



Dear Friends:

This newsletter updates our progress and asks for your help on the General Management Plan (GMP) for Chickasaw National Recreation Area. The plan will determine the goals for managing the national recreation area for the next 15 to 20 years. Our planning effort began in summer 2002. We are about one-third of the way through the process.

This newsletter presents four possible preliminary management alternatives. The alternatives are based on the purpose and significance of the national recreation area, issues, legal mandates, and your comments during the public scoping period. Each alternative presents a different approach to future management. This newsletter includes narrative descriptions and maps of each alternative.

You can help us by providing comments and suggestions on the preliminary alternatives presented in this newsletter. We encourage you to suggest ideas that we may have overlooked or not considered. We have included a mail-in form for your comments. You may also send in comments over the Internet to: [CHIC\\_GMP@nps.gov](mailto:CHIC_GMP@nps.gov). We plan to host public open house meetings in September and October for you to meet with us and personally comment on these alternatives. Specific meeting dates, locations, and times are listed below.

On the basis of the public's comments and additional research, the planning team will reevaluate the alternatives, modify them as necessary, and develop a preferred alternative. The draft alternatives and an analysis of the impacts of implementing each alternative will be presented in a *Draft General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement*. You will also have an opportunity to review and comment on the draft before the *Final General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement* is published.

We value your input regarding the future management of Chickasaw National Recreation Area. Preserving and conserving the resources through public communication and involvement are essential to the completion of a successful plan. Please contact us if you have any questions. Thank you for your time and participation.

Sincerely,

John F. (Rick) Shireman  
Superintendent



You're Invited...

We welcome your comments and suggestions on the preliminary alternatives presented in this newsletter. We hope to see you at one of the meetings listed below.

**September 23, 2003, 4:00 to 6:00 P.M.:**  
Post Office/Courthouse/Third floor conference room  
215 Dean A. McGee Ave., Oklahoma City

**September 24, 2003, 1:00 to 4:00 P.M.:**  
Travertine Nature Center  
Chickasaw National Recreation Area

**September 25, 2003, 5:00 to 7:00 P.M.:**  
Travertine Nature Center  
Chickasaw National Recreation Area



### The Planning Process

Planning for the national recreation area is organized around three primary questions: **WHY** was this recreation area established and what is its overall mission? **WHAT** is the vision for the future (what kind of place do we want Chickasaw to be in the first decades of the 21st century and beyond?) and **HOW** do we accomplish our future vision.

Statements of Chickasaw National Recreation Area's purpose and significance provide answers to the **WHY** questions and form the foundation for the *General Management Plan*. Developing a vision for the future (answering the **WHAT** question) is the primary function of the plan.

In *Newsletter # 1* (<http://planning.den.nps.gov>), we sent you the national recreation area's purpose (see inset) and significance statements and asked for your suggestions for improvement and what issues you saw for the management of Chickasaw National Recreation Area. We also held meetings in Sulphur, Oklahoma City, and Fort Worth to hear what you had to say.

#### Purpose

Purpose statements clarify the reasons Chickasaw National Recreation Area was established as part of the national park system and provide the foundation for the management and use of the national recreation area. Such statements are based on a unit's establishing legislation and legislative history, other special designations, and NPS policies.

*The purpose of Chickasaw National Recreation Area is to protect the springs and waters; preserve areas of archeological or ethnological interest; provide outdoor recreation; protect scenic, scientific, natural, and historic values; memorialize the Chickasaw Indian Nation; and allow hunting and fishing.*



### Development of the Preliminary Alternatives

Both the National Environmental Policy Act and the NPS planning process require us to examine a range of different futures or alternative approaches for managing Chickasaw National Recreation Area. Alternatives are an important part of responsible planning. They allow managers, users, partners, and interested citizens to come together and explore different approaches to protecting resources, managing use, directing development, and resolving conflicts in national parks. This ensures that trends, impacts, trade-offs, and the public's ideas and concerns have been considered before a management approach is selected for Chickasaw National Recreation Area.

All alternatives must be consistent with the purposes for which Chickasaw National Recreation Area was established, must be reasonable, and must be consistent with other existing legislative mandates (such as the Endangered Species Act and the National Historic Preservation Act) and NPS policies.

This spring the planning team developed four preliminary alternatives for managing the national recreation area. Each alternative is based on a different overall vision of what a

national recreation area should be. One alternative is based on the existing management directions; the other three provide different management approaches and directions to guide the management of Chickasaw National Recreation Area during the next 15 to 20 years. In formulating these alternatives, the planning team considered the purposes and significance, other legal mandates, NPS policies, and input from the public, national recreation area staff, government agencies, and other organizations about desired future conditions for the national recreation area and specific issues that need to be addressed.

