Queets area of the park to address long-term access options and options for facility removal or relocation.
- Seek options to redesign or relocate the Finley Creek Bridge, including moving and/or redesigning the North Shore Road. This may require the adjustment of the wilderness boundary (Congressional legislation with no net loss of wilderness acreage will be required), and added protective measures for the historic resources in the area.

TRANSIT SYSTEMS

- Coordinate connections with regional multimodal transit providers to improve access. Determine through transportation studies if selected areas (Hurricane Ridge, Sol Duc, Hoh, and Kalaloch) can accommodate alternative transit opportunities.
- Explore options for connecting park transit to the regional visitor and transit center in Port Angeles, in cooperation with local agencies.

PARK FACILITIES AND RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

- Retain park facilities, including visitor centers, campgrounds, and concessioner-operated facilities; some facilities and campgrounds may be modified or relocated to protect resources, minimize adverse effects on river processes and aquatic and riparian habitats to the extent possible, or for improved sustainability. Some facilities will be improved.
- Retain centralized administrative facilities and operation functions at park headquarters in Port Angeles and expand as necessary to meet the need.
- Improve and expand the visitor contact area at the existing park visitor center in Port Angeles.
- Retain the Heart O' the Hills campground.
- Redesign and improve existing visitor facilities at Hurricane Ridge to improve visitor services and accommodate alternative transit, improve circulation, and eliminate user conflicts.
- Encourage cross-country skiing and snowshoeing at Hurricane Ridge and allow grooming to continue at current levels.
- Explore opportunities for primitive camping within the Elwha drainage at the Lake Mills site after dam removal.
- Rehabilitate the campground at the Olympic Hot Springs area. Remove and rehabilitate some sites and retain some sites to continue to provide camping opportunities for backpackers.
- Rehabilitate the visitor constructed pools at the Olympic Hot Springs. Complete a site plan to restore the hot springs to a more natural condition and to prevent further environmental damage.
- Relocate and/or expand slightly the current size and/or function of park facilities (e.g., campground and park operations area) at Sol Duc.
- Allow motorized and nonmotorized boating opportunities on Lake Crescent and Ozette Lake. On Ozette Lake, boating may be regulated or zoning implemented to provide a range of opportunities.

- Redesign and/or relocate the Ozette campground as necessary to protect shoreline habitat. Close Swan Bay to camping and allow overnight parking through a permit system. Explore additional locations for a drive-in campground. Encourage camping opportunities outside the park at Ozette. Continue to allow day use opportunities at Swan Bay and Rayonier Landing. No camping will be allowed at these locations.
- Conduct a feasibility study to determine if the Hoh Rain Forest Visitor Center should be retained and improved in place, or relocated.
- Retain the campground facilities at the Hoh at its current location, as feasible. Sites may be relocated or modified based on river movements.
- Improve the visitor information station at Kalaloch and on the coastal portion of the park. Conduct a feasibility study to determine the options for the replacement and relocation of the visitor information station at Kalaloch.
- Retain the campground facilities at Kalaloch and South Beach, but sites or facilities may be moved outside the active coastal erosion zone.
- Provide opportunities and support facilities for sport fishing at the Queets.
- Retain existing visitor facilities at Quinault. Expand and/or relocate visitor and administrative facilities. Retain frontcountry camping opportunities at Quinault, but encourage partnerships with the Forest Service, tribes, and the local communities to provide additional visitor orientation, education, camping, and other recreational opportunities outside the park.
- Retain the existing facilities at Staircase, with minor improvements as necessary. Work with other agencies, tribes, and other partners to develop additional camping opportunities outside the park boundary.
- Retain the existing facilities at Dosewallips and Deer Park, and open the ranger station and campground seasonally at these locations.



CONCESSION-OPERATED FACILITIES

- Retain the downhill ski facilities at Hurricane Ridge. Improvements to the facilities may be allowed, but no area expansion will be authorized, and use at the downhill ski facilities will not exceed the 2003/2004 average daily operating levels.

- Retain existing facilities at Lake Crescent at Barnes Point, Log Cabin, and Fairholme. Improve or modify these facilities as necessary to enhance shoreline protection. Encourage a longer lodging season.
- Retain existing facilities at Sol Duc. Adjust the season of operation depending on economic feasibility, weather conditions, and protection of the geothermal resource and adjacent natural resources.
- Conduct a feasibility study to consider potential sites for the relocation of Kalaloch Lodge, cabins, and related facilities. Relocate Kalaloch Lodge and related facilities in phases outside the active coastal erosion zone.

TRAILS

- Retain and improve existing frontcountry trails. Develop or improve existing frontcountry trails to universally accessible standards at Hurricane Ridge, Lake Crescent, Sol Duc, Ozette, Hoh, and Kalaloch. Improve frontcountry trails near the park visitor centers and connect trails to regional trail networks and the local community. Rehabilitate unwanted paths, social trails, and way trails.
- Improve or relocate trailhead parking at the Boulder Creek trailhead in the Elwha. Develop trailhead and wayside exhibits at the Elwha to provide visitors with information on the area's natural and cultural resources.
- Rehabilitate the Boulder Creek trail to provide access for hikers and horseback riders, using methods that minimize adverse effects on river processes and aquatic riparian habitats, to the extent possible.
- Explore opportunities for additional hiking trails within the Elwha drainage at the Lake Mills site.
- Retain parking and trail access to the Big Cedar tree.
- Retain the existing frontcountry trail system at Quinault, and maintain the accessible trail at the Kestner Homestead.
- Replace the bridge at the Staircase Rapids to complete the loop trail.
- Minimum requirement methods and tools are used for trails management in wilderness.



PARTNERSHIPS AND COORDINATION

- Develop partnerships with area agencies, tribes, local communities, and others to expand educational opportunities, visitor services, and to improve coordination and cooperation.

LANDS

- After the completion of the dam removal phase of the Elwha River, determine the disposition of Elwha project lands outside the park boundary in accordance with the Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act of October 24, 1992 (PL 102-495), to ensure the long-term protection of river and fisheries values.
- Update the park's land protection plan. The land protection plan will address resource protection, shoreline use (at Lake Crescent, Ozette Lake, and Lake Quinault), visitor use, and operational needs within a priority context.

BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS

- Modify the park boundary in three areas—Lake Crescent, Queets, and Ozette—through a combination of acquisition through willing sellers, easements, and donations. Congressional authorizing legislation will be required to modify the boundaries of the park and to obtain funding to purchase lands from willing sellers and to facilitate land exchanges. The National Park Service will recommend that the legislation required to implement these boundary changes include a provision that the proposed boundary adjustments will not be formally established until after lands are acquired through the willing-seller, exchange, or donation process.
- Seek land exchanges, partnerships and develop protective strategies in coordination with the Washington Department of Natural Resources and the Forest Service for their lands within the adjusted boundaries. Work with the state of Washington and seek opportunities for exchanging its mineral rights within the park.

MANAGEMENT ZONING

- Overlay five management zones on the park, including three frontcountry zones: Development, Day Use, and Low Use; one special zone: Intertidal Reserve; and the wilderness zone. These zones are identified based on desired natural and cultural resource conditions or character, visitor opportunities, and appropriate facilities.

WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT

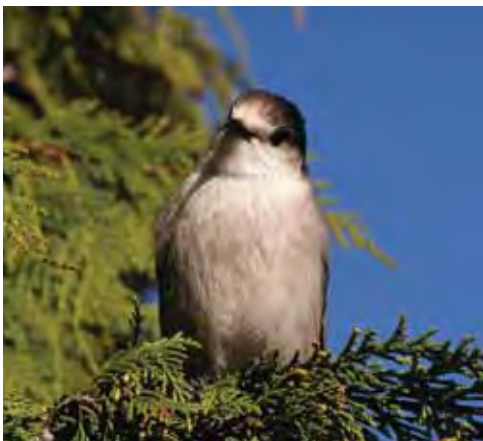
- Develop a wilderness management plan that will include designating wilderness subzones with a range of visitor experiences, including, but not limited to: Wilderness Trail, Primitive Wilderness, and Primeval Wilderness.
- As part of the wilderness management plan process, conduct wilderness eligibility studies for the area north of the Spruce Railroad trail at Lake Crescent, Ozette Lake, and other areas not previously studied for wilderness eligibility.
- Retain existing wilderness trailheads.
- Ensure minimum requirement methods and tools are determined in advance for all programs and project work necessary to be undertaken for managing Olympic National Park wilderness.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

- Adaptively reuse historic districts at Kestner, North Fork, and Graves Creek for visitor education and park operations.
- Protect and maintain cultural resources that have been included in wilderness in accordance with the pertinent laws and policies governing cultural resources using management methods that are consistent with the preservation of wilderness character and values.

WILDLIFE

- Seek partnerships to protect elk and fisher habitat and fisheries within and outside the park boundary.



MANAGEMENT ZONES

This approved plan establishes five management zones in the park, including three frontcountry zones (development, day use, and low use); an intertidal reserve zone; and the wilderness zone. These zones form the basis of the plan based on desired natural and cultural resource conditions or character, visitor opportunities, and appropriate facilities.

Table 1 presents descriptions of each zone adopted in this plan. The maps include specific descriptions of the components of this plan. The plan management zone maps begin on page 67.



TABLE 1. MANAGEMENT ZONES

	Frontcountry Zones			Special Zone	Wilderness Zone		
Topic	Development Zone	Day Use Zone	Low Use Zone	Intertidal Reserve Zone	Wilderness Trail Zone	Primitive Wilderness Zone	Primeval Wilderness Zone
ZONE CONCEPT	Concentrated visitor service facilities, overnight lodging, developed campgrounds (with basic amenities such as flush toilets, and cold running water), and park operational facilities will be accommodated. Road access is via unpaved or paved road.	High to moderate levels of day use will be accommodated. No campgrounds or overnight lodging will be accommodated. Road access is via unpaved or paved road.	Low levels of day use and a range of less-developed camping opportunities (generally fewer sites than in the development zone, no or limited potable water, and vault toilets) in less-developed areas will be accommodated. No overnight lodging will be provided. Some areas will be accessible by paved or unpaved roads, but some may be areas without roads.	The park's intertidal area (the coastal area between high and low tides) is an ecologically critical area that sustains diverse assemblages of plant and animal life, and a rich array of habitats. Selected coastal and intertidal areas within the park will be designated as intertidal reserve zones to protect these highly diverse communities. Protective measures will include mandatory no harvest zones to preserve seed sources. Nothing in this designation affects tribal treaty rights.	Resources will be protected while providing access by trails and related facilities (i.e., bridges and boardwalks) to park wilderness. Camping at designated sites will be accommodated. Many trails will be maintained for pack or riding stock, but stock will not be allowed in some areas.	Resources will be protected, and primitive recreational opportunities with fewer maintained trails than the wilderness trail zone will be provided. This zone will include the less-developed and more primitive trails. Camping will be accommodated at designated sites or on durable surfaces. Pack or riding stock will not be allowed.	Preserving wilderness resources and character will take precedence; large trail-less areas and opportunities for unconfined, primitive recreation will be preserved. There will be no maintained trails and no designated campsites. Access or use may be restricted or limited for resource protection. Pack or riding stock will not be allowed.

Topic	Frontcountry Zones				Wilderness Zone		
	Development Zone	Day Use Zone	Low Use Zone	Special Zone	Wilderness Trail Zone	Primitive Wilderness Zone	Primeval Wilderness Zone
DESIRED NATURAL RESOURCE CONDITIONS	Natural resources may be highly modified for visitor access, services, recreation, and park operations or residential use in portions of this zone in ways that harmonize with park settings.	Natural resources may be highly modified for road corridors providing visitor access, and slightly modified for recreation, visitor services (i.e., trails, picnic areas, and educational facilities), but in ways that harmonize with the natural environment and/or park settings.	Natural resources may be modified for visitor access, recreation, and visitor services, but in ways that harmonize with the natural environment.	Natural resources will not be modified. Wilderness visitation in the intertidal reserves will be managed to ensure resource protection.	Natural resources may be slightly modified for visitor use, administrative use, recreational access, and research. There may be slight disruptions to the natural systems.	Natural resources may be minimally modified for visitor recreational, administrative, research, and access purposes, but in ways that harmonize with natural conditions and processes.	Natural resources will be in as pristine a condition as possible, and will not have irreversible modifications for recreational purposes, research, and administrative use. There will be very little disruption to the natural system.
	Unwanted trails will be removed and rehabilitated, or allowed to recover naturally.	Unwanted trails will be removed and rehabilitated, or allowed to recover naturally.	Unwanted trails will be removed and rehabilitated, or allowed to recover naturally.	Unwanted trails will be removed and rehabilitated, or allowed to recover naturally.	Unwanted trails and sites, such as campsites, will be removed and rehabilitated, or allowed to recover naturally. Existing trails may be modified or rerouted for resource protection or to maintain access; however, no new trails will be constructed.	Unwanted trails and sites, such as campsites, will be removed and rehabilitated, or allowed to recover naturally. Existing trails may be modified or slightly rerouted for resource protection or to maintain access; however, no new trails will be constructed.	Unwanted trails and sites, such as campsites, will be removed and rehabilitated, or allowed to recover naturally. No new trails will be constructed.

Topic	Frontcountry Zones			Special Zone	Wilderness Zone		
	Development Zone	Day Use Zone	Low Use Zone	Intermittent Reserve Zone	Wilderness Trail Zone	Primitive Wilderness Zone	Primeval Wilderness Zone
DESIRED NATURAL RESOURCE CONDITIONS (cont.) Note: Nothing in the zoning designation affects tribal treaty rights.	Seasonal access restrictions may occur along some shoreline and lake areas to protect sensitive habitats for rare aquatic plants, as well as spawning, rearing, and feeding areas for sh.	Seasonal access restrictions may occur along some shoreline and lake areas to protect sensitive habitats for rare aquatic plants, as well as spawning, rearing, and feeding areas for sh.	Seasonal access restrictions may occur along some shoreline and lake areas to protect sensitive habitats for rare aquatic plants, as well as spawning, rearing, and feeding areas for sh.	Speci c areas may be temporarily closed (e.g., hiking, day use, or overnight use) during critical periods to protect organisms.	Some shoreline and lake areas may be closed to protect riparian habitat.	Some shoreline and lake areas may be closed to protect riparian habitat.	Some shoreline and lake areas may be closed to protect riparian habitat.
	Development impacts affecting adjacent zones will be minimized.	Development impacts affecting adjacent zones will be minimized.	Recovered and acquired lands will be intensively restored.	Speci c areas may be closed for restoration or to achieve desired resource conditions.	Areas may be closed temporarily or permanently for restoration or to achieve desired resource conditions.	Areas may be closed temporarily or permanently for restoration or to achieve desired resource conditions.	Most evidence of modern human presence will be removed and areas will be rehabilitated. Areas may be closed temporarily or permanently for restoration or to achieve desired resource conditions.
DESIRED CULTURAL RESOURCE CONDITIONS	Historic properties (structures, landscapes, or archeological sites) will be readily visible and accessible.	Historic properties (structures, landscapes, or archeological sites) will be visible and accessible.	Historic properties (structures, landscapes, or archeological sites) will be readily visible and accessible.	Some historic properties (structures, landscapes, or archeological sites) will be visible and accessible.	Historic properties (structures, landscapes, or archeological sites) may be visible and accessible.	Few historic properties (structures, landscapes, or archeological sites) will be visible.	Historic structures and cultural landscapes will not be visible. Archeological sites will not be readily visible.

