

master plan

OLYMPIC



NATIONAL PARK / WASHINGTON

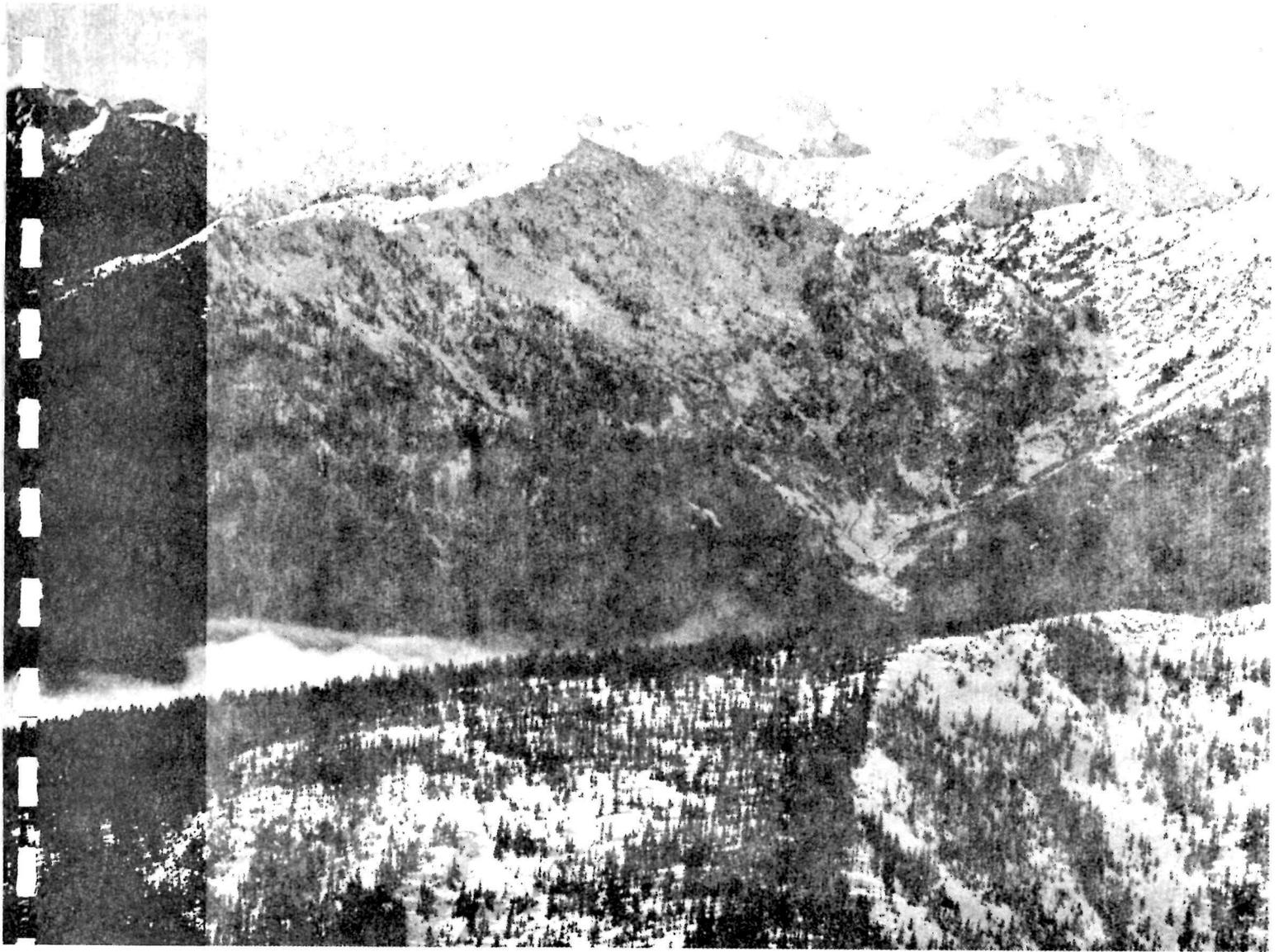


olympic national park
master plan



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prologue



Lying adjacent to a complex, increasing urban population is a unique, isolated land mass that has retained much of its primitive character: the Olympic Peninsula.

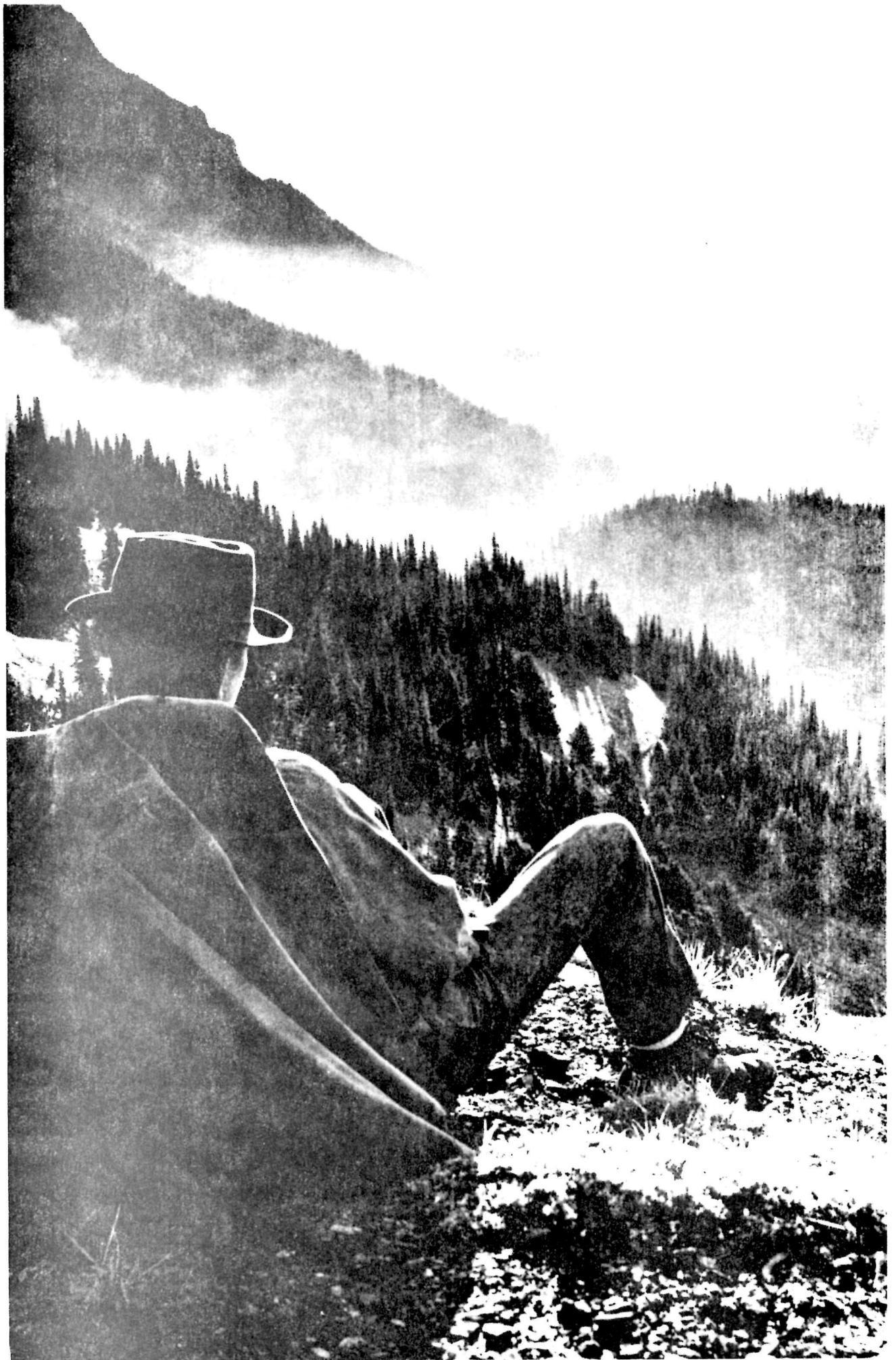
The entire peninsula has historically been the arena for many battles, all revolving around the question of conservation versus utilization. Conceived in controversy, born of compromise, and developed amidst constant conflict, the segment of the peninsula known as Olympic National Park is an integral part of this dynamic history.

Olympic National Park demonstrates a rich, evolving ecosystem. It is a wild, rugged land that has the distinction of encompassing topography ranging all the way from snowcapped mountains through alpine meadows to ocean beaches. People have strong feelings about this exceptional resource. Many say "the system should be protected and preserved," while others say "it should be used." All are right. It should be protected, preserved, and used – but used not as a museum piece, nor as an "escape" for a fun time. Rather, it must be used to nourish and enrich the life of man.

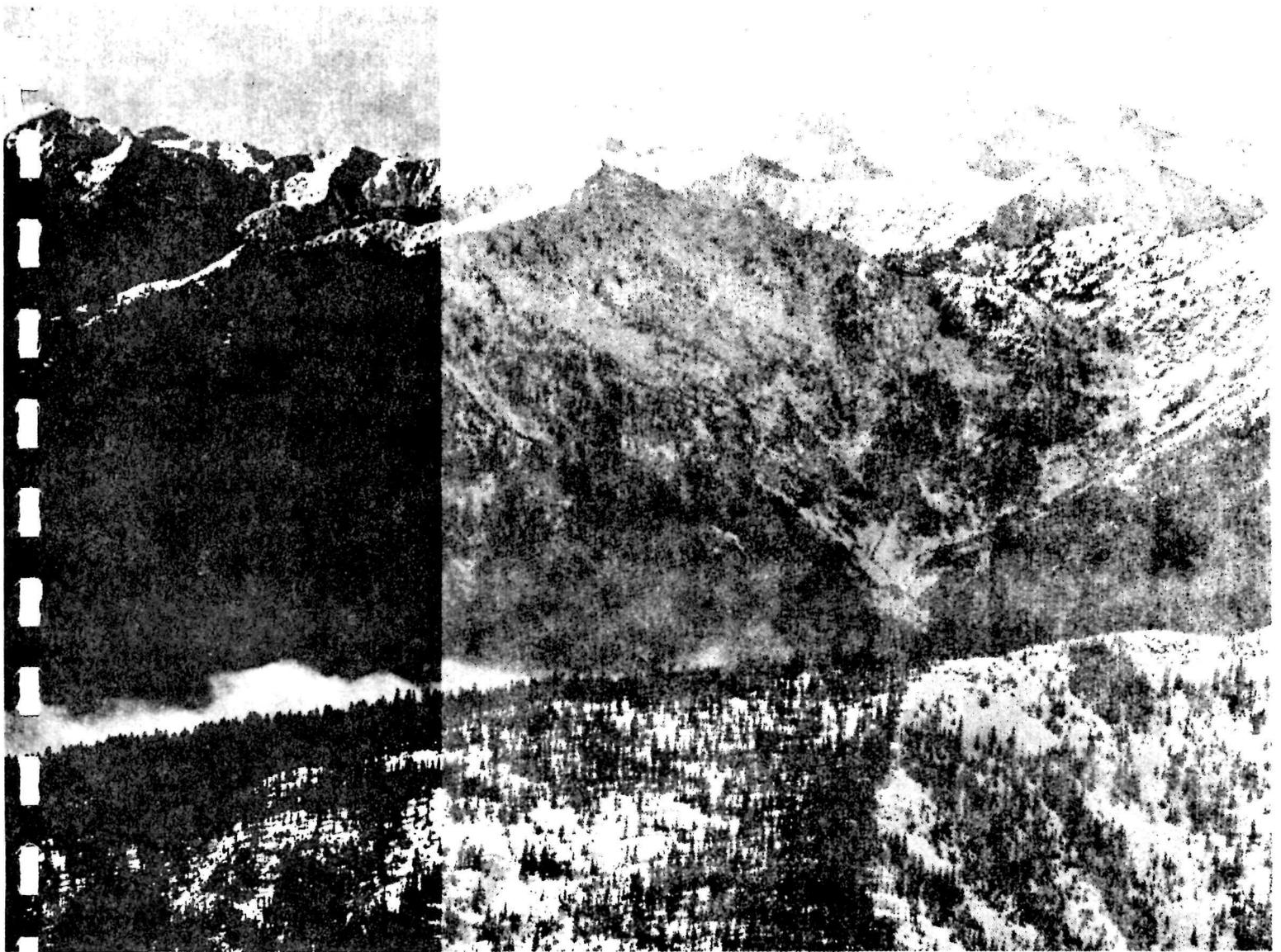
Olympic's wilderness values are superlative. As our technology races ahead, our need for the special peace and renewal of the human spirit that undeveloped, unspoiled wild lands can offer us increases proportionately. Thus, Olympic's rich, unique wilderness qualities emerge as among the most precious of the park's resources.

But time is short. If the Olympic Peninsula and Olympic National Park are going to be able to retain their unique character for the next 100 years, a new planning equilibrium must be attained among Federal, State, and local governments, timber and other regional industries, and conservation organizations. And the citizens of Clallam, Grays Harbor, Mason, and Jefferson Counties must also work together to plan and develop courses of action that will benefit both the local people and the Nation.



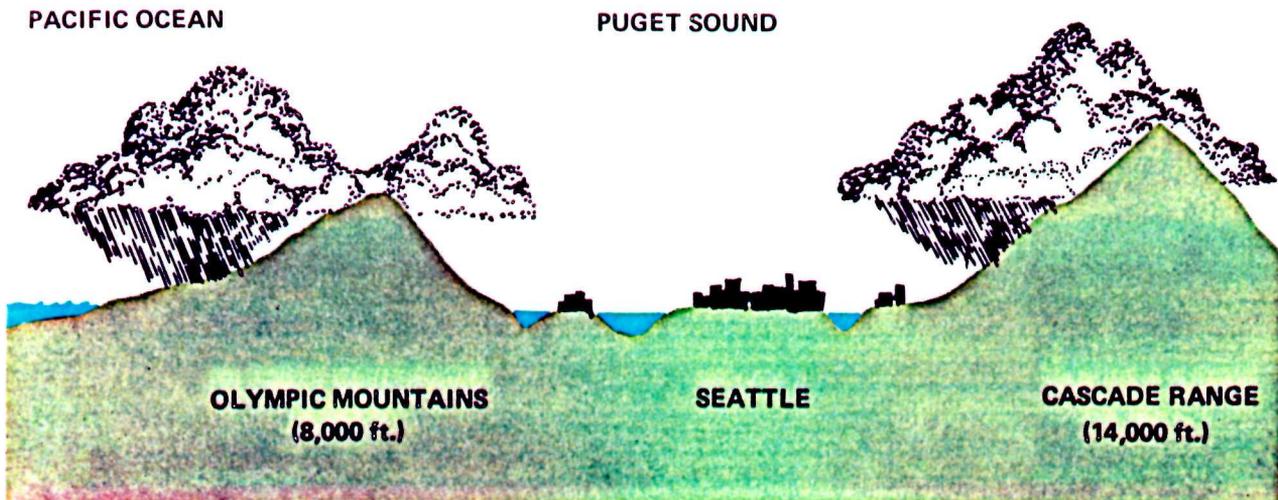


the region and the park



Time and nature have endowed western Washington and southwestern British Columbia with one of the superlative outdoor recreation areas of the world. This environment abounds in protected saltwater bays dotted with numerous islands, hundreds of freshwater lakes, many rivers and streams, great forests, and two pristine mountain systems containing numerous glacier-capped peaks.

As part of this unique environment, the Seattle/Tacoma region is dominated by three natural features: the coast range, which includes the Olympic Mountains, running north and south; the Puget Sound; and the Cascade Range, which forms the eastern regional boundary.



Although the immense, rugged mountain ranges have generally served to discourage human penetration, the availability of timber, agricultural land, deep-water harbors, and one of the most favorable climates in the Pacific Northwest have enticed numerous settlers through time.

This area is now developing into an urban industrial complex, which may eventually expand into a vast megalopolis extending from Vancouver, British Columbia, south to Portland, Oregon. Most urbanization will continue to occur in the Puget Sound/Willamette Valley, for the Columbia River and the Puget Sound provide a gateway to the Far East.

Present and potential residents are attracted to the region by the unique variety and sophistication of an urban setting that still retains a natural loveliness that has largely disappeared from most of the American urban scene.

Having sustained its greatest growth since the 1960's, a period of national affluence, it is not surprising that this region's education and income levels are higher than average, and that the region is amply supplied with numerous institutions of higher learning, a regional Federal center, and a highly technical manufacturing industry.

This affluent, leisure population has enormous and diverse demands for outdoor recreation. The metropolitan area is fortunate to have a variety of facilities to serve these demands, with many publicly owned "open space" areas, including five national forests, five national parks, an excellent State park system, and many other State and privately owned developments.

Because of the large number of potential visitors, these areas will be heavily used, no matter what facilities and activities are offered. Planning – necessarily cooperative – then becomes a matter of assessing what is already available, determining alternatives, and selecting those visitor-use concepts most appropriate for each specific land resource.