The preliminary alternatives are as follows:

- Current Management (the "no-action" alternative)
- Alternative 1: Experience Diversity
- Alternative 2: Integrated Recreation/Education and Understanding
- Alternative 3: Resource Enhancement

All the preliminary alternatives would protect resources, provide recreational opportunities, and offer education and interpretation. However, the balance where funds and staff are allocated would change between the alternatives. Alternative 1 would focus more on recreation and resources, providing a broad range of opportunities, with possible limits on numbers of visitors able to experience each opportunity in order to allow for more diversity of experiences. Alternative 2 would place more emphasis on education, interpretation, and resources, with a smaller range of visitor opportunities and less emphasis on new facilities. Alternative 3 would focus more on resource protection and restoration, with enhanced environments for visitor experiences and a narrower range of visitor opportunities. For instance, in alternative 1, prairie restoration efforts would not receive more attention than visitor programs. In alternative 2, certain areas with prairies that have high educational values and easy access could receive more emphasis than other areas—but not all prairies would be restored. In alternative 3, prairies throughout the national recreation area could be restored to better reflect the conditions as they were before European settlement (which might eliminate other activities in the national recreation area).

Each of the alternatives establishes a vision that would guide year-to-year management of Chickasaw National Recreation Area. However, implementing any of these alternatives would depend on future funding. The full implementation of any of these alternatives could be many years in the future.

You may like some but not all elements of the preliminary alternatives described here, or you may like a concept but disagree with the actions that may be taken to translate that concept into actual visitor experiences or resource protection. Maybe you have an entirely different vision that would solve major issues better than any of these alternatives. This is the kind of feedback that will help us to formulate the best possible future for Chickasaw National Recreation Area.



### Management Areas

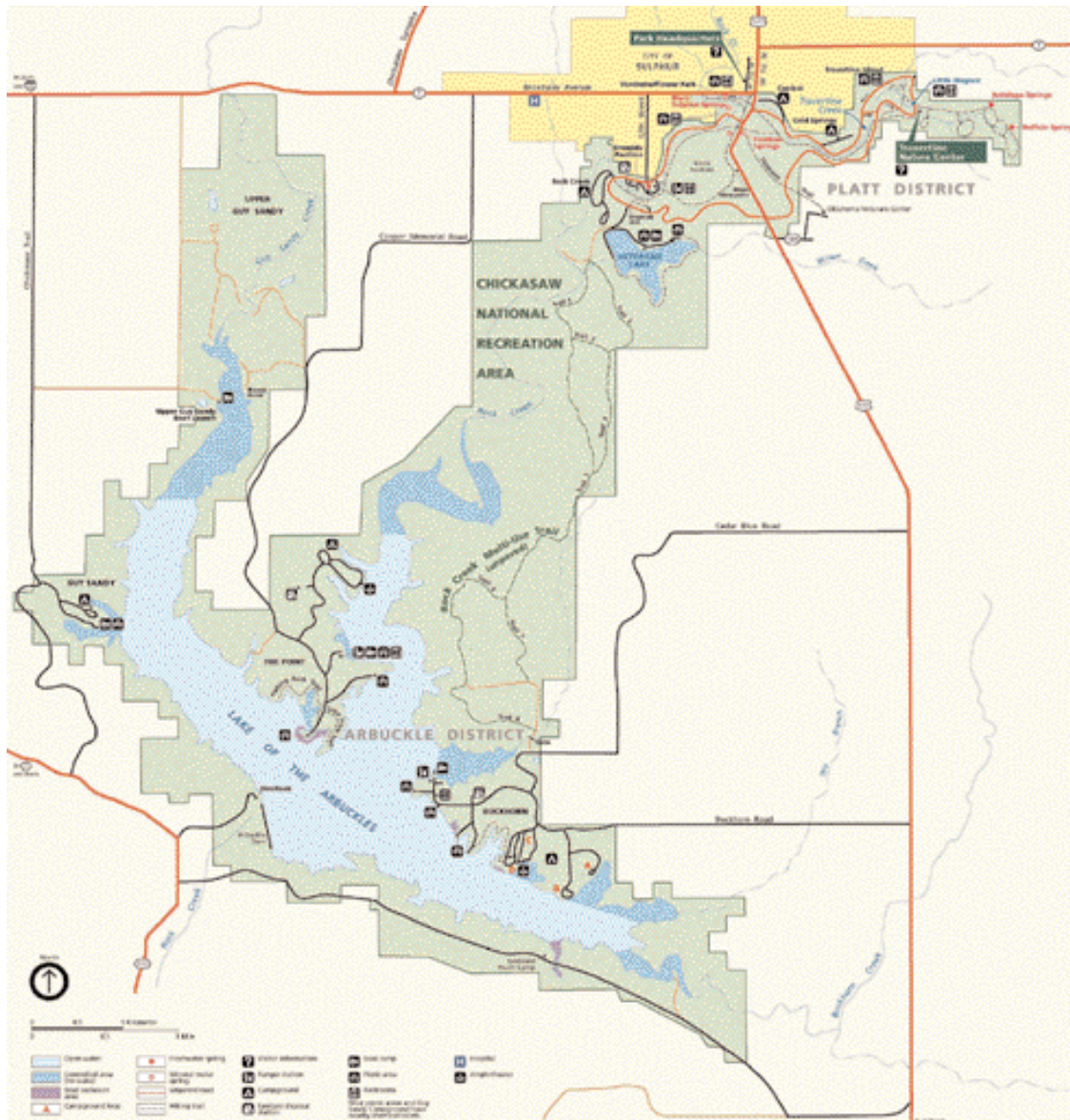
Management areas identify how different parts of the national recreation area could be managed to achieve a variety of resource conditions and visitor experiences. Each management area specifies a particular combination of resource conditions, visitor experiences and activities, and appropriate development. In different management areas, the National Park Service would take different actions related to the types and levels of uses and facilities. The planning team has developed descriptions for six management areas that could be appropriate at Chickasaw; they are described below. Alternatives for future conditions and management have been developed by arranging these management areas in different configurations in the national recreation area.