	Frontcountry Zones				Special Zone	Wilderness Zone		
Topic	Development Zone	Day Use Zone	Low Use Zone	Intertidal Reserve Zone	Wilderness Trail Zone	Primitive Wilderness Zone	Primeval Wilderness Zone	
DESIRED CULTURAL RESOURCE CONDITIONS (cont.)	A full range of interpretive techniques (e.g., kiosks, wayside exhibits, signs, brochures, and on-site programs) will be used.	A full range of interpretive techniques (e.g., kiosks, wayside exhibits, signs, brochures, and on-site programs) will be used.	A selected range of interpretive techniques (e.g., waysides, signs, brochures, and on-site programs) will be used.	A selected range of interpretive techniques (e.g., signs, trailhead kiosks, and hand outs) will be used.	A selected range of interpretive techniques (e.g., signs, trailhead kiosks, and hand outs) will be used.	A limited range of interpretive techniques (e.g., hand outs and visitor contacts) will be used.	There will be no interpretation of historic properties.	
	Uses will be for public enjoyment and/or administrative use.	Uses will be for public enjoyment and/or administrative use.	Uses will be for public enjoyment and/or administrative use.	NA	Uses of some historic structures will be managed for public and/or administrative use.	Uses of some historic structures will be managed for public and/or administrative use.	There are no historic structures in this zone.	
VISITOR OPPORTUNITIES	There will be many opportunities to visit educational and recreation facilities, stay overnight in park/concession-run lodging or campgrounds, and purchase food/supplies/gifts within a national park context.	There will be many opportunities to enjoy park scenery, have educational experiences, and participate in trail/water-based day use recreation.	There will be opportunities to participate in trail and water-based recreation and choose among a range of less-developed types of camping.	There will be opportunities to participate in primitive recreation in a coastal wilderness.	There will be opportunities to appreciate pristine wilderness resources and character, and participate in primitive recreation.	There will be more opportunities to appreciate pristine wilderness resources and character, and participate in primitive recreation than the wilderness trail zone.	This zone will have the most opportunities to appreciate the pristine wilderness resources and character, without trails and related facilities, and participate in primitive recreation.	
	There will be minor risk and challenge.	There will be minor risk and challenge.	There will be some risk and challenge.	There will be more risk and challenge in proportion to remoteness, terrain, and tides.	There will be increasing risk and challenge in proportion to remoteness, terrain, or tides.	There will be more risk and challenge in proportion to remoteness, terrain, or tides.	This zone will have the most risk and challenge in proportion to remoteness, terrain, or tides.	

	Frontcountry Zones				Special Zone	Wilderness Zone		
Topic	Development Zone	Day Use Zone	Low Use Zone	Intertidal Reserve Zone	Wilderness Trail Zone	Primitive Wilderness Zone	Primeval Wilderness Zone	
VISITOR OPPORTUNITIES (cont.)	There will be few opportunities for solitude, remoteness, and presence of natural sounds.	There will be some opportunities for solitude, remoteness, and presence of natural sounds.	There will be more opportunities for solitude, remoteness, and presence of natural sounds.	There will be more opportunities for solitude, remoteness, and presence of natural sounds.	There will be opportunities for solitude and presence of natural sounds.	There will be more opportunities for solitude and presence of natural sounds.	This zone will have the most opportunities for solitude and remoteness and presence of natural sounds.	
	Recreational opportunities will include activities such as camping, motorized and nonmotorized boating, walking, swimming, and bicycling.	Appropriate activities will include scenic driving (provides opportunities for intermediate and distant views of lakes, ocean, and mountains), motorized and nonmotorized boating, hiking, swimming, shing, and bicycling.	Appropriate activities will include camping, motorized and nonmotorized boating, hiking, swimming, shing, and bicycling.	Appropriate activities will include hiking, nature viewing, collecting of shells and wood, and wildlife watching. There will be no harvest of mussels, hard shell clams (butter and little neck), gooseneck barnacles, surf smelt, or Dungeness crabs. Surf shing will be permitted in accordance with existing regulations.	Appropriate activities will include hiking, nature viewing, wildlife watching, shing, mountaineering, nonmotorized/hand-powered boating, stock use, and camping.	Appropriate activities will include hiking, nature viewing, wildlife watching, shing, mountaineering, nonmotorized/hand-powered boating, and camping.	Appropriate activities will include: hiking, nature viewing, wildlife watching, shing, mountaineering, nonmotorized/hand-powered boating, and camping.	
	Use areas will be designed to reduce or avoid user conflicts.	Use areas will be designed to reduce or avoid user conflicts.	Use areas will be designed to reduce or avoid user conflicts.	Use areas may be designed to reduce visitor conflicts or for resource protection.	Use areas may be designed to reduce visitor conflicts or for resource protection.	Use areas may be designed to reduce visitor conflicts or for resource protection.	Use areas may be designed to reduce visitor conflicts or for resource protection.	

Topic	Frontcountry Zones				Special Zone			Wilderness Zone		
	Development Zone	Day Use Zone	Low Use Zone	Intertidal Reserve Zone	Wilderness Trail Zone	Primitive Wilderness Zone	Primeval Wilderness Zone			
Encounter rates	The probability of meeting other visitors on a regular basis will be very high to extremely high.	The probability of meeting other visitors will be high to extremely high, and may vary seasonally.	The probability of meeting other visitors on a regular basis will be low to moderate.	The probability of meeting visitors on a regular basis will be low to moderate.	The probability of meeting other visitors will be low to high.	The probability of meeting other visitors on a regular basis will be low.	The probability of meeting other visitors on a regular basis will be extremely low.			
	Areas may be crowded, but use levels may vary seasonally.	Areas may be crowded, but use levels may vary seasonally.	Sometimes visitors will be free of the sights and sounds of others — they may find quiet or solitude.	Sometimes visitors will be free of the sights and sounds of others — they may find quiet or solitude.	Sometimes visitors will be free of sight and sound of others — they may find quiet or solitude.	Visitors will often be free of sight and sound of others — they will likely find quiet or solitude.	Visitors will very often be free of sight and sound of others — they will very likely find quiet or solitude.			
	There will be a very high likelihood of encountering park staff.	There will be a moderate to high likelihood of encountering park staff.	There will be a moderate likelihood of encountering park staff.	There will be a low to moderate likelihood of encountering park staff.	There will be a moderate to high likelihood of encountering park staff.	There will be a very low likelihood of encountering park staff.	There will be a very low likelihood of encountering park staff.			
Education, Orientation, and Wayfinding	Full range of educational services will be provided on-site, including personal services, wayside exhibits, visitor centers, and ranger stations.	Full range of educational services will be provided on-site, including personal services, wayside exhibits, visitor centers, and ranger stations.	Some educational services may be provided, such as signs.	NPS staff will work with the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary to enhance education and outreach on-site and off-site.	Wilderness education, orientation, and information will be provided on-site in some areas.	Wilderness education, orientation, and information may be provided on-site, but most will be provided off-site or at trailheads.	Wilderness education generally will not be provided. It will be provided in other wilderness zones or off-site.			

	Frontcountry Zones			Special Zone	Wilderness Zone		
Topic	Development Zone	Day Use Zone	Low Use Zone	Intertidal Reserve Zone	Wilderness Trail Zone	Primitive Wilderness Zone	Primeval Wilderness Zone
Education, Orientation, and Way-finding (cont.)	Orientation and information will be provided at trailheads, along pedestrian and vehicular routes and at parking lots.	Orientation and information may be provided at trailheads, along pedestrian and vehicle routes, and at parking lots.	Orientation and information may be provided at trailheads.	Orientation and information will be provided at trailheads.	Location/ direction/ mileage signs may be provided at trail junctures.	Location/ direction/ mileage signs will not be provided.	No location, directional, or mileage signs will be provided.
	Way- nding to activities and facilities will be easy and may include elements such as fences and paving to direct use.	Way- nding to activities and facilities will be easy and may include elements such as temporary barriers, fencing, signs, and paving to direct use.	Way- nding will be moderately easy. Some trail and directional information will be provided. Where the zone is along a road, there may be temporary barriers, fencing, or signs to direct use. Map reading skills may be needed.	Directional signs may be provided.	Way- nding will be easy to moderate depending on the area. Map reading, climbing, and orienteering skills may be necessary.	Way- nding will be moderate to very dif cult depending on the area and remoteness. Skills in map reading, climbing, and mountaineering and / or orienteering will often be necessary.	Way- nding will be moderate to very dif cult depending on the area and remoteness. Skills in map reading, climbing, and mountaineering and / or orienteering will often be necessary.
Stock use	Stock use will be allowed in designated areas.	Stock use will be allowed in designated areas.	Stock use will be allowed in designated areas.	Stock use will not be allowed.	Stock use will be allowed only on trails, and may be restricted from some trails and sites. Stock use will not be allowed on wilderness beaches. Certi ed weed-free feed will be required. Areas may be closed to stock to protect resources.	Stock use will not be allowed.	Stock use will not be allowed.

Topic	Frontcountry Zones				Special Zone	Wilderness Zone		
	Development Zone	Day Use Zone	Low Use Zone	Intertidal Reserve Zone		Wilderness Trail Zone	Primitive Wilderness Zone	Primeval Wilderness Zone
Stock use (cont.)	No stock camping will be allowed.	No stock camping will be allowed.	Stock camping will be allowed in designated areas.	NA	NA	Stock camping will be allowed at designated sites in certain areas of the park.	NA	NA
Boating Note: Personal watercraft will continue to be prohibited under any scenario.	Grazing will not be allowed.	Grazing will not be allowed.	Grazing may be allowed.	NA	NA	Grazing may be allowed in some areas.	NA	NA
	Motorized and nonmotorized boating will be allowed.	Motorized and nonmotorized boating will be allowed.	Motorized and nonmotorized boating will be allowed.	Landing of watercraft will not be permitted (landing of motorized watercraft is currently not permitted along the entire coastal portion of the park). Note: The islands off the coastal portion of Olympic National Park that make up the Washington Islands Wildlife Refuge are not included within the intertidal reserve zone. However, public access is currently not permitted on the upland portion of the islands, and landing on the coastal strip islands is currently prohibited through the "Olympic National Park Superintendent's Compendium."	Only nonmotorized/hand-powered boating will be allowed.	Only nonmotorized/hand-powered boating will be allowed.	Only nonmotorized/hand-powered boating will be allowed.	Only nonmotorized/hand-powered boating will be allowed.

Topic	Frontcountry Zones			Wilderness Zone		
	Development Zone	Day Use Zone	Low Use Zone	Special Zone	Wilderness Trail Zone	Primitive Wilderness Zone
Note: Personal watercraft will continue to be prohibited under any scenario. (cont.)	Use areas may be restricted or limited based on safety, visitor con icts, and resources protection.	Use areas may be restricted or limited based on safety, visitor con icts, and resources protection.	Use areas may be restricted or limited based on safety, visitor con icts, and resources protection.	NA	Use areas may be restricted or limited based on safety, visitor con icts, and resources protection.	Use areas may be restricted or limited based on safety, visitor con icts, and resources protection.
APPROPRIATE FACILITIES General Description	Primarily paved and unpaved roads/parking areas, visitor services facilities, and park operational facilities will be allowed. The majority of park operational and concession facilities will be in this zone. Various types of development will be separated to provide desired experience, safety, re protection, and ability to work.	Primarily day use educational/ recreation facilities and services, paved roads/parking, with some related park operational facilities will be allowed.	Primarily small-scale recreation facilities, limited visitor services, paved and unpaved roads, parking, and some minor park operational facilities will be allowed.	Some designated campsites and facilities (e.g., toilets) may be allowed adjacent to the intertidal reserve zone. Limited research and monitoring equipment and resource signs may be present.	Trails with some designated campsites and facilities (e.g., trail shelters, toilets, boardwalks / puncheon, and trail bridges/foot logs) will be allowed. Limited administrative facilities (e.g., ranger stations and associated facilities), research/ monitoring/radio facilities, and equipment, boundary, and resource signs may be present.	Fewer facilities and maintained trails (e.g., very few toilets, boardwalks / puncheon, or other water crossings) will be in this zone. Limited research/ monitoring/radio facilities, and equipment, boundary, and resource signs may be present.

Topic	Frontcountry Zones			Special Zone	Wilderness Zone		
	Development Zone	Day Use Zone	Low Use Zone		Wilderness Trail Zone	Primitive Wilderness Zone	Primeval Wilderness Zone
Trails Note: See subsequent glossary of terms for trail types.	<p>Maintained trail types will include nature, all-purpose, multipurpose bicycle, secondary, foot, and primitive trails. Some trails will be universally accessible.</p>	<p>Maintained trail types will include nature, all-purpose, multipurpose bicycle, secondary, foot, and primitive trails. Some trails will be universally accessible.</p>	<p>Maintained trail types will include nature, all-purpose, multipurpose bicycle, secondary, foot, and primitive trails. Some trails will be universally accessible.</p>	<p>There are no maintained trails in intertidal reserve zones. There are trailways nearby, and some maintained overland and headland trails that provide access between coastal areas. Routes may be established to protect resources.</p> <p>Some directional signs may be in place to direct visitors away from critical resource areas or for safety reasons.</p>	<p>Maintained trail types will include nature, all-purpose, secondary (open to hikers and stock), foot, and primitive trails. Portions of some trails may be universally accessible, balancing the intent of access and wilderness laws to find a way of providing the highest level of protection to the wilderness resource.</p> <p>Other trails, not part of the maintained trail system (e.g., way trails, social trails, routes, and beach routes) may be present.</p>	<p>Maintained trail types will include only primitive trails.</p> <p>Other trails, not part of the maintained trail system (e.g., way trails, social trails, routes, and beach routes) may be present.</p>	<p>No trails.</p>

Frontcountry Zones				Special Zone	Wilderness Zone		
Topic	Development Zone	Day Use Zone	Low Use Zone	Intertidal Reserve Zone	Wilderness Trail Zone	Primitive Wilderness Zone	Primeval Wilderness Zone
Roads and Parking	Access is by paved or unpaved two-lane roads. Pullouts, scenic overlooks, viewpoints, parking areas, and access to park attractions and trailheads will be provided. Most parking areas will be paved with de ned edges.	Access is by paved or unpaved one or two-lane roads. Pull-outs, scenic overlooks, viewpoints, parking areas, and access to park attractions and trailheads will be provided. Some paved and unpaved parking areas with de ned edges will be provided.	Access is by paved or unpaved roads. Some roads may be less than two lanes wide and have pullouts for passing. Parking areas and access to park attractions and trailheads will be provided. Smaller parking areas may not be paved and may be de ned by natural elements (e.g., logs and rocks).	There will be no roads and no parking.	NA	NA	NA
Campgrounds and Campsites	Vehicular bridges will be provided.	Vehicular bridges will be provided.	Vehicular bridges or low-water crossings may be provided.	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Developed campgrounds will include well-de ned individual or group campsites.	There will be no camping in this zone.	Camping opportunities include smaller campgrounds with less-developed individual sites and group campsites.	Camping will only be allowed in designated sites outside or adjacent to the intertidal reserve zone.	Sites for camping will be designated along the trail system, on wilderness beaches, and on some gravel bars.	Camping will be allowed at designated sites or on durable surfaces.	There will be no established campsites in this zone. Camping will be allowed on durable surfaces.

Topic	Frontcountry Zones			Wilderness Zone		
	Development Zone	Day Use Zone	Low Use Zone	Special Zone Intertidal Reserve Zone	Wilderness Trail Zone	Primitive Wilderness Zone Primeval Wilderness Zone
Campgrounds and Campsites (cont.)	Developed campgrounds with limited amenities will offer a range of car camping experiences, from tent to recreational vehicle (RV). Campgrounds in this zone will have flush toilets and cold running water.	NA	Campgrounds will generally contain fewer sites, vault toilets, and no potable water.	NA	NA	Recognizable campsites may exist, but they are small and occur infrequently.
	Campgrounds will generally be maintained at current levels, but sites and facilities may be adjusted or modified for resource or visitor protection.	NA	Campgrounds will generally be maintained at current levels, but sites and facilities may be adjusted or modified for resource or visitor protection.	Limits on campers may be established in areas adjacent to the intertidal reserve zones, with some areas closed to camping for resource protection.	Limits on campers may be established with some areas closed to camping for resource protection.	Limits on campers may be established with some areas closed to camping for resource protection.

BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS

The legislative provisions related to boundary changes are implemented through laws (Public Law 95-625, the National Parks and Recreation Act) and NPS *Management Policies 2006*, which state that the National Park Service will identify and evaluate potential boundary adjustments and may seek boundary revisions through the planning process to:

- protect significant resources and values or to enhance opportunities for public enjoyment related to park purposes,
- address operational and management issues, such as the need for access or the need for boundaries to correspond to logical boundary delineation such as topographic or other natural features or roads, or
- otherwise protect park resources that are critical to fulfilling park purposes.

Additional criteria must be met if the acquisition will be made using appropriated funds, and not merely a technical boundary revision; the criteria set forth by Congress at 16 USC 4601-9(c)(2) must be met. NPS *Management Policies 2006*, section 3.5 further defines the criteria as follows:

- The added lands will be feasible to administer, considering their size, configuration, and ownership, and hazardous substances, costs, the views of and impacts of local communities and surrounding jurisdictions, and other factors such as the presence of exotic species.
- Other alternatives for management and resource protection are not adequate.

The National Park Service analyzed these criteria, and a complete boundary analysis is found in appendix B of the *Final General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement* on the attached CD.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended, provides an additional, but limited authority to adjust boundaries.

Congressional authorizing legislation will be required to modify the boundaries of Olympic National Park, to obtain funding to purchase lands from willing sellers, and to facilitate the proposed land exchanges with the state of Washington.¹ Lands will not be included within the park boundary until the acquisition of land from willing sellers is completed. It will be recommended that the legislation required to implement these boundary changes will include a provision that the proposed boundary adjustments will not be formally established until after lands are acquired through the willing-seller process. Through the boundary adjustment and land acquisition process, the park will work with federal and state land

¹ The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 USC 4601, P.L. 88-578) prohibits the purchase of state lands. Subsequent Olympic National Park legislation has authorized the acquisition of state lands through exchange or donation.

managers and private property owners, and engage in government-to-government consultations with area tribes through a planning process to develop management strategies for these areas.

If any boundary adjustments occur, those lands acquired within park boundaries will be assessed for wilderness eligibility in accordance with NPS policies. Those lands acquired for the purposes of exchange only will not be part of the wilderness eligibility assessment.

The areas considered for boundary adjustments include Lake Crescent, Ozette, and Queets (table 2).

TABLE 2. BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT ACREAGES

Area	Approved Plan Acreage*
Lake Crescent	1,640
Ozette	12,000
Queets	2,300

*Acreages are approximate.

The approved boundary adjustments are shown on the maps for Lake Crescent, Ozette, and Queets (map 5, map 7, and map 11, respectively).

In addition to these boundary modifications, this approved plan proposes a land exchange between the National Park Service and the state of Washington. This will involve exchanging state ownership of approximately 50,000 acres of subsurface mineral rights within Olympic National Park, and approximately 4,100 acres of surface and subsurface parcels near Lake Crescent, Ozette Lake, and the Queets River units of the park, for suitable resource lands at yet undetermined locations within the state. The National Park Service will work with the Washington Department of Natural Resources to develop a priority list of lands that will be considered for this exchange. Implementation of the exchange for the state lands and interests in lands will likely require the acquisition of private lands from willing sellers outside the existing park boundary.

Legislation will be required to (1) expand the park boundary, (2) allow for a land exchange with the state, and (3) reaffirm the ability of the National Park Service to acquire private lands outside the existing boundary of the park for the purposes of exchange. Appropriate companion state legislation will be required to effect this exchange and to ensure that the revenue from the state lands will continue to provide income to the state trust and other commitments to county governments and other local taxing districts.

The following specific park units were approved for boundary modifications. More detailed information on the boundary analysis is found in appendix B of the *Final General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement* on the attached CD.



Lake Crescent — Lake Crescent is close to the northwest park boundary. The approved boundary adjustments are shown on map 5.

This approved plan includes a boundary adjustment of 1,640 acres (80 acres of USFS lands, 1,200 acres of state lands, and 360 acres of private lands).

Policy: Protect significant resources and values or enhance opportunities for public enjoyment related to park purposes.

As shown on map 5, the park boundary will be adjusted to incorporate areas near the lake outlet at the head of the Lyre River.

The Washington Department of Natural Resources land within the proposed boundary addition will be included as part of the land exchange proposal.

Of the remaining acreage considered in the boundary adjustments, additional coordination will occur between the National Park Service and the Forest Service to determine the best protective strategy for USFS-administered lands within the adjusted boundary, and any private lands will be acquired by the National Park Service only from willing sellers.

Beardslee trout and Crescenti (cutthroat) trout are endemic to the Lake Crescent system and spawn in discrete, limited locations within the watershed. These populations are keystone species of the Lake Crescent ecosystem and

must be protected to a level that not only ensures their existence in perpetuity, but also ensures that they thrive at levels required by the National Park Service's primary mandate. The addition to the park will protect the Lyre River and Lake Crescent outlet area, which are critical to Beardslee and Crescenti trout spawning areas and rearing habitat. This is the only place in the world where the Beardslee trout spawn. The park addition will protect the Lyre River and the lake outlet, which provide critical spawning habitats for cutthroat trout and provide a migratory corridor for cutthroat moving to and from the lake.

Olympic National Park biologists have been concerned about changing habitat conditions (e.g., sediment levels, loss of gravel, and presence of thick algal mats) at the lake outlet and the upper Lyre River. The spawning areas for these genetically unique trout populations are highly localized, and any deleterious changes in habitat conditions may have adverse effects at the population level.

Although the "Forest and Fish Regulations" are in place in the boundary adjustment lands at Lake Crescent, they were evaluated at a statewide level, with little consideration for discrete, unique fish populations. In fact, the new forest practice rules effectively eliminated the use of the one tool that may be used to analyze cumulative affects on a finer scale — watershed analysis.

Because the current forest practice rules do not allow for analysis of forestry impacts on unique populations within individual watersheds, the rules will not ensure the protection of Beardslee and Crescenti trout spawning habitats.

Protecting these habitats from future development and timber harvest also will assist in preventing increased sedimentation and protecting the water quality of the Lyre River and Lake Crescent.

Acquisition of uplands adjacent to the spawning habitat for these species, and active management of these lands, will achieve conditions appropriate for their protection at levels required by the National Park Service's mandate.

Ozette — Ozette Lake is close to the Pacific Ocean, toward the north end of the Olympic Peninsula. The approved boundary adjustments are shown on map 7.

The selected alternative includes a boundary adjustment of 12,000 acres (2,370 acres of state lands and 9,630 acres of private lands).

Policy: Protect significant resources and values or enhance opportunities for public enjoyment related to park purposes.

The addition of lands immediately surrounding Ozette Lake to Olympic National Park involves both state-owned and private lands. State-owned lands, managed by the Washington Department of Natural Resources, will be part of the overall land exchange proposal with the National Park Service.

Private lands, including privately owned timberland, within the boundary adjustment will be acquired by the National Park Service on an opportunity purchase basis and only from willing sellers.

Within the remainder of the watershed, for lands outside the park boundary, the National Park Service will encourage resource protection through cooperative public and private land strategies that will help achieve the protection of the threatened Lake Ozette sockeye and its critical habitat; the water quality of the tributaries and the lake; wildlife, native, and rare vegetation; and the viewshed. The National Park Service will have no jurisdiction outside the proposed boundary modification, but will seek to be a partner in addressing watershed issues with other state, private, and tribal partners.

The proposed boundary change will address several issues. First, approximately two-thirds of the park's shoreline area along the southern, eastern, and northern boundaries of the Ozette Lake unit is less than 250 feet from the lakeshore. Recurring timber harvesting adjacent to these areas may result in highly visible clear-cuts, wind throw of trees within the narrow park boundary, and the loss of important wildlife habitat near the lake.

The management of forested areas adjacent to the park has improved through voluntary forest practice measures and implementation of the "Forest and Fish Regulations" and the habitat conservation plans. However, there are still concerns for the long-term protection of park lands and resources adjacent to these areas and in the watershed of Ozette Lake.

Existing roads will continue to alter basin hydrology through interception of surface and groundwater, delivery of sediment, and routine maintenance, resulting in increased sedimentation and erosion of rivers and streams that drain into Ozette Lake. Sedimentation can have severe adverse impacts on salmon spawning and survival in area tributary streams and river gravels, impacts to other fish species, and impacts on the general hydrologic health of Ozette Lake. Extensive networks of roads also can become conveyance factors for invasive exotic plants.



Under the existing “Forest and Fish Regulations,” there are few specific standards for wildlife management on private lands, particularly in upland areas. Although most wildlife species native to the Pacific Northwest are able to persist in the shifting habitat mosaic that exists on managed lands, not all species do. There are some wildlife species dependent on forest structures that can only be found in older forests, such as large live trees, snags, and downed wood.

The potential also exists for incompatible residential and commercial developments on private lands just outside the boundary, which will adversely affect the current tranquil lake setting of the park. In addition, the conversion from commercial forest to other uses will have a negative impact on the resources in the basin, either directly (through land clearing, increased road length, and increased impervious surfaces), or indirectly (through increased loading of nutrients and toxins, alterations in watershed hydrology, and increased or expanded human activity).

For these reasons, the addition of lands immediately surrounding Ozette Lake will be an important benefit to park resources and the visitor experiences through the restoration and protection of these lands and park resources in the Ozette Lake watershed. The addition of land surrounding Ozette Lake to Olympic National Park will provide both natural and scenic protection of the lake setting and will enhance public benefit and enjoyment of the area. The National Park Service will directly manage this area as part of the Ozette Lake unit of the park.

Queets — The Queets area is in the southwestern part of the park. The boundary adjustments are shown on map 11.

Policy: Protect significant resources and values or enhance opportunities for public enjoyment related to park purposes.

Washington Department of Natural Resources land within the boundary addition at the Queets area will be included as part of the overall land exchange proposal with the National Park Service.

The privately owned timberland within the boundary adjustment will be acquired by the National Park Service on an opportunity purchase basis from willing sellers.

Additional coordination will occur between the National Park Service and the Forest Service to determine the best protective strategy for USFS-administered lands within the adjusted boundary.

At Queets, there are concerns related to public safety, road use and management, sedimentation, exotic species, wildlife habitat, and the protection of riparian areas and the watershed.

The boundary adjustment at Queets will better protect portions of McKinnon and Hibbard creeks, which will benefit spawning Coho salmon. Each creek supports important rearing habitat. Existing roads in the area will continue to alter

basin hydrology through the interception of surface and groundwater, delivery of sediment, and routine maintenance (especially use of herbicides to control vegetation), resulting in increased sedimentation and erosion of rivers and streams that drain into the Queets River.

Acquisition of uplands adjacent to the spawning habitat for Coho salmon, and active management of these lands, will achieve conditions appropriate for their protection at levels required by the National Park Service's mandate. Increased protection of riparian zones and upland processes will benefit physical habitat conditions and water quality.

The adjustment will afford greater potential to enhance elk habitat. Elk in the Queets corridor use the floodplain in this area during the winter for thermal regulation and foraging.

The boundary change will provide a more logical assemblage of land and give the public a better recognition of where protected areas are within the park. Additionally, the proposed boundary exchange will improve public safety through increased physical separation between activities on private lands, including hunting and public uses along the river corridor.



MAPS

The following individual maps for the approved plan are from the Olympic National Park *Final General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement*.

Map 2. Headquarters, Olympic National Park Visitor Center and Heart O' the Hills Area

Map 3. Hurricane Ridge and Obstruction Point Area

Map 4. Elwha Area

Map 5. Lake Crescent Area

Map 6. Sol Duc Area

Map 7. Ozette Area

Map 8. Mora Area

Map 9. Hoh Area

Map 10. Kalaloch Area

Map 11. Queets Area

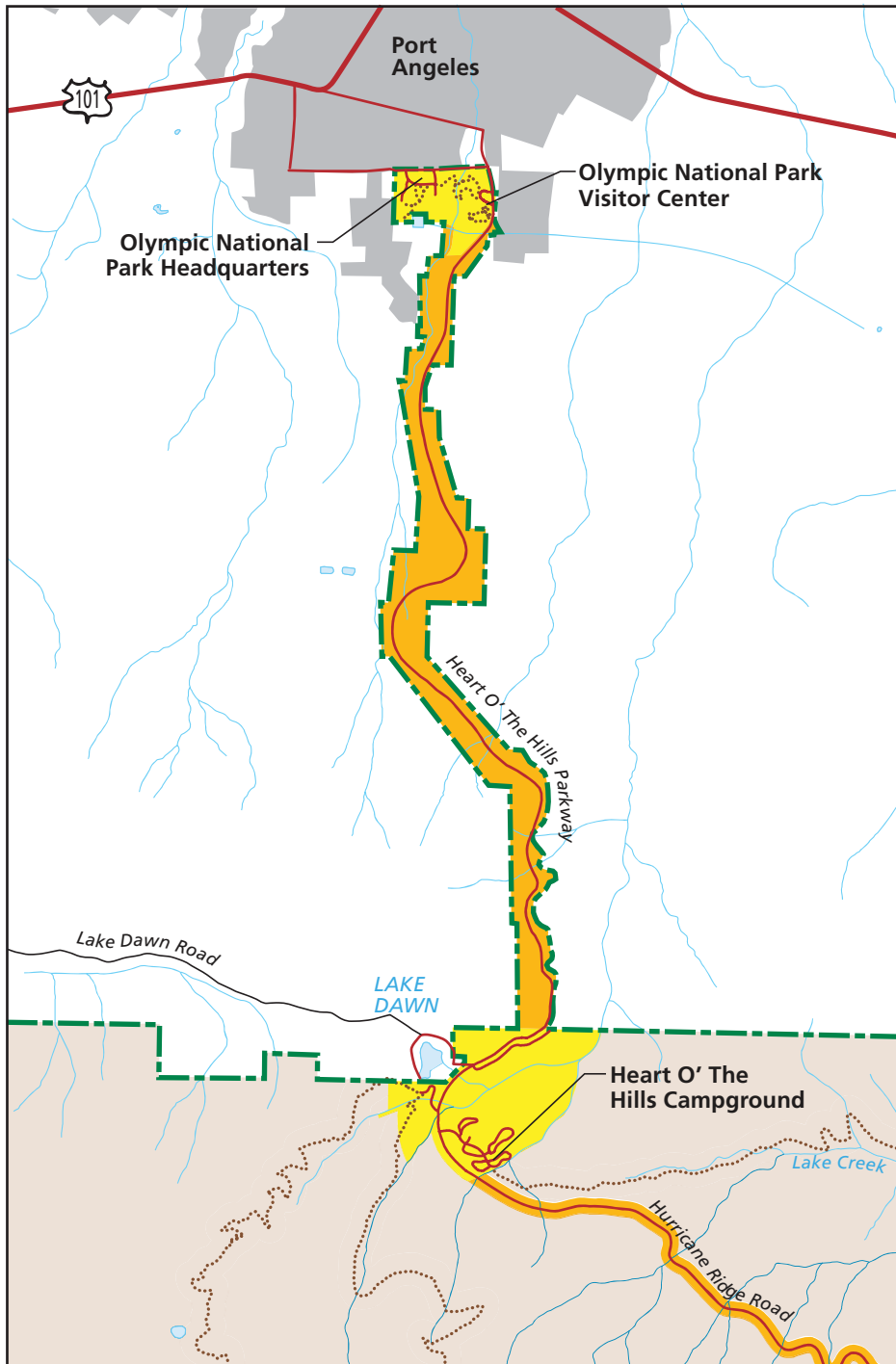
Map 12. Quinault Area

Map 13. Staircase Area

Map 14. Dosewallips Area

Map 15. Deer Park

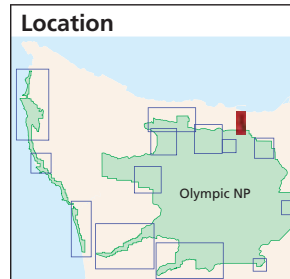
MAP 2. HEADQUARTERS, OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK VISITOR CENTER AND HEART O' THE HILLS AREA



