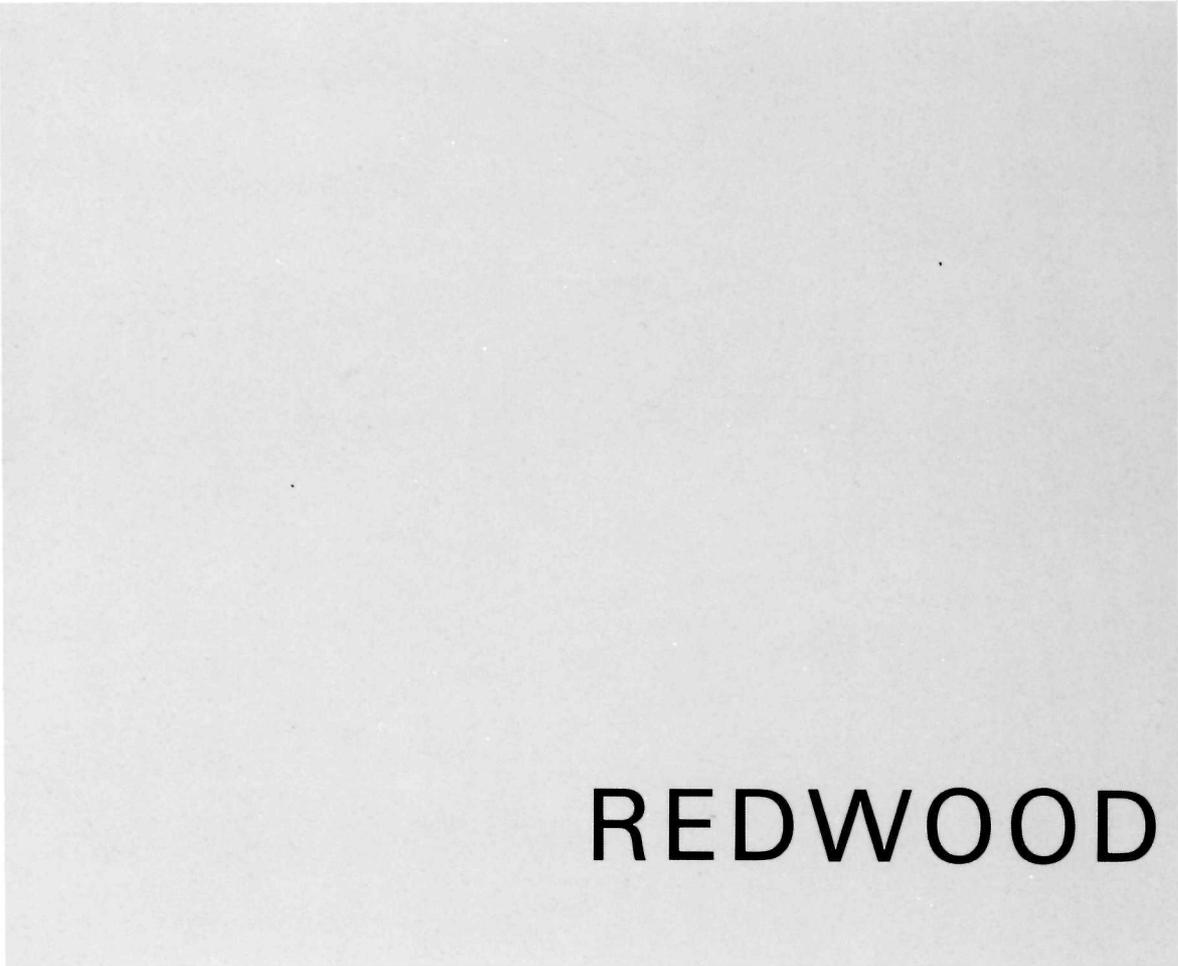


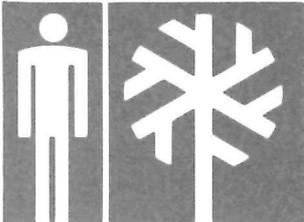
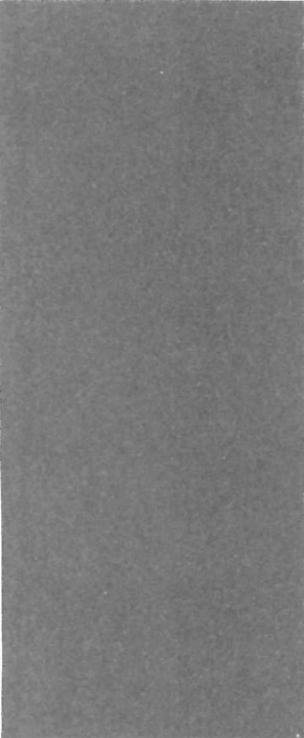
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general management plan

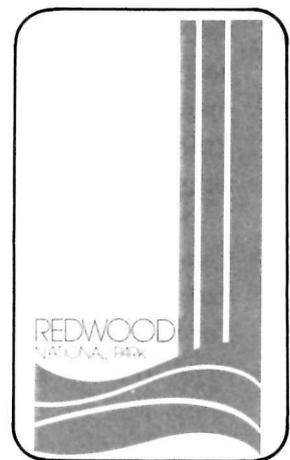
august 1979



REDWOOD



NATIONAL PARK / CALIFORNIA



draft environmental statement: summary
general management plan



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

REDWOOD NATIONAL PARK

DRAWER N — 1111 SECOND STREET

CRESCENT CITY, CALIFORNIA 95531

This document represents the latest step in public involvement in planning for Redwood National Park. It summarizes the *Draft Environmental Statement for the General Management Plan*, and it focuses on the alternative for visitor use and development that is preferred by the National Park Service.

Public involvement in planning for Redwood began in June 1978, when workshops were held throughout California to explore future possibilities for the park. The second phase began with the distribution of the December 1978 *Springboard*, which presented three alternatives for visitor use and facility development at the park. The comments that were made about those alternatives were analyzed, and a preferred alternative was developed that took into account public concerns and comments. All of the alternative actions were then evaluated to determine the probable effects on the natural environment, the socioeconomic environment, and cultural resources. These effects are fully discussed in the *Draft Environmental Statement*.

At this time we need your thoughts and comments about the actions of the preferred alternative. Your response will help to make sure that the forthcoming general management plan will address your needs and concerns. Space for your comments is included on charts describing the specific actions for each planning/management unit in the park. When you have made your comments, mail these sheets back to Redwood National Park in the enclosed envelope. Your comments will be analyzed and appropriate revisions to the preferred alternative will be made for incorporation into the general management plan.

Thank you for your interest and concern about the future of Redwood National Park. Your participation is a valuable contribution to this planning effort. For further information about the *Draft Environmental Statement*, please write to park headquarters, P.O. Drawer N, Crescent City, California, 95531.

Robert D. Barbee
Superintendent

*At Redwood National Park, the ocean has created a climate suited to the redwoods – thick summer fogs and moderate year-round temperatures. The rugged headlands and bluffs that rise from the sea are constantly besieged and eroded by waves, and here only low-growing trees, woody shrubs, and herbaceous plants can tolerate the severe conditions. But farther inland, the magnificent coastal redwood – *Sequoia sempervirens* – dominates the landscape, with some of the tallest known trees in the world adjacent to Redwood Creek and Smith River. Coastal redwoods make up a unique and diverse forest, and they now grow as a natural forest only along a narrow strip of coast in northern California and barely into Oregon. It is a portion of this environment that is preserved in Redwood National Park for public inspiration, enjoyment, and scientific study.*



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I N T R O D U C T I O N

This document summarizes the Draft Environmental Statement for Redwood National Park's general management plan. The general management plan will be an umbrella document with four components: the visitor use and facility development plan, the cultural resources management plan, and major goals and actions related to the natural resources management plan and the watershed rehabilitation plan.

This Summary presents the alternatives preferred by the National Park Service for visitor use/facility development and for cultural resources management. The major actions of the natural resources management and watershed rehabilitation plans are also briefly described to give an indication of interactive and cumulative environmental consequences of all the general management plan actions. The probable environmental effects of all the various actions are summarized in a table, which is based on detailed information contained in the Draft Environmental Statement.

An important part of this document is the section highlighting the key aspects of the preferred alternative for visitor use and facility development--activity centers. These represent a new concept in park facilities for the National Park Service, and sketches of them have been included to give you an idea of what they might look like.

P R O B L E M S A N D C O N C E R N S

There is a broad range of problems and concerns that must be addressed in a general management plan for Redwood National Park. Among these are the following:

The existing pattern of federal and state lands within the park boundary (there are three state parks whose combined acreage is 27,770 or about 25% of the total national park acreage) creates confusion in the minds of visitors because of differing administrative policies. This condition has also caused a duplication of administrative activities and has added to park protection problems.

Incongruent land uses along U.S. Highways 101 and 199 leave visitors bewildered and lacking a unified park experience similar to what is offered at other National Park System areas. The variety of land uses has occurred because of the configuration of the park, because lands along the highways are privately as well as publicly owned, and because there are no uniform zoning controls for privately owned lands.

Major portions of the roads and highways within the park are under state and local ownership, hampering their management as park roads.

The mixture of commercial and visitor traffic on public roads creates safety hazards and access problems.

Existing trails are not connected, and trail development potential has not been reached in major portions of the park.

The park does not provide information/orientation services normally associated with a national park. Visitors to the region are often unable to identify and participate in available outdoor recreational activities because interpretive information and services do not reach them.

During summer, the demand for vehicle campsites exceeds the supply, and the number of primitive and walk-in campsites is also insufficient.

The diversity of activities on park beaches has resulted in conflicts among various user groups.

The shortage of moderate-income housing in the local communities requires most employees to live in park housing. This shortage will not be relieved in the near future within the communities, so the National Park Service will need to continue housing employees within the park.

Maintenance and administrative facilities have been "recycled" from former private use and are not located with regard to areas of work. Although some of these structures have been used since the establishment of the park, they generally do not meet storage, security, and visitor service needs.

There are a number of alternative ways to address these problems and concerns, and these are described in the next section.

A L T E R N A T I V E S A N D P L A N S

VISITOR USE AND FACILITY DEVELOPMENT

There are four alternatives for visitor use and facility development: the preferred alternative, alternative A--no action, alternative B--extended visits, and alternative C--restructured visitor use. The preferred alternative is a combination of actions from the other three alternatives. All the specific alternative actions are presented in charts at the end of this section to enable readers to compare actions by planning/management unit. Each unit chart is accompanied by a map showing development sites within that unit.

Preferred Alternative

The emphasis of the preferred alternative is to create settings for exchanging information and for preparing and participating in park programs and activities through the construction of new facilities. The key to accomplishing this objective is the development of activity centers and activity sites.

Activity centers would be designed as outdoor "rooms" that feature natural settings where visitors would have a chance to acquire information about park recreational opportunities.