## Management Areas

Administration	Resource Conditions	Visitor Experience	Facilities
<p><i>The purpose of these areas is to provide for the recreation area's operational needs.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Because these areas are highly used and developed, these areas are only located in previously disturbed areas, areas of low resource potential, or areas with relatively resilient resources that can be modified for operational purposes with acceptable impacts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is generally no visitor use in these areas, but the areas are managed to be congruent with visitor expectation.</li> <li>These areas are heavily used by park staff, volunteers, park partners, and others engaged in the recreation area's operations and administration.</li> <li>Efficiency, safety, and convenience are important components in this management area.</li> <li>Times of high noise are expected.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Administrative offices, maintenance areas, employee housing, and other major facilities needed to support the recreation area's operations are located in this management area.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Backcountry</b></p> <p><i>In these areas resources are altered minimally and visitors are able to find solitude and a connection with park resources.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Naturally functioning ecosystem components; and an abundance of native flora/fauna are present.</li> <li>Exotic species are eliminated or otherwise managed.</li> <li>Although allowable resource impacts are low in this area, natural resources may be modified slightly to accommodate moderate levels of visitor use.</li> <li>Naturally functioning ecosystem components and processes are maintained and restored. (Examples of management are prescribed fires, mechanical thinning, and integrated pest management treatments.)</li> <li>Human-caused habitat fragmentation is minimal.</li> <li>Cultural resources are preserved, rehabilitated, adaptively reused, or allowed to deteriorate; treatment of cultural resources is determined case-by-case, depending on resource significance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunities for self-reliance, challenge, adventure, discovery and immersion in natural experience are available.</li> <li>Opportunities for outdoor activities in diverse natural settings, consistent with the protection of natural and cultural resources, are available.</li> <li>Moderate visitor use levels are accommodated but the experience is rustic, requires self-reliance and offers some opportunities for solitude.</li> <li>Appropriate activities may include hiking, hunting, backpacking, bicycling, horseback riding, fishing, backcountry camping, and nature observation in designated locations.</li> <li>All recreation is non-motorized.</li> <li>Some areas may be closed for periods of time to visitor use due to restoration activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developments are unobtrusive and blend with the natural environment.</li> <li>Trails, marked routes, and backcountry campsites may be provided.</li> <li>Existing facilities could be maintained or replaced, consistent to the degree possible with protection of resources; but new facilities would not be built other than the above facilities (e.g., trails, marked routes).</li> <li>Minimal directional signs are provided.</li> <li>Moderate levels of interpretation and orientation may be provided off-site for visitors.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Cultural Landscape</b></p> <p><i>The park's cultural resources and history are featured within these areas.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In this area, historic buildings, structures and other landscape characteristics and features are preserved or rehabilitated to represent the evolution of the cultural resources and the continuum of change.</li> <li>Resources may be used for interpretive and/or compatible operational purposes by the NPS or its partners.</li> <li>Non-historic developments and activities that are necessary for visitor and operational support may occur so long as the overall character of the cultural landscape is not compromised.</li> <li>Natural resources that have been identified as important to the cultural landscape are managed to perpetuate that landscape.</li> <li>The treatment of natural resources within the prescription is determined on a case-by-case basis.</li> <li>The treatment of cultural resources may be altered to minimize impacts to natural resources.</li> <li>Cultural resources in the area may be rehabilitated for adaptive uses, which would be preferable to new construction.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The primary experience in this area is visiting and learning about cultural resources and their evolution over time.</li> <li>Activities that may be permitted include automobile touring, bicycling, walking, hiking, and other activities to the extent that they are compatible with the cultural resources in the area.</li> <li>Visitation is maintained at moderate levels to allow some opportunities for discovery, occasional solitude, and enjoyment of the cultural setting with only moderate noise.