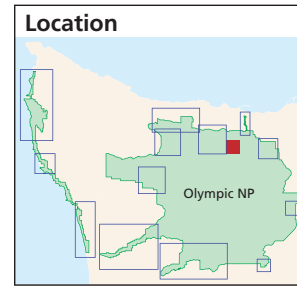
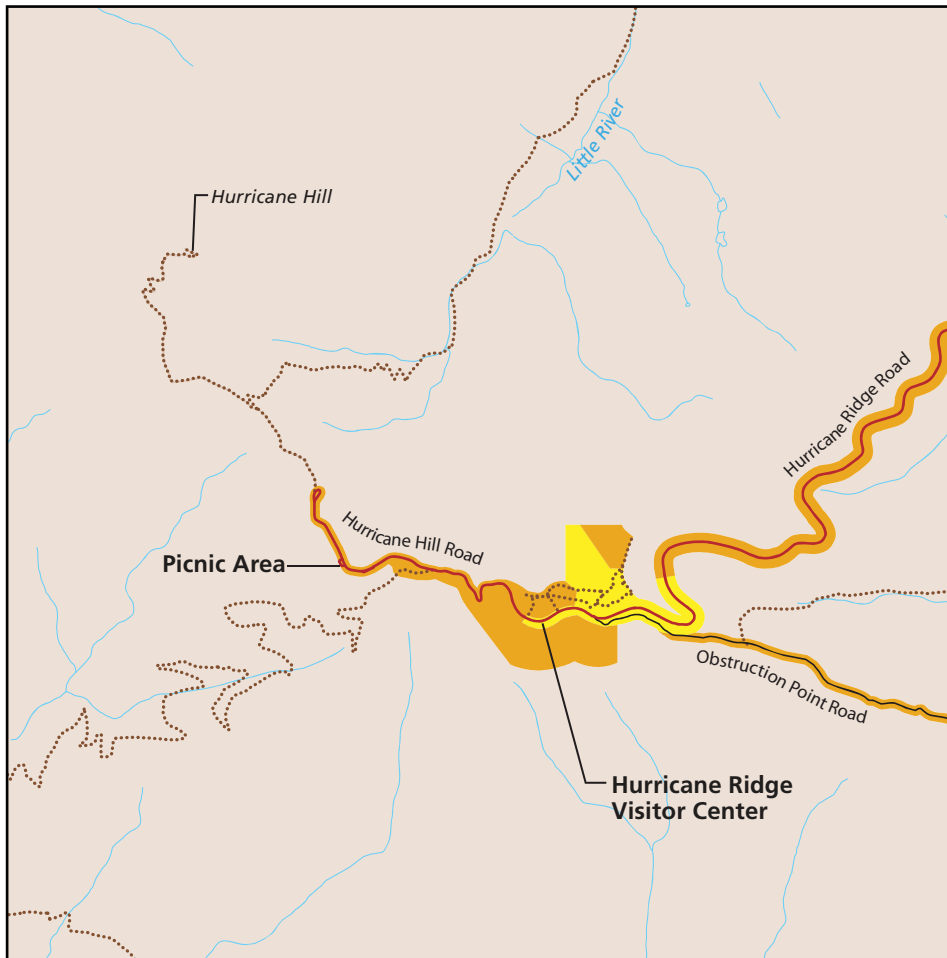
1. Centralized administrative facilities and operations functions will be retained and expanded to meet the need.
2. The visitor center near headquarters will be one of several located throughout the park. A Port Angeles regional visitor and transit center will be further explored in cooperation with local agencies. The visitor contact area at the existing location will be improved, expanded, and combined with the Wilderness Information Center.
3. Parking at the visitor center and Wilderness Information Center will be improved to increase efficiency and accommodate alternative transit.
4. Connections with regional multimodal transit providers will be coordinated to improve access.
5. Existing frontcountry trails will be improved, expanded, and connected to regional trail networks and the local community.
6. Heart O' the Hills Campground will be retained.

Legend

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Day Use Zone | NPS Boundary |
| Development Zone | Trail |
| NPS Wilderness | Paved road |
| | Unpaved road |



MAP 3. HURRICANE RIDGE AND OBSTRUCTION POINT AREA



Legend

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Day Use Zone | NPS Boundary |
| Development Zone | Trail |
| NPS Wilderness | Paved road |
| | Unpaved road |



1. Road access to Hurricane Ridge and Heart O' the Hills will continue to be provided year-round. The winter operations schedule will be used to allow road access for private vehicles on weekends (late fall to early spring depending upon the weather conditions).

2. Alternative methods of transportation will be provided.

3. Parking at Hurricane Ridge will be retained at existing levels.

4. Park operations and visitor facilities will be redesigned to improve visitor services, accommodate alternative transit, improve circulation, and eliminate use conflicts. The lodge will remain in its current location.

5. Frontcountry trails will be retained to park standards, including developing and maintaining a universally accessible trail.

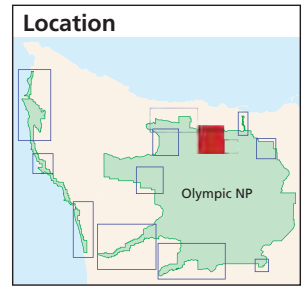
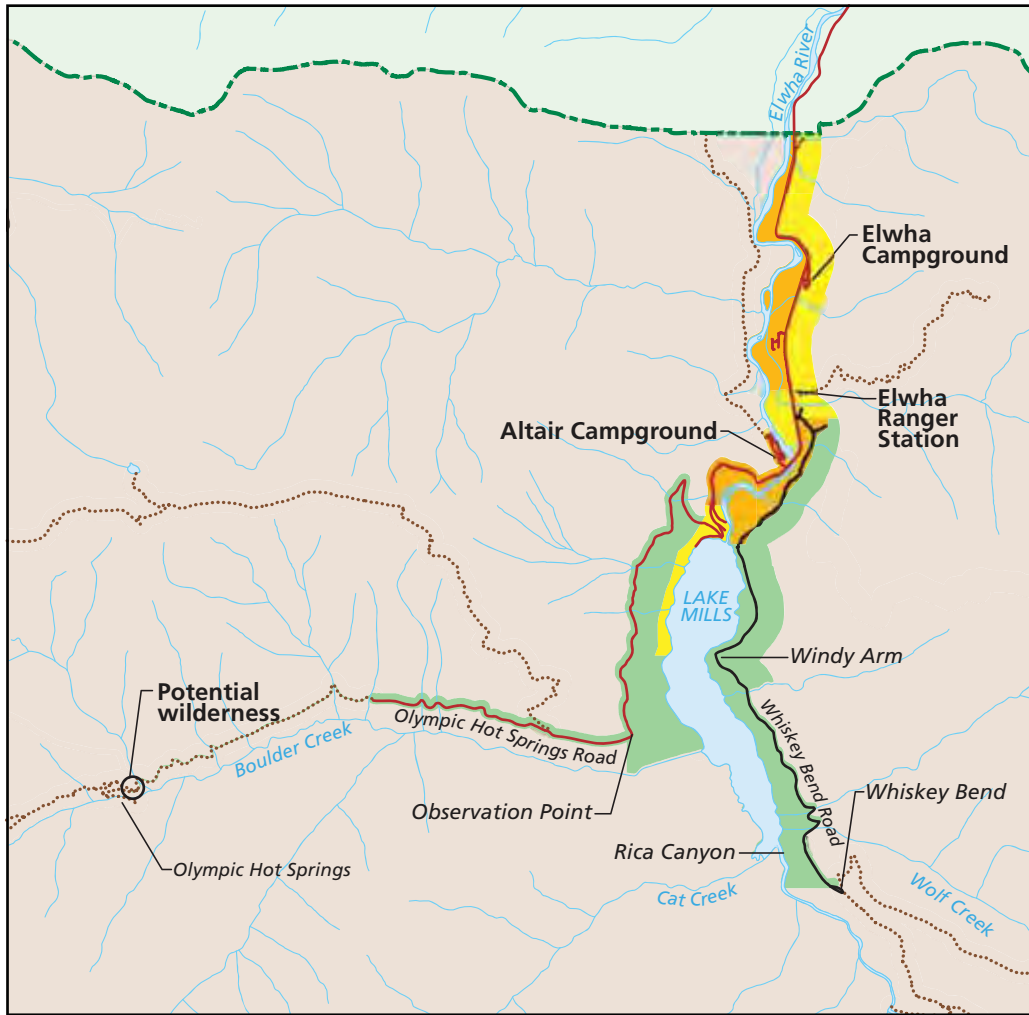
6. The unpaved road to Obstruction Point will be maintained seasonally (opening in the summer and closed

in fall depending upon weather conditions).

7. Improvements to the downhill ski support facilities will be allowed. There will be no area expansion or increase in use above current use levels. Numbers of downhill skiers and snowboarders will not exceed 2003/2004 levels.

8. Cross-country skiing and snowshoeing will be encouraged. Grooming will be allowed at current levels.

MAP 4. ELWHA AREA



Legend

Low Use Zone	NPS Boundary
Day Use Zone	Trail
Development Zone	Paved road
NPS Wilderness	Unpaved road
	Olympic National Forest



1. Disposition and management of the Elwha project lands outside the park boundary will be determined through a public process after completion of this plan and the dam removal phase of Elwha River in accordance with the Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act of October 24, 1992 (PL 102-495), to ensure the long-term protection of river and fisheries values and ecosystem restoration, and to allow continued NPS management through this phase.

2. Road access will be retained to the Boulder Creek trailhead. Trailhead and parking will be improved and may be relocated nearby. Road access will be retained to Whiskey Bend.

The Boulder Creek Trail will be rehabilitated to provide access for hikers and horseback riders.

Trail access will be retained, using methods that minimize adverse effects on river processes and aquatic and riparian habitats, to the extent possible.

3. Altair and Elwha campgrounds will be retained. Additional camping and hiking trails will be considered within the Elwha drainage (former Lake Mills).

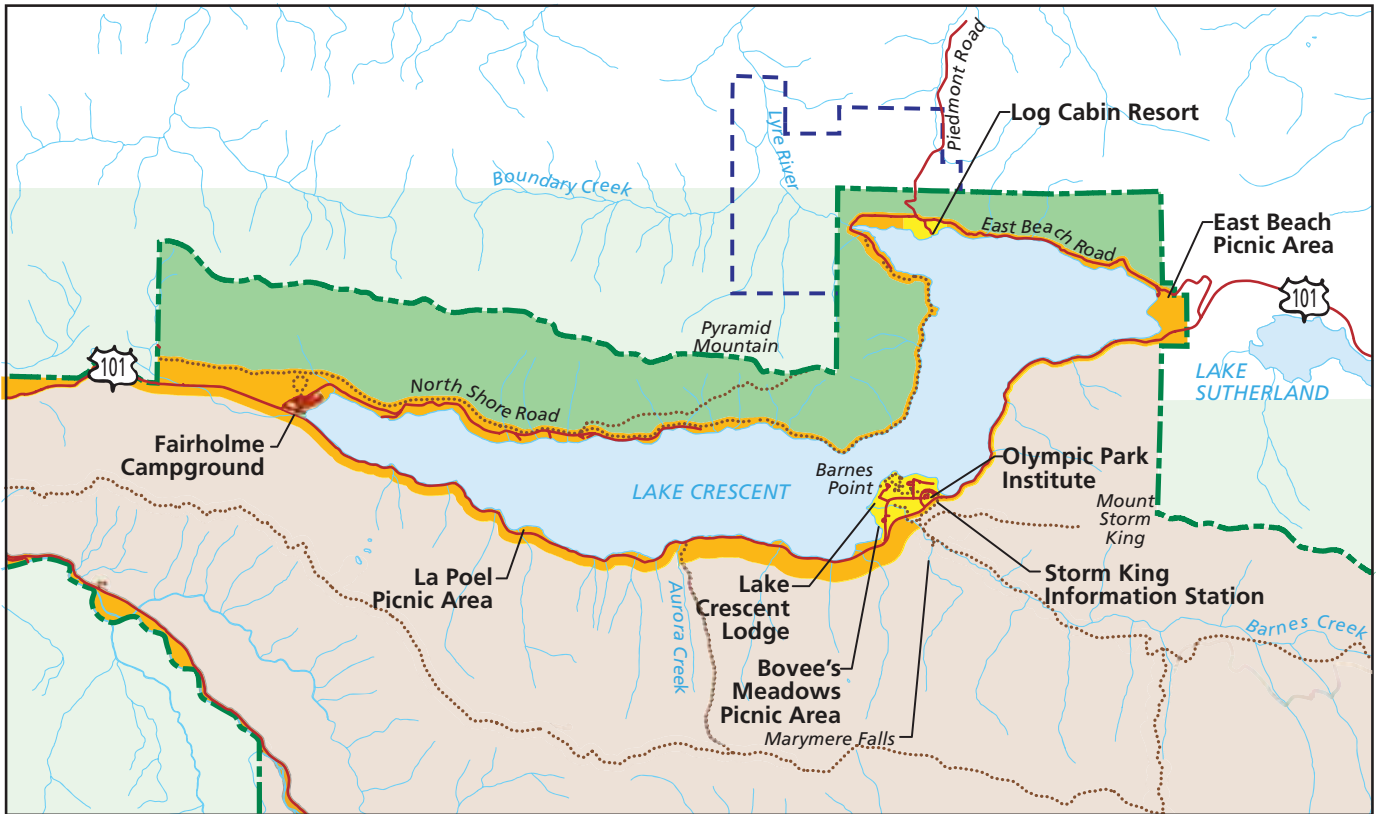
Current park facilities will be retained and protected using methods that minimize adverse effects on river processes and aquatic and riparian habitats, to the extent possible.

4. The former historic CCC campground at Olympic Hot Springs will be rehabilitated, with some sites removed and restored to natural conditions, and other sites retained to allow continued camping opportunities for backpackers.

The visitor-constructed hot springs pools at the Olympic Hot Springs site will be removed, and the area will be restored to a natural state.

Exhibits or waysides will be developed to provide visitors with information on the area's natural and cultural resources.

MAP 5. LAKE CRESCENT AREA



Legend

Low Use Zone	NPS Boundary
Day Use Zone	Trail
Development Zone	Paved road
NPS Wilderness	Unpaved road
Proposed NPS Boundary Adjustment	Olympic National Forest

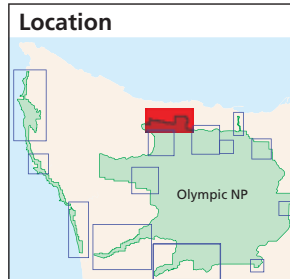


1. A longer lodging season will be encouraged.
2. Facilities will be retained at Barnes Point, Log Cabin, and Fairholme. Some improvements or modifications may be undertaken to enhance shoreline protection.
3. A wilderness suitability assessment followed by a wilderness study, as appropriate, will be conducted for the area north of the Spruce Railroad trail.
4. Private property will remain, except for opportunity purchases in accordance with NPS policy, under an updated and approved Olympic

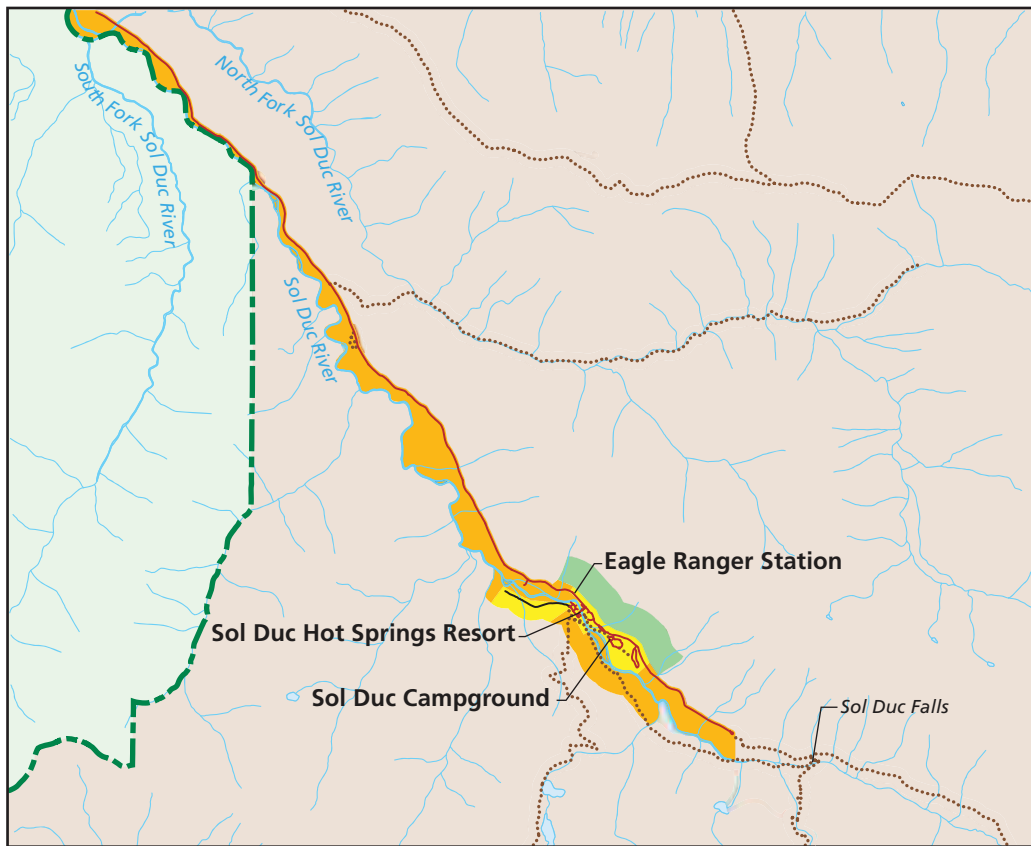
National Park land protection plan. This plan will address resource protection, shoreline use, visitor use, and operational needs within a priority context.