The smaller scale activity sites would have facilities that prepare visitors for and/or support certain activities. Information at activity sites would be conveyed by signs and exhibits and by support facilities that would enhance the activities featured at a particular site. For example, at Crescent Beach North the activity site would include a boardwalk into the marsh for bird-watching and would provide access to the beach and its natural amenities.

Interpretive themes at the activity centers would be "Redwoods and the River" at Hiouchi Flat and "Flora and Fauna of the Redwoods" at May Creek. Themes at the various activity sites would include "Upland Redwoods" at Mill Creek Campground; "The Coast" at Crescent Beach North and South and at Lagoon Creek; and "Redwoods to the Sea" at Skunk Cabbage Hill.

The construction of new trails and the connection of now separated trails would increase hiking opportunities throughout the park. The conversion of some former logging roads to one-way park roads would significantly increase low-speed scenic driving opportunities within the park.

All activity centers would be fully accessible to special populations; and certain camping areas, picnic sites, and trails would be designed for use by special populations.

The park would continue to provide housing for seasonal and temporary employees, but most permanent employees would live in the local communities.

Park maintenance and administrative facilities would be consolidated at central locations, although existing minor maintenance sites would be retained.

Alternative A--No Action

This alternative would continue current management practices. There would be limited capital investment in new facilities. Instead, existing facilities would be selectively rehabilitated, the number of visitor contact personnel would be increased, and informational and interpretive services would be improved.

More timely and accurate information would be provided to park visitors through the improvement of informational exhibits, park brochures, and signs, and through more frequent opportunities for talking with park information staff.

Existing visitor information centers would be physically modified, and programs would be expanded to provide recreational and educational experiences for special populations. The park staff would also encourage various groups, such as senior citizen organizations, to establish programs utilizing the park's resources. Sites that required only minor modification to be suitable for all visitors would be upgraded.

Current access and circulation patterns would be unchanged, but traffic safety would be improved by the elimination of hazardous conditions, such as the making of certain roads one way. No new trails would be constructed under this alternative, but existing trails and trailheads would be improved through better signing and maintenance.

Camping opportunities would be essentially unchanged. The park would continue to provide housing for permanent, seasonal, and temporary employees. Maintenance and administrative functions throughout the park would be largely unchanged, but minor additions or changes could be made to upgrade facilities and services.

Alternative B--Extended Visits

Alternative B would emphasize the development of additional facilities and services within the park to permit longer visits and more opportunities for enjoying park resources and activities. Activity centers would be developed to provide places close to park features

(redwood groves, streams, trails, and campgrounds) where visitors could obtain information, participate in programs, or just relax and enjoy a natural setting. Activity sites would provide trailhead facilities in a variety of settings throughout the park, including forests, coast, and wetlands, to improve access and to extend the use of Redwood's varied resources.

With this alternative, special populations would have opportunities to experience samples of all aspects of the park environment. Activity centers, special picnicking sites, some camping areas, and certain trails would be made available to all visitors.

Construction of new hiking trails and the conversion of several former logging roads to trails or one-way park roads would make much more of the park accessible to hikers and motorists. While the number of vehicle campsites would be maintained at current levels, opportunities for different styles of overnight use would be provided by adding walk-in and primitive camping areas and hostels. The park would continue to rely on private enterprises in the local communities to provide the majority of commercial services, particularly lodging, recreation vehicle camping, and food services.

Park housing would only be provided for seasonal and temporary employees under alternative B. This policy would permit the removal of some residences from important resource and visitor use areas, such as the Elk Prairie in the Prairie Creek unit. Maintenance and administrative facilities would be consolidated into two new complexes that would be developed near Crescent City and Orick. Minor maintenance facilities would be retained near developed areas.

Alternative C--Restructured Visitor Use

Alternative C would emphasize closer interaction between the National Park Service and adjacent communities to eliminate the disorientation and frustration experienced by visitors who have difficulty locating facilities and activities in the park and region. Visitors would be encouraged to leave their automobiles in a central location, such as a downtown parking lot or at their place of lodging, and ride shuttle buses to sites in the park. Shuttle systems would supplement private vehicle use, and most roads served by shuttle buses would remain open for private vehicles.

Facilities within the communities for special populations would be integrated with those in the park by providing access to selected areas of the park by means of properly equipped shuttle buses. Each shuttle route would include barrier-free sites representative of all aspects of the park.

Like alternative B, this alternative would increase walk-in and primitive camping opportunities. The development of activity centers and activity sites would improve the ability of park visitors to take advantage of recreational and educational opportunities. The trail and park road networks would be considerably expanded, with the exception of the Redwood Creek unit where backcountry use would continue on an informal basis.

This alternative would remove most housing from within the park. Maintenance functions would be consolidated and relocated to existing facilities at the Requa radar station, assuming that this property was ceded to the National Park Service by the U.S. Air Force.

Definitions of Terms for Visitor Use and Facility Development

Activity center--outdoor "rooms" that feature natural settings where visitors could get information about park recreational opportunities.

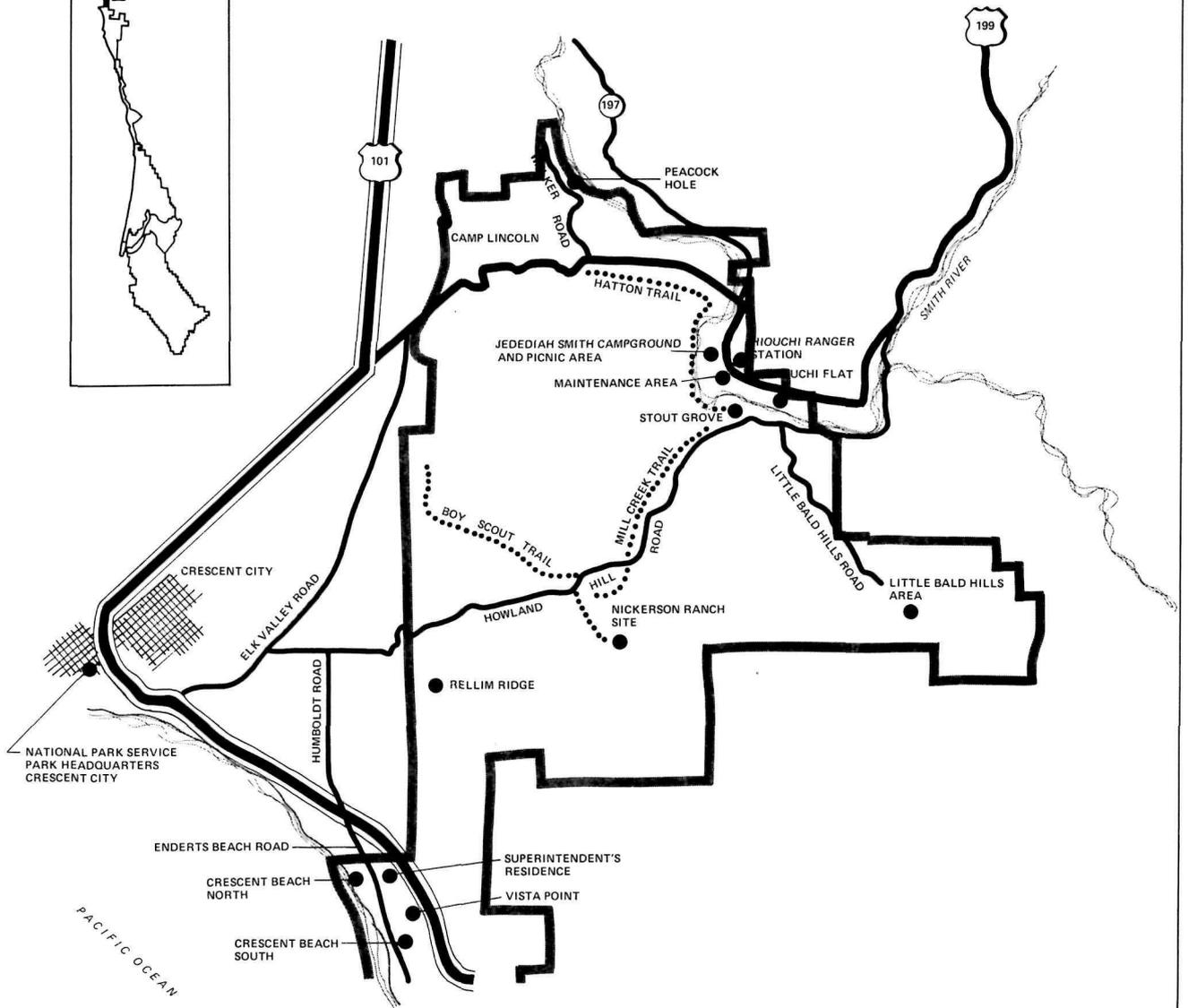
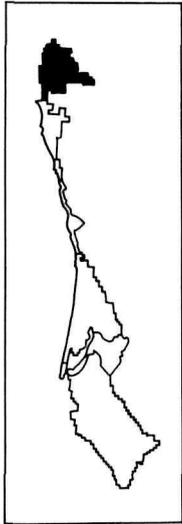
Activity site--a smaller scale version of an activity center where visitors could get site-specific information through signs and exhibits and where support facilities would enhance the activities featured at a particular site.

Hostel--low-cost overnight accommodations, including sleeping rooms, cooking facilities, social areas, and sanitary facilities, that are designed to accommodate various combinations of individuals, families, and larger groups.

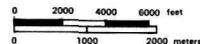
Primitive camping--camping allowed within designated travel zones; a minimum distance of 0.25 mile from parking areas; density of 4 units per acre; no defined individual sites.

Vehicle camping--camping in a designated area with no defined or developed individual sites; users may select their own campsites; density of 10 units per acre.

Walk-in camping--camping in a designated area not more than 0.25 mile from a parking area (usually within 500 yards); density of 4 units per acre; defined individual sites.