</li> <li>Interpretation is important to the experience, but is unobtrusive and does not compromise the cultural landscape character.</li> <li>Additional information and orientation may be offered visitors off-site.</li> <li>Camping may be permitted, but site design and use would be compatible with the cultural landscape.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Modest development is permitted if necessary to support visitor and operational activities.</li> <li>Developments may include interpretive media, walkways, trails, small picnic areas, restrooms, and campgrounds.</li> <li>All developments are compatible with the cultural landscape.</li> <li>Facilities are fully accessible to the extent feasible without compromising the area's cultural character.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Education/Learning</b></p> <p><i>These areas provide for a high level of learning and understanding of the park's natural systems and/or cultural history.</i></p> <p><i>They are managed in cooperation with other groups, with financial support coming from sources outside the NPS</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natural resources are managed and modified to support visitor activities, with minimum impacts on resources.</li> <li>Sensitive natural resources occurring in the area are protected.</li> <li>Human-caused habitat fragmentation is mitigated to the extent possible.</li> <li>Cultural resources are preserved or rehabilitated and adaptively used for visitor support or park operational purposes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Symposiums, programs and lectures may be offered.</li> <li>Guided and unguided activities would take place.</li> <li>These areas would receive high visitation.</li> <li>A large group field study area may be provided.</li> <li>Opportunities to accommodate exploration in natural and cultural resource areas are provided.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Higher levels of visitor activities are accommodated in this area with facilities to match.</li> <li>Destination-oriented visitor facilities (e.g., visitor centers, nature centers, youth camps, environmental study areas) and staging areas may be provided.</li> <li>Waysides and other appropriate facilities that support visitor activities may be provided.</li> <li>Museums and curation facilities may be present.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Frontcountry</b></p> <p><i>The purpose of frontcountry areas is to provide concentrated recreation, education, orientation and other structured activities.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natural resources are managed and modified to support visitor activities, with minimum impacts on resources.</li> <li>Sensitive natural resources occurring in the area are protected.</li> <li>Human-caused habitat fragmentation is mitigated to the extent possible.</li> <li>Cultural resources are preserved, rehabilitated, and adaptively reused for visitor support or park operational purposes, or allowed to deteriorate; treatment of cultural resources is determined on a case-by-case basis, depending on resource significance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Higher levels of visitor recreational activity are accommodated in this area.</li> <li>Recreational activities may include hiking, bicycling, fishing, fish tournaments, boating, picnicking, camping, swimming, auto touring, nature study, and special events (e.g., family reunions, school functions, and weddings) in designated areas.</li> <li>Experiences may range from quiet, personal activities to large group events. Occurrences of human interactions may be high.</li> <li>Educational and orientation opportunities may include guided tours, media presentations, non-personal interpretive media, interpretive programs, and special events (e.g., living history, special interpretive programs, public celebrations).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development may include a range of campgrounds (from primitive, partially developed to full-service campgrounds that have campground hosts, accommodate RVs and trailers, and provide water, toilets, and showers), swimming facilities, picnic areas, amphitheaters, and other facilities deemed appropriate.</li> <li>Commercial visitor services may be offered, subject to further study and justification.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Preservation/Conservation/Restoration</b></p> <p><i>Within these areas the natural landscape would be under going long-term restoration and/or conservation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitate specific landscapes toward prairie or woodland conditions.</li> <li>Springs, streams, wetlands and riparian areas would be restored.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visitors could be allowed in these areas but access would not be encouraged.</li> <li>There would be opportunities for solitude, natural quiet, and undirected discovery.</li> <li>Areas would provide for a contemplative experience.</li> <li>Visitors could experience presettlement vegetation patterns.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimal facilities provided, primarily for resource protection.</li> </ul>