In the western section of this region lies the Olympic Peninsula. Due to its deep inland waterways, the peninsula is accessible only by ferry from the north and east and U.S. Highway 101 from the south. Bounded on three sides by water, with no direct road access to the metropolitan centers, the area has retained a separate identity from the rest of Washington State. The peninsula's character can best be described as "primitive," for it retains the flavor of several decades past – and in some places, several centuries past.

The peninsula's economic pursuits have not changed drastically with time; they still reflect the pioneer days when man lived off the land. Forest products, tourism, lumbering, farming, and commercial fishing are the most important industries. Tourism still retains a personal flavor that has vanished from much of America. The establishments – although not as sophisticated as modern chain motels – offer a personal, friendly atmosphere that reveals the warmth of the local people.

Almost all present development is located along the saltwater – as were the early Indian civilization and white man's settlements. In the 1970 census, the shoreline towns of Aberdeen, Hoquiam, Port Angeles, Shelton, and Port Townsend showed a combined population of 57,000, or approximately 45 percent of the peninsula's total.

The population of the Olympic Peninsula contains a high proportion of older people, due to limited job opportunities, and to youth's outward migration. The majority of the people have lived on the peninsula for a long time – 80 percent of them for more than 16 years – and this has fostered in residents a protective feeling for the area, which is manifested in strong pride and a deep sense of identity.

Olympic National Park, a wild and fragile area of 1360 square miles, occupies most of the north-central part of the peninsula. Olympic National Forest nearly surrounds the park; of the approximately 310 miles of park perimeter (excluding the Pacific oceanfront), some 185 miles share a common boundary with the national forest.

Although the Park Service and Forest Service provide a large percentage of the recreational development on the Olympic Peninsula, State agencies, local groups, and private industries are also providing related facilities and programs. Although the public lands fall under separate management, they do exist as a single unit geographically, ecologically, and historically, as well as in the minds of visitors. Thus, they should be managed as a single unit, with close cooperation among everyone involved. Although each unit has a different purpose, developments, activities, and interpretation should be planned and coordinated to achieve a harmonious Olympic Peninsula complex. Only in this way can the Olympic Peninsula's character be preserved for future enjoyment and use.

This unique wilderness of rugged mountains, coniferous rain forests, wildlife, glaciers, lakes, streams, and seascapes, lies within a 2½-hour drive of the Seattle/Tacoma metropolitan area, and it lies even closer to the Olympia/Aberdeen/Hoquiam area to the south.

Existing facilities and developments indicate this is an area where progress has come at a relatively slow rate. The prevailing mood here is that of an earlier time – a simpler time – which people find comforting.

The entire Olympic Peninsula offers wilderness and youngness, but as one goes from the periphery, where most people and local industry are concentrated, towards the interior, where the heartland is still relatively untouched, one senses change. The natural gradient of primitive to wild should be recognized and preserved – but it need not be publicized. People can feel it.



NORTH
CASCADES

STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA

VICTORIA

PORT ANGELES

PORT TOWNSEND

OLYMPIC
NATIONAL
PARK

BELLINGHAM

EVERETT

SEATTLE

BELLEVUE

BREMERTON

TACOMA

SHELTON

ABERDEEN

OLYMPIA

MOUNT
RAINIER

ASTORIA

KELSO

the region

VANCOUVER

PORTLAND

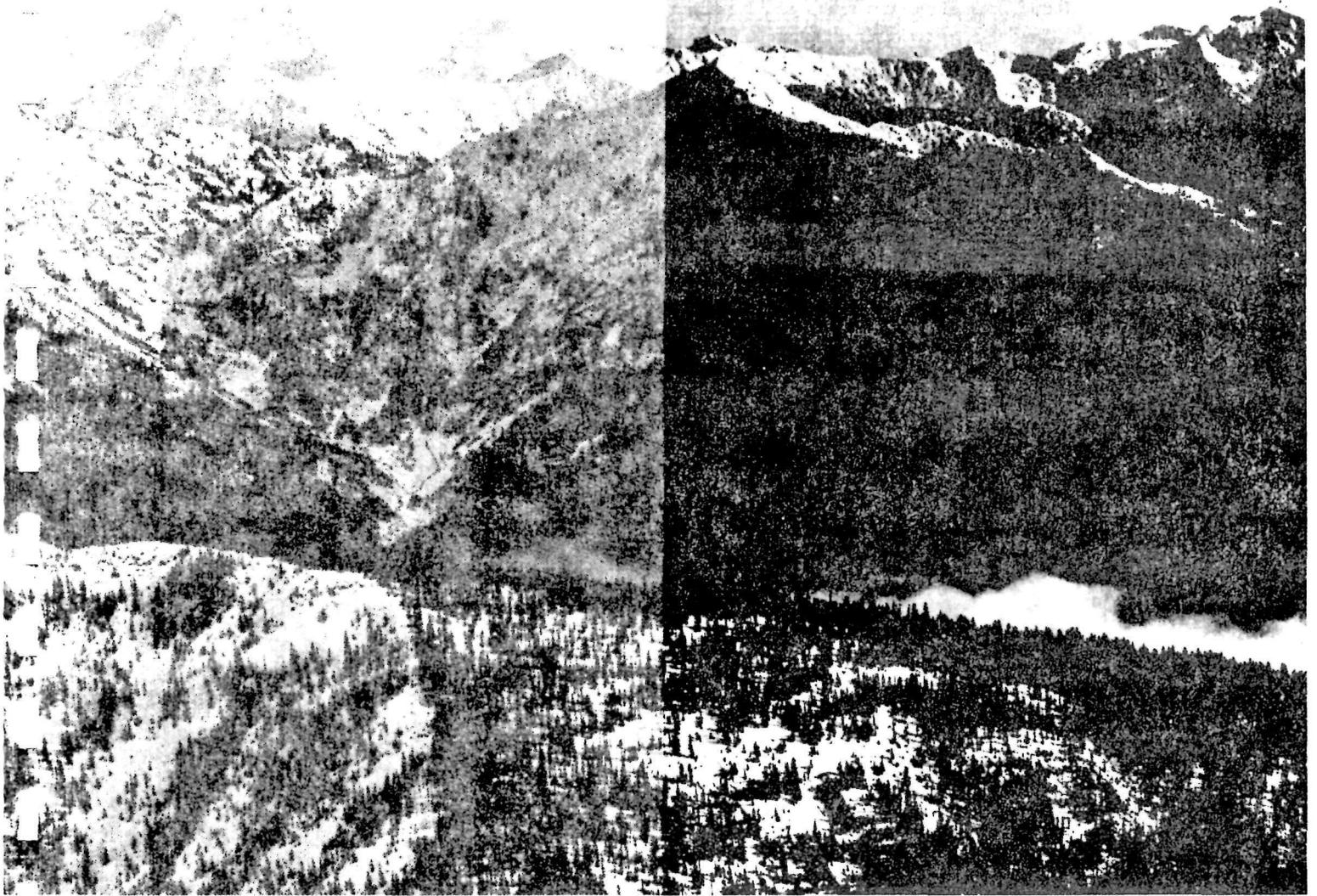
-  NATIONAL PARK LAND
-  NATIONAL FOREST
-  INDIAN RESERVATION



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SCALE 1 = 17.3 MILES

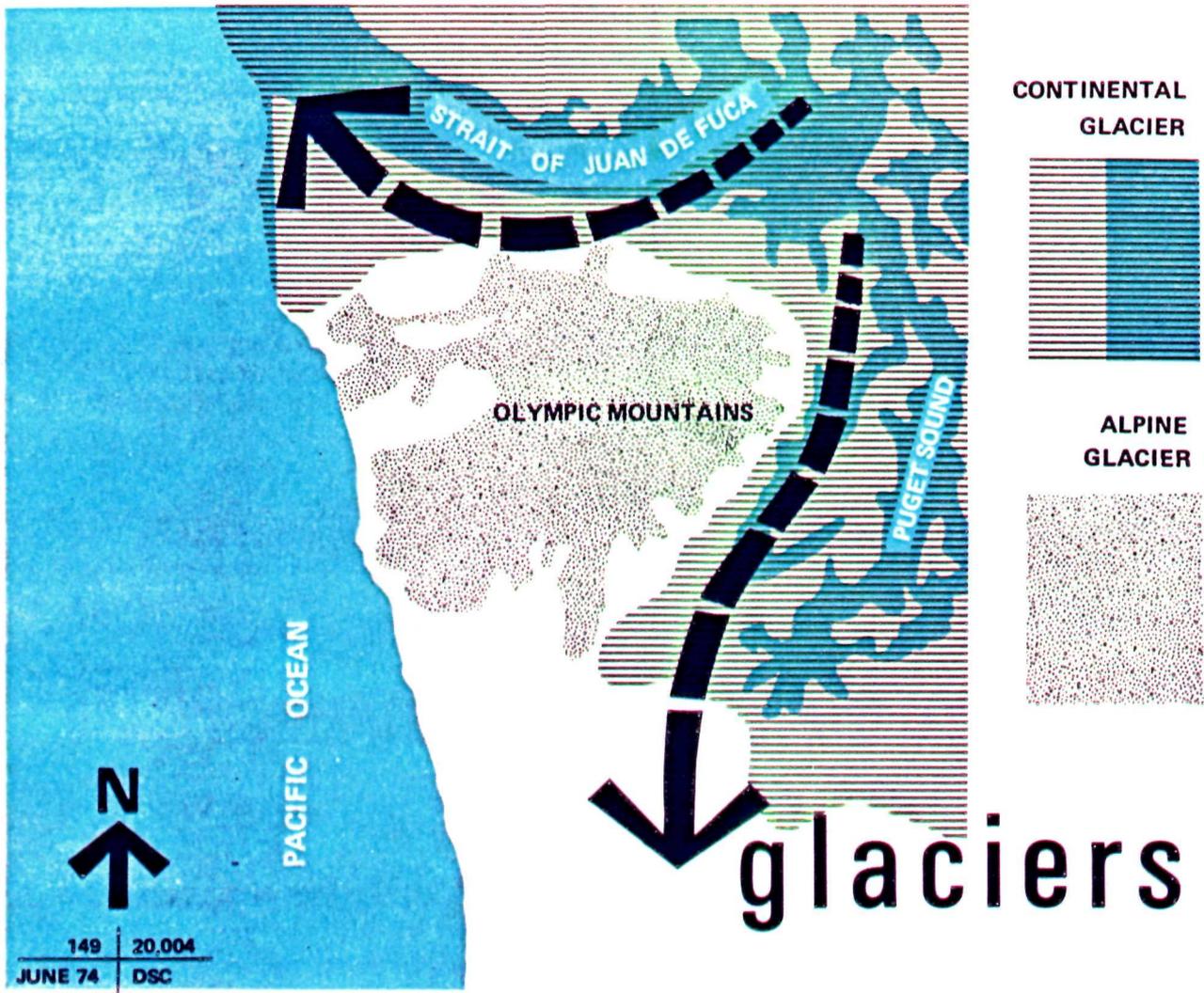
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the resource



Situated within one of our planet's most extensive still-active zones of volcanic activity and mountain building, the rugged Olympic Peninsula's land has evolved dramatically. The rocks of the Olympic mountains have been subjected to squeezing and disruption between huge segments of the earth's crust that have intermittently sheared past one another. Today, after some 70 million years of mountain building, two magnificent mountain ranges – the Olympics and the Cascades – fringe the Puget Structural Trough, which plunges to a depth of about 15,000 to 30,000 feet below sea level.

This region owes its scenic grandeur to long-term geologic processes. It has been shaped by as many as four glacial advances, the last ending about



13,000 years ago. One lobe of a great forked tongue of continental ice from British Columbia squeezed down the Puget Trough; the other pushed through the Juan de Fuca Trough, between the Olympics and Vancouver Island. Somewhat earlier, the advance of alpine glaciers gouged steep-sided, U-shaped valleys in the Olympic Range. A few of the glaciers – particularly the forerunners of the present-day Blue, Hoh, and White Glaciers – probably reached the Pacific Ocean. The effects of these continental glaciers were manifold: The Puget Trough was gouged and depressed hundreds of feet by the ice mass, and is still rebounding from the load. Till and morainic deposits from the glaciers today cover vast areas north and east of the Olympics. In many places, the melting glaciers left rock debris across natural drainages, and lakes – such as Quinault and old Cushman – formed behind the dams. The alpine glaciers quarried surface rocks to form the present topographic features of the upper Olympic slopes.

Erosion by the pounding sea, as well as repeated uplifts and subsidences of the Olympic coastline, have shaped some of North America's most picturesque topographic features, notable among which are coastal cliffs, sea stacks, offshore islets, natural arches, tunnels, and tidal scour basins and pools.

The Olympics and the higher Cascade Range both act as barriers to the eastward movement of moisture-laden prevailing winds from the Pacific Ocean, thereby significantly influencing the distribution of regional precipitation, and resulting in a rainshadow effect upon the Olympic Peninsula that is more pronounced than any other in North America. The wettest spot in the conterminous United States – Mount Olympus, with about 200 inches of precipitation per year – lies only 40 miles west of the driest coastal region north of southern California – Sequim, Washington, with a 17-inch annual rainfall. On a typical spring day, an Olympic park visitor could travel from the rains of the west slope to the clear rainshadow skies of Sequim in less than two hours. In terms of both elevation and longitude, the peninsula's great climatic variation acts as the major control of a diverse and unique vegetation. Cooperative management will be required to preserve the integrity of these great natural ecosystems.

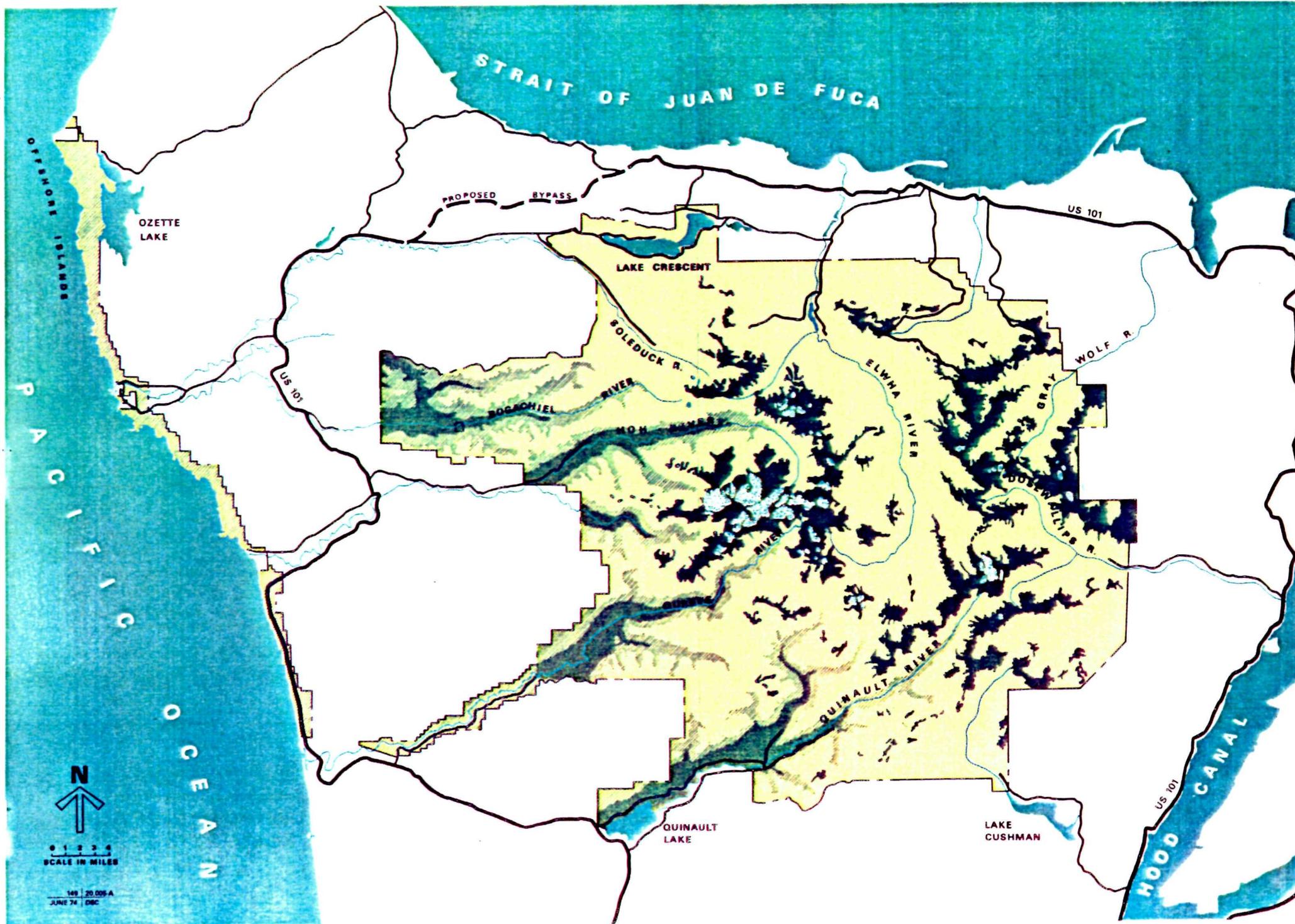
In response to the region's geologic base and prevailing climate, four vegetation zones can be recognized in the Olympic Peninsula. A mixed lowland temperate forest dominates the coastal plain and lower mountain slopes. Here, Western hemlock is the most abundant species; Sitka spruce, grand fir, and big-leaf maple are all also conspicuous elements of the scene. In this zone on the western flanks of the Olympics there occurs one of the earth's rarest and most interesting forest ecosystems: the lowland temperate rain forest. This verdant rain forest is noted for its majestic trees and profuse epiphytic mosses, lichens, ferns, and lower vascular plants.