5. The park boundary will be adjusted to incorporate areas near the lake outlet at the head of the Lyre River to protect the Beardslee and Crescenti trout spawning areas.

6. The existing frontcountry trail system will be retained and improved. A universally accessible frontcountry trail will be developed and maintained.



MAP 6. SOL DUC AREA



Legend

Low Use Zone	NPS Boundary
Day Use Zone	Trail
Development Zone	Paved road
NPS Wilderness	Unpaved road
	Olympic National Forest



1. Existing Sol Duc Hot Springs Resort facilities will be retained seasonally, but the season will be adjusted depending on economic feasibility, weather, and monitoring/protection of the geothermal resource and adjacent natural resources (e.g., discharge into river).

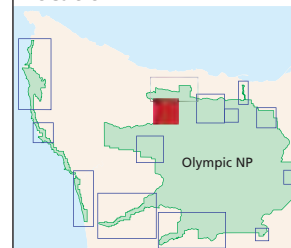
2. Seasonal road access will be retained, but access season will be adjusted depending on weather. Road access will be retained using methods that minimize adverse effects on river processes and aquatic and riparian habitats, to the extent possible.

An optional, seasonal transit system will be studied, and implemented, if feasible.

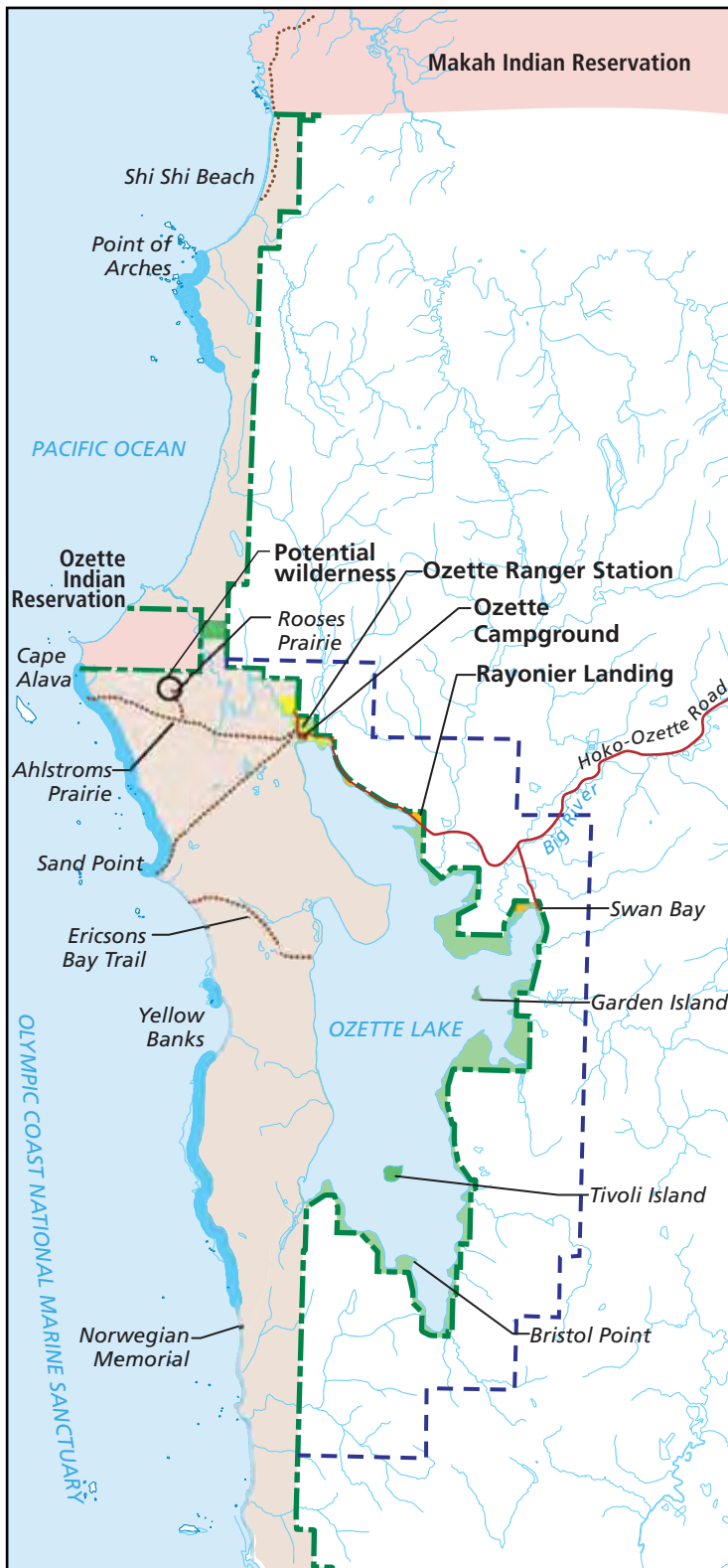
3. The current size and function of facilities (e.g., campground and park operations areas) may be relocated, and/or expanded.

4. Wilderness trail access will be retained, and an existing frontcountry trail will be converted to be universally accessible.

Location



MAP 7. OZETTE AREA



Legend

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Low Use Zone | NPS Boundary |
| Day Use Zone | Trail |
| Development Zone | Paved road |
| NPS Wilderness | Unpaved road |
| Intertidal Reserve Zone | Indian Reservation |
| Proposed NPS Boundary Adjustment | |



1. The parking area will be retained and better defined to prevent adjacent resource damage.

2. Nonmotorized boating opportunities will be allowed, but motorized boating may be restricted to avoid conflicts with other users.

A wilderness suitability assessment followed by a wilderness study, as appropriate, for Ozette Lake will be initiated after the completion of this plan. (This study would address access and motorized use of the lake.)

3. Park visitor facilities, park housing, and operations facilities will be retained or improved.

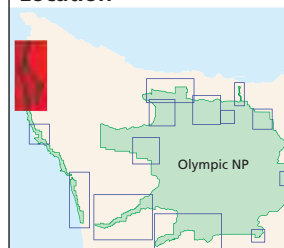
4. The Ozette Campground will be redesigned and/or relocated, and individual sites will be removed or relocated to protect shoreline habitat. Camping opportunities outside the park will be encouraged. Additional locations will be explored for another drive-in campground.

5. Swan Bay will be a day use boat launch area only and minimum facilities will be provided. Rayonier Landing will be closed.

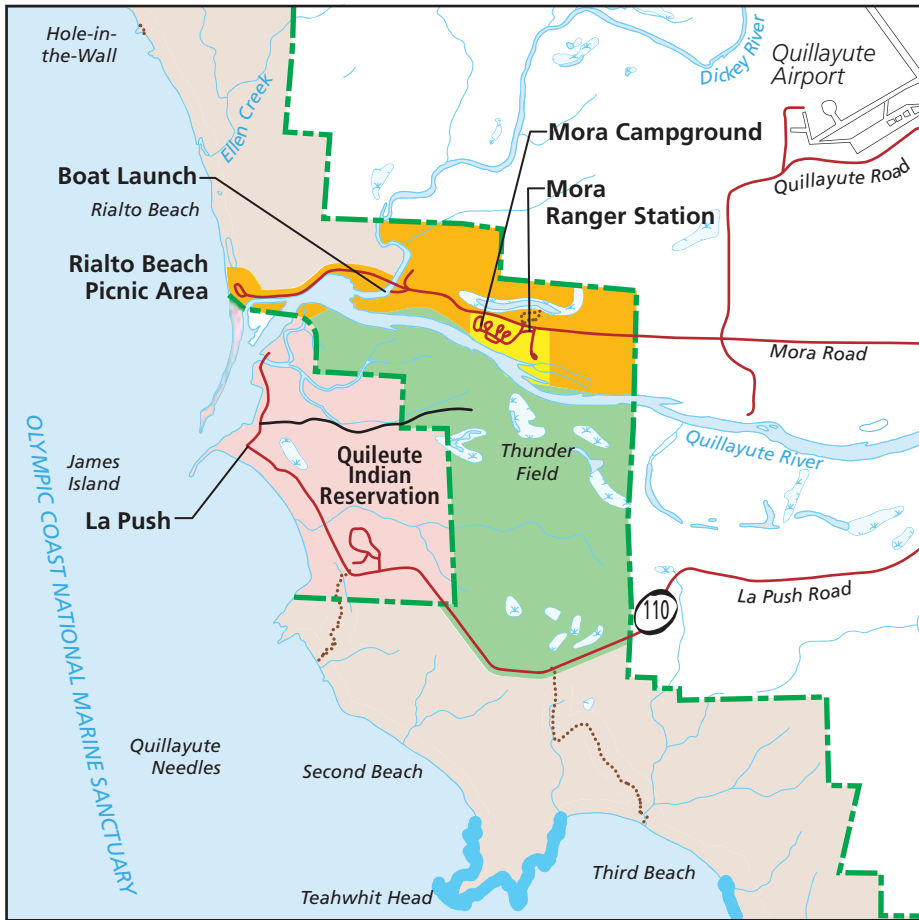
6. A boundary adjustment will be proposed to protect park resources along the eastern shoreline of the lake. The remainder of the Ozette Lake watershed will be protected by other cooperative private/ public land conservancy strategies that will be used to protect fisheries and the water quality of the lake, and to protect the viewshed. Private/public land conservancy strategies will be used to protect watersheds. (See appendix E.)

7. A universally accessible frontcountry trail will be developed.

Location

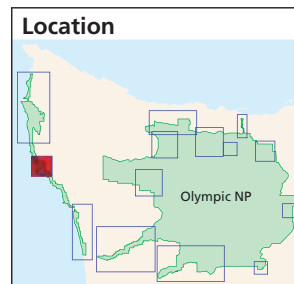
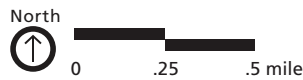


MAP 8. MORA AREA



Legend

Low Use Zone	NPS Boundary
Day Use Zone	Trail
Development Zone	Paved road
NPS Wilderness	Unpaved road
Intertidal Reserve Zone	Indian Reservation



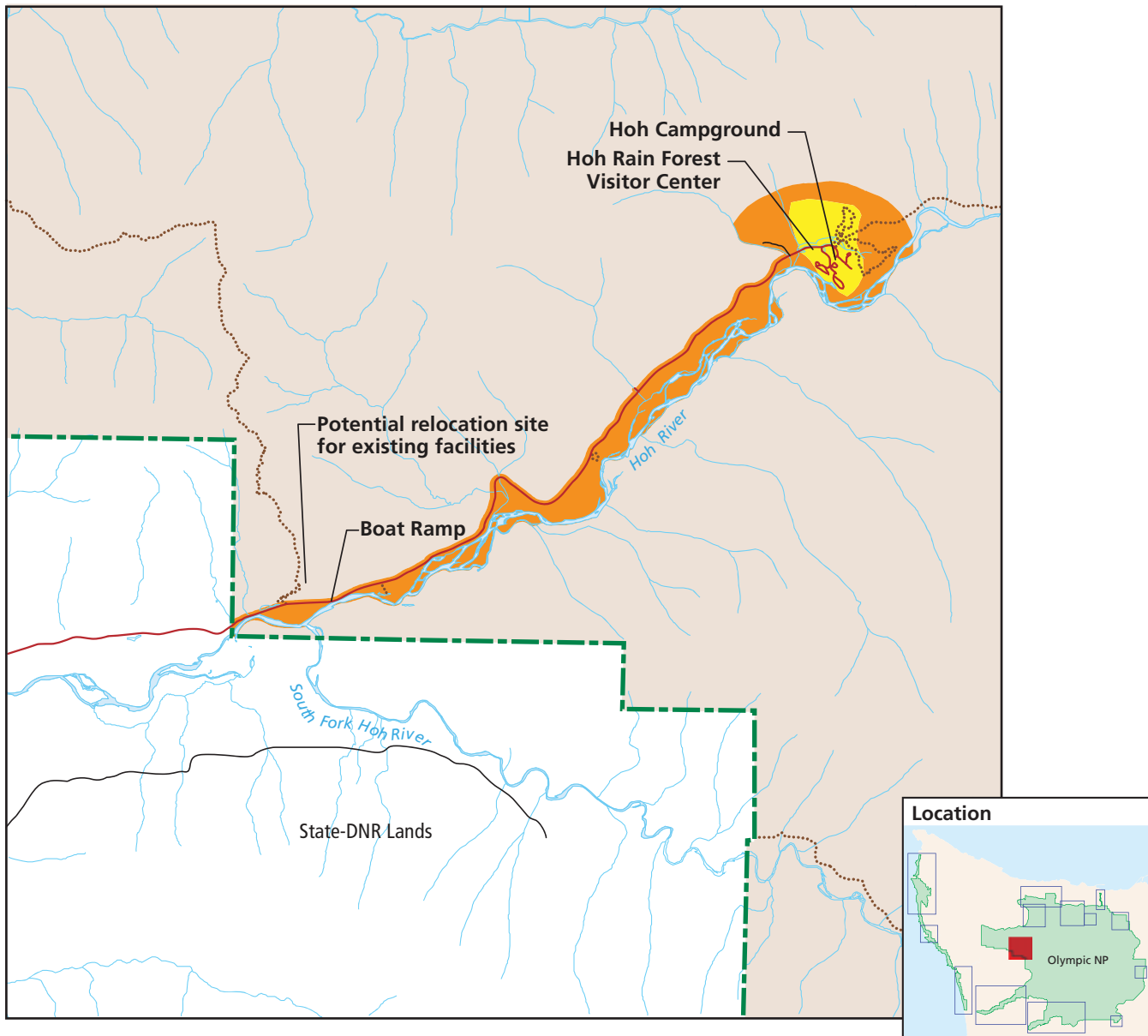
1. The last half-mile of road will be retained unless lost to a catastrophic event and reconstruction is infeasible due to topography. Access will then be provided by a frontcountry accessible trail from a parking area. The existing frontcountry trails will be retained.

2. Mora campground and ranger station will remain. Facilities at Rialto Beach will be retained unless lost to a

catastrophic event and/or road access is lost. A foot trail, trailhead, and parking will then be established where the road becomes a trail.

3. The Park will seek to partner with the Quileute Tribe to provide boat or canoe service from Mora to La Push, where visitors may access tribal facilities and land.

MAP 9. HOH AREA



Legend

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Day Use Zone | NPS Boundary |
| Development Zone | Trail |
| NPS Wilderness | Paved road |
| | Unpaved road |

1. Year-round road access will be retained, using methods that minimize adverse effects on river processes and aquatic and riparian habitats, to the extent possible.