Jedediah Smith Unit



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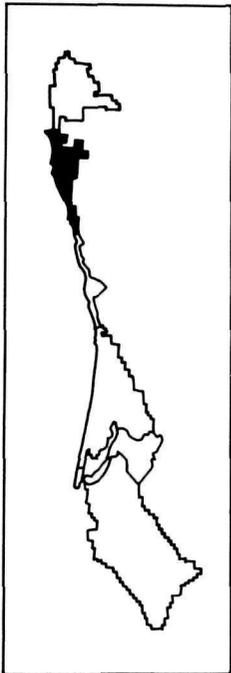
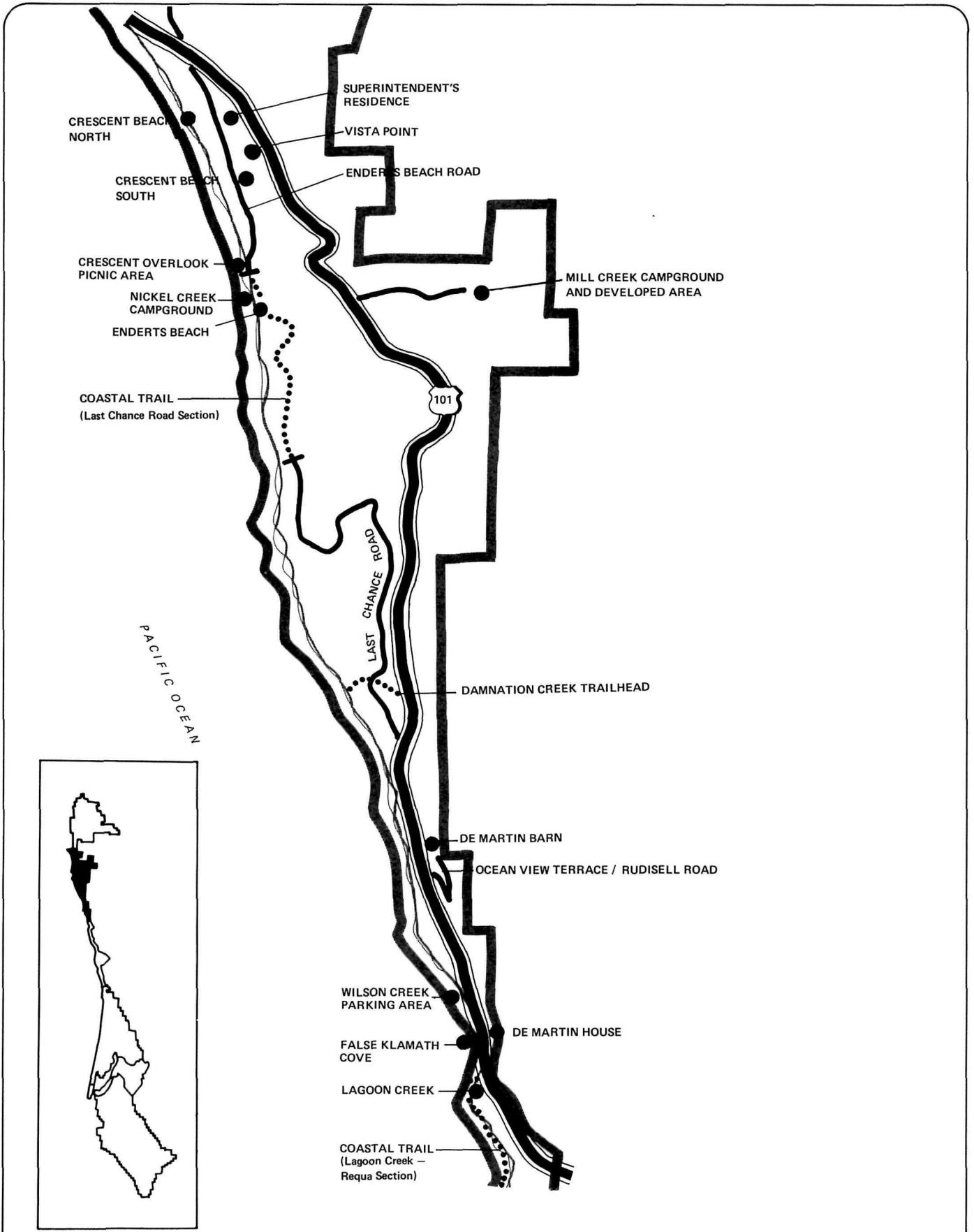
JED SMITH PLANNING/MANAGEMENT UNIT*

Location	Description	Alternative A--No Action	Alternative B--Extended Visits	Alternative C--Restructured Visitor Use
Pelican Beach	State beach.	Cooperate with local agencies and business groups to provide regional information near the California-Oregon border.	No action.	No action.
Camp Lincoln	Historic structure.	Retain.	Relocate environmental living program to Camp Lincoln from Nickel Creek (Del Norte unit).	Retain.
Peacock Hole	Swimming hole.	No action.	Provide 25 picnic sites with parking for 40 vehicles and 4 recirculating toilets.	Same as B.
Walker Road	One-lane dirt road.	No action.	Seek donation from Del Norte County. Upgrade road to two lanes; upgrade existing interchange with U.S. 101.	Same as B, except do not upgrade road to two lanes.
Jedediah Smith Campground		Retain, including seasonal bridge.	Relocate 43 campsites to Hiouchi Flat. Relocate entrance and entry station east of campground. Relocate bridge.	Same as B.
Jedediah Smith Picnic Area		Retain.	Retain.	Retain.
Jedediah Smith Maintenance Area		Retain.	Retain as minor maintenance facility. Upgrade where necessary.	Upgrade to provide unit-wide maintenance capability.
Hiouchi Flat	Dispersed housing area.	Retain 8 houses east of tract 121 for permanent employee residences. Remove and restore remaining housing area.	Develop activity center with theme of "Redwoods and the River"; associated structures would require 2,500 sq. ft. Provide a 150-vehicle parking area, 25 new picnic sites, and 43 campsites to replace those campsites removed from Jedediah Smith Campground. Provide raft rental. Either adaptively use houses in area (as leases expire) for visitor services or administrative functions, or remove them. Construct all-season bridge across Smith River.	Same as B, but also provide shuttle bus service from Crescent City in summer. Continue to provide seasonal bridge.
Hiouchi Ranger Station		Retain; redesign interior and exterior.	Remove ranger station and restore area. Relocate contact function to Hiouchi Flat activity center.	Same as B.
Stout Grove	Dedicated redwood grove.	Retain.	Close parking area in summer, but provide access for the physically limited; reopen in winter. Construct all-season pedestrian bridge across Smith River from Hiouchi Flat.	Same as B, except continue to provide seasonal pedestrian bridge.
Howland Hill Road	One-lane dirt road.	Designate road one-way from Stout Grove west to park boundary.	Same as A, plus improve existing roadside parking areas.	Same as A.
Little Bald Hills Road	One-lane dirt road.	Retain.	Convert entire 6 miles of road to hiking trail. Provide trailhead parking for 10 vehicles along Howland Hill Road.	Reconstruct lower 3 miles; upgrade from one lane to two lanes.
Little Bald Hills Area		No action.	Provide 3 miles of trail on existing roadbed. Provide 10 primitive campsites.	Provide 5 group campsites and 20 walk-in campsites, with 25-vehicle parking area at central trailhead facility. Provide 3 miles of hiking and horseback-riding trail on existing roadbed.
Boy Scout Trail		No action.	Provide 2 miles of trail from Fern Falls to Hatton Trail to connect existing trails on the north and west sides of the unit.	Same as B.
Rellim Ridge	Old homestead, one remaining building.	Relocate environmental living program from Nickel Creek to Rellim Ridge area.	Provide 3-mile trail from Nickerson Ranch area to Crescent Beach.	Same as A and B.

COMMENTS

Write your comments about the actions of the preferred alternative (the light areas) in the space below. Please be specific about the location. Return your comments to Redwood National Park in the enclosed envelope. Thank you.

*Light areas indicate actions included in the preferred alternative.



Del Norte Unit

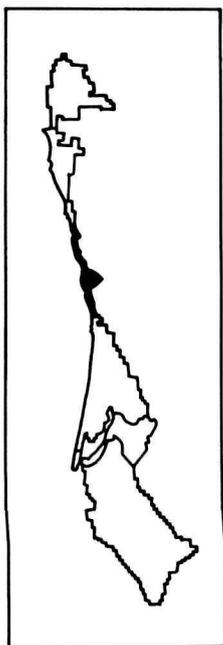
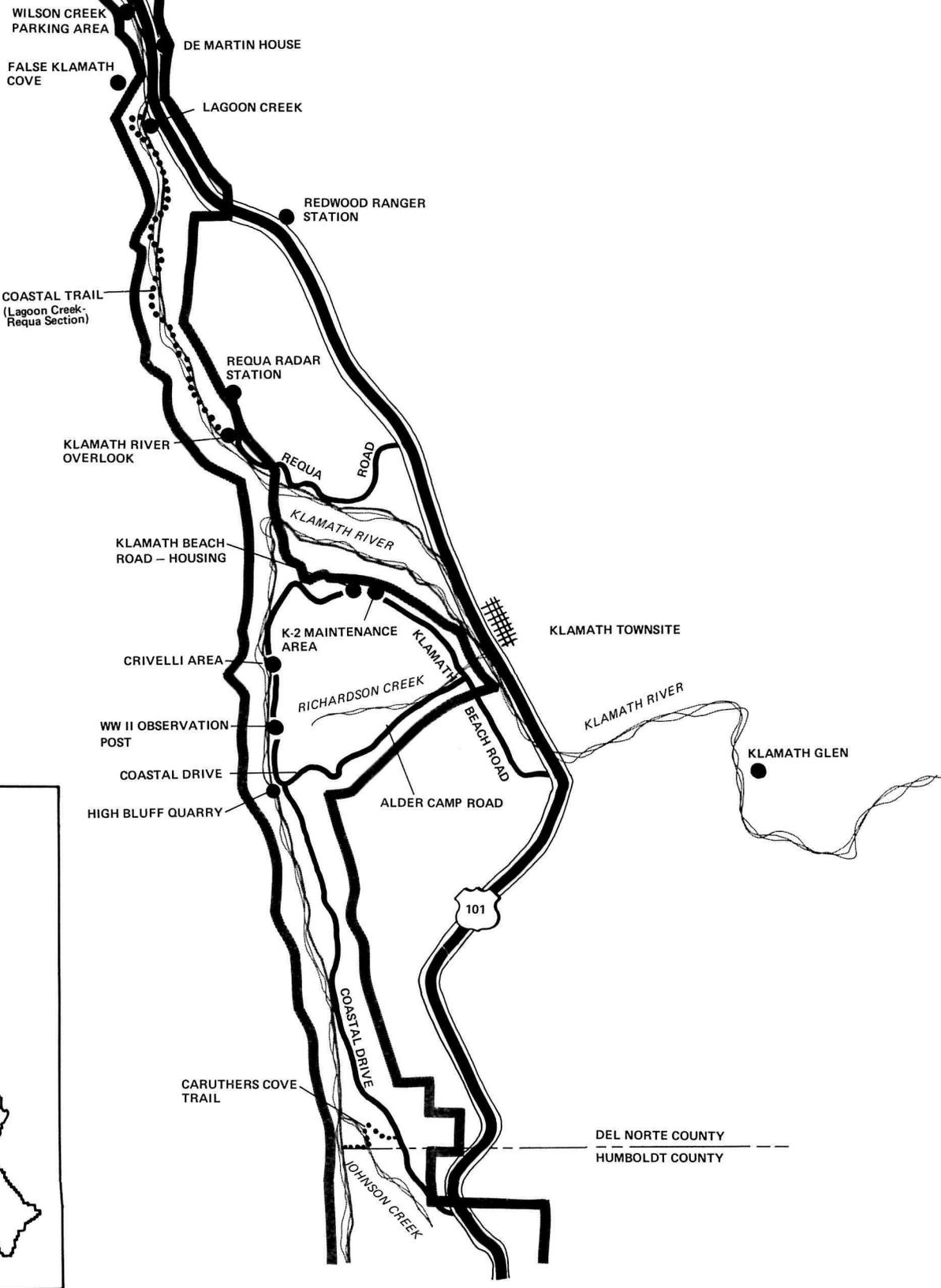
DEL NORTE PLANNING/MANAGEMENT UNIT*