At about 2000 feet, the mixed lowland temperate forest merges with a montane coniferous forest. Although still dominated by the Western hemlock, the associates here are different. Pacific silver fir is codominant in some areas. Douglas-fir becomes codominant in successional forests that developed in response to fires about 300 years ago.

Above the montane coniferous forest lies the subalpine zone, which contains what is perhaps the park's most beautiful and varied forest landscape. Cold temperatures, winds, late snowmelt, and a short growing season limit the growth of many tree species on these high slopes between 3600 and 6000 feet. Mountain hemlock replaces Western hemlock as the codominant with Pacific silver fir. Subalpine fir is abundant near the upper limits of tree growth. Alaska cedar, although found here, is relatively uncommon, and sparsely distributed throughout the zone.

- GLACIER 
- SUBALPINE MEADOW /
ALPINE TUNDRA / NONVEGETATED AREA 
- MONTANE / SUBALPINE CONIFEROUS FOREST 
- MIXED LOWLAND CONIFEROUS FOREST 
- LOWLAND TEMPERATE RAIN FOREST 

vegetation zones



STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA

OZETTE LAKE

LAKE CRESCENT

US 101

PROPOSED BYPASS

SOLEDUCK R.

ELWHA RIVER

WOLF R.

BOGACHIEL RIVER

GRAY R.

MOH RIVER

DOWNFALLS R.

QUINALT RIVER

QUINALT RIVER

QUINALT LAKE

LAKE CUSHMAN

HOOD CANAL

US 101

PACIFIC OCEAN



0 1 2 3 4
SCALE IN MILES

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Spectacular summer wildflower displays are provided by herbaceous plant communities, or meadows, in subalpine and alpine zones at about 4500 to 7400 feet. Most meadows occur in natural subalpine forest openings, or in locally extensive burned areas of former forest. These meadows, probably successional in nature, provide food and shelter for numerous species of wildlife.

The present-day fauna of Olympic presumably represents only a part of the potential fauna, including as it does only those animals that have been able to repopulate the peninsula since the last ice age, either through natural immigration or reintroduction by man. Deep water surrounds the peninsula on three sides, and immigration, probably originating from the south, has been slower than in less isolated areas, such as the Cascades. Isolation has favored the rapid evolution of endemic animal races that are uniquely adapted to Olympic ecosystems, including strains of marmot, ermine, and even cougar. The diverse ecosystems of Olympic National Park provide one of the last remaining sanctuaries for many species whose habitats are threatened elsewhere. Today, the peninsula's Roosevelt elk herd probably numbers nearly 14,000. Acting as a control upon the elk is what is reportedly the greatest cougar population density in the United States.

Man has introduced some species, changed others, and exterminated still others. Near the turn of the century, twelve mountain goats from Alaska and British Columbia were traded for Olympic elk calves, and released on ridges south of Crescent Lake and in the Elwha Valley. The existing herd, which now numbers about 350 animals, ranges over many high Olympic peaks. Attempts prior to park establishment to improve fishing by the introduction of hatchery stocks have resulted in the destruction of pure, native strains through hybridization. The once-abundant Olympic wolf disappeared from the peninsula about 1930 because of intensive hunting.

The fifty miles of rugged wilderness coastline from Cape Alava to Kalaloch is one of the principal resources of Olympic National Park. Essentially a detached narrow strip broken by occasional small settlements, this seashore is sandwiched between the State-controlled intertidal zone to the west and managed timberlands to the east. The mild Japanese Current that passes offshore serves to moderate the peninsula's climate, as well as to bring mild, nutrient-rich waters to shallow areas near the shore to nourish this productive marine ecosystem. Although geographical isolation has helped preserve the seacoast's wilderness character, its ecological integrity is threatened by both internal and external developments. This picturesque coast, with its expanse of driftwood, eroded cliffs, and sculptured rocky islets, provides one of the last remaining opportunities for preservation of an undisturbed coastal ecosystem in the conterminous United States.

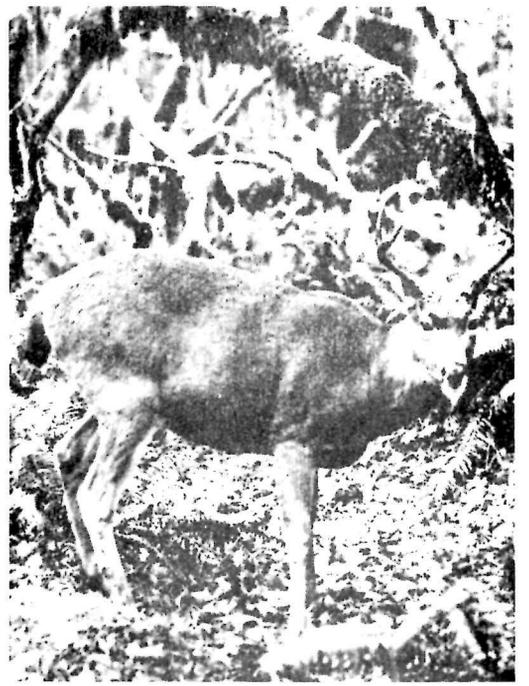
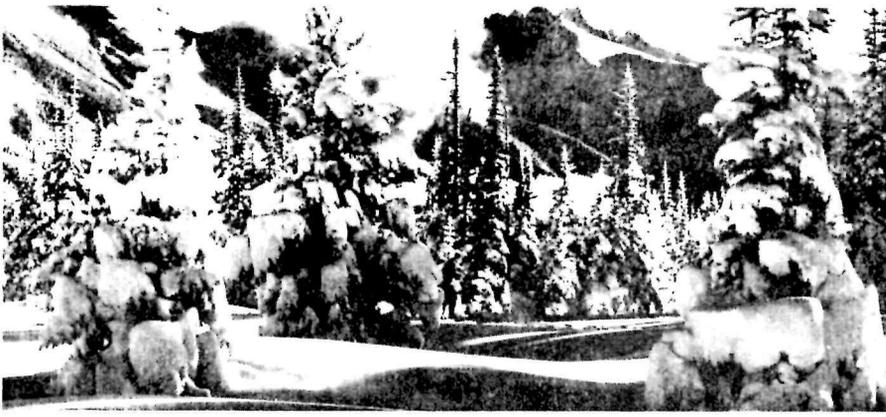
Although relatively few in number, men have long known the beautiful Olympic Peninsula. The Makah Indians originally settled the coast from Cape

Flattery to Cape Alava in the north; the Quileute from Cape Alava to the Hoh River; the Quinault from Kalaloch Creek to the Quinault River in the south; and the Clallam on the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Although these tribes maintained inland hunting and gathering settlements, all were expert fishermen who traditionally depended upon the sea for much of their subsistence. Archeologists from Washington State University are now excavating the most significant site in the entire Pacific Northwest – Ozette Village, just north of Cape Alava – which has provided more than 10,000 artifacts that may date back farther than 1200 A.D., from ancient Makah settlements. Today, only five small, sparsely populated Indian reservations remain along the coast: a small fishing village at Neah Bay on the Makah Reservation; the now-uninhabited Ozette Reservation; the Quileutes' settlement and reservation at LaPush; and the Quinault Reservation, with only two major settlements. In addition to these five coastal tribes, there are two Clallam villages along the Strait at the Elwha River and Jamestown; the Skokomish Reservation at Potlatch; and the Salish tribal settlement at Fort Madson. These tribes have attempted to promote tourism, and their traditional tribal arts and crafts, with mixed success.

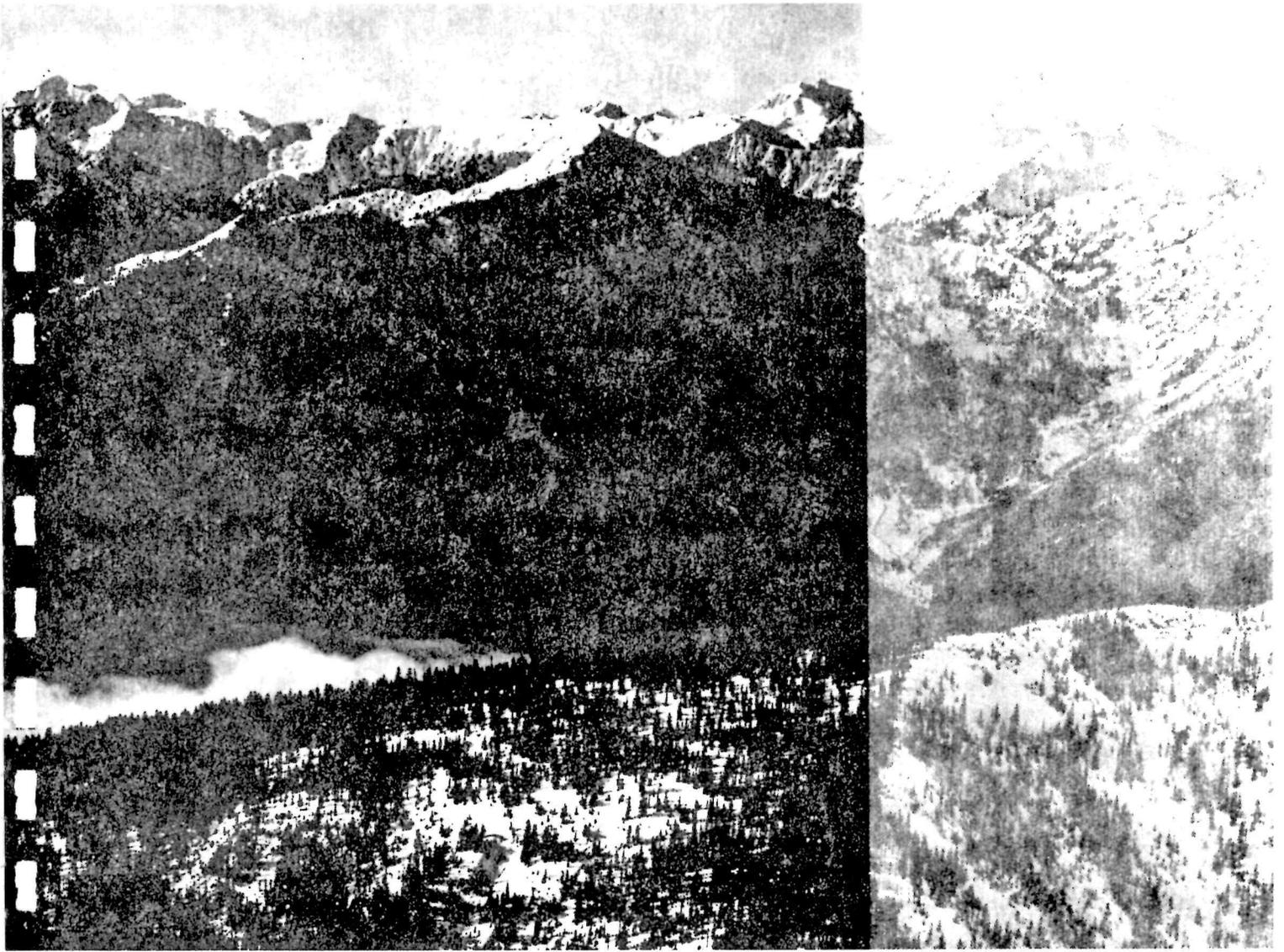
It was in the 18th and early 19th centuries that the Indians first witnessed the white sails of European ships passing along their coasts, captained by such men as the Spaniard, Juan Perez, in 1774; and John Meares from England a few years later. In 1856, Fort Townsend on the Strait of Juan de Fuca was the peninsula's only settlement. It soon became Washington Territory's port of entry; a customs house was established there, and was later moved to Port Angeles, thus stimulating the growth of that young village. A few coastal settlements like Port Angeles thrived, but the mountainous interior of the Olympic Peninsula remained forbidding, as it is today. It was not until a military party attempted to carve a trail through the mountains from north to south in 1882 – unsuccessfully, because of extreme adversity – that any penetration occurred. Three years later, Lieutenant Joseph O'Neil led a small party south from Port Angeles, but was forced to give up after only six weeks. James Christie led the Press Expedition up the Elwha River late in 1889, finally reaching Lake Quinault six months later, after suffering tremendous hardship. O'Neil did manage to cross the mountains from the Hood Canal to Lake Quinault in 1890.

Not surprising, settlers in Olympic's mountains were few. In 1897, Grant and William Hume homesteaded near the Elwha River; the former lived his life out there, guiding hunters and mountain climbers.

Many families tried homesteading in the rain-forest valleys and the Lake Ozette region in the 1890's, but long distances from roads and markets meant that the homesteads needed to be self-sustaining, and so most were abandoned. Remnants of buildings, fences, and orchards remain in parts of the park today. Some homesteads persist outside the park.



the plan



COOPERATIVE PLANNING APPROACH

General Description

The entire Olympic region is part of an interrelated, interacting "web of life" of which man is also a part. Too often, man has not related himself to this system. Instead, he has allowed economic determinants alone to guide development, location, form, and growth. This is such a tragic misjudgment! Today's ecological crisis is a direct result of man's contempt for natural life processes — the very processes that should be the most important criteria for his land-use planning.

This master plan for Olympic National Park, therefore, relates public use, development, and interpretation to natural-resource constraints. Today's society demands a tremendous variety of programs and facilities in our national parks, in both wilderness and non-wilderness areas. These should be

planned and implemented with respect to the available natural resources. The goal of the plan is to integrate man's actions harmoniously into the natural environment.

With this goal in mind, the demands of the people who will use the resources have been considered, as well as the ability of the resources to withstand use. The master plan analyzes various ecological determinants – geology, soils, slopes, drainage patterns, vegetation, animal life – indicating that natural limitations should guide development and subsequent management.

The master plan considers the Olympic Peninsula as an organic entity, of which the Park Service administers only a part. Today, each interested agency, organization, and individual has a different vision of what the peninsula should be – and even suggesting the complete accommodation of all of them is unrealistic. But all should work together in comprehensive planning for the peninsula that will recognize the need to preserve, as well as to develop. Comprehensive planning based upon consideration of the needs of future generations, as well as upon the capability of the resource to sustain use, will provide the foundation for a broadly supported land-use ethic.

The Park Service administers the rugged mountainous core of the wild seacoast – Olympic National Park's prime resource. It is hoped that the recreation-support industry, the Forest Service, the State, and local communities will provide additional campgrounds, motels, and shopping facilities to support Olympic's unique wilderness-type recreation. The timber industry is important to our Nation's need for wood production, as well as to the local and national economies, and it provides a diversity important to any viable community. The park, national forest, State forest, and private lands should all make their particular contributions to improve the quality of life – not infringing upon, but rather supplementing, each other.

Effective zoning regulations are an essential element of comprehensive planning. Local governments should be encouraged to adopt zoning now that will accommodate the kinds of developments that are in keeping with the basic character of the peninsula.

Resource Management

Management of the peninsula's natural resources requires the immediate initiation of dialogue between parties with jurisdiction over, or interests in, specific areas. Changes in boundaries, land uses, and management practices, to protect specific values, should be made only after their need has been thoroughly documented. This master plan recommends cooperative

planning, development, and management, answering to the following apparent needs:

Boundary Adjustments: The boundaries of Olympic National Park must be modified to preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit of the American people the mountain-wilderness and seacoast phenomena on the Olympic Peninsula, which contain unparalleled geologic, natural-history, historical, and scenic resources. In addition, sufficient lands should be secured to maintain the natural scene, for protection of wildlife habitats, for park access, and for the creation of manageable units. To accomplish these goals, the following recommendations should be included in a single piece of legislation:

In order to solve the long-standing administrative and social problems associated with the private lands along the north shore of Quinault Lake, and to meet the desires of the residents, over 2000 acres of private land will be deleted from the park in Grays Harbor County in the Quinault area. Two small parcels of National Park Service land within the Quileute Indian Reservation will also be deleted to provide space for an orderly development of tribal housing. Other small deletions will include a parcel of private land near the Heart O' the Hills boundary and a small National Park Service utility site near Forks.