If road relocation away from river meander areas is feasible, wilderness boundary modifications will be sought as necessary, with no net loss of total Olympic National Park wilderness acreage.

NPS staff will work with the county, partners, and tribes (Hoh and Quileute) to maintain road access

from outside the park and to provide other appropriate services.

2. The visitor center will be retained or improved to provide a higher quality experience. Modifications to the river channel or improvements to the facilities may be made to minimize the adverse effects on river processes, aquatic habitat, and old-growth forests, and to create a more sustainable facility.

3. Campground facilities will be retained at their current location, as feasible.

4. The frontcountry trail system will be retained including upgrading an existing trail to universally accessible trail standards.

5. An optional seasonal transit system will be studied, and implemented, if feasible. Transit/day use parking will be outside the park.

6. Proactive partnerships will be sought to protect elk habitat and sheries outside the park boundary.

MAP 10. KALALOCH AREA

1. NPS staff will work with the Washington State Department of Transportation to relocate Highway 101 outside the park to address threats from coastal erosion and to enhance visitor experience. This bypass will provide a safer (for visitors and through traffic) and more sustainable route. (Note: no alternative route has been developed.)

2. The current Highway 101 will be repaired as necessary and feasible to maintain visitor access to coastal facilities and features. Slight realignments will be allowed. A high season shuttle will be considered to move people about this area. Provisions for bicycling and pedestrian use will be provided.

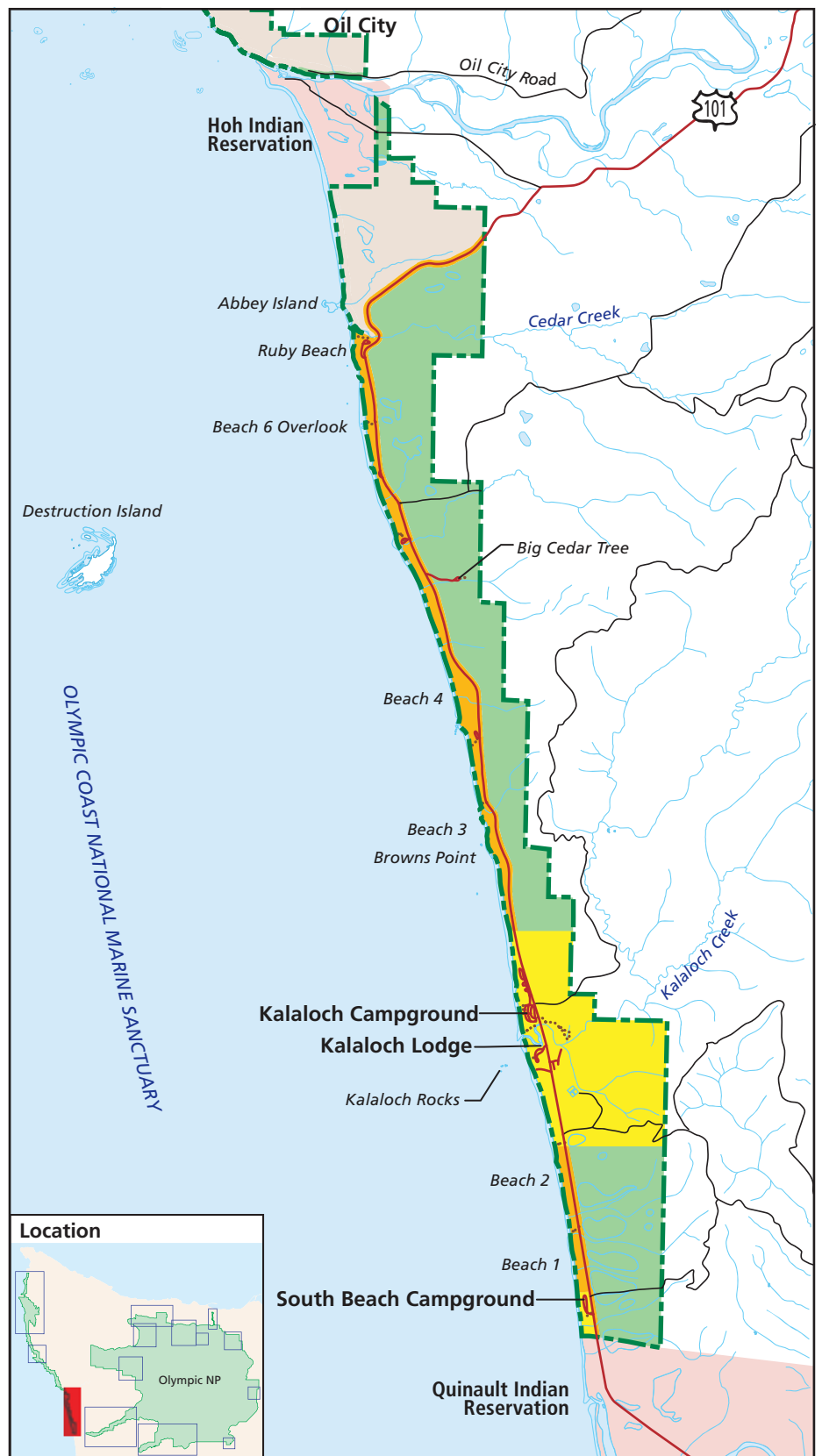
3. The visitor information station will be replaced with a facility that will better serve the needs of visitors and serve as a model for cooperative efforts with many possible partners, and will feature the coastal marine and cultural resources of the area. If feasible, this facility will be in the park and will be near a coastal view.

4. The Kalaloch Lodge, cabins, and related facilities (restaurant, store, and gasoline pump) will be relocated in phases outside the active coastal erosion and channel migration zones, and outside the floodplain of Kalaloch Creek.

5. Campground facilities will be retained at Kalaloch and South Beach areas, though they may be moved outside the active coastal erosion zone.

6. Vehicle parking and trail access to the Big Cedar Tree will be retained.

7. Other existing frontcountry trails will be retained. Unwanted paths, such as social and way trails, will be rehabilitated. A universally accessible frontcountry trail will be developed and maintained to provide beach access.

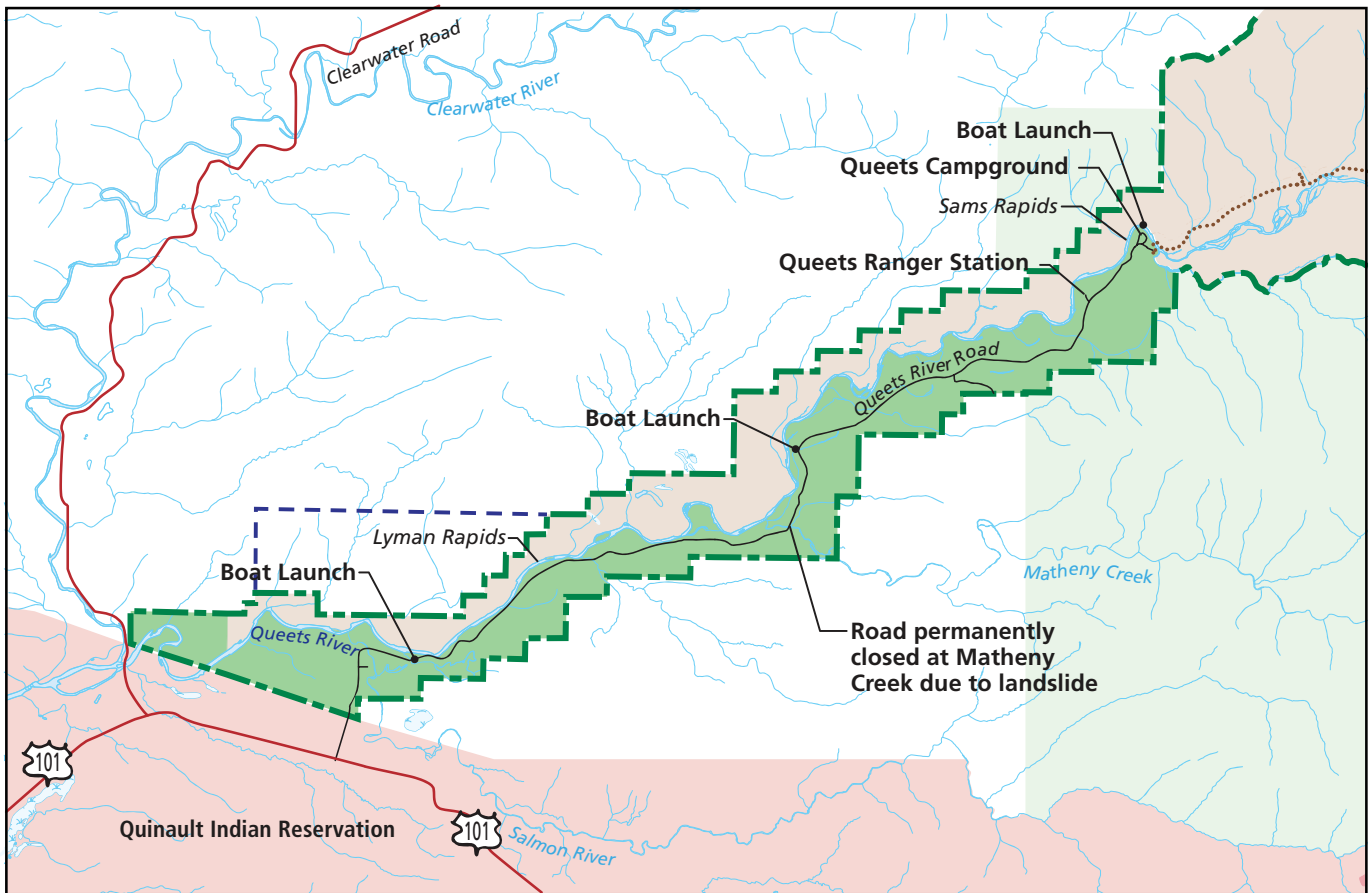


Legend

Low Use Zone	NPS Boundary
Day Use Zone	Trail
Development Zone	Paved road
NPS Wilderness	Unpaved road
	Indian Reservation

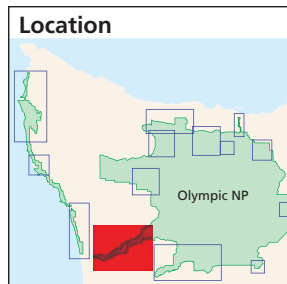


MAP 11. QUEETS AREA



Legend

 Low Use Zone	 NPS Boundary
 NPS Wilderness	 Trail
 Proposed NPS Boundary Adjustment	 Paved road
	 Unpaved road
	 Indian Reservation
	 Olympic National Forest



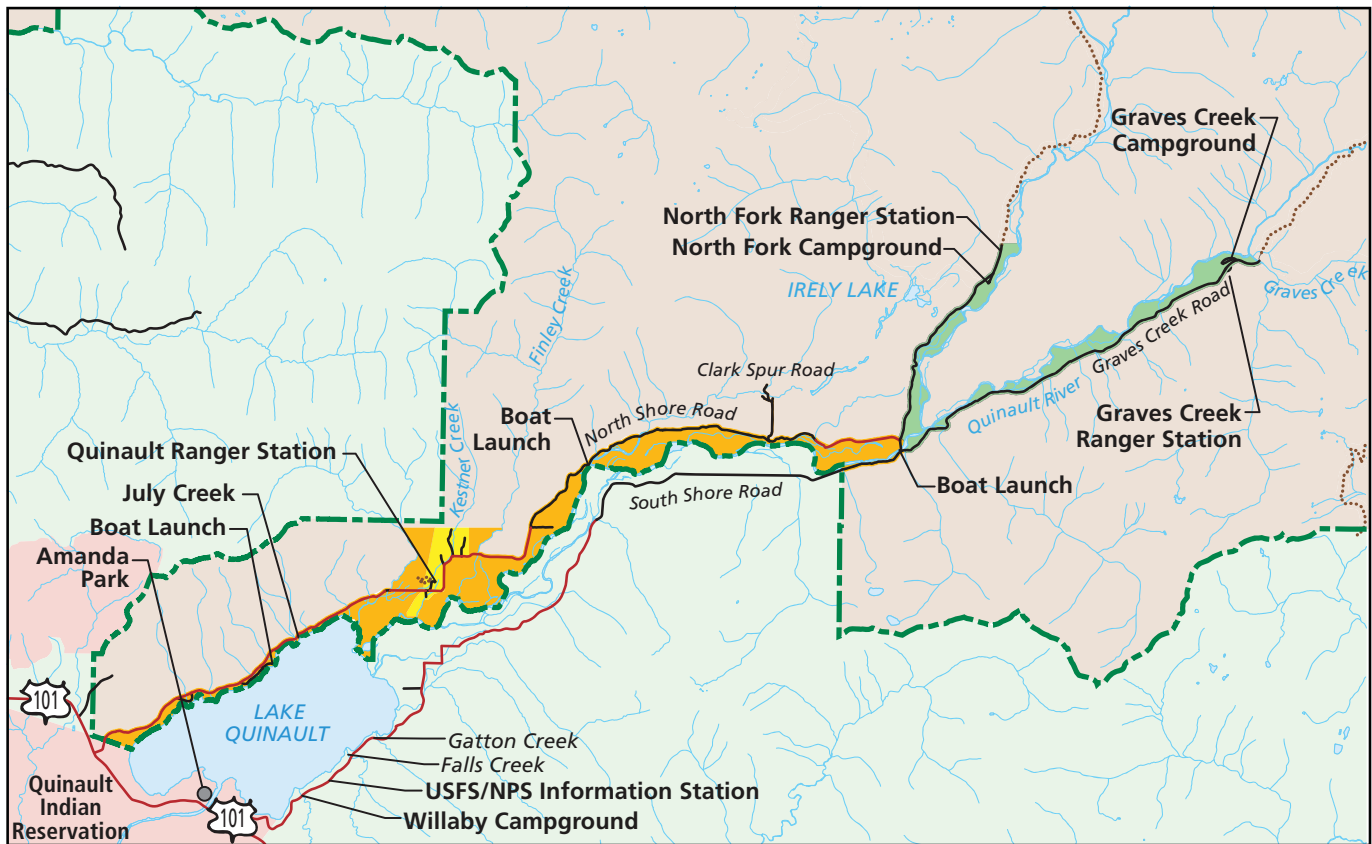
1. The unpaved road will be retained and moved, as needed, in response to river meandering, using methods that minimize adverse effects on river processes and aquatic and riparian habitats, to the extent possible. The existing frontcountry trail system will be retained.

2. Existing facilities will be retained.

3. Current sport fishing will continue. Support facilities for fishing will be provided.

4. The park boundary may be adjusted and land acquisitions may be pursued on the north side of the river to protect the watershed. Cooperative protection measures will be fully explored with various public and private partners to assist in protection of the Queets watershed outside the park boundary.

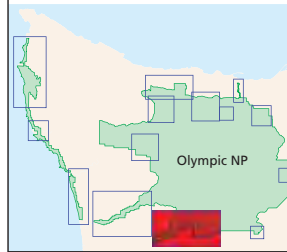
MAP 12. QUINAUT AREA



Legend

Low Use Zone	NPS Boundary
Day Use Zone	Trail
Development Zone	Paved road
NPS Wilderness	Unpaved road
	Indian Reservation
	Olympic National Forest

Location



North



0 1 2 miles

1. The Quinault Lake loop drive will be retained to provide year-round access to the North Fork and Graves Creek areas and across Finley Creek.

2. North Fork, Graves Creek, and Finley Creek road access will be retained. Relocation of the roads may be necessary due to river movement.

Year-round road access will be retained using methods that minimize adverse effects on river processes and aquatic and riparian habitats to the extent possible.

Access may be adjusted depending on weather and safety concerns.

If road relocation away from river meander areas is feasible, wilderness boundary modifications will be sought as necessary, with no net loss of total Olympic National Park wilderness acreage.