Location	Description	Alternative A--No Action	Alternative B--Extended Visits	Alternative C--Restructured Visitor Use
Crescent City		Retain contact functions; redesign interior. Rehabilitate warehouse. Acquire garage.	Retain contact functions; redesign interior and exterior. Terminate lease on warehouse.	Same as B, plus originate summer shuttle bus service to Jed Smith unit.
North District Complex (Crescent City)		No action.	Lease or acquire a major maintenance facility of approximately 13,500 sq. ft. of buildings and 1 acre of open-air storage.	No action.
Enderts Beach Road--U.S. 101 Intersection		Cooperate with Cal Trans to install left-turn and right-turn lanes and to change to "T" type intersection.	Same as A.	Same as A.
Crescent Beach North	Picnic area with beach access.	Retain.	Develop activity site with theme of "The Coast." Construct 0.25-mile boardwalk with viewing areas and beach shelter with warming area. Provide 20 picnic sites, 6 recirculating toilets, and new 75-vehicle parking area 0.25 mile east of existing one, which would be removed.	Same as B.
Park Superintendent's Residence		Remove.	Retain.	Remove.
Crescent Beach South	Alexander barn and associated structures.	Remove Moore house, seasonal trailer, Pozzi farmhouse, and Alexander barn.	Retain Moore house for residence; remove seasonal trailer. Retain Pozzi farmhouse and Alexander barn and develop as activity site with theme of "The Coast." Provide 50-vehicle parking area, 20 picnic sites, and 4 recirculating toilets.	Remove Moore house and seasonal trailer. Retain Pozzi farmhouse and Alexander barn and develop as activity site with theme of "The Coast." Provide 25-vehicle parking area, 10 picnic sites, and 2 recirculating toilets.
Nickel Creek Campground	6 primitive campsites.	Retain 6-site campground, but relocate westernmost sites.	Remove 6-site campground.	Same as A.
Coastal Trail, Last Chance Road Section	Portions of former coast highway and existing trail.	Close Last Chance Road to visitor vehicle traffic and designate as part of Coastal Trail from Enderts Beach to Damnation Creek Trail. Maintain road for administrative use.	Same as A, plus construct 6 primitive campsites.	Same as A.
Damnation Creek Trailhead		Retain.	Retain.	Retain.
Mill Creek Campground and Developed Area	State park campground, with housing and maintenance areas.	Retain residences, maintenance area, and campground.	Develop activity site with theme of "Upland Redwoods." Retain residences. Retain maintenance area as minor maintenance facility.	Develop activity site with theme of "Upland Redwoods." Remove residences and restore area. Retain maintenance area as minor maintenance facility; upgrade where necessary. Provide a 5-mile hiking trail from Mill Creek to the Coastal Trail.
De Martin Barn	Historic structure.	Retain.	Remove barn. Provide 12 walk-in campsites and 2 recirculating toilets.	Remove barn. Provide 12 primitive campsites and 2 recirculating toilets.
Ocean View Terrace/Rudisell Road	Lease-back housing area.	Retain 4 houses. Restore other tracts to natural condition.	Remove all houses as leases expire. Provide trailhead parking for 20 vehicles.	Remove all houses as leases expire. Restore tracts to natural condition.
Coastal Trail, De Martin Prairie Section		No action.	Provide trail from south end of Last Chance Road to Lagoon Creek trailhead, following bluffs east of U.S. 101.	Same as B.

*Light areas indicate actions included in the preferred alternative.

COMMENTS

Write your comments about the actions of the preferred alternative (the light areas) in the space below. Please be specific about the location. Return your comments to Redwood National Park in the enclosed envelope. Thank you.



Klamath Unit



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KLAMATH PLANNING/MANAGEMENT UNIT*

C O M M E N T S

Location	Description	Alternative A--No Action	Alternative B--Extended Visits	Alternative C--Restructured Visitor Use
Wilson Creek Parking Area	Parking area along U.S. 101.	Retain.	Cooperate with Cal Trans to upgrade area.	Cooperate with Cal Trans to remove area.
De Martin House	Historic structure.	Retain. Remove adjacent residence.	Adapt for use as hostel. Remove adjacent residence.	Remove both de Martin house and adjacent residence.
Lagoon Creek	U.S. 101 rest stop with trailhead and beach access.	Cooperate with Cal Trans to establish right-turn and left-turn lanes at entrance to parking area; reroute portions of the Yurok loop trail.	Same as A, plus develop an activity site with theme of "The Coast."	Same as B, plus construct a boardwalk across the lagoon.
Coastal Trail, Lagoon Creek--Requa Section	Trail from Lagoon Creek to Klamath River.	Retain.	Retain; provide 10-site primitive campground approximately 2 miles south of Lagoon Creek.	Same as B.
Requa Radar Station	U.S. Air Force radar station.	Accept property if ceded by the U.S. Air Force.	Accept property if ceded by U.S. Air Force; use as YCC and YACC camp.	Accept property if ceded by U.S. Air Force; use existing facilities for parkwide major maintenance.
Redwood Ranger Station		Retain existing maintenance and housing facilities and office space.	Retain maintenance area for minor maintenance functions; retain housing. Relocate contact functions to the Klamath townsite.	Relocate maintenance functions to central facilities at Requa radar station. Retain housing. Relocate contact functions to the Klamath townsite.
Klamath Townsite	Klamath town.	No action.	Construct or lease 2,000 sq. ft. information/orientation facility, including a 30-vehicle parking area.	Same as B, plus establish shuttle bus service to Lagoon Creek, Requa, and along the Coastal Drive.
K-2 Maintenance Area	One building.	Retain.	Relocate functions to north and south district maintenance complexes. Convert structure to seasonal employee dormitory.	Relocate functions to central maintenance facilities at Requa radar station. Remove this facility and restore area to natural conditions.
Klamath Beach Road--Housing	Housing area.	Retain.	Remove; restore area.	Same as B.
Crivelli House and Area	Former residence.	Retain house.	Adapt house for use as hostel; provide 10-site primitive campground.	Remove house.
Coastal Trail, Klamath River Section		Designate road shoulders from Requa to Caruthers Cove trail (including those along Requa Road, U.S. 101, Klamath Beach Road, and Coastal Drive) as part of the Coastal Trail.	Same as A from Requa to Richardson Creek. Provide 2 miles of new trail to Crivelli area via Richardson Creek drainage. From there south to Caruthers Cove trailhead, designate abandoned roadbed east of Coastal Drive as part of the Coastal Trail. Provide 1 mile of new trail where roadbed ends.	Same as B.
Coastal Drive	Existing scenic drive along old coastal highway.	Retain; relocate/remove selected turnouts.	Close northwest loop of road and manage as a hiking/biking trail. Relocate/remove selected turnouts.	Designate northwest loop as one-way.
World War II Observation Post	Two small radar stations with ocean view; historic resources.	Provide information and interpretation.	Same as A.	Same as A.
High Bluff Quarry	Former quarry site near Coastal Drive and overlooking ocean.	No action.	No action.	Provide 10-site walk-in campground and trailhead parking for 20 vehicles at intersection of Coastal Drive and Alder Camp Road.
Johnson Creek		No action.	Provide 10-site primitive campground east of the Coastal Drive on Del Norte/Humboldt county line. Provide 1 recirculating toilet.	No action.
Caruthers Cove Trail	Existing trail from Coastal Drive to beach.	Retain.	Retain.	Retain.

Write your comments about the actions of the preferred alternative (the light areas) in the space below. Please be specific about the location. Return your comments to Redwood National Park in the enclosed envelope. Thank you.

*Light areas indicate actions included in the preferred alternative.