#### Current Management (No Action)

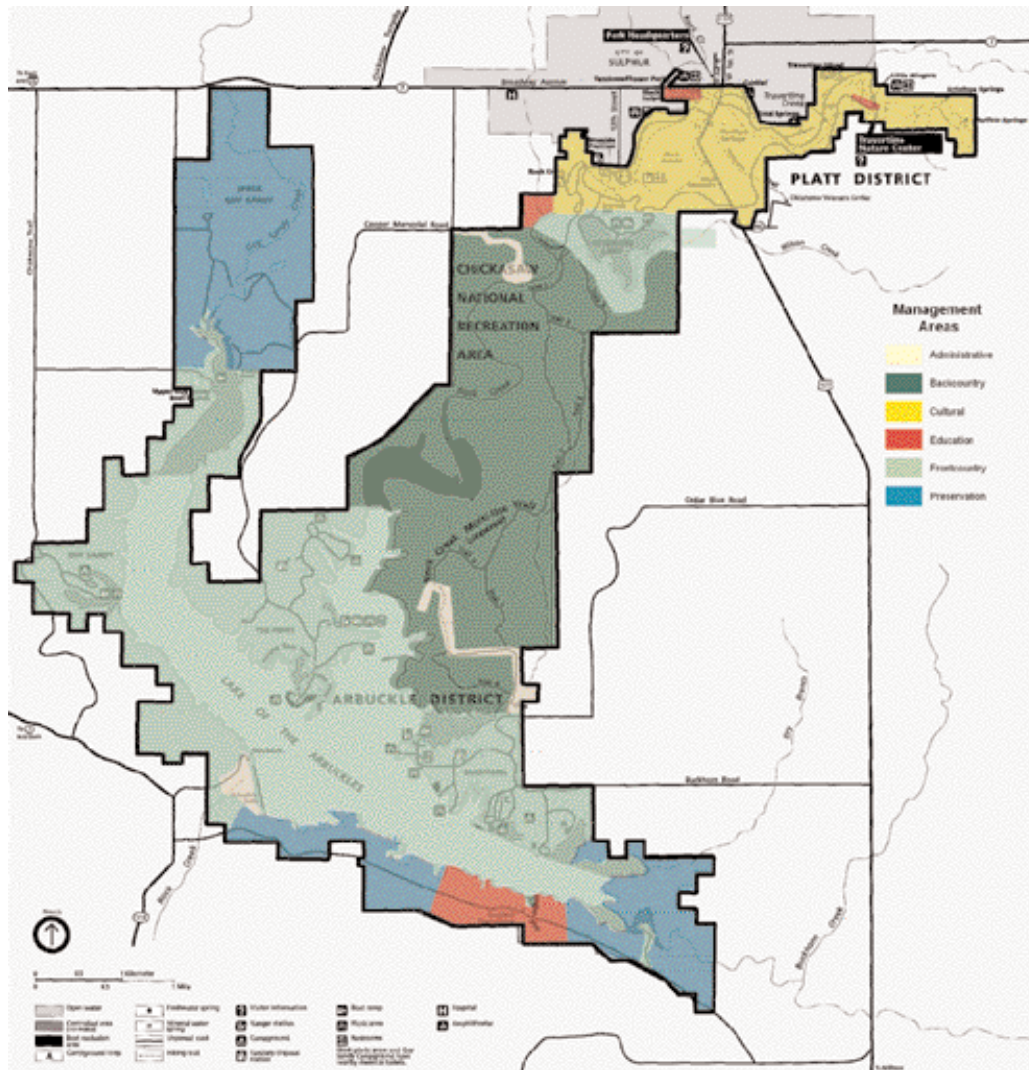
This alternative would provide a baseline for evaluating changes and impacts in the other alternatives. Under the no-action alternative, the National Park Service would continue to manage Chickasaw National Recreation Area as it has been managed since the approval of the 1979 *General Management Plan Supplement* and the 1984 and 1994 amendments. For the foreseeable future there would be no major change in the management of the national recreation area. All facilities and resource programs would continue as they have. The natural resource program would continue to focus on inventorying and monitoring, resource protection and preservation, mitigation, and applied research efforts.

The cultural resource program would continue to focus on protecting historic structures and landscapes. The National Park Service would continue to foster partnerships with other agencies, primarily for resource stewardship, interpretive, and administrative purposes. The education programs would continue to focus primarily on schools in the region.

Examples of actions that might be undertaken under this alternative include the following:

- Continue the policy of no commercial opportunities (concessions) within Chickasaw National Recreation Area.
- Continue the development of campgrounds and other facilities as described in the 1979 General Management Plan and its amendments, but refrain from expanding or changing the range of types of campgrounds available.
- Continue to maintain and rehabilitate existing roads and trails consistent with regulations.
- Leave access to areas (such as Buffalo and Antelope Springs) as they currently exist.
- Retain the current level of formal programs at the Travertine Nature Center.
- Restore prairies and forests in the Upper Guy Sandy area, using current available resources.
- Continue to manage cultural and natural resources in the Environmental Study Area.
- Relocate the existing maintenance complex, building a new facility either inside or outside of the recreation area, as consistent with the 1979 General Management Plan, as amended.