Many of the present park boundaries were established along section lines, with the boundary lines jogging back and forth across the crests of some ridges. Minor adjustments of the park boundary in certain locations, in cooperation with the Forest Service and the State of Washington, will provide more effective park and forest management, and afford greater protection of the scenic resource. The three situations in which such adjustments will permit the boundary to follow the ridge-crest are an approximately seven-mile section of boundary between the Queets and the Clearwater drainages, a five-mile section between the Queets and Sams Ridge, and a one-mile section between the Hoh and Bogachiel drainages.

Three additions should be made to the park: First, the ocean strip should be extended northward for seven and one-half miles to the Makah Indian Reservation. This addition would serve to protect the Point of Arches, Shi Shi Beach, and other scenic shorelines. The second addition comprises two small parcels of private land in the Bogachiel Valley that have never been included within the existing park boundary. The final addition should be the Heart O' the Hills Parkway.

These proposed boundary adjustments are tabulated in Appendix D. The total acreage will remain under the park's authorized limitation of 898,292 acres.

CLASS II: GENERAL OUTDOOR RECREATION



CLASS III: NATURAL



CLASS IV: OUTSTANDING NATURAL



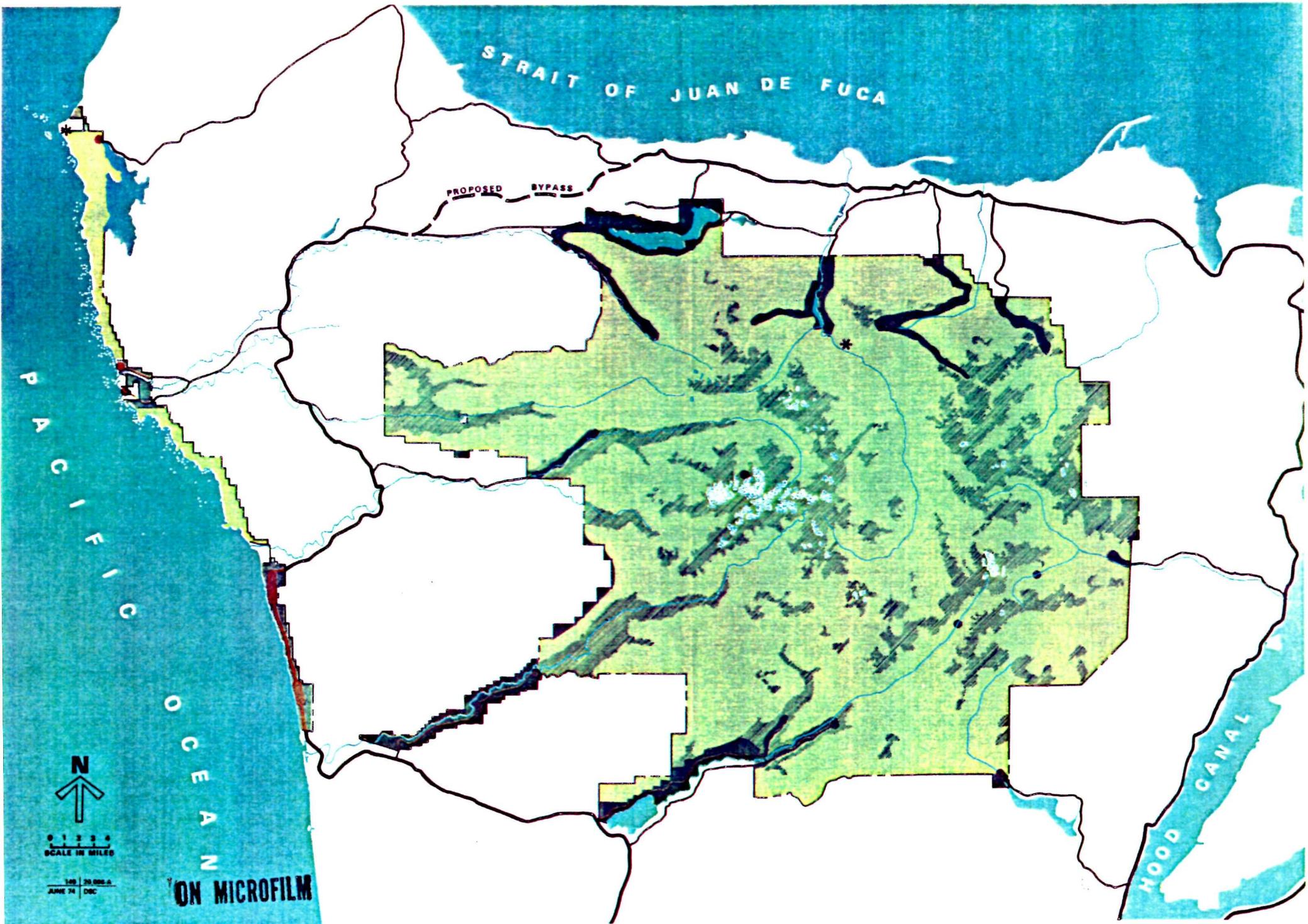
CLASS V: PRIMITIVE



CLASS VI: HISTORICAL



land classification



STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA

PROPOSED BYPASS

PACIFIC OCEAN

HOOD CANAL



0 1 2 3 4
MILES
SCALE IN MILES

100 20,000 ft
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ON MICROFILM

Status of Inholdings: Privately owned lands within the park will be acquired as they become available under the “opportunity-purchase policy” from willing sellers; acquisition by eminent-domain procedures will be recommended when adverse or inappropriate uses such as subdivision or logging threaten park values.

Highway Realignment: Automobile access and travel on the peninsula is primarily limited to one major arterial – the Pacific Ocean Coastal Highway (U.S. Highway 101), which follows the Pacific Ocean coastline from southern California to northern Washington. It protrudes far into the extreme northwestern corner of Washington, then swings east and south, skirting the peninsula’s isolated mountainous core, which is preserved within the boundaries of Olympic National Park.

Twenty miles of this main artery are included within the park boundary at Kalaloch and Lake Crescent. A continuing conflict exists here between two diverse user groups. The use of the highway within the park as a major route for the commercial transportation of logs and other commodities, along with visitor traffic, is disruptive, and impairs the safety of park visitors and commercial drivers alike. The narrow and circuitous 12-mile section along the south shore of Lake Crescent would provide an adequate low-speed internal park drive, but is unsafe because of existing use-conditions, wherein logging trucks are mixed with vacation vehicles. A truck bypass is urgently needed north of Lake Crescent outside the park boundary. The proposed rerouting of U.S. Highway 101 north of Lake Crescent will be a cooperative effort between the Forest Service, the U.S. Department of Transportation, the Washington State Highway Department, and the National Park Service, to ensure minimization of adverse environmental impact on lands that it will traverse outside of the park.

Although the traffic conditions at Kalaloch are not as hazardous, periodic serious congestion requires a bypass east of the coastal strip as a long-range planning objective. Planning for this bypass should likewise be a cooperative venture.

Management of the Intertidal Zone: This zone is administered by three separate agencies: the offshore islands are managed by the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife; the State of Washington has jurisdiction and management responsibility over all land and water below mean high tide; and the National Park Service administers the land above mean high tide. However, limited State personnel have been assigned to the area, and the Park Service has at times been forced to accept management responsibility in an area where it has no legal jurisdiction. In view of today’s complex problems, a cooperative agreement must be made to formalize agency responsibility, particularly with respect to management.

Cooperative Development of Concessionaire Operations: Olympic National Park is a wilderness park, and as such should provide only those facilities that are necessary to improve the visitor experience. Based upon the nature of the resource and the optimum visitor experience, only two areas lend themselves to future concessionaire development: the southern seacoast along U.S. Highway 101, and Lake Crescent. These two areas and private enterprise outside the park will provide necessary accommodations and services for those visitors not equipped for backcountry use. Concessionaire operations at Hurricane Ridge will continue, but should not be expanded. The Sol Duc operation will continue to offer day-use services, and if private capital is available to replace obsolete overnight accommodations within a reasonable period of time, lodging will be continued. Private enterprise, the concessionaire, and management must all work together to facilitate such a program. Future facilities must be of high quality, and yet still provide services for all income groups.

Orientation and Information: Numerous Forest Service, State, and county roads supplement U.S. Highway 101, and provide access to the periphery of the park. However, the absence of information facilities at peripheral access points impedes effective visitor orientation. Facilities are needed to assist in guiding visitor orientation, movement, and use.

If we expect to accomplish our management objectives, the visitor must be informed about Olympic before he actually reaches the park.

Local television and radio stations – even newspapers – should be enlisted to provide general information on regional recreational activities and interpretive programs. The feasibility of providing a “welcome center” in the Olympia area for intraregional information should also be investigated. Tourist points of interest, such as the Olympia Brewery at Tumwater, could also distribute general informational handouts. Such a welcome-facility would provide information on recreational opportunities and points of interest in the region’s national parks. People who visited this facility would discover that Olympic is a wilderness park that does not reveal her finest secrets to the casual motorist – and plan their visits accordingly. Introduction of limited information services on the State ferry system should also be explored. The 30-minute trip to the peninsula would offer a good opportunity to further orient the visitor, and also work toward achieving more understanding and support from the local populace.

Information and orientation facilities should also be provided on the Olympic Peninsula. Existing and projected traffic-flow patterns indicate four appropriate sites: Port Angeles, Discovery Bay, Hoodspout, and Neilton. These centers would provide information on recreational opportunities, as



BRITISH COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON

VANCOUVER ISLAND

BRITISH COLUMBIA
STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA

VICTORIA

INDIAN RES.

PORT ANGELES

DISCOVERY BAY

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

PUGET SOUND

SEATTLE

INDIAN RESERVATION

NEILTON

HOODSPORT

TACOMA

PACIFIC OCEAN

HOQUIAM- ABERDEEN

OLYMPIA

- * INFORMATION/ ORIENTATION FACILITY
- ▨ NATIONAL PARK LAND
- ▨ NATIONAL FOREST
- ↖ POINT OF IMPACT
- FERRY ROUTE



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access

well as on points of interest within the peninsula. Since the National Park Service is not the sole agency offering such opportunities, we should work with other Federal, State, and local organizations toward a coordinated information service that would help visitors plan their time on the peninsula efficiently. Information on major regional industries – particularly forest products and logging – would also be provided. Upon leaving one of these facilities, the visitor would know what the Olympic Peninsula's resources are, where they are, and how they can enrich man's civilization, as well as his spirit.

The park's peripheral access and circulation can best be described as a wheel, with the rugged Olympic Mountains as its hub. The road to Hurricane Ridge is the major spoke, or access point, that exerts an impact on the resource. In view of the anticipated increase in traffic congestion in this area as park visitation increases, bus shuttles between Port Angeles and Hurricane Ridge should be established to provide visitor entry during the peak visitation season. This supplemental transportation system will eliminate the need for parking-area expansion on Hurricane Ridge. The narrow dirt spur-road from Hurricane Ridge Lodge to Obstruction Point will be closed to private vehicles during peak periods of use, and access will be provided by minibus. Increased visitation at other major access-points, such as Hoh, Staircase, and Quinalt, may later require a supplemental bus shuttle system.

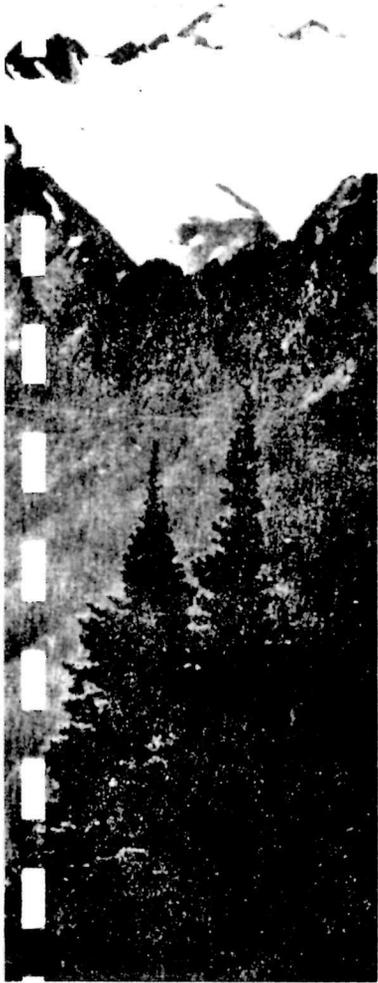
Interpretation: Close cooperation will be required with the Forest Service, the State, and private industry, to develop interpretive programs that emphasize the entire peninsula – its history, resources, economy – and not just the park itself. A system of interpretive road signs and information exhibit-kiosks at key visitor-contact points should supplement these programs.

Plans for a museum by the Makah Indians at Neah Bay designed to display artifacts from the Ozette archeological investigations should be encouraged.

Throughout the peninsula, trails, campgrounds, and interpretive programs should be integrated and developed according to recreational needs, visitor expectations, and the ability of the environment to withstand use. The visitor to Olympic National Park should be aware of opportunities on adjacent State, Forest Service, and county lands, in addition to those within the park.

The coordination of orientation, information, and interpretation should ensure that informed visitors will spend their time on the peninsula efficiently. As a short-term goal, full awareness of available opportunities should disperse use and reduce environmental damage in fragile areas.





VISITOR-USE CONCEPTS

General Description

Olympic National Park is predominately a day-use area. However, because of the park's remoteness, visitors stay on the peninsula approximately two and one-half days, usually using sleeping facilities outside the park boundaries. Twenty-five percent of visitors, many of them backpackers, stay in the park overnight – a figure much greater than the 10-percent average for overnight accommodations in most parks, including Mount Rainier. The reasons for the difference are quite obvious: Olympic is a large, rugged park with only peripheral access, so the visitor must drive considerable distances just to experience the park's highlights – Hurricane Ridge, the rain forest, Lake Crescent, and the Pacific Ocean. Existing activities – hiking, beachcombing, backpacking, clamming on State lands, and camping – normally involve longer time commitments, and provide the basis for major vacations.

Park use is year-round, with about 3 million visits from about a million visitors. Eighty percent of the total visitation occurs between April and September. Park visitors come to Olympic from all over the world, but distance from point of origin is the prime factor that influences visitation frequency. During the summer, 65 percent of the visitors come from within the region, and in the winter, approximately 95 percent.

Historically, a prime value of the peninsula and park has been a feeling of "getting away from it all." Were it not for this momentary feeling of freedom from everyday pressures of our technological age, such resources as Olympic National Park might go unappreciated. Reminders of our technological civilization can detract from the "wild" character of the park, and destroy the prime, tangible resource. People in large groups would destroy that which they came to enjoy. To preserve this feeling of wildness, development will be restricted to the periphery of the park in small developments, generally in the location and of the scope found today. From these developments, visitors will penetrate the interior of the park. As they progress into the park, man's influence will lessen. In certain areas, visitors will not see any man-made facilities at all. Careful monitoring of the natural environment will be required so that this experience of wildness is retained. A quota system and camping registration for backcountry use may eventually become necessary.

This concept of limiting peripheral development and progressively reducing development toward the park interior will allow visitors a continuing choice of either spending an active day with people in a natural environment or seeking wilderness solitude.