CARUTHERS COVE

COASTAL DRIVE

OSSAGON CREEK

GOLD BLUFFS BEACH TRAIL

PRAIRIE CREEK TRAIL

101

FERN CANYON

GOLD BLUFFS BEACH CAMPGROUND

PRAIRIE CREEK STATE PARK HEADQUARTERS

PRAIRIE CREEK CAMPGROUND AND PICNIC AREA

ESPA LAGOON

MAJOR CREEK

PRAIRIE CREEK TRAILERS AND RESIDENCE

ELK PRAIRIE

MAY CREEK

LOGGING ROAD

DAVISON ROAD

PRAIRIE CREEK FISH HATCHERY

SKUNK CABBAGE HILL

SKUNK CABBAGE CREEK

LOST MAN CREEK PICNIC AREA

GENEVA ROAD

LOST MAN CREEK

LADY BIRD JOHNSON GROVE

BALD HILLS ROAD

CAL-BARREL ROAD

LOGGING ROAD

ALIGNMENT

HOLTER

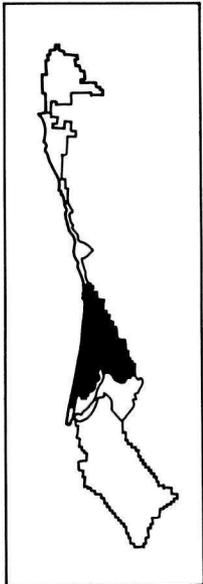
RIDGE ROAD

REWOOD

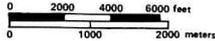
CREEK

ORRICK RANGER STATION

ORRICK



Prairie Creek Unit



PRAIRIE CREEK PLANNING/MANAGEMENT UNIT*

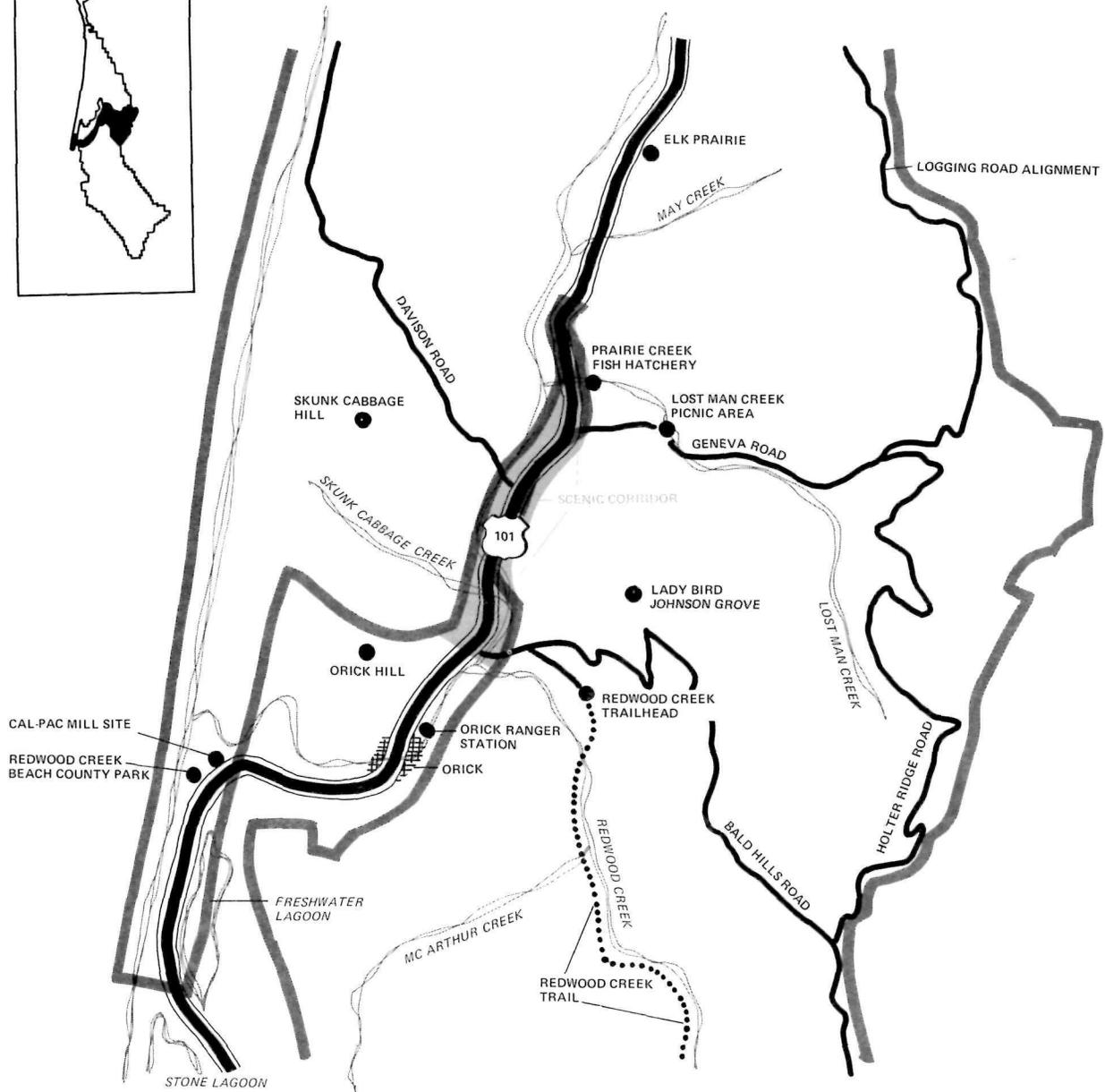
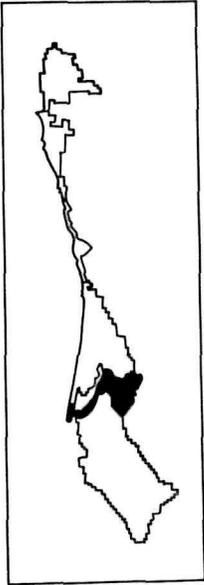
Location	Description	Alternative A--No Action	Alternative B--Extended Visits	Alternative C--Restructured Visitor Use
Coastal Trail, Ossagon Ridge Section	Old logging road.	Convert logging road north of Ossagon Creek to trail from Coastal Drive to Gold Bluffs Beach; designate as part of Coastal Trail.	No action.	Same as A.
Coastal Trail, Gold Bluffs Beach Section		Designate Gold Bluffs Beach from Ossagon Creek to Major Creek as part of the Coastal Trail.	Same as A.	Same as A.
Fern Canyon	State park scenic attraction.	Retain existing parking area at Fern Canyon.	Same as A.	Provide shuttle bus service to Fern Canyon. Retain existing parking area at Fern Canyon.
Prairie Creek Trail	State park trail.	Retain.	Upgrade trail and numerous bridges to bikeway standards, with northern 2 miles following highway right-of-way.	Same as B.
Gold Bluffs Beach Campground	Vehicle campsites.	Retain.	Relocate 25-site vehicle campground to mouth of Major Creek.	Same as B, plus use the site as a day area.
Cal-Barrel Road	One-lane gravel road.	Retain.	Connect to Bald Hills Road by using existing logging road alignment and Holter Ridge Road. Open Cal-Barrel/Holter Ridge alignment to private vehicles.	Connect to Geneva Road by using an existing logging road alignment; upgrade 4 miles of road to one lane. Open to private vehicles. Supplement private traffic on Cal-Barrel Road/Geneva Road with shuttle bus service originating at May Creek activity center.
Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park Headquarters	Rustic building; historic resource	Retain. Upgrade exhibits.	Convert to trail information center.	Convert to staff offices.
Prairie Creek Campground		Retain.	Remove 20-site walk-in/bike-in loop and restore to prairie.	Convert walk-in/bike-in loop to picnic area.
Prairie Creek Picnic Area		Retain.	Retain access road from rerouted U.S. 101 to picnic area. Close existing road between picnic area and campground.	Same as A.
Prairie Creek Housing and Maintenance Area		Retain.	Remove housing and maintenance area. Relocate maintenance functions to the south district complex.	Remove housing area and upgrade maintenance facilities.
Elk Prairie	Meadow inhabited by elk herd and bisected by U.S. 101.	Retain U.S. 101 in present alignment.	Obviate 1 mile of U.S. 101 through the prairie and relocate to the eastern edge. Provide 20-vehicle parking areas for elk viewing at either end of the prairie.	Same as A, but eliminate shoulder parking.
Prairie Creek Trailers and Residence	NPS office and housing area at south end of meadow.	Retain rehabilitation project trailers. Relocate residence and fire cache to Prairie Creek housing and maintenance area.	Relocate functions to south district maintenance/rehabilitation complex near Orick. Remove trailers and residence.	Relocate functions to the rehabilitation complex near Orick. Remove residence.

Location	Description	Alternative A--No Action	Alternative B--Extended Visits	Alternative C--Restructured Visitor Use
May Creek		No action.	Develop activity center with theme of "The Flora and Fauna of the Redwoods"; associated structures would require 3,000 sq. ft. Provide parking for 150 vehicles.	Same as B, plus provide shuttle bus service to Fern Canyon, Cal-Barrel Road, Bald Hills Road, and Geneva Road.
Espa Lagoon	State park housing area and beach overlook.	Remove overlook and restore site. Retain residences for seasonal use.	Retain one residence.	Same as B.
Major Creek		No action.	Provide new 25-site walk-in campground at the mouth of Major Creek to replace Gold Bluffs Beach campground. Provide a 25-vehicle parking area.	Same as B.
Davison Road	One-lane dirt/gravel road.	Seek donation from Humboldt County. Retain.	Seek donation from Humboldt County. Upgrade to two lanes from beach east for 1.5 miles. Upgrade existing one-lane logging road to two lanes. Obliterate eastern 2 miles of Davison Road.	Same as B, plus provide a 40-vehicle parking area on Davison Road 1.5 miles east of existing state park entrance station as shuttle bus terminal.
Skunk Cabbage Hill	Clear-cut area.	No action.	Develop activity site with theme of "Redwoods to the Sea." Provide daytime parking area for 100 vehicles, 20 picnic sites, 50 walk-in and vehicle campsites, and 5.5 miles of interconnecting trails. Convert 2 miles of one-way logging road for use by visitors.	Provide 30-vehicle trailhead parking area along Davison Road at base of hill; provide trail to 20 new primitive campsites on hill.
Coastal Trail, Skunk Cabbage Hill Section		Designate Davison Road as part of Coastal Trail.	Construct 4-mile trail from Major Creek to U.S. 101 over Skunk Cabbage Hill.	Same as B.
Orick Hill		No action.	Provide 20-vehicle parking area at base of hill near Skunk Cabbage Creek and 1.5 miles of trail to summit of hill and 5 primitive campsites near summit.	Same as B.

*Light areas indicate actions included in the preferred alternative.

COMMENTS

Write your comments about the actions of the preferred alternative (the light areas) in the space below. Please be specific about the location. Return your comments to Redwood National Park in the enclosed envelope. Thank you.



Orick Unit



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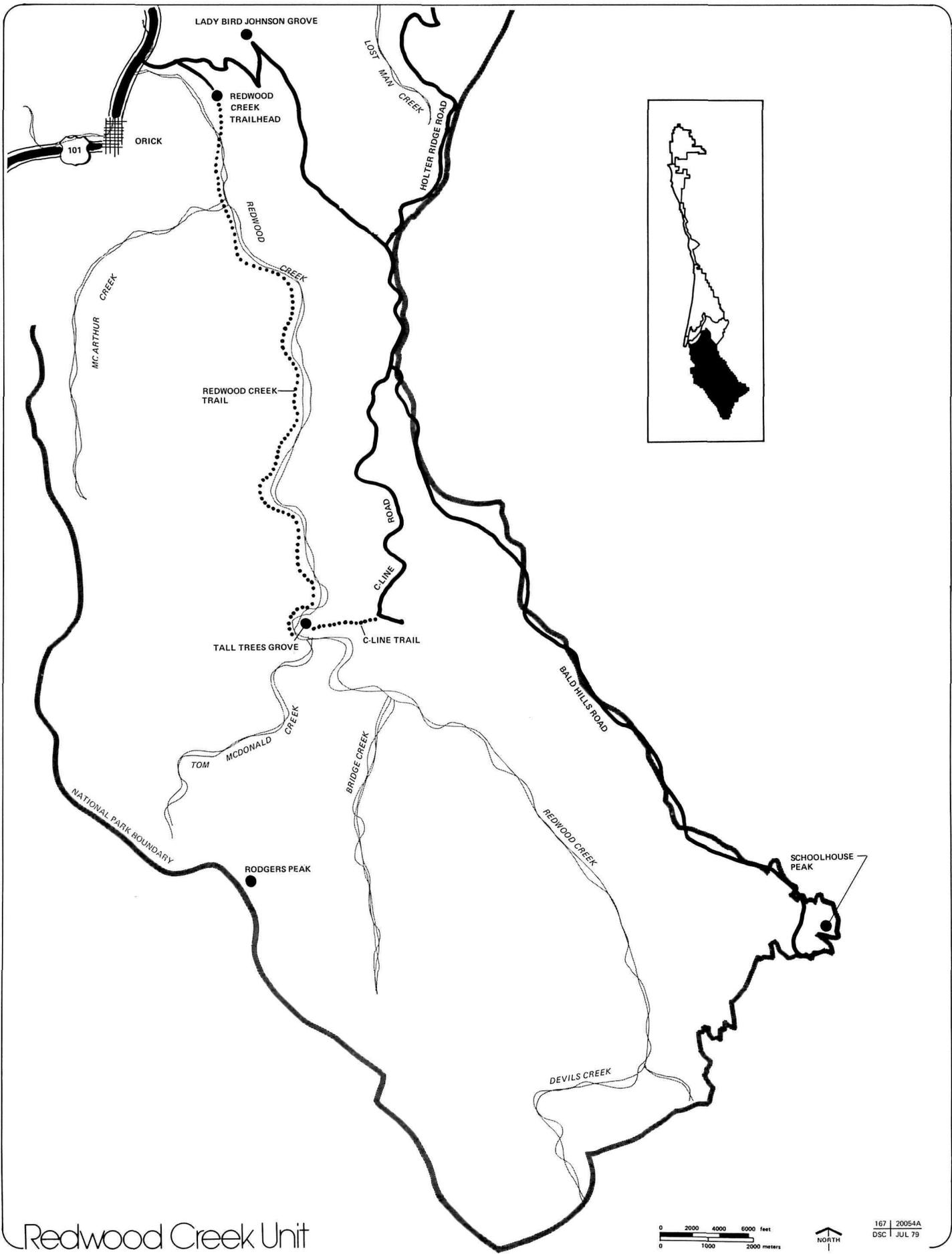
ORICK PLANNING/MANAGEMENT UNIT*