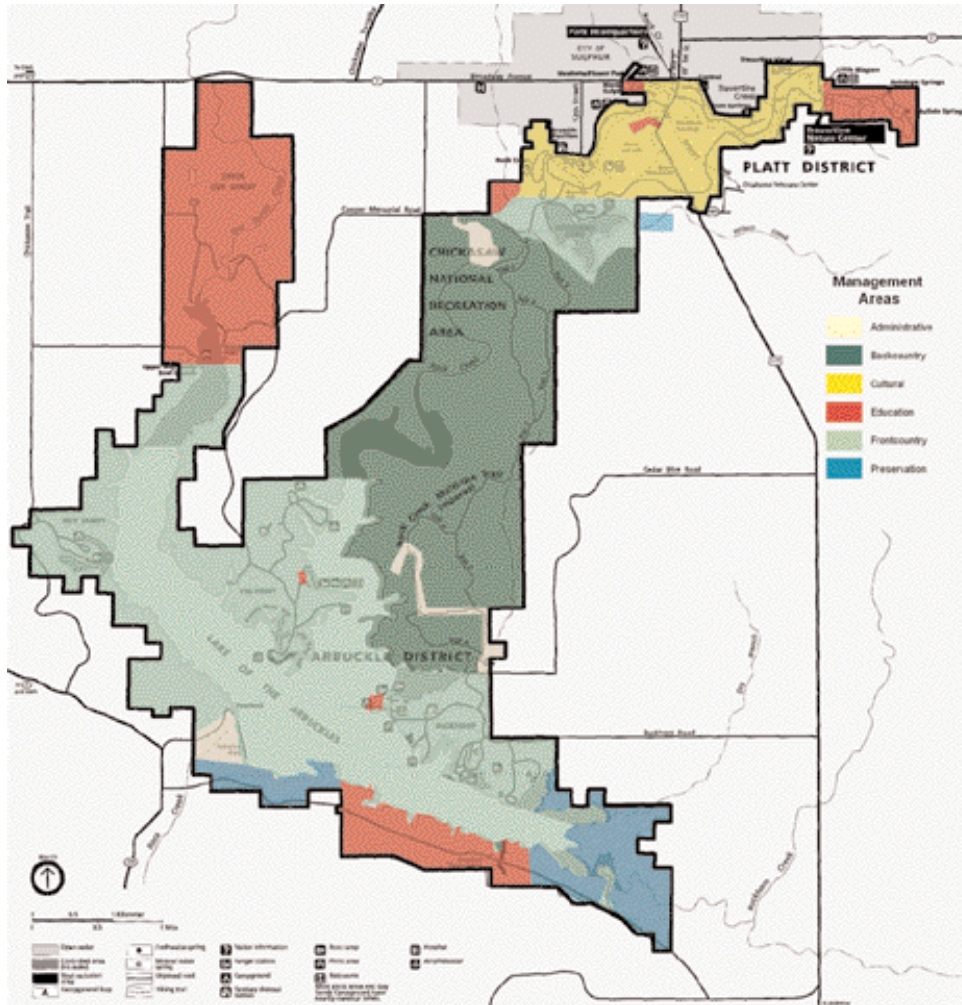
Alternative 1 (Experience Diversity)

In alternative 1 the National Park Service would maintain a diversity of landscapes and provide a diversity of opportunities for visitors. The landscape would be more diversified than today, with more natural landscapes (prairie, for example) and a spectrum of cultural landscapes ranging from prehistoric through historic and recreational.

It is important to stress that although opportunities for a diversity of experiences would be offered under alternative 1, the National Park Service would continue to maintain and protect natural and cultural resources in the recreation area and not permit new developments that would be inappropriate for a national park unit. In addition, the National Park Service would not provide additional opportunities for one user group at the expense of reducing the overall diversity of uses. For example, the national recreation area would continue to offer a diversity of camping opportunities at Chickasaw—400 campsites would be available for five different types of experiences, ranging from developed RV campsites with showers to primitive tent camping, rather than having 400 sites catering only to RVs or to RVs and primitive camping.

Examples of actions that might be undertaken under this alternative include the following:

- Provide additional commercial opportunities (concessions) such as tour boats and boat rentals on Lake of the Arbuckles, ecotours, and bus tours around the recreation area.
- Build and offer small cabin rentals.
- Make available small backcountry campsites that could be used by backpackers or boaters.
- Provide a campsite for horseback riders in a frontcountry management area.
- Build a new campground with a variety of accommodations (RVs, tents, small cabins) in the Upper Guy Sandy area.
- Create more backcountry trails, such as a trail around Lake of the Arbuckles that ties into the multi-use trails.
- Pave the trail to Buffalo and Antelope Springs and/or open the access road into the Platt District from the northeast end.
- Make available boat-accessible trails where visitors could day hike.
- Reopen the comfort station in the Environmental Study Area.
- Offer more formal programs at the Travertine Nature Center.
- Restore the prairies and forests in the Upper Guy Sandy area.
- Manage cultural and natural resources in the Environmental Study Area more intensively.
- Relocate the existing maintenance complex, building a new facility either inside or outside of the recreation area.