The park interpretive program will illustrate the concept of peripheral development. Each development within the park will furnish general park-wide information and key publications. Hoh, Lake Crescent, Hurricane Ridge, Kalaloch Beach, and Mora-Rialto Beach will be focal points for onsite interpretation. In addition to expanded information functions at each of these areas, the following themes will be interpreted:

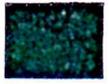
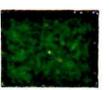
| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Hoh | Vegetation, with emphasis on the rain forest. |
| Lake Crescent | The geological story of the lake; the land ethic; "Man and the Park." |
| Hurricane Ridge | Geology and glaciology; wildlife; subalpine vegetation; human history. |
| Kalaloch Beach | Marine ecology; coastal geology. |
| Mora-Rialto Beach | General Indian history; coastal vegetation; marine ecology. |
| Pioneer Memorial Museum | Introduction to park's natural history, Indian culture, and pioneer history. Ultimately, this could be a staging area for the trip to Hurricane Ridge. When a mass transportation system is developed, much of the interpretation now accomplished in the center will be done during the trip to Hurricane Ridge. If the Port Angeles bypass is constructed, the existing facility will be used as the Port Angeles information and orientation center. |

| DEVELOPED AREA | FACILITY | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| | INFORMATION / ORIENTATION CENTERS | FOCAL POINTS FOR INTERPRETATION | EQUIPMENT RENTAL CENTERS | LODGES / CABINS | CAMPGROUNDS | SNACKS OR MEALS | ADMIN. / MAINTENANCE HEADQUARTERS | SKIING (DOWN-HILL) | |
| HOODSPORT | | | | | | | | | |
| STAIRCASE | | | | | | | | | |
| DOSEWALLIPS | | | | | | | | | |
| DEER PARK | | | | | | | | | |
| PORT ANGELES – PIONEER MUSEUM | | E | E | | | | | | |
| HURRICANE RIDGE | | R | | | | | | | |
| ELWAH | | | | | | | | | |
| BOULDER CREEK | | | | | | | | | |
| LAKE CRESCENT | | E | | E | | | | | |
| SOL DUC | | | | R | | | | | |
| HOH | | | | | | | | | |
| QUEETS | | | | | R | | | | |
| GRAVES CREEK | | | | | | | | | |
| NORTH FORK | | | | | | | | | |
| OZETTE | | | | | | | | | |
| RIALTO BEACH – MORA | | | | | | | | | |
| LaPUSH | | | | | | | | | |
| KALALOCH BEACH | | | | E | | | | | |
| NEILTON | | | | | | | | | |
| DISCOVERY BAY | | | | | | | | | |
| HEART-OF-THE-HILLS | | | | | | | | | |

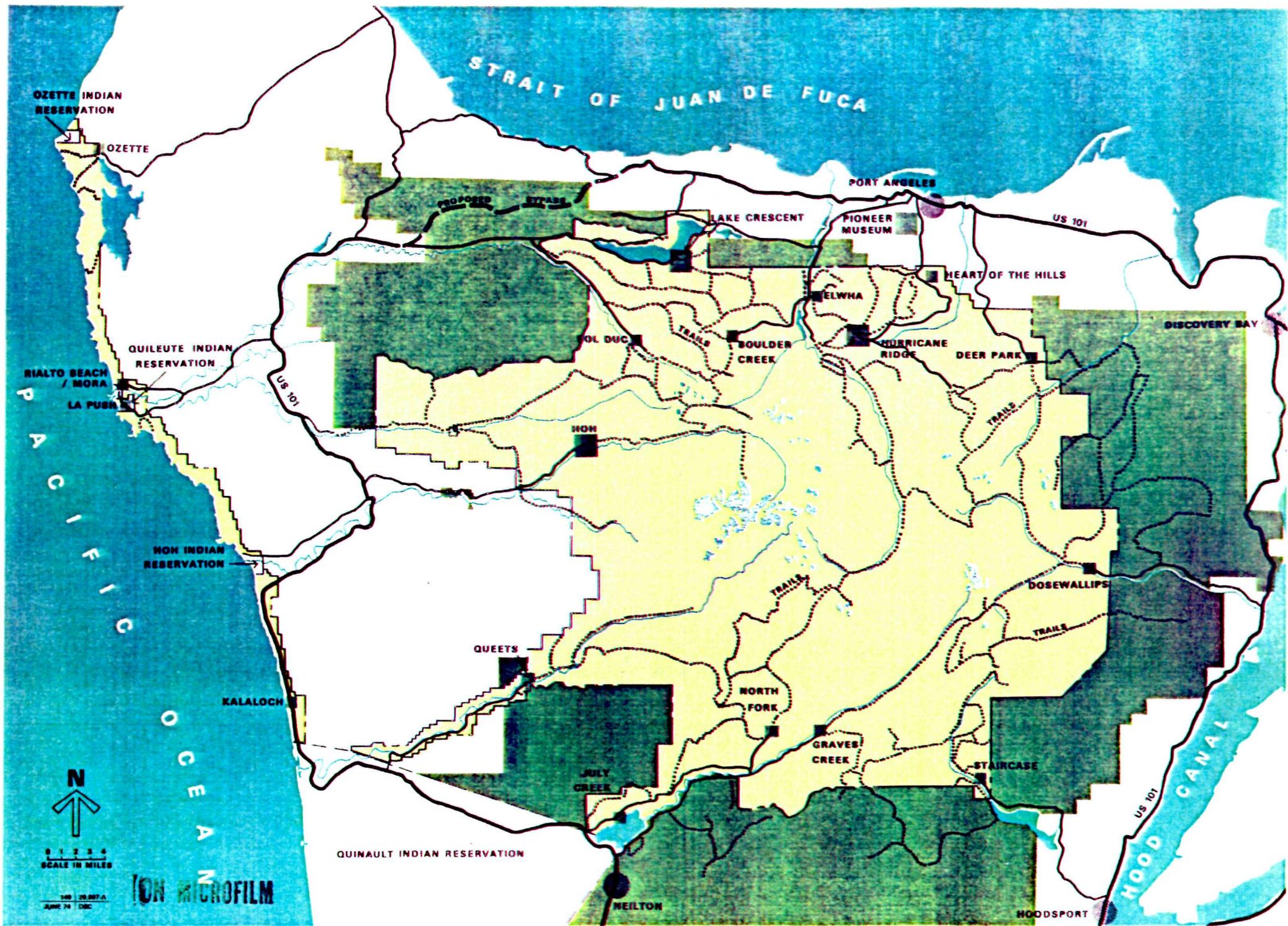
NOTE: All developed areas where feasible will have a system of loop-trails for varying trip lengths.

* If private capital is available.

- EXISTING 
- PROPOSED 
- RENOVATION 
- EXPANSION 

- DEVELOPMENT 
- PARK SERVICE LAND 
- FOREST SERVICE LAND 

general development



STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA

OZETTE INDIAN RESERVATION
OZETTE

PORT ANGELES
PIONEER MUSEUM
US 101

RIALTO BEACH / MORA
LA PUEBLO
OZETTE INDIAN RESERVATION

PROPOSED BYPASS

LAKE CRESCENT
ELWHA
HEART OF THE HILLS

DISCOVERY BAY

QUILEUTE INDIAN RESERVATION

HOL DUC

BOULDER CREEK

HURRICANE RIDGE

DEER PARK

HOH INDIAN RESERVATION

HOH

DOSEWALLIPS

PACIFIC OCEAN

QUEETS

TRAILS

TRAILS

KALALOCH

NORTH FORK

GRAVES CREEK

STAIRCASE

JULY CREEK

QUINALT INDIAN RESERVATION

NEILTON

HOODSPORT

HOOD CANAL
US 101



0 1 2 3 4
SCALE IN MILES

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JUNE 74 ODC

ION MICROFILM

Interpretation must be much more than simply a description of the resource and how it evolved. Visitors should begin to think of what it means to stand quietly in a lush rain forest, or to listen to the surf pound on the beach, or to stand alone on top of a mountain. They should be asked to consider the spiritual quality of wilderness, and what it means to them.

The trail system of Olympic will serve as the backbone of onsite interpretation, with interpretive information decreasing as the visitor progresses toward the center of the park. There will be short, signed loop-trails near the developments. As the visitor progresses to full-day and overnight hikes, publications will replace signs. Trails in the wilderness will lack formal interpretation, except for general publications that visitors may have picked up earlier.

Trailside exhibits and publications will stress the compatible integration of man with his environment, and should engender in him both a respect for nature and a receptivity to the great natural diversity of the park. Most of the park, therefore, has been designated "wilderness," to preclude environmental degradation of its vast natural core and to promote wilderness-oriented activities.

The 1964 Wilderness Act provides an exact, legislative definition of "wilderness," but the actual experience of wilderness evokes many different responses in people. For some, a wilderness experience is picnicking with friends. For others, it is a spiritual relationship with nature, in the absence of all sensory reminders of man and his civilization.

Interpretation and management will attempt to promote harmony between the visitor and the environment, for their mutual benefit.

Major Recreational Uses and Philosophies

Trails: A network of a broad range of foot and horse trails, accommodating varying interests and degrees of strength and endurance, will continue to be the principal means of travel within the park. The visitor will be encouraged to get out of his car – to walk, ride, climb, or simply stretch his legs, thus becoming attuned to his natural environment.

Certain routes will remain rugged and unimproved, with no compromises to make hiking over them easier, for here man will be called upon to experience nature on her own terms.

Selected and designated portions of existing horse and foot trails will be separated in critical areas where such combined use causes environmental damage or where the foot traffic is heavy and non-compatible with stock use. Some of the alpine and subalpine areas are subject to severe degradation from horse use. In some of the lowland areas, early-season horse use during spring rains turns the trails into a quagmire, making hiking very difficult. Such stock use during wet periods and over late spring snowdrifts causes considerable trail damage. Trails for stock will be designated and seasons of use established.

Consideration of a peninsula bicycle-trail-system concept should be explored with the State highway department and county authorities. While some existing stretches of highways are already wide enough for bicycle travel, other areas will require more widening and preparation to safely accommodate this growing mode of travel.

Backcountry: The popularity of backpacking and hiking in the Olympic Mountains and in the Pacific Coast area has increased rapidly in the last five years. Heavy use is occurring in certain areas of the existing 600 miles of trails. Precise use figures are difficult to determine, but based on trail registers and backcountry use-permits in 1973, there were about 186,000 nights' use in the backcountry and along the wilderness beach. Additional thousands of visitors take day hikes.

Much of the park interior – the subalpine and alpine zones – is extremely fragile, and its size and shape make providing basic facilities for increasing visitor use difficult. And the designation of a substantial portion of the park as wilderness will spur this use on even more in time to come. Since there is not now – nor can there be – any development such as pavement and utility systems to absorb the brunt of visitor impact, careful planning is essential now, because backcountry is – and must remain – the prime resource of the park.

Unfortunately, in spite of their best intentions, many backcountry users contribute to the degradation of that which they came to find. For some visitors, "returning to nature" is no return at all, but more likely is a first-time encounter. They expect to learn "the hard way," which unfortunately turns out to be "the hard way" for the resource as well. Although specific restrictions will probably become necessary someday at Olympic, such as the determination of visitor quotas, and the implementation of reservation or permit systems, for now – and ultimately – the best protection will derive from the education of park users to respect the wilderness and appreciate its fragility and vulnerability. Programs aimed at enhancing this appreciation of wilderness values are

already underway in local schools and colleges, and they should be expanded. Similar existing programs for various community groups like the Lions and Kiwanians, conservation groups, professional organizations, and youth groups should also be expanded.

Certain backcountry areas are able to sustain more impact than others. The lowland temperate forest can sustain itself under moderate impact, while the subalpine and alpine meadows cannot. In general, as elevation increases, the ability of the resources to withstand use decreases. Most backcountry facilities must therefore be located at lower elevations, below the alpine and subalpine life-zones.

Based upon the above resource considerations and the quality of visitor experience desired, backcountry use in Olympic National Park can, for management purposes, be envisioned as falling within the following general framework:

As visitor use increases in the backcountry, and environmental impact becomes noticeable, backcountry ranger stations, sanitary facilities, group camps, or primitive shelters may be necessary to provide for the health and safety of the park visitor, and also to provide management with the means for visitor education and resource protection. Such facilities will be located below the subalpine zone, except where required for safety.

The pristine ruggedness of the central core of the park will remain as it is. It will challenge the most experienced backpackers, who are willing to hike considerable distances without trails or markers, to encounter nature on her own terms.

The research stations on Snow Dome of Mount Olympus will continue to provide basic data pertinent to the glaciology and climatology of the area.

Water Use: Peninsula streams provide steelhead-, salmon-, and trout-fishing, but excellent salmon fishing in the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the Pacific Ocean is the major summer attraction. Lowland lakes and some high-country lakes provide trout fishing.

Lake Crescent is used for water skiing and swimming, but cool weather and cold water limit these activities. Ocean beaches are also too cold for much swimming, but during some stretches of warm weather, play in the surf is popular at Kalaloch. Scuba diving with wetsuits is increasing.

TRAIL-LESS CENTRAL CORE



AREA WITH TRAILS



RANGER STATION



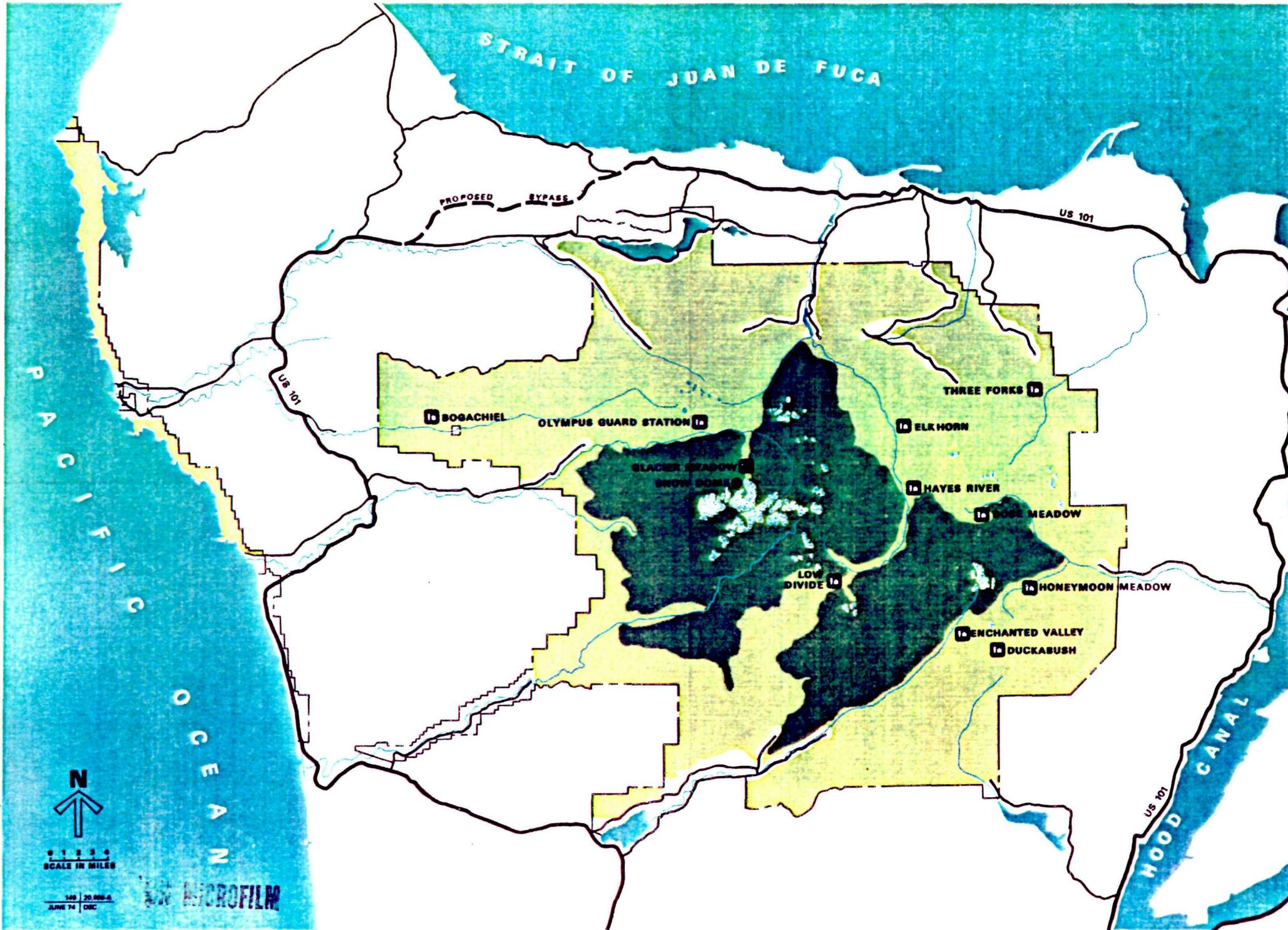
CLIMBING SHELTER



RESEARCH STATION



backcountry



STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA

PROPOSED BYPASS

US 101

US 101

BOGACHIEL

OLYMPUS GUARD STATION

THREE FORKS

ELKHORN

GLACIER MEADOW
SNOW DOME

HAYES RIVER

ROSE MEADOW

LOW DIVIDE

HONEY MOON MEADOW

ENCHANTED VALLEY

DUCKABUSH

US 101

HOOD CANAL

PACIFIC OCEAN



SCALE IN MILES

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35mm MICROFILM

Winter Activities: At the present time, winter use in the park occurs mostly on Hurricane Ridge and the ocean beaches. These areas are primarily used by family groups from nearby communities, due to the harsh weather conditions, the lengthy travel time required, and the proximity of Cascades ski developments. Although these factors discourage use by people east of Puget Sound, winter activities such as cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, and camping will be encouraged. Hurricane Ridge will continue to be used for skiing within the existing facilities that are compatible with summer use.

It should be noted that winter use is not limited to snowplay, for park visitors can enjoy camping, fishing, clam digging, beachcombing, and sightseeing on a year-round basis.

Rock Climbing and Mountaineering: The mountaineering groups from the Puget Sound area do a considerable amount of rock climbing on the various challenging summits along the east side of the Olympics. This activity is increasing, and a good climber's guide was published in 1972, which describes all existing routes. Park management should continue close relations with these mountaineering organizations in coordinated efforts aimed toward mountaineering safety and minimum-impact camping.