Location	Description	Alternative A--No Action	Alternative B--Extended Visits	Alternative C--Restructured Visitor Use
Bikeway South of Elk Prairie		Designate the road shoulders on U.S. 101 from Elk Prairie to Orick as a bikeway.	Seek agreements from private landowners to use nonfederal sections of logging roads that parallel U.S. 101 within the scenic corridor as a bikeway. From there, designate U.S. 101 road shoulders south to Redwood Creek levee as a bikeway.	Same as A.
Scenic Corridor	Legislatively designated corridor along U.S. 101 near Orick.	Cooperate with Humboldt County in development of land use guidelines to implement legislative requirements in the scenic corridor.	Same as A.	Same as A.
Lost Man Creek	Picnic area/trailhead.	Retain.	Retain. Provide another trail from Lost Man Creek picnic area to Prairie Creek fish hatchery along Lost Man Creek.	Same as B.
Geneva Road	Old logging road.	Retain for use as trail.	Same as A.	Open to visitor vehicle use by upgrading connection to Cal-Barrel Road.
Holter Ridge Road	Old logging road.	Retain.	Use Holter Ridge Road to connect Cal-Barrel Road to Bald Hills Road. Pave portions of Cal-Barrel and Holter Ridge roads and upgrade (total of 6 miles), including pulloffs and overlooks, three of which would serve as trailheads for day hiking in the Holter Ridge area. Open roads to private vehicles.	Convert Holter Ridge Road to trail; provide 10 primitive campsites along trail. Provide two parking areas, one at the Holter Ridge Road-Geneva Road intersection and one at the Holter Ridge Road-Bald Hills Road intersection, each for approximately 30 vehicles.
Lady Bird Johnson Grove	Dedicated redwood grove.	Retain.	Retain.	Retain.
Coastal Trail, Redwood Creek Levee Section		No action.	Designate U.S. 101 shoulder from Skunk Cabbage Creek to Redwood Creek levee as part of Coastal Trail. Provide hiking/biking path along Redwood Creek levee in cooperation with Humboldt County.	Same as B.
South District Complex (near Orick)		No action.	Develop a maintenance/watershed rehabilitation complex near Orick with offices, storage, and secure open-air storage.	Develop watershed rehabilitation center near Orick, with offices, storage, and secure open-air storage.
Orick Ranger Station		Retain.	Relocate ranger functions to south district complex. Terminate lease on building.	Same as B.
Redwood Creek Beach County Park	Parking area and beach access.	No action.	Redesign area in conjunction with Cal-Pac mill site development after lease expires.	Same as B.
Freshwater Lagoon	Lagoon along U.S. 101 with random parking along road shoulders permitted.	No action.	Redesign area in cooperation with appropriate agencies.	Same as B.
Cal Trans Rest Area, Trinidad		Cooperate with Cal Trans to provide regional information at the northbound Cal Trans rest area on U.S. 101 near Trinidad.	Same as A.	Same as A.

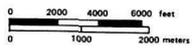
COMMENTS

Write your comments about the actions of the preferred alternative (the light areas) in the space below. Please be specific about the location. Return your comments to Redwood National Park in the enclosed envelope. Thank you.

*Light areas indicate actions included in the preferred alternative.



Redwood Creek Unit



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REDWOOD CREEK PLANNING/MANAGEMENT UNIT*

Location	Description	Alternative A--No Action	Alternative B--Extended Visits	Alternative C--Restructured Visitor Use
Redwood Creek--General		<p>Ongoing rehabilitation efforts in the Redwood Creek basin and the yet-to-be-defined elements associated with that program have made long-range visitor use planning for the basin difficult. The final disposition of major haul roads and long-term resource management needs are unknown at this time.</p> <p>Because of these uncertainties, the National Park Service is recommending low intensity use, such as hiking and primitive camping for the basin. Although the general location of trails and tentative primitive camping capacities are shown under the alternatives, the final designation of trails and overnight use zones will be made following completion of the backcountry use plan and further onsite investigation.</p>		
Redwood Creek Trail, Trailhead to Tall Trees Grove	8-mile seasonal trail.	Retain existing trail and trailhead.	Retain existing trailhead. Establish 8-mile all-season trail to Tall Trees Grove on the east side of Redwood Creek. Construct eight bridges.	Provide concession-operated horse-drawn wagon trips up Redwood Creek to Tall Trees Grove.
Bald Hills Road	Paved county road.	No action.	Provide scenic overlooks along road.	Same as A.
C-Line Road	Old logging road; existing shuttle bus route.	Continue shuttle service from Bald Hills Road to Tall Trees trailhead.	Same as A.	Same as A.
Schoolhouse Peak		Retain lookouts.	Retain lookouts and provide new overnight trailhead parking for 20 vehicles.	Same as A.
West Side of Redwood Creek Basin		Continue informal hiking.	Provide three interconnecting trails, total of about 27 miles, using McArthur, Bond, Tom McDonald, and Devil's creeks and west ridge of Redwood Creek basin. Designate zones for overnight travel; provide 20 campsites. (Travel zones and campsite locations to be determined in backcountry use plan.)	Same as B, plus provide concession-operated packhorse trips from in or near Orick. Provide trails and campsites.
East Side of Redwood Creek Basin		Continue informal hiking.	Provide 7 miles of trail from Tall Trees Grove to Bald Hills Road in vicinity of Schoolhouse Peak. Designate one overnight travel zone with 5 campsites. (Travel zone and campsite locations to be determined in backcountry use plan.)	Same as A.
Redwood Creek Trail, South of Tall Trees Grove		Continue informal hiking.	Provide trail along Redwood Creek beyond Tall Trees Grove to Devil's Creek, and up to 3 miles of trail around Redwood Creek gorge. Allow camping 0.25 mile above Tall Trees Grove on river gravel.	Same as A.

*Light areas indicate actions included in the preferred alternative.

COMMENTS

Write your comments about the actions of the preferred alternative (the light areas) in the space below. Please be specific about the location. Return your comments to Redwood National Park in the enclosed envelope. Thank you.

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The cultural resources of Redwood National Park comprise a record of human use of the natural resources of the redwood forests and environs. Some uses still continue after a thousand years or more of habitation of the area, and others lasted only a short time. There are social, scientific, and cultural values in this record of persistence and change, and it is important that these values be preserved.

The following chart shows a wide range of actions designed to preserve the historic resources. In most instances the actions were developed to be compatible with the visitor use and facility development alternatives that were discussed previously. The actions of the preferred alternative are indicated on the chart. Archeological and contemporary Native American sites are not specifically mentioned in this Summary. The intention is that all historic, archeological, and contemporary Native American sites will be protected in compliance with legislation and policies affecting cultural resources.

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The natural resources management plan will serve as a guide for protecting, restoring, and perpetuating the natural resources of Redwood National Park. The plan will describe the management required for the long-term perpetuation of natural resources as elements of naturally functioning ecosystems. The major component of natural resources management will be watershed rehabilitation, which is considered separately because of the magnitude of the undertaking.

Management actions will be undertaken immediately to prevent the further degradation of resources resulting from earlier or continuing environmental alteration. Then, research will be conducted to identify the natural systems and the essential processes that maintain them. The major areas of study will be the old-growth redwood forests and other vegetation systems within the park to determine the natural processes that control them; the effects of modern human modifications, including logging and the role of fire; and the methods of reestablishing natural conditions. The results of this research will be incorporated into the management plan.

Definitions of Terms Used for Cultural Resources Management

Preservation/Maintenance--Preserving existing original work and maintaining it by compatible replacement or repair of deteriorated fabric, usually by duplicating replaced elements. These actions are usually based on one or both of the following: Historic Structure Report (HSR), which provides the historical, archeological, and architectural information necessary for carrying out the appropriate level of treatment of a historic structure and its setting (preservation, restoration, or reconstruction); Historic Structure Maintenance Guide (HSMG), which guides the continuing normal maintenance and minor repairs of a specific structure.

Recording/Removal or Natural Deterioration--Certain properties included on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places do not merit preservation because of minimal (local) significance and the excessive costs involved, and/or because the recommended action is necessary to achieve management objectives. Such actions would be accompanied by professionally designed salvage of information and remains, and a professionally acceptable report. Recordings are usually accomplished according to Historic American Building Survey (HABS) standards, which include measured drawings, maps, and photographs. Natural deterioration occasionally would require the removal of hazardous elements to assure the safety of park visitors. All work would be done in conformity with management policies and compliance requirements.

Monitoring--Determining and measuring impacts at specific sites by systematic recording and measured mapping, followed by periodic examination for vandalism, erosion, or signs of resource loss or disturbance. This information would provide a basis for planning further preservation or data recovery if needed.

Testing--Limited systematic excavation to determine the significance of a site.

Archeological Clearance--Field inspection prior to ground-disturbing projects to ensure avoidance, minimization, or mitigation of cultural resource impairment.

Onsite Consultation and Inspection--Professional examination of a site, consultation with other professionals, including the appropriate representatives of the Native American heritage advisory committees if a site is of contemporary concern, to determine the appropriate management action.

Surface Collection--The removal of artifactual materials from the ground surface of a site by using a measured grid network and a sampling method and by recording objects in their positions by photography, mapping, measurements, and written descriptions.

Archeological Resources Maintenance Guide (ARMG)--A guide to be developed for park maintenance staff, including road and trail crews, that would highlight areas of archeological sensitivity and would provide instructions for procedures if resources were encountered during project work. The guide also would provide information on how to avoid creating effects during work.

Archeological Key--DNo (Del Norte), HUM (Humboldt), and RNP (Redwood National Park) denote prehistoric and protohistoric sites recorded by the state of California and/or various Redwood surveys. CNA indicates contemporary Native American sites recorded during the 1978 ethnographic survey conducted for the general management plan; these are often synonymous with previously identified sites.

Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)--A state of California agency.