#### Alternative 2 (Integrated Recreation/Education and Understanding)

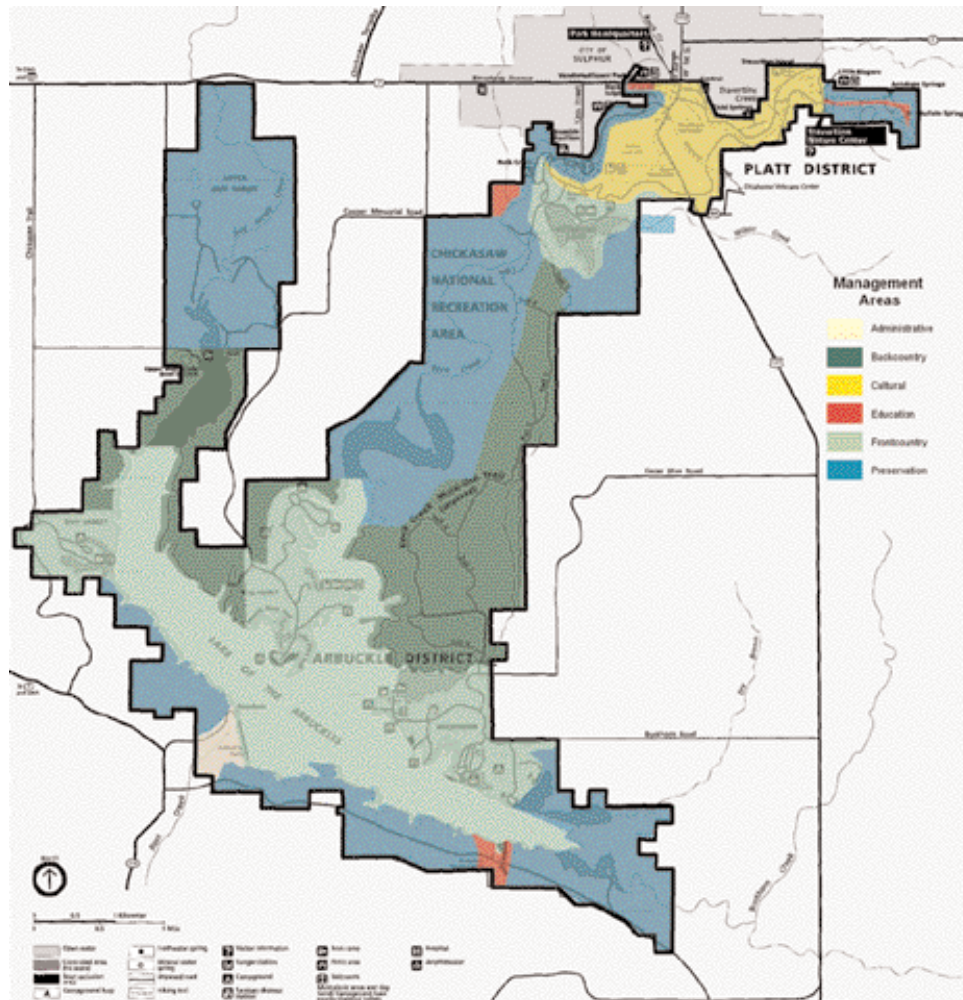
The focus of alternative 2 would be on interpretation/education programming. The alternative would be aimed at giving visitors a deeper understanding of the national recreation area and its resources (for example, through living history) and educating visitors about historic preservation techniques. Resource management and recreational activities in the recreation area both would be directed primarily by interpretive objectives. The interpretive program would be expanded to give visitors a deeper understanding of the national recreation area. Research would be encouraged. Linkages and connections would be emphasized, such as linkages covering different parts of the national recreation area, water and land, natural and cultural landscapes, recreation, and the environment, as well as the connection of the national recreation area with the region. Every visitor and management activity in the national recreation area would have an interpretive/educational component, and every activity would have a strong educational focus. For example, there could be a strong hunter education program and an educational effort to ensure that visitors would understand Chickasaw's habitats. Similarly, there could be an education program for visitors on motorboats to increase their awareness of safety concerns and environmental impacts.

This alternative does not necessarily mean that more visitor educational facilities would be built; rather, the alternative would examine ways to involve visitors more deeply and increase their knowledge and understanding of the national recreation area and its resources. Examples of actions that might be undertaken under alternative 2 include the following:

- Expand the interpretive program by adding new brochures, computer stations, and interpretive trails in different parts of the recreation area.

- Offer visitors new opportunities to work with the staff on projects in the recreation area, such as rehabilitating prairies.
- Encourage more research in the recreation area.
- Provide a floating pontoon boat that would give visitors more chances to contact NPS staff on Lake of the Arbuckles.
- Focus different education programs in different parts of the recreation area. For example, the Veterans Lake area focus would be on red cedar control, bird watching, and the "leave no trace" concept; the area west of the Goddard Youth Center would focus on geology and hydrology.
- Pave the trail to Buffalo and Antelope Springs and/or open the access road into the Platt District from the northeast end.
- Reopen the comfort station in the Environmental Study Area.
- Make available backcountry campsites for guided groups, including backpacking tours and possibly guided horse groups.
- Build the already approved campground in the Upper Guy Sandy Area, moving the existing primitive campground, increasing the number of campsites to 50, and dedicating some of the sites for RVs and some for camping.
- Build a new wastewater treatment system for the new campground.
- Restore the prairies and forests in the Upper Guy Sandy area.
- Manage the cultural and natural resources in the Environmental Study Area more intensively.
- Expand the bison herd into the Upper Guy Sandy area.
- Rehabilitate the existing maintenance complex.
- Permit expansion of the Goddard Youth Center.