Mount Olympus is the major mountaineering objective in the park involving glacier travel, and is reached after an 18-mile approach hike. Several hundred people make this climb each summer.

Beachcombing: Beachcombing holds a special fascination for most visitors, especially after a Pacific storm. Hiking the beaches and scrambling over the headlands are year-round activities, and no accessible, traversable beach remains unvisited for long.

Scenic Attractions: Sightseeing, usually by automobile over the 167 miles of existing park roads, is a continually increasing public use. As has been established, the Olympic Peninsula possesses some of the finest scenic resources of the Pacific Northwest. The spectacular views of pristine forests, cascading rivers, freshwater lakes, crashing surf, and abundant wildlife are prime attractions for the multitudes of people who crave such sightseeing experiences.

Park visitors will also be provided with a magnificent loop-drive through the rain forest, once the Quinault River Bridge is reconstructed.

Park management must emphasize maintenance on the 167 miles of park roads, to enhance the visitor experience. Agreements on urban development, zoning, and transportation must be made so that the integrity of the peninsula is ensured, and so that maximum enjoyment with minimal environmental damage is achieved.

Overnight Accommodations: There is a great demand for overnight accommodations on the Olympic Peninsula, especially on the western side. The majority of facilities such as family campgrounds, trailer camps, youth hostels, and other low-cost facilities should be established by private enterprise outside park boundaries.

No new vehicular campgrounds will be provided within the interior of Olympic National Park. In the event that private enterprise does not embrace the opportunity to provide camping opportunities in the Ocean Beach vicinity, the National Park Service should enlarge camping facilities away from the beach, on the southern seacoast. In the future, campgrounds that exert a severe adverse environmental impact on the resource will be phased out. In order to reduce resource degradation, all lakeside campsites in the backcountry will be located a minimum of 100 feet from the lake shoreline.

Long before the park was established, hot mineral springs were developed at two locations as early-day resorts, with swimming pools, baths, and overnight accommodations. The Olympic Hot Springs facilities became obsolete, and were razed. Most of the Sol Duc Hot Springs cabins are also obsolete. If motel or cabin accommodations are to be continued, a major private investment will be required to construct new units. If the construction of these new units is not economically feasible, fixed overnight accommodations will gradually be phased out. Day-use facilities will be retained. Additional overnight accommodations at Barnes Point on Lake Crescent, on the park's periphery, will partially offset the loss of accommodations at this location.

There is also an urgent need for group camps, suitable for school use in the spring and fall and for organizations such as the Boy Scouts and Campfire Girls in the summer. Such facilities would be available in conjunction with developed areas at lower elevations, such as in the Elwha, Lake Crescent, and Ocean Beach areas. These lower-elevation locations were selected because of

their ability to withstand impact, and to facilitate the educational benefits of adjacent prime park resources.

Environmental Interpretation: One cannot be very enthusiastic or concerned about something unless he understands it. A significant objective in this master plan is the continuation of the interpretive program of naturalist-led walks, campfire programs, and self-guiding nature trails, which provides a wide range of onsite experiences. There are many opportunities for short walks, including nature trails at Hurricane Ridge, Lake Crescent, Soleduck Falls, the Hoh Rain Forest, and along the spur trails to the ocean beaches. The emphasis of the interpretive program is on the unique features of Olympic and their relationship to geology, climate, marine ecology, history, and Indian culture. Man's role in changing the environment is an integral part of the story. More emphasis on wilderness appreciation and proper backcountry use, which will cause the least impact on the high country, will be a part of visitor contact programs. Environmental awareness is an objective of the programs both for park visitors and local school groups. An established environmental study area adjacent to the Pioneer Memorial Museum will continue to serve school classes seeking an outdoor learning experience.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CONCEPT

The natural resources of Olympic – the reason for the park's existence – reflect a mixed management philosophy. In the past, the traditional protective approach to management of natural areas has not fully recognized all of the environmental influences that control the character of park ecosystems.

Today, with new insights into the nature and structure of park ecosystems, new resource management techniques are needed. The historic role of fire in determining past and present forest conditions is only beginning to be fully recognized. For this reason, naturally occurring fires in remote areas of the park may be allowed to run their course – but only after careful reconnaissance determines that there is no threat to physical developments, private lands, and lands outside the park. Insects, like fire, have been in intimate association with the park forests since the glacial period and before. Wildlife populations appear to correlate with much more than simply the assumed predator/prey balance.

At the base of this philosophy lies the recognition that each element in the scene interacts within a complex and constantly shifting equilibrium. This recognition implies that the ecological process must be encouraged to evolve naturally, free of man-imposed restraints. Modern man, then, must be viewed as a non-consumptive user of the area. With this approach as the base of all resource management programs, the essential objective at Olympic will be to restore and perpetuate environmentally regulated ecosystems in the park.

“Resource management” and “visitor use” are park planning concepts that cannot be considered separately. Visitor use and the facilities to accommodate it must be based upon resource constraints. For example, subalpine and alpine zones, as well as nearly all the meadows, are particularly fragile, and cannot tolerate intense use – whereas the lowland temperate forest can generally sustain itself with moderate use. Lakeshores – the traditional goal sought by day users and overnight campers alike – must be carefully protected against overuse.

Of special interest – and of national significance – are the rain forests on the western slopes of the park. This is a unique wilderness, and every effort must be made to ensure its preservation. Although this is a comparatively resilient resource, because it is so widely scattered, major visitor-use facilities here are inappropriate.

In a park established to preserve wildlife, it is most important to continue the wildlife research programs. Wildlife problems are currently modest; however, the goat population, which has expanded in numbers and range since being introduced in the park in the 1920’s, is being closely monitored. Many wide-ranging animals – such as the black bear, cougar, Roosevelt elk, and coyote – use all forested areas, and the effects of visitor use and park management programs upon them are speculative.

Because it is one of the longest remaining undeveloped coastlines in the contiguous United States, the Olympic strip’s wild character must be retained. In addition to having considerable esthetic appeal, this coast has biological values that are impossible to quantify: The shallow water provides permanent or seasonal habitat for many species of fish, many of them of major economic importance to the region. Many species of shorebirds, and such marine animals as whales, porpoises, sea lions, and fur seals feed along the coast during seasonal migrations. The progressive disturbance of available habitat elsewhere along the Pacific Coast will inevitably increase the use of

this valuable resource by wildlife, while the demand for water-based recreation will increase proportionately.

Unquestionably, political boundaries, legislative commitments – and, most important, the fragmentary knowledge of important resource elements – will continue to hamper efforts to achieve the stated objectives. It is critical, especially for the well-being of wide-ranging wildlife, that coordination with the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, Forest Service, State of Washington, and private interests remain as a prime wildlife-management objective. If the intent of this plan is to be realized, it is imperative that ongoing, interdisciplinary research become a vital part of the resource management program.

MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH PROGRAMS

General Description

Park operation and management programs should be revised frequently to take into account visitors' social needs and the changing natural conditions within the area. Thus, park planning becomes a continuous refinement of programs, as new knowledge of the park's physical and social resources becomes available. As the pattern of visitor activities develops, a careful evaluation of physical resources must be made to measure the tolerance of the soils, vegetation, and wildlife to human use. Evolving visitor needs and activity patterns may require new and varied techniques for interpretive and recreational management.

The park was created for the education, enjoyment, and benefit of the people. It is therefore imperative that undue noise, visual disturbances, and an over-concentration of people do not detract from present visitor enjoyment or destroy the resource for future visitor use.

In order to facilitate effective management of the park's unique resources, a number of research projects of varying scope and duration are needed. Some can be conducted by existing park staff; others will provide topics for graduate theses and dissertations, as well as student projects in local schools; and still others will require the services of outside specialists. Every possible cooperative effort should be made to ensure that the needed research is conducted efficiently and in a manner that will directly benefit resource management.

High-Priority Research Programs

Vegetation Map: A detailed and accurate vegetation map of the entire park is requisite to future development, and would also be invaluable in resource management. Vegetation is the most reliable integrator of environmental conditions, and an important determinant of animal distribution. At present, the spatial extent of the park's diverse vegetation types and subtypes is unknown. Because many vegetation types are associated with conditions that severely limit development, the recommended vegetation map would be an invaluable planning aid for years to come.

Soils Map: A comprehensive soil-type map should be commissioned to facilitate the evaluation of constraints placed on development and management by soil characteristics. Field surveys and mapping, which could be conducted by the Soil Conservation Service, will supplement and increase the value of the vegetation map, which should receive first priority.

Human Behavior Patterns: To facilitate further detailed development-concept planning at Olympic, the relationship between human behavior patterns and various environmental settings must be examined. The nature and size of groups and the activities they pursue should be sampled along a continuum of physical development, human density, and various vegetational backdrops. This gathering of base-line data – a behavioral mapping of the park by a research sociologist – is strongly recommended, to document present human-use patterns, and to serve as a foundation from which to monitor change in the future.

Monitoring of Forest Conditions, Plant Diseases, and Insect Infestations: Aerial surveys of the park should be continued on an annual basis to define any notable changes in forest conditions, including plant diseases and insect infestations. The park has not experienced any major forest changes attributed to such causes in the past. However, the park should continue to work with the Forest Service and interested research groups in a coordinated effort to detect any possible buildup of conditions that could develop into major concerns affecting the forest, both inside the park and in commercial stands outside park boundaries.

Status of Rare, Endangered, and Endemic Plants and Animals: The habitat locations, environmental requirements, and population dynamics of known rare, endangered, and endemic plants and animals should be

determined, to permit definition of specific management problems and objectives, and to thereby facilitate preservation of these fragile resources.

Effects of Human Activities on the Resource: A statistically adequate number of permanent sampling plots should be chosen in the area of each major vegetation type. Periodic resurvey of these plots will provide information on long-term changes in plant communities and the effects of human use, as well as indicate the tolerance of various species to different types of disturbances. Controlled field experiments, such as those conducted in 1969 by Bell and Bliss in the alpine meadows, could be designed to supplement these experiments. A preliminary study should be made of possible techniques for evaluating the effects of the park visitor upon wildlife behavior.

Long-Term Research

Continuation of Ongoing Research: The ongoing glaciological research efforts of the University of Washington and the California Institute of Technology, as well as the archeological dig at Cape Alava, should be encouraged, and their pertinent findings interpreted.

Water Quality Survey: A survey of the water quality of the park's aquatic resources should be made to evaluate seasonal fluctuations in water quality parameters, as well as the effectiveness of existing sewage-treatment facilities. The survey should permit preliminary determination of the ability of the water resources to assimilate various types of pollution.

Preparation of Complete Annotated Flora and Fauna: A compilation of a complete flora and fauna should be made from available information, and the lists annotated as necessary to indicate population status and habitat location, and to provide other pertinent information. The herbarium should be updated, and all library holdings – such as books, reprints, pamphlets, and in-house reports – should be systematically catalogued.

Climatological Monitoring: Collection of climatological information in the park is often haphazard, and most records are incomplete. Assuming that complete records of a few parameters are infinitely more useful than occasional measurements on many, consideration should be given to the installation of continuous monitoring or integrating instrumentation at selected locations, to document, at the least, variations in temperature means, temperature extremes, and precipitation.

conclusion



As their urban populations increase, with resultant complex interactions and pressures, Americans are more and more demonstrating the desire to experience diverse surroundings. This desire no longer appears to be a luxury, but rather is a necessity. Suffering uneasiness because of problems over which they apparently have little control, Americans are looking to areas outside of their everyday surroundings.

Admittedly, a weekend's or week's experience is only a partial solution to this growing demand for escape from a technocratic society. But with careful cooperative planning, the Olympic Peninsula can offer better solutions for the larger needs of man, for there is the opportunity here to foster a deeper understanding and awareness of the intrinsic values of life — physical, mental, spiritual, and cultural — that result from an in depth experience in the natural world.

appendixes

- A: Acknowledgements
- B: Legislative Data
- C: Management Statement
- D: Recommended Boundary Adjustments
- E: Bibliography
- F: Master Planning Team and Consultants



A: ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Olympic National Park master planning team wishes to express its appreciation to the Olympic National Park staff, and to the numerous agencies and organizations who made recommendations and offered invaluable assistance. To the citizens of Port Angeles, Hoquiam, Aberdeen and neighboring communities go special thanks for their willing and gracious provision of valuable information that led to the formation of this plan.

B: LEGISLATIVE DATA

Olympic National Park

Establishment of park.....Act of June 29, 1938
Jurisdiction, State cession over area included in park on March 8, 1941
.....State Act of Mar. 8, 1941
Jurisdiction, State cession of 1941 accepted.....Act of Mar. 6, 1942
Acquisition of non-Federal land within park in exchange for national
forest land.....Act of Dec. 22, 1942

An Act To establish the Olympic National Park, in the State
of Washington, and for other purposes, approved June 29,
1938 (52 Stat. 1241)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives
of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
That the Mount Olympus National Monument established
pursuant to proclamation of the President dated March 2,
1909, is hereby abolished, and the tracts of land in the State
of Washington particularly described as follows, to wit:
Township 25 north, range 4 west, sections 5 to 8, 17 to 20,
and 29 to 32, inclusive (unsurveyed); township 26 north,
range 4 west, sections 1 to 12, 17 to 20, and 29 to 32, in-
clusive (unsurveyed); township 27 north, range 4 west,
sections 5 to 8, 17 to 20, and 29 to 36, inclusive (unsur-
veyed); township 28 north, range 4 west, sections 17 to
22, and 27 to 34, inclusive (unsurveyed); townships 25,
26, and 27 north, range 5 west (unsurveyed); township
28 north, range 5 west, sections 7 to 36, inclusive (unsur-
veyed); township 24 north, range 6 west, sections 3 to 10,
15 to 22, and 27 to 34, inclusive (unsurveyed); townships
25, 26, and 27 north, range 6 west (unsurveyed); town-
ship 28 north, range 6 west, sections 7 to 36, inclusive (un-
surveyed); townships 24, 25, 26, and 27 north, range 7
west (unsurveyed); township 28 north, range 7 west, sec-
tions 5 to 36 inclusive (unsurveyed); township 24 north,
range 8 west, sections 1 to 18, inclusive (partly surveyed);
townships 25, 26, 27, and 28 north, range 8 west (unsur-
veyed); township 29 north, range 8 west, sections 6, 7,
18, 19 to 21, and 28 to 33, inclusive (unsurveyed); town-
ship 30 north, range 8 west, sections 18, 19, 30, and 31
(partly surveyed); township 24 north, range 9 west, sec-
tions 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, and 14 (partly surveyed); township
25 north, range 9 west (unsurveyed); township 26 north,
range 9 west, sections 1 to 18, inclusive (unsurveyed),
each half of section 19 (unsurveyed), sections 20 to 29, and
32 to 36, inclusive (surveyed); townships 27 and 28 north,
range 9 west (unsurveyed); township 29 north, range 9
west (partly surveyed); township 30 north, range 9 west,
sections 13, 14, and 23 to 36, inclusive (partly surveyed);
township 26 north, range 10 west, sections 1, 12, and 13
(surveyed); township 27 north, range 10 west, sections 1
to 6, inclusive, 12, 13, 24, 25, and 36 (surveyed); township
28 north, range 10 west, south half section 7, south half

Olympic
National Park,
Wash.,
established.
Mount Olympus
National Monu-
ment abolished.
35 Stat. 2247.
Lands trans-
ferred to park.

II. NATIONAL PARKS — OLYMPIC

Lands transferred to Olympic National Forest.

section 8, south half section 9, south half section 10, south half section 11, south half section 12, sections 13 to 36, inclusive (unsurveyed) all west of the Willamette meridian, in Washington, are hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or disposal under the laws of the United States and dedicated and set apart as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people and shall be known as the Olympic National Park, and all lands formerly included in the Mount Olympus National Monument and not included in the above description are hereby transferred to and made a part of the Olympic National Forest. (16 U.S.C. sec. 251.)

Mineral deposits.

SEC. 2. That in the areas of said park lying east of the range line between ranges 9 and 10 and north of the seventh standard parallel, and east of the range line between ranges 4 and 5 west, Willamette meridian, all mineral deposits of the classes and kinds now subject to location, entry, and patent under the mining laws of the United States shall be, exclusive of the land containing them, subject to disposal under such laws for a period of five years from the date of approval of this Act, with rights of occupation and use of so much of the surface of the land as may be required for all purposes reasonably incident to the mining or removal of the minerals and under such general regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. (16 U.S.C. sec. 252.)

Division of receipts for schools and roads.
16 U.S.C. sec. 500.

SEC. 3. The income of each county receiving moneys from the Olympic National Forest, under the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260, ch. 192), as amended, shall be proportional to the total area of each county in the Olympic National Forest and the Olympic National Park combined. (16 U.S.C. sec. 253.)

Administration, etc.