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
Historic Resources

Resource	Alternative A--No Action	Alternative B--Extended Visits	Alternative C--Restructured Visitor Use
<u>Jed Smith Unit</u> Howland Hill Road/ Plank Road	Preserve; maintain; continue use; remove some vegetation along Plank Road according to HSMG	Same as A	Same as A
Kelsey Trail/Little Bald Hills Road	Continue existing limited use; record, allow natural deterioration	Preserve as trail; monitor effects of increased use	Preserve/maintain as trail (historic use); monitor effects
Camp Lincoln Commanding Officer's Headquarters	Prepare HSR and HSMG (if verified as 1850s); preserve with minor restoration	Same as A, plus establish carrying capacity for adaptive use as environmental living program center	Same as A except preserve/maintain; no restoration
Nickerson Ranch Site (Rellim Ridge Area)	Preserve; continue light trail use	Preserve; monitor impacts of additional trail use; record if warranted	Same as B
<u>Jed Smith, Del Norte Units</u> Hobbs, Wall & Company Historic District	Prepare HSR to inventory, map, and determine significance of all elements; continue existing use	Same as A	Same as A
<u>Del Norte Unit</u> H.H. Alexander Barn (Crescent Beach South)	Record; remove; salvage materials if usable	Preserve; stabilize according to HSR; use adaptively	Same as B
Crescent City-Trinidad Road (Damnation Ridge Section)	Record; allow natural deterioration	Preserve; conduct additional research to determine use as trail; prepare HSMG	Same as B
Old Redwood Highway (Last Chance Road)	Preserve; continue existing light-vehicle use for administrative purposes	Same as A	Same as A
De Martin Barn	Preserve; stabilize according to HSMG	Record; remove; conduct some salvage	Same as B
<u>Klamath Unit</u> World War II Observation Post	Preserve/maintain according to HSMG; interpret with wayside signs	Same as A	Same as A
Harris House	Record/remove (dependent on settlement of NPS title on property)	Same as A	Same as A
U.S. Forest Service Yurok Experiment Station (Redwood Ranger Station)	Preserve according to HSR and HSMG; continue existing use	Same as A except use structure adaptively; establish carrying capacity	Same as B
<u>Prairie Creek Unit</u> Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park Headquarters and Comfort Station	Preserve/maintain according to HSR and HSMG; continue existing use	Same as A except reduce existing use/possibly use adaptively	Same as B
Indian House Tree (Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park)	Stabilize existing carpentry until significance of structure is determined; future action may require HSMG	Same as A	Same as A
Gold Bluffs Beach Camp 2 (Upper Bluffs Camp)	Preserve; stabilize ruins; interpret mining story away from ruins	Same as A	Same as A
U.S. Coast Guard Beach Patrol Station (Espa Lagoon)	Preserve/maintain residence 6 (permanent "L"-shaped building); continue existing use	Same as A	Same as A
"Skid Road" (base of Miners Ridge Road)	Record; continue existing use as trail; allow natural deterioration	Same as A	Same as A
<u>Redwood Creek Unit</u> Tall Trees Trail	Cultural resources actions dependent on determination of integrity remaining	Same as A	Same as A
Dolason Half Barn (Dolason Prairie)	Record/remove; salvage if appropriate	Preserve/stabilize; monitor for vandalism	Preserve/maintain for continued existing use or adaptive use; prepare HSMG
Lyons Ranch Bunkhouse	Preserve/stabilize according to HSMG	Preserve/stabilize or partially restore according to HSMG; use adaptively	Record/remove
Lane Barn (Elk Camp Area)	Preserve/maintain; continue existing use	Preserve/stabilize according to HSMG; monitor for vandalism	Preserve/monitor for vandalism; record/remove if determined hazardous

NOTE: Light areas indicate actions included in the preferred alternative.

WATERSHED REHABILITATION

The immediate aim of the rehabilitation program is to restore and/or maintain the natural ecosystems of the park as they would have evolved without disturbance by human technology. There are three aspects of the program:

First, minimize man-induced erosion in the national park while encouraging the return of a natural pattern of vegetation.

Second, minimize or eliminate man-induced erosion and cooperate with others to reduce cumulative effects of man's actions upstream from the national park and within the park protection zone, while still fostering the productivity of commercial forestland in the protection zone.

Third, enhance local employment, in keeping with the provisions of section 103 of Public Law 95-250.

Because the rehabilitation of watersheds has been authorized by Congress, and because there are no specifics related to actions or alternatives at this time, no alternatives are being presented. The total rehabilitation program is expected to last 15 years, and Congress has authorized \$33 million for it.

MATTERS REQUIRING ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION

Relocation of U.S. 101 Around Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park

Public Law 95-250, Title 1, section 101(a)(5), states that if California designates a right-of-way for a bypass highway around the eastern boundary of Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park before October 1, 1984, then the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to acquire the lands or interests in them as may be necessary to build such a highway. Subject to the conditions that the Secretary deemed necessary to adequately protect Redwood National Park, he would then donate the designated right-of-way to the state for the construction of a bypass. The highway would run approximately 12 miles from south of the state park through the drainage of May and Boyes creeks, and it would extend generally along the eastern boundary of the state park.

Two issues are associated with the relocation of U.S. 101. One is the identification of a corridor, and the other is the design of the highway. The Draft Environmental Statement recommends the adoption of the eastern alignment, the same one identified in Public Law 95-250. Full environmental analysis of this corridor and implementation will be undertaken by the California Department of Transportation (Cal Trans), which is the lead agency for this project.

Options for Beach Management

Management of Redwood's beaches has been complicated by the large number of agencies that have some interest in jurisdiction, regulation, and authority over the beaches and their resources. Four different approaches to manage park beaches have been developed. However, a policy for beach use in the park will only be selected and implemented after consultation with the public and the affected agencies. It is likely that the recommended beach management policy, which will be stated in the general management plan, will be a combination of the four options discussed below:

Prohibit all vehicular access--All beaches within Redwood National Park would be managed as "wild."

Allow vehicular access for commercial fishing--Vehicular access for commercial fishermen would be permitted; otherwise, all beaches would be managed as wild.

Prohibit most vehicular access during the summer--Vehicular access would be permitted for commercial fishermen and clambers throughout the year, but beaches would be closed to all other motor vehicles from June 1 to September 15. (This would be identical to the present Del Norte County ordinance for Crescent Beach.)

Continue present use patterns--Beaches would continue to be managed under current regulations of the California Department of Parks and Recreation and of the counties.

All-Season Footbridge and Parking Area at Hiouchi Flat/Stout Grove

Two actions related to the Hiouchi Flat activity center and Stout Grove area require further evaluation. These actions include the construction of an all-season footbridge over the Smith River and the relocation of the Stout Grove parking area.

The all-season bridge would solve visitor access and circulation problems. However, effects on Stout Grove and its mature redwoods, cost-effectiveness, floodplain constraints and effects, and engineering considerations need to be analyzed in detail.

The relocation of the existing parking area is preferred from the standpoint of minimizing effects on the Stout Grove; however, the location, design, and relationship of the parking area to the all-season bridge have not been fully evaluated.

Actions related to the all-season bridge and parking area will be analyzed during the public and agency review of the Draft Environmental Statement. A final recommendation and additional environmental analysis will be contained in the general management plan and final environmental statement.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES OF ALTERNATIVES AND RELATED ISSUES
Redwood National Park

Categories of Effects	Visitor Use/Facility Development Alternatives				Cultural Resources Alternatives	Natural Resources Management	Watershed Rehabilitation	U.S. 101 Bypass of Prairie Creek	Beach Management Policy
	Preferred Alternative	A--No Action	B--Extended Visits	C--Restructured Visitor Use					
Soils	Moderate, short-term. Increased risk of erosion. Net increase in parkwide developed area of 12.8 acres.	Negligible.	Moderate, short-term. Increased risk of erosion. Net increase in parkwide developed area of 3.6 acres.	Moderate, short-term. Increased risk of erosion. Net increase in parkwide developed area of 31.8 acres.	Negligible.	Negligible.	Major, long-term. Stabilization of 48,000 acres of cutover timberland.	Major, short-term. Increased erosion. Increase of 125 acres of development within the park.	Negligible to moderate, long-term. Degree of effect dependent on the option selected.
Water	Minor, short-term. Minor increases in contaminants, sedimentation, and domestic water consumption.	Major, long-term. Continued localized surface contamination.	Minor, short-term. Minor increases in contaminants, sedimentation, and domestic water consumption.	Minor, short-term. Minor increases in contaminants, sedimentation, and domestic water consumption.	Negligible.	Negligible.	Major, long-term. Improvement in water quality, stream stabilization.	Major, long-term. Sedimentation of several surface flows, including Prairie Creek.	Negligible.
Vegetation	Minor, long-term. No effects on old-growth redwoods.	Negligible.	Moderate, long-term. Net increase of 36 acres of old-growth redwood forest that would be affected.	Moderate, long-term. Net increase of 71 acres of old-growth redwood forest that would be affected.	Negligible.	Moderate, long-term. Faster naturalization of different vegetation types.	Major, long-term. Restoration of forest on 48,000 acres of previously cut forest-land.	Major, long-term. Effect on 120 acres of vegetation within the park; removal of 7 acres of old-growth and substantial second-growth trees.	Negligible to moderate, long-term. Degree of effect dependent on the option selected.
Wildlife	Minor, short-term. Disturbances during construction. Minor reduction of habitats.	Minor, long-term. Continued intrusions on habitats.	Minor, short-term. Disturbances during construction. Minor reduction of habitats.	Minor, short-term. Disturbances during construction. Minor reduction of habitats.	Negligible.	Minor, long-term. Possible effect on certain wildlife populations where management enhances the return to or maintenance of natural vegetative conditions.	Moderate, long-term. Possible reduction of unnatural peak population levels of some species because natural habitat qualities would be restored.	Moderate, long-term. Reduction in habitat, increased road kills, possible effect on migration patterns of deer and elk in area.	Negligible to minor, short-term. Degree of effect dependent on the option selected.
Air Quality	Minor, short-term. Effects from construction and increased use.	Major, long-term. Continued extraneous traffic within park.	Minor, short-term. Effects from construction and increased use.	Minor, short-term. Effects from construction and increased use.	Negligible.	Minor, long-term. Effects from periodic use of prescribed fires.	Minor, short-term. Effects from heavy equipment use during the life of the plan.	Minor, long-term. Transfer of emissions from inside park to outside.	Negligible.
Aesthetic Environment	Minor, long-term. Intrusion of new developments. More park area open to vehicular traffic.	Moderate, long-term. Continued intrusion of structures within scenic areas.	Minor, long-term. Intrusion of new developments. More park area open to vehicular traffic.	Minor, long-term. Intrusion of new developments. More park area open to vehicular traffic.	Negligible.	Minor, long-term. Improvement of visual appearance of certain areas because natural conditions would be maintained.	Major, long-term. Positive effects associated with restoration of natural conditions in the Redwood Creek watershed.	Moderate, long-term. Increased intrusion (visual and auditory) of traffic outside the eastern portion of the Prairie Creek and Orick units; reduced intrusions within the park.	Negligible to major, long-term. Degree of effect dependent on the option selected.