### Alternative 3 (Resource Enhancement)

The primary consideration of alternative 3 would be resource protection in Chickasaw. Of all the alternatives, alternative 3 would entail the highest level of protection of cultural and natural landscapes. More historic structures, historic landscapes, and natural landscapes would be restored to good condition. Species would be reintroduced. Alternative 3 probably would have fewer facilities than the other alternatives, and there would be a narrower range of visitor opportunities, although there would be a better opportunity to experience resources in relatively natural or recovering conditions than in the other alternatives. Roads or trails could be rehabilitated and utility lines placed underground or relocated to less sensitive areas. New facilities could be built, but they would be placed either outside of the national recreation area or in previously developed areas.

Examples of actions that might be undertaken under alternative 3 include the following:

- Restore the prairies and forests in the Upper Guy Sandy, part of the Rock Creek corridor, the Environmental Study

Area, other sections in the Platt District (along Highway 177) and lower sections around the southwest and south end of Lake of the Arbuckles.

- Move the bison from the existing pasture to the Upper Guy Sandy area and restore the present pasture to a prairie.
- Stabilize the comfort station the Environmental Study Area but do not reopen it for public use.
- Redesign the existing campground in the Guy Sandy area to improve circulation and the sites. Practice better resource protection.
- Encourage additional studies of natural and cultural resources in the recreation area.
- Supply a few new small campsites for backpackers along the trail system.
- Relocate the maintenance complex out of the recreation area.
- Build a new natural resource management facility (fire operations, nursery) at the present maintenance complex and rehabilitate/restore parts of the area that are not part of the cultural landscape.

### General Management Plan Schedule

Step	Planning Activity	Dates	Public Involvement Opportunities
1	Set the stage for planning: Reaffirm purpose, significance, and mission of the recreation area; determine issues and concerns	Fall 2002 to Winter 2002	Attend public meetings and voice your concerns using a response form.
2	Develop preliminary management alternatives: Identify a range of reasonable alternatives for the recreation area's future, assess their effects, analyze public reactions, and select a preferred alternative	Winter 2002 to Fall 2003	Provide comments on the initial alternatives using a response form. Attend public meetings and provide comments.
3	Prepare and publish Draft General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement: Prepare draft describing the planning, alternatives, and impacts; distribute to the public.	Fall 2003 to Fall 2004	Provide written comments on the draft document. Attend public meetings and provide comments.
4	Revise and publish Final General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement: Analyze comments, prepare responses to comments, revise draft document, distribute to the public.	Fall 2004 to Summer 2005	
5	Implement the approved plan: Prepare and issue Record of Decision and implement plan as funding allows.	Summer 2005 and beyond	Stay involved throughout the implementation of the approved plan.

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**PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE \$300**

### Summary of the Alternatives

	Current Management	Alternative 1 (Diversity Emphasis)	Alternative 2 (Integrated Education/ Recreation)	Alternative 3 Increased Resource Protection
<b>Concept</b>	Continue current management practices and conditions	Providing a diversity of landscapes and a wide range of visitor experiences is of primary importance in guiding uses and management of the park	Providing park visitors with an understanding of park resources and values through experience is of primary importance in guiding uses and management of the park	Protecting and restoring natural and cultural resources is of primary importance in guiding uses and management of the park
<b>Resource Management</b>	Provide a range of natural and cultural resources in various conditions based on a variety of past and present management objectives	Provide and maintain a spectrum of cultural and natural landscapes that promote/expand/ enhance visitor choices/ experiences	Provide and maintain selected examples of cultural and natural landscapes that enhance visitor understanding of park resources and values	Protect, rehabilitate and restore cultural and natural landscapes based on best science/research for those resources
<b>Visitor Understanding and Experience</b>	Provide a range of opportunities for activities based on existing infrastructure, expressed visitor expectations and a variety of past and present management objectives	Provide a broader range of visitor opportunities from undeveloped to developed settings	Provide selected recreational activities that enhance visitor understanding of park resources and values  Enhance recreational experiences by providing formal and informal interpretive/ educational opportunities	Provide a narrower range of visitor opportunities, but more opportunities to experience natural and cultural resources in well-preserved conditions
<b>Facilities</b>	Continue to maintain and rehabilitate existing facilities	Facilities reflect park settings; potential for new facilities (possibly including concessions) to support visitor activities in the park	All facilities have an interpretive/educational component; new facilities may be provided to support interpretive/educational activities	Reduction, rehabilitation or relocation of facilities in or outside the park to promote protection of park resources
<b>Park Operations</b>	Continue operations based on existing visitor activities and past and present management objectives	Change park operations to meet increased visitor and facility demands	Change park operations to meet increased interpretive/educational activities	Change park operations to meet increased resource management objectives