16 U.S.C., ch. 1.

SEC. 4. The administration, protection, and development of the Olympic National Park shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", as amended. (16 U.S.C. sec. 254.)

Existing claims, etc., not affected.

SEC. 5. Nothing herein contained shall affect any valid existing claim, location, or entry made under the land laws of the United States, whether for homestead, mineral, right-of-way, or any other purpose whatsoever, or shall affect the right of any such claimant, locator, or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of his land, nor the rights reserved by treaty to the Indians of any tribes.

Additions to park.

The President may after eight months from the approval of this Act by proclamation add to the Olympic National Park any lands within the boundaries of the Olympic National Forest, and any lands which may be acquired by the Government by gift or purchase, which he may deem it advisable to add to such park; and any lands so added to such park shall, upon their addition thereto, become

II. NATIONAL PARKS — OLYMPIC

subject to all laws and regulations applicable to other lands within such park: *Provided*, That the total area of the said park shall not exceed eight hundred and ninety-eight thousand two hundred and ninety-two acres: *Provided further*, That before issuing any such proclamation, the President shall consult with the Governor of the State of Washington, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Agriculture and advise them of the lands which he proposes to add to such park, and shall afford them a reasonable opportunity to consult with and communicate to him their views and recommendations with respect to the addition of such lands to such park.¹ (16 U.S.C. sec. 255.)

Provisos.
Limitation.

Consultation
before issuance
of proclama-
tion.

Excerpt from an Act of the Legislature of Washington, approved March 8, 1941, ceding to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the territory then included in the Olympic National Park. (Chapter 51 of the Laws of 1941 of the State of Washington)

Exclusive jurisdiction shall be, and the same is hereby ceded to the United States over and within all the territory that is now included in that tract of land in the State of Washington, set aside for the purposes of a national park, and known as the Olympic National Park; saving, however, to the said state, the right to serve civil and criminal process within the limits of the aforesaid park, in suits or prosecutions for or on account of rights acquired, obligations incurred, or crimes committed in said state, but outside of said park; and saving further to the said state the right to tax persons and corporations, their franchises and property on the lands included in said park: PROVIDED, HOWEVER, This jurisdiction shall not vest until the United States through the proper officer, notifies the Governor of this state that they assume police or military jurisdiction over said park.

An Act To accept the cession by the State of Washington of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Olympic National Park, and for other purposes, approved March 6, 1942 (56 Stat. 135)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State of Washington, approved March 8, 1941 (Chapter 51 of the Laws of 1941 of the State of Washington), ceding to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over and within all the territory included on March 8, 1941, in the tract of land in the State of Washington, set aside for the purposes of a national park and known as the Olympic National Park, are hereby accepted. Subject to the reservations made by the State in the act of cession, the United States hereby assumes sole and exclusive jurisdiction over such territory. (16 U.S.C. sec. 256.)

Olympic Na-
tional Park,
Wash.
Cession of juris-
diction to U.S.

¹ See proclamations No. 2380 of January 2, 1940 (3 CFR, CUM.SUPP., 140), and No. 2587 of May 29, 1943 (3 CFR, CUM.SUPP., 333), adding land to the park.

II. NATIONAL PARKS — OLYMPIC

Assignment to
Washington
western judicial
district.

SEC. 2. The park shall constitute a part of the United States judicial district for the western district of Washington, and the district court of the United States in and for said district shall have jurisdiction over all offenses committed within the boundaries of the park. All fugitives from justice taking refuge in the park shall be subject to the same laws as refugees from justice found in the State of Washington. (16 U.S.C. sec. 256a.)

Hunting, fishing,
etc., prohibitions.

SEC. 3. All hunting or the killing, wounding, or capturing at any time of any wild bird or animal, except dangerous animals when it is necessary to prevent them from destroying human lives or inflicting personal injury, is prohibited within the limits of the park, nor shall any fish be taken out of any of the waters of the park, except at such seasons and at such times and in such manner as may be directed by the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior shall make and publish such general rules and regulations as he may deem necessary and proper for the management and care of the park and for the protection of the property therein, especially for the preservation from injury or spoliation of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonderful objects within the park, and for the protection of the animals and birds in the park from capture or destruction, and to prevent their being frightened or driven from the park; and he shall make rules and regulations governing the taking of fish from the waters in the park. Possession within the park of the dead bodies or any part thereof of any wild bird or animal shall be prima facie evidence that the person or persons having the same are guilty of violating this Act. Any person or persons, stage or express company, railway or other transportation company, who knows or has reason to believe that such wild birds, fish, or animals were taken or killed contrary to the provisions of this Act or the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior, and who receives for transportation the dead bodies or any part thereof of the wild birds, fish, or animals so taken or killed, or who shall violate any of the other provisions of this Act, or the rules and regulations, with reference to the management and care of the park, or for the protection of the property therein, for the preservation from injury or spoliation of timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonderful objects within the park, or for the protection of the animals, birds, and fish in the park, or who shall within the park commit any damage, injury, or spoliation to or upon any building, fence, sign, hedge, gate, guidepost, tree, wood, underwood, timber, garden, crops, vegetables, plants, land, springs, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or other matter or thing growing or being thereon, or situated therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subect to a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, and be adjudged to pay all the costs of the proceedings. (16 U.S.C. sec. 256b.)

Rules and
Regulations.

Penalties.

II. NATIONAL PARKS — OLYMPIC

SEC. 4. All guns, traps, nets, seines, fishing tackle, teams, horses, or means of transportation of every nature or description used by any person or persons within the limits of the park when engaged in killing, trapping, ensnaring, taking, or capturing such wild birds, fish, or animals contrary to the provisions of this Act or the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized by the officers in the park and held pending prosecution of any person or persons arrested under the charge of violating the provisions of this Act, and upon conviction under this Act of such person or persons using said guns, traps, nets, seines, fishing tackle, teams, horses, or other means of transportation, such forfeiture shall be adjudicated as a penalty in addition to the other punishment prescribed in this Act. Such forfeited property shall be disposed of and accounted for by and under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That the forfeiture of teams, horses, or other means of transportation shall be in the discretion of the court. (16 U.S.C. sec. 256c.)

Forfeiture of property used for unlawful purposes.

Provido.

SEC. 5. Upon the recommendation and approval of the Secretary of the Interior of a qualified candidate, the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington shall appoint a park commissioner, who shall have jurisdiction to hear and act upon all complaints made of any violations of law or of the rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Interior for the government of the park and for the protection of the animals, birds, and fish, and objects of interest therein, and for other purposes authorized by this Act. Such commissioner shall have power, upon sworn information, to issue process in the name of the United States for the arrest of any person charged with a violation of the rules and regulations, or with a violation of any of the provisions of this Act prescribed for the government of the park and for the protection of the animals, birds, and fish in the park, and to try the person so charged, and, if found guilty, to impose punishment and to adjudge the forfeiture prescribed. In all cases of conviction an appeal shall lie from the judgment of the commissioner to the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington; and the district court shall prescribe the rules of procedure and practice for the commissioner in the trial of cases and for appeal to the district court. (16 U.S.C. sec. 256d.)

Park commissioner.

Appointment and jurisdiction.

Judicial powers.

Appeals.

SEC. 6. The park commissioner shall also have power to issue process, as hereinbefore provided, for the arrest of any person charged with the commission within the park of any criminal offense not covered by the provisions of section 3 of this Act, to hear the evidence introduced, and, if he is of the opinion that probable cause is shown for holding the person so charged, for trial, shall cause such person to be safely conveyed to a secure place of confinement within the jurisdiction of the United States District

Procedure in other cases.

II. NATIONAL PARKS — OLYMPIC

Bail. Court for the Western District of Washington, and certify a transcript of the record of his proceedings and the testimony in such case to the said district court, which court shall have jurisdiction of the case. The park commissioner shall have authority to grant bail in all cases according to the laws of the United States. (16 U.S.C. sec. 256e.)

Pay of commissioner. SEC. 7. The park commissioner shall be paid an annual salary as appropriated for by Congress. (16 U.S.C. sec. 256f.)

Fees, costs, and expenses. SEC. 8. All fees, costs, and expenses arising in cases under this Act and properly chargeable to the United States shall be certified, approved, and paid as are like fees, costs, and expenses in the courts of the United States. (16 U.S.C. sec. 256g.)

Deposit of collections. SEC. 9. All fees, fines, costs, and expenses imposed and collected shall be deposited by the commissioner, or by the marshal of the United States collecting the same, with the clerk of the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington. (16 U.S.C. sec. 256h.)

Notice of acceptance of jurisdiction. SEC. 10. The Secretary of the Interior shall notify in writing the Governor of the State of Washington of the passage and approval of this Act, and of the fact that the United States assumes police jurisdiction over the park. Upon the acceptance by the Secretary of the Interior of further cessions of jurisdiction over lands now or hereafter included in the Olympic National Park, the provisions of sections 2 to 9, inclusive, shall apply to such lands. (16 U.S.C. sec. 256i.)

An Act To authorize the exchange of lands not in Federal ownership within the Olympic National Park, Washington, for national forest lands in the State of Washington, approved December 22, 1942 (56 Stat. 1070)

Olympic National Park, Wash. Exchange of lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title to State, county, and private lands situated north of the line between townships 27 and 28 north, Willamette base and meridian, Washington, and within the boundaries of the Olympic National Park as now or hereafter established by proclamation of the President of the United States, shall be subject to acceptance under the provisions of the Act approved March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 465; 16 U.S.C. 485), and such lands when vested in the ownership of the United States shall be a part of the Olympic National Park subject to all laws and regulations applicable thereto. (16 U.S.C. sec. 251a.)

Olympic National Park¹

Enlarging the park: Proclamation (No. 2380) of January 2, 1940.....
Enlarging the park: Proclamation (No. 2587) of May 29, 1943.....

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 2380—Jan. 2, 1940—54 Stat. 2678]

WHEREAS the act of June 29, 1938, (ch. 812, 52 Stat. 1241), established the Olympic National Park in the State of Washington, and authorizes the enlargement thereof by proclamation under the terms and conditions set forth in said act; and

WHEREAS it is deemed advisable to add certain lands as hereinafter described to the said park; and

WHEREAS the terms and conditions of section 5 of the said Act of June 29, 1938 have been fully complied with:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 5 of the aforesaid act of June 29, 1938, do proclaim that subject to all valid existing rights, the following described lands, in the State of Washington, are hereby added to and made a part of the Olympic National Park:

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN—WASHINGTON

- T. 25 N., R. 4 W. Secs. 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 21, those parts of Secs. 1, 12 and 13 west of a line between the south peak of The Brothers and Mt. Constance and those parts of Secs. 14, 22, 23, 27, 28 and 33 west of a line connecting the south peak of The Brothers and the southeast corner of Sec. 32 (unsurveyed).
- T. 26 N., R. 4 W. Secs. 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35 and those parts of Secs. 13, 24, 25 and 36 west of a line connecting the south peak of The Brothers and Mt. Constance (unsurveyed).
- T. 28 N., R. 4 W. Secs. 6 and 7 (unsurveyed).
- T. 29 N., R. 4 W. Sec. 31 (unsurveyed).
- T. 23 N., R. 5 W. Sec. 3 $W\frac{1}{2}W\frac{1}{2}$, Sec. 4 All (unsurveyed).
- T. 24 N., R. 5 W. Secs. 4 to 9, 16 to 21, 28 to 33, inclusive (unsurveyed).
- T. 28 N., R. 5 W. Secs. 1 to 3, inclusive (unsurveyed).
- T. 29 N., R. 5 W. Secs. 21 to 28, 35 and 36 (unsurveyed).
- T. 24 N., R. 6 W. Secs. 1, 2, 11 to 14, 23 to 26, 35 and 36 (unsurveyed).
- T. 28 N., R. 6 W. Secs. 2 to 6, inclusive (unsurveyed).
- T. 29 N., R. 6 W. Secs. 4 to 9, 16 to 21, 29 to 34, inclusive (partly surveyed).
- T. 30 N., R. 6 W. Sec. 15 $NW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$, except the following described portions thereof:

Beginning at the quarter section post between sections 10 and 15; thence

¹Act of June 29, 1938 (52 Stat. 1241) established the park and abolished the Mount Olympus National Monument. See Vol. II, p. 77. Four proclamations had been issued relating to the monument, as follows: No. 869 of March 2, 1909 (35 Stat. 2247); No. 1191 of April 12, 1912 (37 Stat. 1737); No. 1293 of May 11, 1915 (39 Stat. 1726); and No. 1862 of January 7, 1929 (45 Stat. 2984).

II. NATIONAL PARKS—OLYMPIC

South along the West line of said NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 15, for a distance of 208.7 feet; thence East on a line parallel to the North line of said NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 15 for a distance of 208.7 feet; thence North on a line parallel to the West line of said NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 15, to the South line of Tax No. 260; thence Westerly along the South line of Tax No. 260 to the place of beginning, being one acre, more or less. (Shown on the County Assessor's Rolls as Tax No. 1058)

Beginning at the SW corner of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 15; thence easterly along the southerly line of said NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$, 827 feet; thence at right angles northerly 206 feet; thence at right angles westerly 360 feet; thence at right angles southerly 194 feet; thence at right angles westerly 467 feet to the westerly line of said NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$; thence southerly 10 feet to the point of beginning.

Beginning at the quarter section post between Sections 10 and 15; thence in an easterly direction along the section line 1327.2 ft.; thence S. 00°57'25" W. 30 feet; thence west on a line parallel with the section line 734 feet; thence in a straight line to the beginning.

- T. 23 N., R. 7 W. Secs. 5, 6 and those parts of Secs. 3, 4, 7, 8 and 9 north of the divide between Quinault River and Hump-tulips and Wynoochee Rivers (unsurveyed).
- T. 28 N., R. 7 W. Secs. 1 to 4 (unsurveyed).
- T. 29 N., R. 7 W. All (partly surveyed).
- T. 23 N., R. 8 W. Secs. 1, 2, 3 and those parts of Secs. 10, 11 and 12 north of the divide between Quinault and Hump-tulips Rivers (unsurveyed).
- T. 24 N., R. 8 W. Secs. 19 to 27, 34 to 36 and those parts of Secs. 28, 29, 30 and 33 north of Quinault River (partly surveyed).
- T. 29 N., R. 8 W. Secs. 1 to 5, 8 to 17, 22 to 27, 34 to 36, inclusive (unsurveyed).
- T. 23 N., R. 9 W. Secs. 3, 4, 5, E $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 6, Secs. 7, 8, 18 and those parts of Secs. 2, 9 and 10 west and north of Quinault River.
- T. 24 N., R. 9 W. Secs. 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 34, 35 and those parts of Secs. 25 and 36 north and west of Quinault River.
- T. 30 N., R. 9 W. Those parts of Secs. 19, 20, 21 and 22 south of the divide between Lyre and Twin Rivers and Lake Crescent, (partly surveyed).
- T. 23 N., R. W. S $\frac{1}{2}$ Secs. 1 and 2, Secs. 11 to 14, and lots 1, 2, 3, 4 in Sec. 23.
- T. 24 N., R. 10 W. Those parts of Secs. 3, 4, 5 and 6 north of Sams River (unsurveyed).
- T. 25 N., R. 10 W. Secs. 12, 13, E $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 14, S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 15, S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 21, Secs. 22 to 28, Sec. 36 and those parts of Secs. 33, 34 and 35 north of Sams River.
- T. 27 N., R. 10 W. Secs. 7 to 11, 14 to 18, 20 to 23, Sec. 26 and N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Secs. 27, 28 and 29.
- T. 28 N., R. 10 W. That part of Sec. 1 east of Alckee Creek; those parts of Secs. 4, 5 and of the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Secs. 7, 8, 9 and 10 south of the divides between Soleduck and Calawah Rivers and between Sitkum and South Fork Calawah Rivers, N $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 12 (unsurveyed).
- T. 29 N., R. 10 W. Secs. 1, 2 and 12 except those parts south and west of Soleduck River; those parts of Secs. 32 and 33 south

II. NATIONAL PARKS—OLYMPIC

of the divides between Soleduck and Calawah Rivers and between Sitkum and South Fork Calawah Rivers; those parts of Secs. 25 and 36 east of Alcee Creek (partly surveyed).

- T. 30 N., R. 10 W. That part of Sec. 13 south of divide between East Twin River and Lake Crescent, Sections 24, 25, 36; sections 23, 26, 27 and 28 except those parts lying north and west of the Olympic Highway and Soleduck Road and Sections 33, 34 and 35 except those parts south and west of the Soleduck River (partly surveyed).
- T. 27 N., R. 11 W. Secs. 7 to 13, N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Secs. 14 and 15, Sec. 16, N $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 17 (partly surveyed).
- T. 28 N., R. 11 W. Those parts of Secs. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 south of the divide between Sitkum and South Fork Calawah Rivers, Secs. 19 to 36, inclusive (partly surveyed).
- T. 27 N., R. 12 W. N $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 10, N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 11 and Sec. 12.
- T. 28 N., R. 12 W. Those parts of Secs. 10, 11, 12 and 13 south of the divide between Sitkum and South Fork Calawah Rivers; Secs. 14, 15, 22 to 27, 34, 35 and 36, also that part of Section 10 south of the South Fork Calawah River, containing approximately 187,411 acres.