3. Existing park facilities will be retained. Visitor and administrative facilities may be expanded and/or relocated. Additional visitor orientation/education facilities will be located outside the park and will be coordinated with the tribes, the local community, and the U.S. Forest Service.

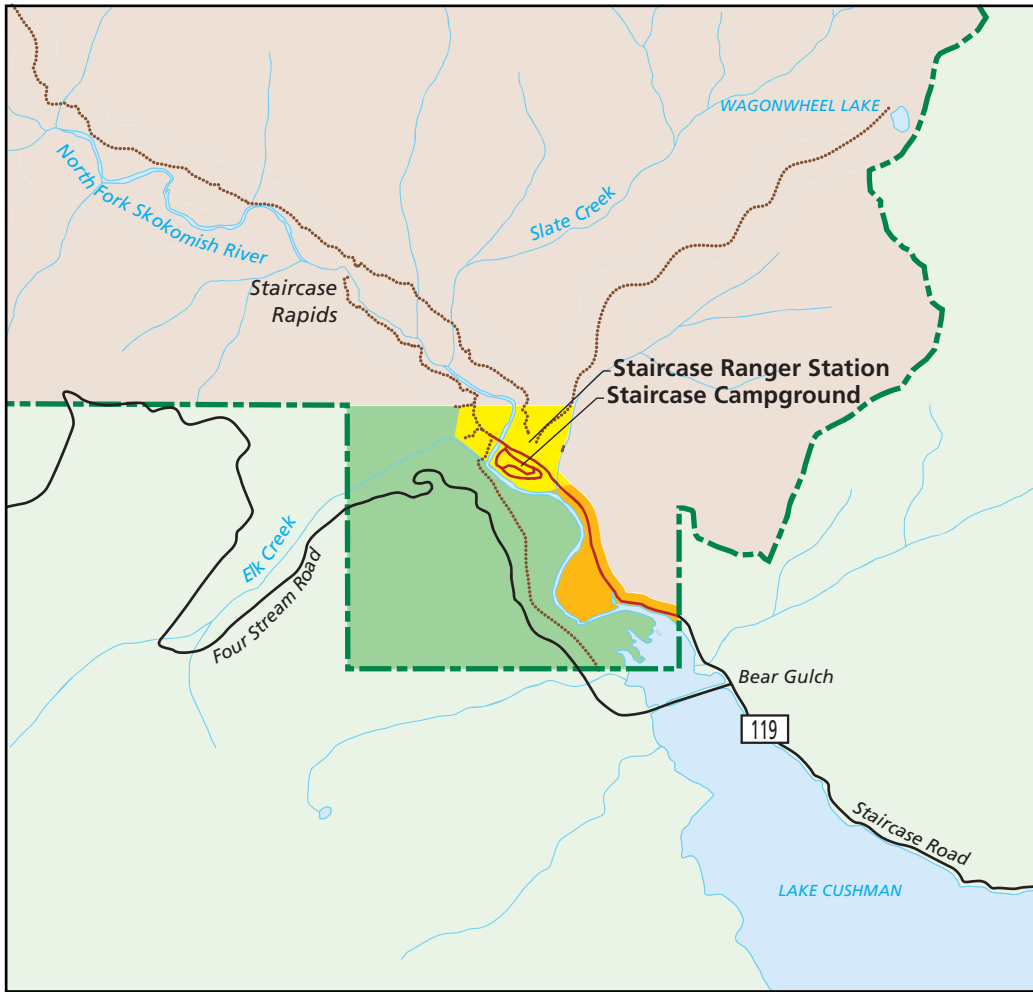
4. Frontcountry camping opportunities will be retained and partnerships will be encouraged with the U.S. Forest Service and the local communities to provide additional opportunities.

5. Historic districts (Kestner, North Fork, and Graves Creek) will be adaptively reused for visitor education/park operations, including maintaining the accessible trail at the Kestner Homestead.

6. No boundary adjustments will be made.

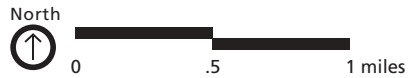
7. The existing frontcountry trail system will be retained.

MAP 13. STAIRCASE AREA



Legend

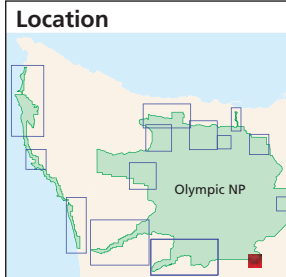
Low Use Zone	NPS Boundary
Day Use Zone	Trail
Development Zone	Paved road
NPS Wilderness	Unpaved road
	Olympic National Forest



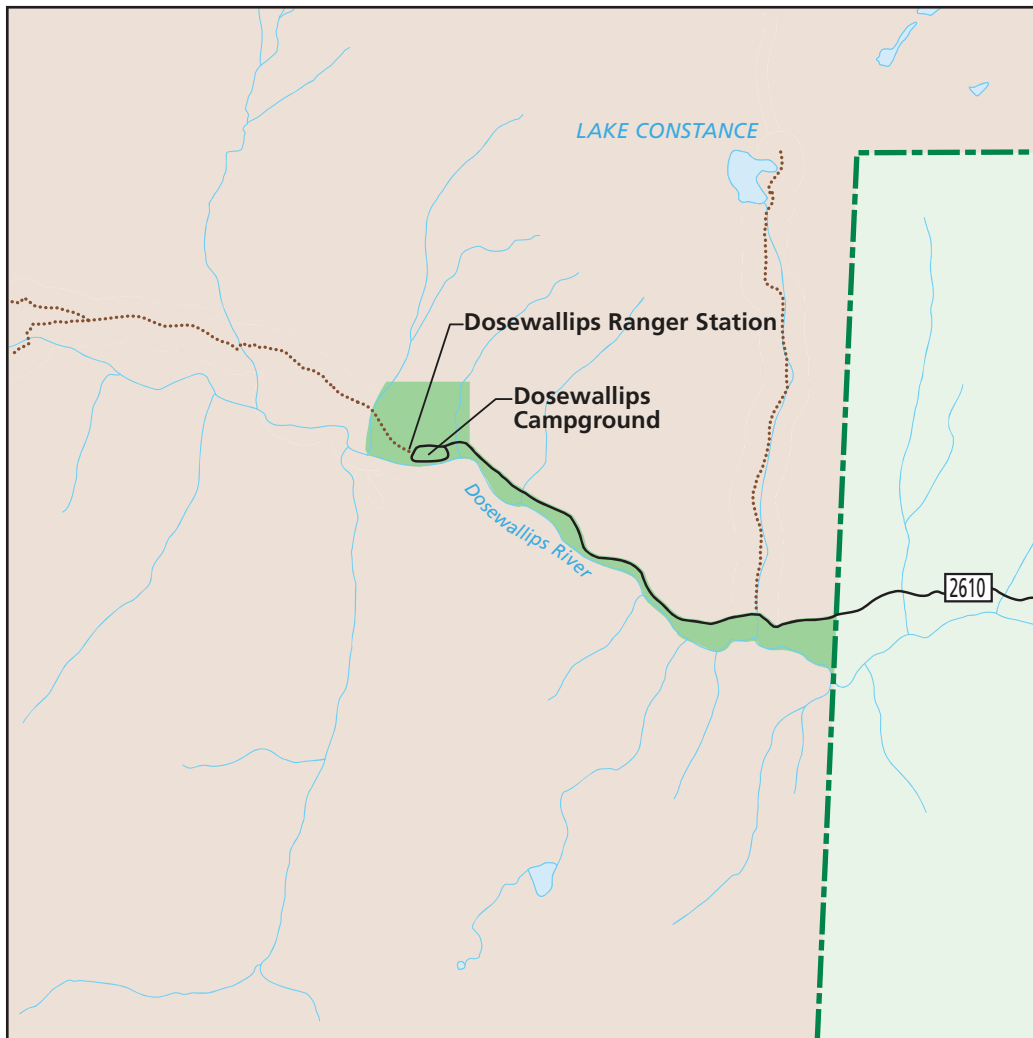
1. Road access will be provided using methods that minimize adverse effects on river processes and aquatic and riparian habitats to the extent possible. Access will be adjusted depending on weather. Road access will be coordinated with the U.S. Forest Service.

2. Facilities will be retained with minor improvements. Additional camping opportunities will be encouraged outside the park through coordination with other agencies, tribes, or partnerships. The existing frontcountry trail system will be retained.

3. The bridge at Staircase Rapids will be replaced.

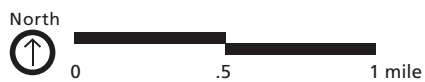


MAP 14. DOSEWALLIPS AREA



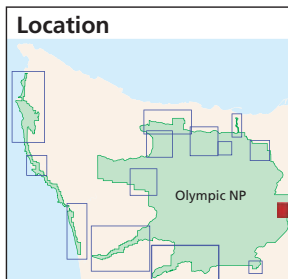
Legend

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Low Use Zone | NPS Boundary |
| NPS Wilderness | Trail |
| | Paved road |
| | Unpaved road |
| | Olympic National Forest |

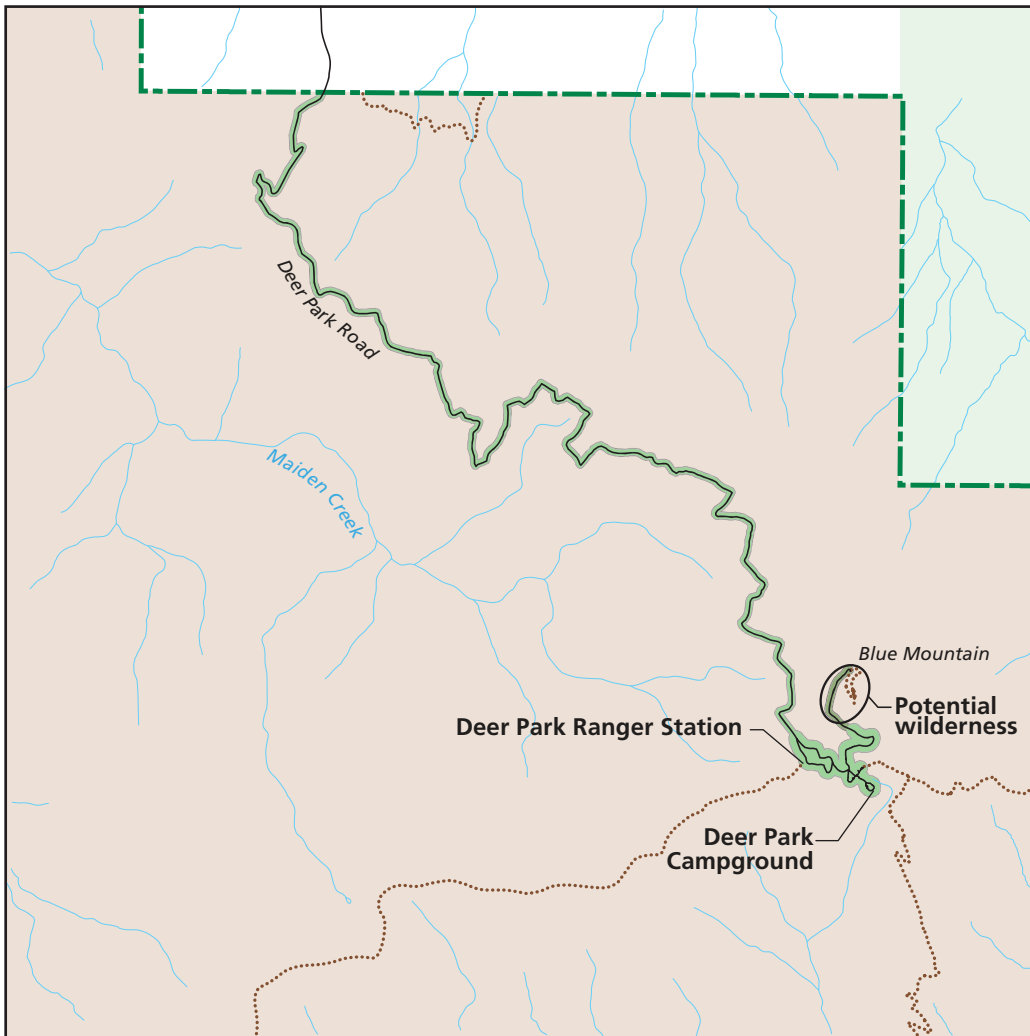


1. Road access will be provided using methods that minimize adverse effects on river processes, aquatic and riparian habitats, and old-growth forests to the extent possible.








2. The ranger station and opportunities for camping will be open seasonally.



MAP 15. DEER PARK



Legend

	Low Use Zone		NPS Boundary
	NPS Wilderness		Trail
			Paved road
			Unpaved road
			Olympic National Forest

North



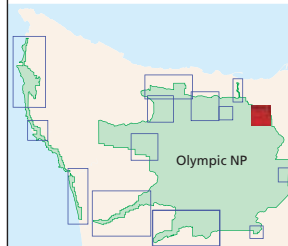
0

1

2 miles

1. The unpaved road will be retained and open seasonally.
2. The ranger station and campground will be open seasonally.

Location



VISITOR USE AND USER (CARRYING) CAPACITY

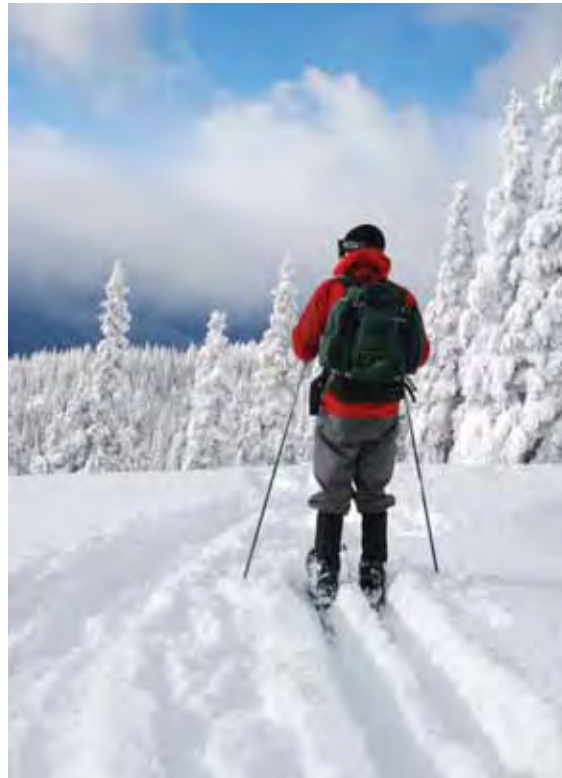
USER CAPACITIES

The National Park Service defines user capacity as the type and level of visitor use that can be accommodated while sustaining desired resource conditions and visitor experiences in the park. User capacity does not necessarily involve identifying a number for visitor use, nor does it necessarily imply closures or use limits. User capacity cannot be measured simply as a number of people because impacts on desired resource conditions and visitor experience are often related to a variety of factors, including the number of people, the types of activities people engage in, where they go, what type of resources are in the area, and the level and type of management presence.

The user capacity process for national parks typically involves the following steps:

1. Identify desired conditions for resources and visitors.
2. Identify indicators (items to monitor to determine whether desired conditions are being met).
3. Identify standards (limits of acceptable change) for the indicators.
4. Monitor indicators.
5. Take management actions to ensure that standards are met.
6. Evaluate and make adjustments based on new information and lessons learned.

General management plans provide a broad approach to addressing user capacity. Implementation-level plans, such as the future wilderness management plan, will provide more specific direction for addressing user capacity.



IMPLEMENTATION

Frontcountry areas of Olympic National Park do not face major user capacity issues in the foreseeable future. Most existing facilities provide good visitor opportunities and, based on projected trends, will continue to function well. Some facilities need improvements because they are inadequate to meet current and future visitor needs. For example, the frontcountry trails do not adequately support universal accessibility. Certain frontcountry visitor centers are extremely crowded during the summer season, and the displays are outdated. Occasionally roads in the more popular areas are busy, parking areas are full, and

parking occurs off the pavement or along roads. Social trails are present in the frontcountry areas in picnic areas, near frontcountry trails, and in campgrounds and near overlooks. These social trails create impacts on soil and vegetation. Nonnative plants are present along roads and in developed areas.