The administration, protection, and development of the lands within this area shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the act entitled "An Act To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; U. S. C., title 16, secs. 1 and 2), and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof, and to all other laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the said park.

Nothing herein contained shall affect any valid existing claim, location, or entry made under the land laws of the United States, whether for homestead, mineral, right-of-way, or any other purpose whatsoever, or shall affect the right of any such claimant, locator, or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of his land, nor the rights reserved by treaty to the Indians of any tribes.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 2d day of January, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty and of the Independence [SEAL] of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fourth.

By the President:
CORDELL HULL,
The Secretary of State.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 2587—May 29, 1943—57 Stat. 741]

WHEREAS the Act of June 29, 1938, c. 812, 52 Stat. 1241 (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 251–255), established the Olympic National Park in the State of Washington, and authorizes the enlargement thereof by proclamation under the terms and conditions set forth in said act; and

WHEREAS it is deemed advisable to add to the said park certain hereinafter-described lands now within the boundaries of the Olympic National Forest; and

WHEREAS the terms and conditions of section 5 of the said act of June 29, 1938, have been fully complied with in respect of such lands:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 5 of the aforesaid act of June 29, 1938, do proclaim that, subject to all valid existing rights, the following-described lands, in the State of Washington, are hereby added to and made a part of the Olympic National Park:

WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN, WASHINGTON

T. 28 N., R. 5 W., secs. 4, 5, and 6, unsurveyed.
T. 29 N., R. 5 W., sec. 7, $W\frac{1}{2}$, $W\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}$, partly unsurveyed; sec. 17, $SW\frac{1}{4}NE\frac{1}{4}$, $W\frac{1}{2}NW\frac{1}{4}$, $SE\frac{1}{4}NW\frac{1}{4}$, $S\frac{1}{2}$; secs. 18 to 20, inclusive, and 29 to 34, inclusive, unsurveyed.

T. 28 N., R. 6 W., sec. 1, unsurveyed.
T. 29 N., R. 6 W., secs. 1 and 2;
sec. 3, $S\frac{1}{2}$ lot 4, $S\frac{1}{2}N\frac{1}{2}$, $S\frac{1}{2}$, and that part of lot 1 within the following described boundaries:

Beginning at the northeast corner of sec. 3, thence
S. $89^{\circ}09'$ W., approximately 450 ft.;
S. $1^{\circ}11'$ W., approximately 640 ft.;
N. $89^{\circ}21'$ E., approximately 230 ft.;
S. $0^{\circ}56'$ W., approximately 280 ft., to north line of county road;
S. $85^{\circ}44'$ W., approximately 505 ft., along north line of county road;
S. $65^{\circ}11'$ W., approximately 120 ft., along north line of county road;
S. $44^{\circ}30'$ W., approximately 136 ft.;
N. $69^{\circ}15'$ W., 77.3 ft.;
S. $46^{\circ}45'$ W., 83 ft.;
S. $29^{\circ}09'$ E., 58.2 ft.;
S. $43^{\circ}00'$ W., approximately 170 ft., to the south boundary of lot 1;
N. $89^{\circ}27'$ E., approximately 1150 ft., to the east boundary of sec. 3;
N. $0^{\circ}56'$ E., 1306.8 ft., to the place of beginning;
secs. 10 to 15, inclusive, and 22 to 28, inclusive, partly unsurveyed;
secs. 35 and 36, unsurveyed.

The areas described aggregate approximately 20,600 acres.

The administration, protection, and development of the lands within this area shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916, 39 Stat. 535 (U. S. C. title 16, secs. 1 and 2), and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof, and to all other laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the said park.

Nothing herein contained shall affect any valid existing claim, location, or entry made under the land laws of the United States, whether for homestead, mineral, right-of-way, or any other purpose whatsoever, or shall affect the right of any such claimant, locator, or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of his land, nor the rights reserved by treaty to the Indians of any tribes.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-seventh.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:
CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

Acquisition, rehabilitation, and operation of facilities for the public in park authorized.....Act of December 6, 1944
 Commissioner to be appointed solely by the United States District Court.....Act of April 21, 1948
 Fishery facilities, exchange authorized.....Act of June 8, 1949
 Secretary of the Interior authorized to exchange lands adjacent to portions of park.....Act of June 11, 1958

An Act To authorize the acquisition, rehabilitation, and operation of the facilities for the public in the Olympic National Park, in the State of Washington, and for other purposes, approved December 6, 1944 (58 Stat. 793)

Olympic National Park, Wash.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to acquire by purchase at prices deemed by him reasonable, the buildings, structures, furniture, fixtures, and any other real or personal property of the Olympic Recreation Company and the Olympic Chalet Company within the Olympic National Park in the State of Washington.

Appropriation authorized.

SEC. 2. That for the purposes of this Act, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed the sum of \$35,000. (See 16 U.S.C. § 251 note.)

An Act To provide that appointments of United States commissioners for the Isle Royale, Hawaii, Mammoth Cave, and Olympic National Parks shall be made by the United States district courts without the recommendation and approval of the Secretary of the Interior, approved April 21, 1948 (62 Stat. 196)

U.S. commissioners. Appointments to certain national parks.

56 Stat. 134.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first sentence of section 5 of the Act entitled "An Act to accept the cession by the State of Michigan of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Isle Royale National Park, and for other purposes", approved March 6, 1942 (U.S.C., 1940 edition, Supp. V, title 16, sec. 408m), is amended by striking out "upon the recommendation and approval of the Secretary of the Interior of a qualified candidate".

46 Stat. 228.

SEC. 2. The first paragraph of section 6 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the exercise of sole and exclusive jurisdiction by the United States over the Hawaii National Park in the Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes", approved April 19, 1930, as amended (U.S.C., 1940 edition, title 16, sec. 395e), is amended by striking out "upon the recommendation and approval of the Secretary of the Interior of a qualified candidate".

56 Stat. 318.

SEC. 3. The first sentence of section 5 of the Act entitled "An Act to accept the cession by the Commonwealth of Kentucky of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Mammoth Cave National Park; to authorize the acquisition of additional lands for the park in accordance with the Act of May 25, 1926 (44 Stat. 635); to authorize the acceptance of donations of land for the development of a proper entrance road to the park; and for other purposes", approved June 5, 1942 (U.S.C., 1940 edition, Supp. V, title 16, sec. 404c-5), is amended by striking out "Upon the recommendation and approval of the Secretary of the Interior of a qualified candidate, the" and inserting in lieu thereof "The".

SEC. 4. The first sentence of section 5 of the Act entitled "An Act to accept the cession by the State of Washington of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Olympic National Park, and for other purposes", approved March 6, 1942 (U.S.C., 1940 edition, Supp. V, title 16, sec. 256d), is amended by striking out "Upon the recommendation and approval of the Secretary of the Interior of a qualified candidate, the" and inserting in lieu thereof "The". (See 28 U.S.C. § 631 note.)

56 Stat. 137.

An Act To authorize the exchange of certain fishery facilities within the State of Washington, approved June 8, 1949 (63 Stat. 159)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to accept from the State of Washington on behalf of the United States title to the land and facilities located in Clallam County, Washington, known as the Lake Crescent Hatchery, and in exchange therefor to convey by deed on behalf of the United States to the State of Washington the fish hatchery facilities in Skagit County, Washington, designated as the Birdsvew Fish Cultural Station.

Washington.
Exchange of
certain fishery
facilities.

SEC. 2. The lands and facilities acquired by the Secretary of the Interior under the terms of this Act shall become a part of the Olympic National Park and shall be administered under the laws and regulations applicable thereto.

An Act To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to exchange lands at Olympic National Park, and for other purposes, approved June 11, 1958 (72 Stat. 185)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to exchange approximately six thousand six hundred eight and ninety-six one-hundredths acres of land adjacent to the Queets Corridor and Ocean Strip portions of Olympic National Park, which were originally acquired by the Federal Government for public works purposes, for lands and interest in lands not in Federal ownership within the exterior boundaries of the park: *Provided,* That the lands so exchanged shall be of approximately equal value. (16 U.S.C. § 251b.)

SEC. 2. Lands acquired pursuant to the exchange authority contained herein shall be administered as a part of Olympic National Park in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable to the park. (16 U.S.C. § 251c.)

SEC. 3. The provisions of this Act shall not be applicable with respect to any privately owned lands lying within the exterior boundaries of the Olympic National Park which are within township 23 north, range 10 west; township 23 north, range 9 west; township 24 north, range 9 west; and township 24 north, range 8 west, West Willamette meridian; and lot 5 of the July Creek lot survey consisting of .15 acre, and lot 12 of the July Creek lot survey consisting of .35 acre. (16 U.S.C. § 251d.)

Olympic
National Park.
Exchange of
lands.

C: MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

Purpose

The park's purpose is to preserve, protect, and interpret, for the enjoyment and benefit of the American people, the mountain wilderness phenomenon, which contains the finest remnants of the Pacific Northwest rain forest, seacoast, active glaciers, and the Roosevelt elk.

Management Category

The park will be administered as a natural area of the National Park System.

Park Management Objectives

General Management: *Manage the mountainous core and the upper valleys of the park in accordance with the wilderness use and management policy.*

Encourage and promote high-density visitor accommodations and activities on the periphery of the park, including the southern 12-mile sector of the ocean strip, and provide threshold developments where the needs of visitor services warrant.

Coordinate the Service and concessionaire development programs to ensure that the needs of the public and the interests of the Service are properly served.

Acquire all inholdings through opportunity-purchases, with higher priorities for lands in areas programmed for development and those threatened with incompatible uses.

Effect working agreements with private and public agencies to encourage mutual endeavors in the management of respective resources.

Seek alternate solutions for the commercial traffic on U.S. Highway 101 in the Lake Crescent and Kalaloch areas of the park.

Resource Management: *Maintain or restore, where possible, the primary natural resources of the park, and those ecological conditions that would prevail were it not for the advent of modern civilization.*

Encourage and administer a viable and purposeful research program as a basic means of determining and guiding management practices and park interpretation.

Visitor Use: Increase the quality of visitor use and enjoyment of park resources through a varied, imaginative, and extensive interpretive program. This would be accomplished by communicating a basic interpretive theme stemming from the park's diverse features and their interrelationships, all preserved in a natural environment – and by placing primary emphasis on: the rain forest; geomorphology; ecology; wildlife, especially the Roosevelt elk; marine ecology; the water cycle; ethnology; and history.

Encourage the utilization of park resources by schools for environmental teaching areas, and cooperate with the schools in both offsite and onsite program assistance.

Manage winter recreation activities at Hurricane Ridge, and provide for other winter recreational use where appropriate.

Encourage backcountry use, including primitive camping, skiing, and hiking.

Cooperate with other governmental agencies and private enterprise in a coordinated planning effort to provide pleasing approaches to the park, convenient modes of transportation, appropriate and varied overnight accommodations near the park, and other environmental-quality and public-information matters.

D: BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS RECOMMENDED

ADDITIONS TO OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

- 1 – Heart O’ The Hills Parkway
- 2 – ITT-Rayonier, Bogachiel (31.00 + 131.46)
- 3 – Point of Arches
- 4 – Queets-Clearwater Divide
- 5 – Sams Ridge

| ACRES | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| | 517.00 |
| | 162.46 |
| | 2,639.65 |
| | 129.00 |
| | 900.00 |
| | 4,348.11 |

DELETIONS FROM OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

- A – State land (Bogachiel-Hoh Divide)
- B – Forks
- C – Queets-Clearwater Divide
- D – Sams Ridge
- E – Quinault (private lands, Grays Harbor County)
- F – LaPush (National Park Service lands within Quileute Indian Reservation boundary)
- G – Private Property (Heart O’ The Hills)
- H – North Shore Road right-of-way (Grays Harbor County)

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| | 320.00 |
| | 11.75 |
| | 1,066.00 |
| | 425.00 |
| | 2,152.05 |
| | 130.00 |
| | 79.77 |
| | 15.84 |
| | 4,200.41 |

FURTHER POSSIBLE DELETIONS FROM OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

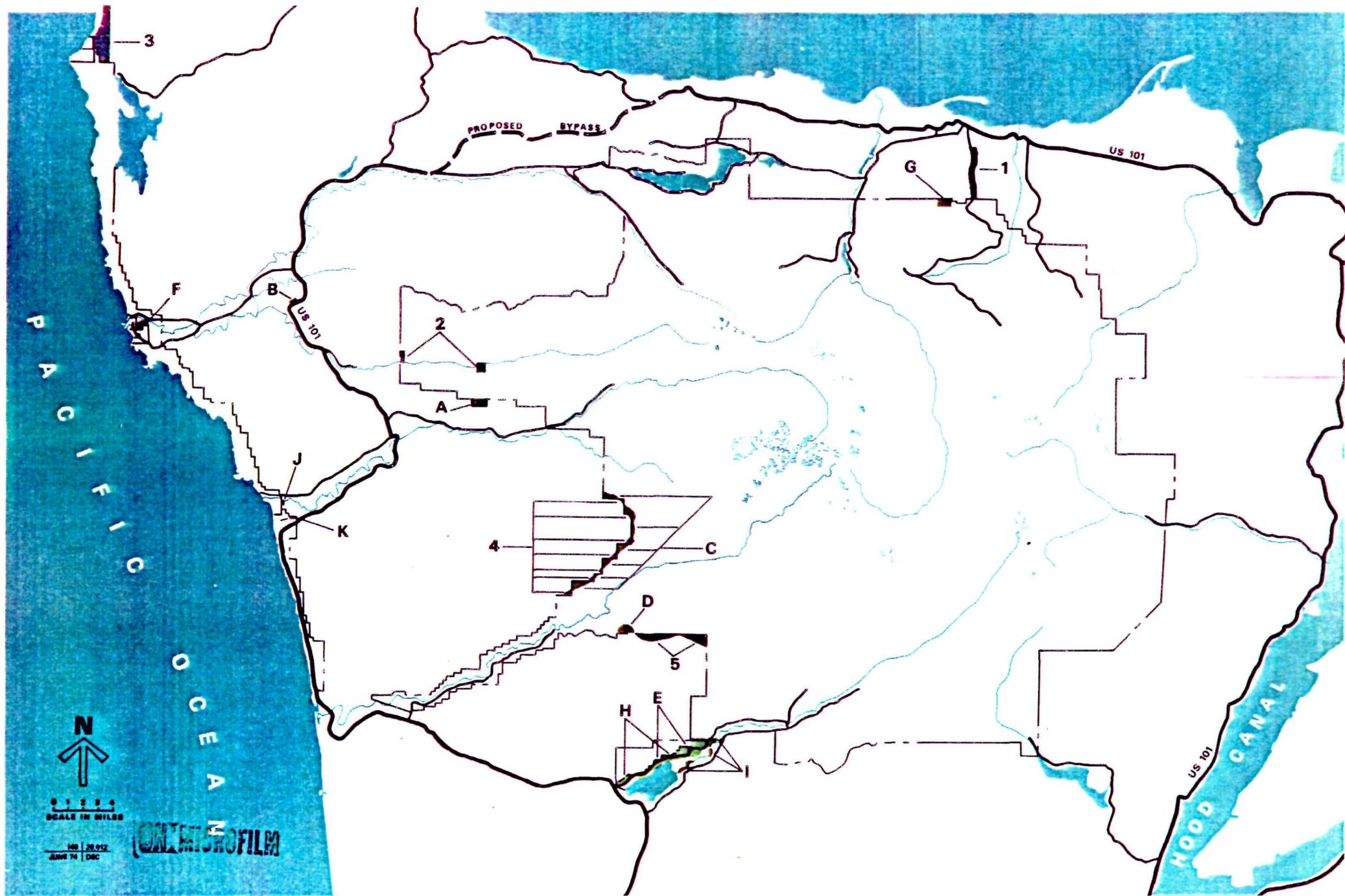
- I – Isolated Government tracts, Grays Harbor County
(ranger station, 5.50; other, 217.50)
- J – Private property (ocean strip-Hoh River)
- K – State land (ocean strip)

| | |
|--|---------------|
| | 223.00 |
| | 13.04 |
| | 25.00 |
| | 261.04 |

SUMMARY

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Total all deletions | 4,461.45 |
| Total all additions | 4,348.11 |
| Deletions over additions | 113.34 |

With the recommended deletions exceeding the additions, the total park acreage will remain under the authorized limitation of 898,292.



0 1 2 3 4
SCALE IN MILES

100 | 20,012
JUNE 74 | DEC

ONLINE MICROFILM

E: BIBLIOGRAPHY

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