The overall approach to user capacity in frontcountry areas is to contain visitor impacts within the developed area and monitor general trends for change. Change will trigger site-specific monitoring and management.

Of greater concern is the wilderness. User capacity within the wilderness is directly related to the level of use that can be sustained while meeting wilderness standards and guidelines. Use levels in the wilderness, especially along the coast and in subalpine lake basins, are consistently high. As a result, the park faces major user capacity issues. An increase in use may cause changes to visitor experiences and impacts on resources. The park staff collects information from the overnight permits regarding the number of users and destinations. More specific indicators and standards will be developed in the wilderness management plan to maintain or achieve desired conditions.



MITIGATIVE MEASURES

Mitigative measures are the practicable and appropriate methods that will be used under this approved plan to avoid and/or minimize harm to park natural and cultural resources, wilderness, visitors and the visitor experience, and socioeconomic resources. These mitigative measures have been developed by using existing laws and regulations, best management practices, conservation measures, and other known techniques from past and present work in and around Olympic National Park.

This plan provides a management framework for the park. Within this broad context, this approved plan includes the following measures that may be used to minimize potential impacts from implementation of the plan. Additional mitigation will be identified as part of implementation planning and for individual projects to further minimize resource impacts.

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Air Quality

- Implement a dust abatement program. Standard dust abatement measures may include the following elements: water or otherwise stabilize soils, cover haul trucks, employ speed limits on unpaved roads, minimize vegetation clearing, and revegetate with native species.
- Minimize NPS vehicle emissions by using the best available technology whenever possible.
- Encourage the public and commercial tour companies to employ methods that reduce emissions.
- Employ sustainable designs that reduce energy demands, thus reducing pollutant production.

Soundscapes / Natural Quiet

- Implement standard noise abatement measures during park operations, including: scheduling to minimize impacts in noise-sensitive areas, using the best available noise-control techniques wherever feasible, using hydraulically or electrically powered impact tools when feasible, and locating stationary noise sources as far from sensitive uses as possible.
- Site and design facilities to minimize objectionable noise.
- Minimize idling of motors when power tools, equipment, and vehicles are not in use.
- Muffle above ambient noise whenever possible to reduce noise impacts.

Night Skies (Lightscares)

- Replace existing outdoor lighting in the park with fixtures that do not contribute to nighttime light pollution.
- In frontcountry zones, install energy-efficient lights equipped with timers and/or motion detectors so that light will only be provided when it is needed to move safely between locations.
- In frontcountry zones, use low-impact lighting such as diffused light bulbs, and techniques such as downlighting to prevent light spill and preserve the natural lightscape.

Hydrologic Systems including Wetlands

- Time projects adjacent to or in waterways to occur during the dry season (late summer).
- Implement erosion control measures, minimize discharge to water bodies, and regularly inspect construction equipment for leaks of petroleum and other chemicals to prevent water pollution. Minimize the use of heavy equipment in a waterway.
- Integrate runoff control systems into the designs of larger parking areas near water resources to minimize water pollution.
- Develop sediment control and prevention plans for projects that may impact water quality.
- Delineate wetlands and apply protection measures during projects. Perform project activities in a cautious manner to prevent damage caused by equipment, erosion, and siltation.
- Delineate 100-year floodplains and minimize development in these areas.

Soils

- Build new facilities on soils suitable for development. Minimize soil erosion by limiting the time that soil is left exposed and by applying other erosion-control measures such as erosion matting, silt fencing, and sedimentation basins in construction areas to reduce erosion, surface scouring, and discharge to water bodies. Once work is completed, revegetate construction areas with appropriate native plants in a timely manner.
- Work with the Natural Resource Conservation Service to produce a soil survey of Olympic National Park to provide some of the information needed for sustainable soil management.

Vegetation

- Monitor areas used by visitors (e.g., trails and campsites) for signs of native vegetation disturbance. Use public education, revegetation of disturbed areas with native plants, erosion control measures, and barriers to control potential impacts on plants from erosion or social trails.
- Designate river and stream access / crossing points, and use barriers and closures to prevent trampling and loss of riparian vegetation. Use of barriers and closures will be done in a manner that does not adversely impact treaty fishing rights.
- Develop revegetation plans for disturbed areas and require the use of genetically appropriate native species. Revegetation plans should specify species to be used, seed/plant source, seed/plant mixes, site-specific restoration conditions, soil preparation, erosion control, ongoing maintenance, and monitoring requirements. Salvaged vegetation should be used to the extent possible.
- Implement a noxious weed control program. Standard measures may include the following elements: use only weed-free materials for road and trail construction, repair, and maintenance; ensure equipment arrives on-site free of mud or seed-bearing material; certify all seeds and straw material as weed-free; identify areas of noxious weeds pre-project; treat noxious weeds or noxious weed topsoil before construction (e.g., topsoil segregation, storage, and herbicide treatment); when depositing ditch spoils along the roads, limit the movement of material to as close as possible to the excavation site; scrupulously and regularly clean areas that serve as introduction points for invasive plants (e.g., campgrounds, staging areas, maintenance areas, and corrals); revegetate with genetically appropriate native species; inspect rock and gravel sources to ensure these areas are free of noxious weed species; and monitor locations of ground-disturbing operations for at least three years following the completion of the projects.

Fish and Wildlife

- Employ techniques to reduce impacts on fish and wildlife, including visitor education programs, restrictions on visitor and park activities, and law enforcement patrols.
- Implement a wildlife protection program. Standard measures will include project scheduling (season and/or time of day), project monitoring, erosion and sediment control, fencing or other means to protect sensitive resources adjacent to project areas, disposing of all food-related items or rubbish, salvaging topsoil, and revegetating.
- Consult with NOAA Fisheries Service and appropriate tribes for projects within essential fish habitat.

Special Status Species

Mitigation actions will occur during normal park operations as well as before, during, and after projects to minimize immediate and long-term impacts on rare, threatened, and endangered species. These actions may vary by project area, and additional mitigation measures may be added depending on the action and location. Many of the measures listed for vegetation, wildlife, and water resources also will benefit rare, threatened, and endangered species by helping to preserve habitat.

- Conduct surveys for rare, threatened, and endangered species as warranted.
- Locate and design facilities / actions / operations to avoid or minimize the removal of rare, threatened, and endangered species habitat. If avoidance is infeasible, minimize and compensate for adverse effects as appropriate and in consultation with the appropriate resource agencies.
- Plan work in areas in or near suitable threatened and endangered bird habitat as late as possible in the summer/fall.
- Conduct work outside of critical periods for the specific species when possible.
- Develop and implement restoration and/or monitoring plans as warranted. Plans should include methods for implementation, performance standards, monitoring criteria, and adaptive management techniques.
- For projects in or near streams, employ appropriate best management practices.
- Implement measures to reduce adverse effects of nonnative plants and wildlife on rare, threatened, and endangered species.
- Conduct surveys and monitoring for special status species.
- Protect and preserve critical habitat features, such as nest trees, whenever possible.

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF WILDERNESS VALUES

In Olympic National Park's future wilderness management plan, more specific desired conditions will be developed for wilderness resources, visitor experiences, and management protocols. Standards and guidelines establishing acceptable limits of change and mitigation measures will be developed for each zone. Monitoring will be conducted to ensure that conditions are meeting established standards and to determine if mitigation measures have been successful.

Minimum Requirement Process

The Wilderness Act directs that agencies administer wilderness to preserve the wilderness character. The purpose of the minimum requirement process is to reduce

the effects of management on wilderness character and values. It provides a method for developing, evaluating, and selecting the actions that will be the least intrusive on wilderness character and values, while allowing the administration of the wilderness. The concept is applied to all management actions, programs, and activities within Olympic National Park that may affect wilderness and potential wilderness.

The minimum requirement concept is applied as a two-step process. The first step determines whether a proposed management action is appropriate and necessary for the administration of the area as wilderness and does not cause a significant impact to wilderness resources and character, in accordance with the Wilderness Act. The second step determines the techniques and types of equipment needed to ensure that impacts on wilderness resources and character are minimized. If the project is found to be appropriate and necessary, then the management method (tool or technique) is selected that will result in the least amount of impact to the wilderness resources and character.

The minimum requirement process provides a formalized method for developing alternative ways to address an issue, and to evaluate each alternative's effects on wilderness resources and character. The minimum requirement process assists park managers in determining the appropriate environmental compliance.

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

The protection of Olympic National Park's cultural resources is essential for understanding the past, present, and future relationship of people with the park environment and the expressions of our cultural heritage. The park will pursue strategies to protect its cultural resources, including museum collections and archeological, historic, ethnographic, and archival resources, while encouraging visitors and employees to recognize and understand their value. The strategies will allow the integrity of the park's cultural resources to be preserved unimpaired. The strategies also will ensure that Olympic National Park is recognized and valued as an outstanding example of resource stewardship, conservation education and research, and public use.

Some of the park cultural resources are within designated wilderness. The Wilderness Act specifies that the designation of any areas of the park system as wilderness "shall in no manner lower the standards evolved for the use and preservation of" such park system unit under the various laws applicable to that unit (16 USC 1133(a)(3)). Thus, the laws pertaining to historic preservation also remain applicable within wilderness, but generally must be administered to preserve the area's wilderness character. In accordance with *NPS Management Policies 2006*, cultural resources that have been included in wilderness will be protected and maintained according to the pertinent laws and policies governing cultural resources, using management methods that are consistent with the preservation of wilderness character and values (section 6.3.8). These laws include the National Historic Preservation Act, the Archeological Resources Protection

Act, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, and EO 13007 that addresses government-to-government consultation.

Adverse impacts on properties listed in or determined eligible for listing in the national register, will be avoided if possible. If adverse impacts cannot be avoided, mitigation will be developed through a consultation process with all interested parties. In accordance with NPS *Management Policies 2006*, proposed adverse effects will be evaluated to determine whether the proposed actions constitute impairment of significant fundamental park cultural resources.

Archeological Resources

Archeological surveys will precede any ground disturbance required for new construction or removal of eligible historic properties. Known archeological resources will be avoided to the greatest extent possible. If national register-eligible or -listed archeological resources cannot be avoided, an appropriate mitigation strategy will be developed in consultation with the state historic preservation officer and associated American Indian tribes.

If unknown archeological resources are discovered during project work, work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery will be halted until the resources are identified, evaluated, and documented, and an appropriate mitigation strategy may be developed, if necessary, in consultation with the state historic preservation officer and associated American Indian tribes.

Historic Structures/Buildings

All project work relating to historic structures/buildings will be conducted in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings*. Typical mitigation measures for historic structures/ buildings include avoiding adverse impacts, such as rehabilitation and adaptive reuse, designing new development to be compatible with surrounding historic properties, and screening new development from surrounding historic resources to minimize impacts on cultural landscapes and ethnographic resources.

Adaptive use is the best strategy to ensure that frontcountry buildings remain in good condition. When not being adaptively used, the best approach for preserving these structures is regular preservation maintenance, which ensures that roofs and walls, as well as supporting structural elements, are maintained in a sound, weather-resistant condition. An example of adaptive use is using historic structures to house park operations.

Historic structures will be maintained or stabilized until appropriate maintenance can be undertaken. No national register-listed or -eligible structure will be removed or allowed to decay naturally without prior review by park and regional cultural resource specialists, including approval by the NPS regional director and consultation with the state historic preservation officer. Before a national register-listed or -eligible structure is removed, appropriate documentation recording the structure will be prepared in accordance with Section 110(b) of the National Historic Preservation Act, and the documentation will be submitted to the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record or Historic American Landscape Survey program.

Historic structures that have been included within wilderness will be protected and maintained according to the pertinent laws and policies governing cultural resources using management methods that are consistent with the preservation of wilderness character and values. Laws pertaining to historic preservation remain applicable within wilderness but generally must be administered to preserve the area's wilderness character (16 USC 1133(a)(3)). The responsible decision-maker will include appropriate consideration of the application of the provisions of the Wilderness Act in analyses and decision-making concerning cultural resources.

Cultural Landscapes

All project work relating to cultural landscapes will be conducted in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. Typical mitigation measures for cultural landscapes include avoiding adverse impacts, such as designing new development to be compatible with surrounding historic properties and screening new development from surrounding cultural landscapes to minimize impacts on those landscapes. Adaptive use is the best strategy to ensure that landscapes remain in good condition.

Ethnographic Resources

The National Park Service will continue to consult with federally recognized Native American tribes with treaty resources in the park on a government-to-government basis to identify ethnographic resources and develop appropriate strategies to mitigate impacts on these resources. Such strategies may include continuing to provide access to traditional use or spiritual areas and screening new development from traditional use areas to minimize impacts on ethnographic resources. Consultations with American Indians linked to park lands by ties of kinship, culture, or history will address the inadvertent discovery of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, and all provisions outlined in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 USC 3001) of 1990 will be followed.

Museum Collections

Mitigative measures related to museum collections consist of conservation of a collection through proper storage, handling, and exhibit of objects as specified in the NPS *Museum Handbook* and DO-24: *NPS Museum Collections Management*.

SCENIC RESOURCES

Mitigative measures are designed to minimize human-made visual intrusions. These include the following:

- Where appropriate, use facilities such as boardwalks and fences to route people away from sensitive natural and cultural resources while still permitting access to important viewpoints.
- Design, site, and construct facilities to minimize adverse effects on natural and cultural resources and visual intrusion.
- Provide vegetative screening, where appropriate.

SOCIOECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

During the future planning and implementation of this approved plan for Olympic National Park, the National Park Service will pursue partnerships with tribes, local communities, and county governments to further identify potential impacts and mitigating measures that will best serve the interests and concerns of the National Park Service and the local communities.

SUSTAINABLE DESIGN AND AESTHETICS

Sustainable practices will be used in the selection of building materials and sources and building location and siting. Design standards specific to the park will be developed in all repair, rehabilitation, and construction projects.

Projects will use sustainable practices and resources whenever practicable by recycling and reusing materials, minimizing materials, minimizing energy consumption during the project, and minimizing energy consumption throughout the lifespan of the project.

FUTURE STUDIES AND IMPLEMENTATION PLANS NEEDED

Plan Topic	Examples and/or What Plan Will Address
Wilderness management plan	This plan will address wilderness management, wilderness eligibility studies, and status of potential wilderness.
Land protection plan	This plan will address the specifics related to the proposed boundary adjustments and land protection.
Road management and/or river restoration plans	These plans will focus on the restoration of rivers within the park, including the Quinault, Hoh, and Queets rivers, and determine the feasibility of road relocations to protect floodplain values and resources.
Northshore Road/Finley Creek management plan	This plan will include restoration options for Finley Creek and alternatives for maintaining access at Quinault.
Program management plans for wildlife	These plans will examine the future management direction for wildlife, including fish, exotics, and nuisance animals.
Vegetation management plan	This plan will include the management and monitoring of rare plants, and the control and eradication of exotic vegetation.
Lake Crescent Shoreline protection/ management plan	This plan will focus on water quality and shoreline issues at Lake Crescent.
Ozette Lake management plan	This plan will focus on visitor use, access, and resource protection at Ozette Lake.
Suitability studies for wild and scenic rivers	These studies will look at eligible rivers within the park to determine if designation is appropriate.
Olympic Hot Springs restoration plan	This plan will evaluate restoration options for the Olympic Hot Springs area.
Air tour management plan	This plan will address the management of air tours and analyze the effects of flights over the park.
Historic structures reports	These reports include information on the historic structures in the park.
Cultural landscape inventory report	This report identifies cultural landscapes and determines strategies and priorities for managing cultural landscapes.
Development concept plans for a variety of proposed actions	These are site-specific plans for actions such as relocating Kalaloch Lodge and concessioner facilities, and upgrading the Hoh Rain Forest Visitor Center.
Asset management plan for facility maintenance	This plan addresses facility maintenance and priorities within the park.
Comprehensive interpretive plan	This plan establishes the foundation for an integrated park education program.