NOTE: Magnitude of Effects
 Negligible - lower level of detection
 Minor - detectable but slight
 Moderate - readily apparent; somewhat significant
 Major - significant

Duration of Effects
 Temporary - 0 to 5 years
 Short-term - 5 to 15 years
 Long-term - longer than 15 years

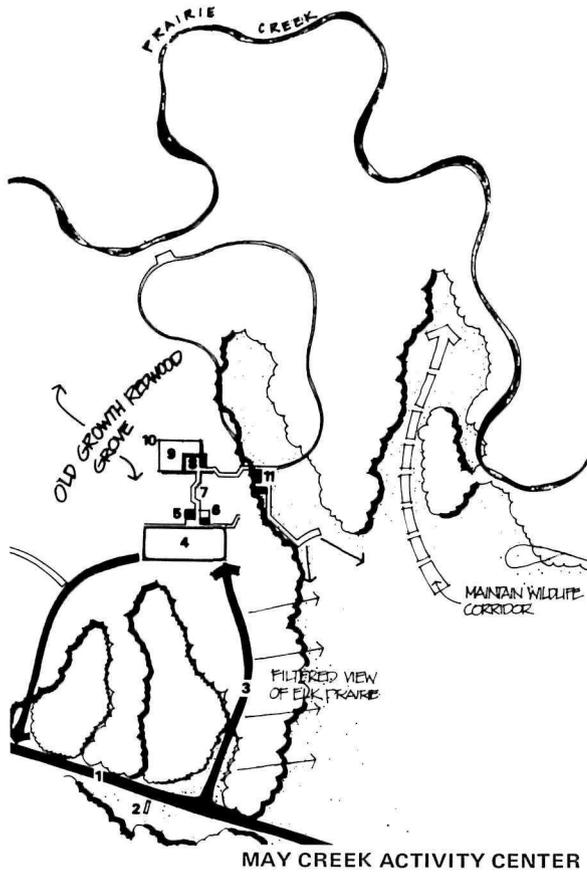
Categories of Effects	Visitor Use/Facility Development Alternatives				Cultural Resources Alternatives	Natural Resources Management	Watershed Rehabilitation	U.S. 101 Bypass of Prairie Creek	Beach Management Policy
	Preferred Alternative	A--No Action	B--Extended Visits	C--Restructured Visitor Use					
Regional and Local Economies	<u>Minor, short-term.</u> Estimated cost of \$15.5 million over about 10 years, resulting in minor annual contributions to the local and regional economies	<u>Minor, temporary.</u> Estimated cost of \$1.5 million over a 10-year period, resulting in minor annual contributions to the local and regional economies.	<u>Minor, short-term.</u> Estimated cost of \$18.5 million over about 10 years, resulting in minor annual contributions to local and regional economies.	<u>Minor, short-term.</u> Estimated cost of \$12 million over about 10 years, resulting in minor annual contributions to local and regional economies.	<u>Negligible.</u>	<u>Negligible.</u>	<u>Minor, long-term.</u> Congressional authorization of \$33 million for this 15-year program.	<u>Moderate, short-term.</u> \$50 million congressional authorization for federal share of project, with design and construction taking 10 to 15 years.	<u>Negligible to minor, long-term.</u> Effect dependent on option chosen.
Sociological: Projected Visitation	1.97 million	1.97 million	1.97 million	1.97 million					
Overnight and Daytime Capacities* (number of persons/change from existing)	Overnight--2,110/+678 Day--8,154/+2,445	Overnight--1,432/no change Day--5,619/-90	Overnight--2,090/+658 Day--8,433/+2,724	Overnight--1,736/+304 Day--8,113/+2,404	No effect.	No effect.	No effect.	No effect.	No effect.
Visitor Experience	<u>Major, long-term.</u> More recreational opportunities from opening of roads and construction of new trails, resulting in longer stays by visitors.	<u>Major, long-term.</u> Continuation of existing activities and use patterns; inadequate trail system; and insufficient campsites.	<u>Major, long-term.</u> More recreational opportunities from opening of roads and construction of new trails, resulting in longer stays by visitors.	<u>Major, long-term.</u> More recreational opportunities from establishment of a shuttle bus system, opening of roads, and construction of new trails, resulting in longer stays by visitors.	<u>Negligible.</u>	<u>Moderate, long-term.</u> Improved experience from maintenance of natural conditions.	<u>Major, long-term.</u> Improved experience from rehabilitation of cutover lands (45% of park).	<u>Major, long-term.</u> Improved experience in Prairie Creek Redwoods State Park.	<u>Negligible to moderate, long-term.</u> Degree of effect dependent on option chosen.
Archeological and Historic Resources	<u>Minor, long-term.</u> Loss of five historic properties. <u>Minor, short-term.</u> Minimal effects from data collection or interim stabilization of archeological sites.	<u>Moderate, long-term.</u> Loss of six historic resources of marginal value. Continued or new effects on three archeological/contemporary Native American sites and one district. <u>Minor, short-term.</u> Minimal effects from data collection or construction work.	<u>Minor, long-term.</u> Loss of three marginally valuable historic structures. Potential for new disturbance at three archeological sites and one district. <u>Minor, short-term.</u> Minimal effects from data collection or construction work.	<u>Minor, long-term.</u> Loss of five historic structures of marginal value. Potential for new disturbance at two archeological sites and one district. <u>Minor, short-term.</u> Minimal effects from data collection or construction work.	<u>Moderate, long-term.</u> Preservation and maintenance of significant resources. Removal of some resources, but preservation of data.	<u>Negligible to moderate, long-term.</u> Degree of effect dependent on specific actions.	<u>Minor, temporary.</u>	<u>Minor, temporary.</u>	<u>Negligible to moderate, long-term.</u> Degree of effect dependent on option chosen.

*Assumptions were for peak use: three persons per car for day use; four persons per campsite (vehicle, walk-in); thirty persons per group campsite

H I G H L I G H T S O F T H E P R E F E R R E D A L T E R N A T I V E - - A C T I V I T Y C E N T E R S

Park users are travelers, and travelers need places to rest, escape the clamor of the road, and readjust to more natural rhythms. They need time and space to make the change from faceless motorists to distinct and individual human beings.

It is the responsibility of the National Park Service to help people make the transition from travelers to park users. Activity centers can fulfill this responsibility by providing the kinds of information people need, by affirming and supporting basic human strivings and behavior, and by featuring the environment (setting) in which they are located. Activity centers will integrate these separate functions at a single complex, and their success will rely on thoughtful design based on an understanding of human behavior in park settings, careful attention to detail and construction, and continuing conscientious operations after construction. These are all critical elements that affect the visitor experience, and their accomplishment will be a worthy goal for the National Park Service in this Year of the Visitor.



MAY CREEK ACTIVITY CENTER

SITE AMENITIES

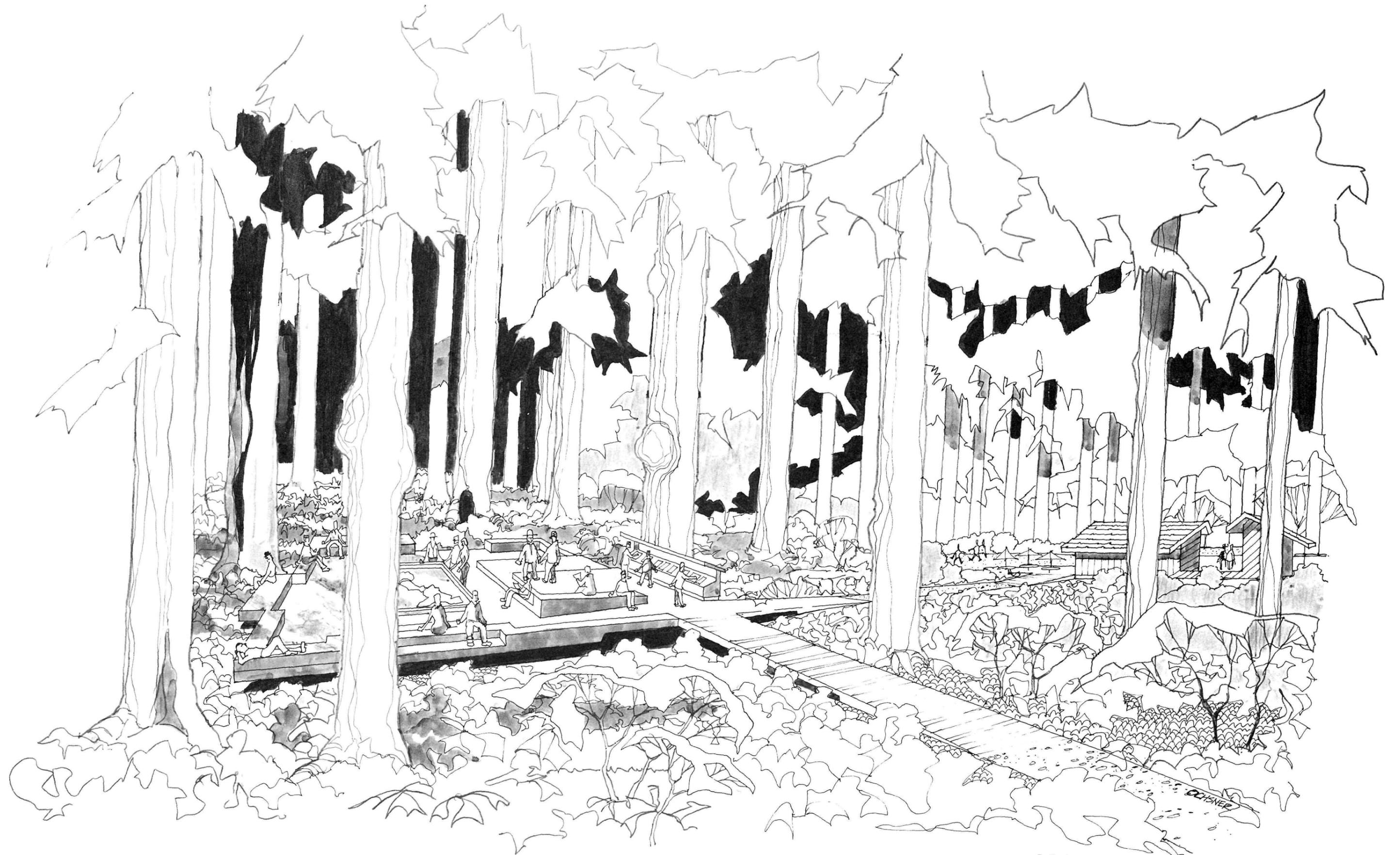
The following amenities are details of furnishing and operation that make the difference between mediocrity and excellence:

Staffing Because the emphases of contact at the activity centers would be to make visitors feel welcome and to provide personalized trip-planning information, staff assigned to these places must enjoy public contact and be knowledgeable about ways to use the park. A minimum of one staff person should be assigned permanently or at least seasonally to the center so that it becomes their place to take care of and to provide the critical human thread that gives life to inanimate physical space.

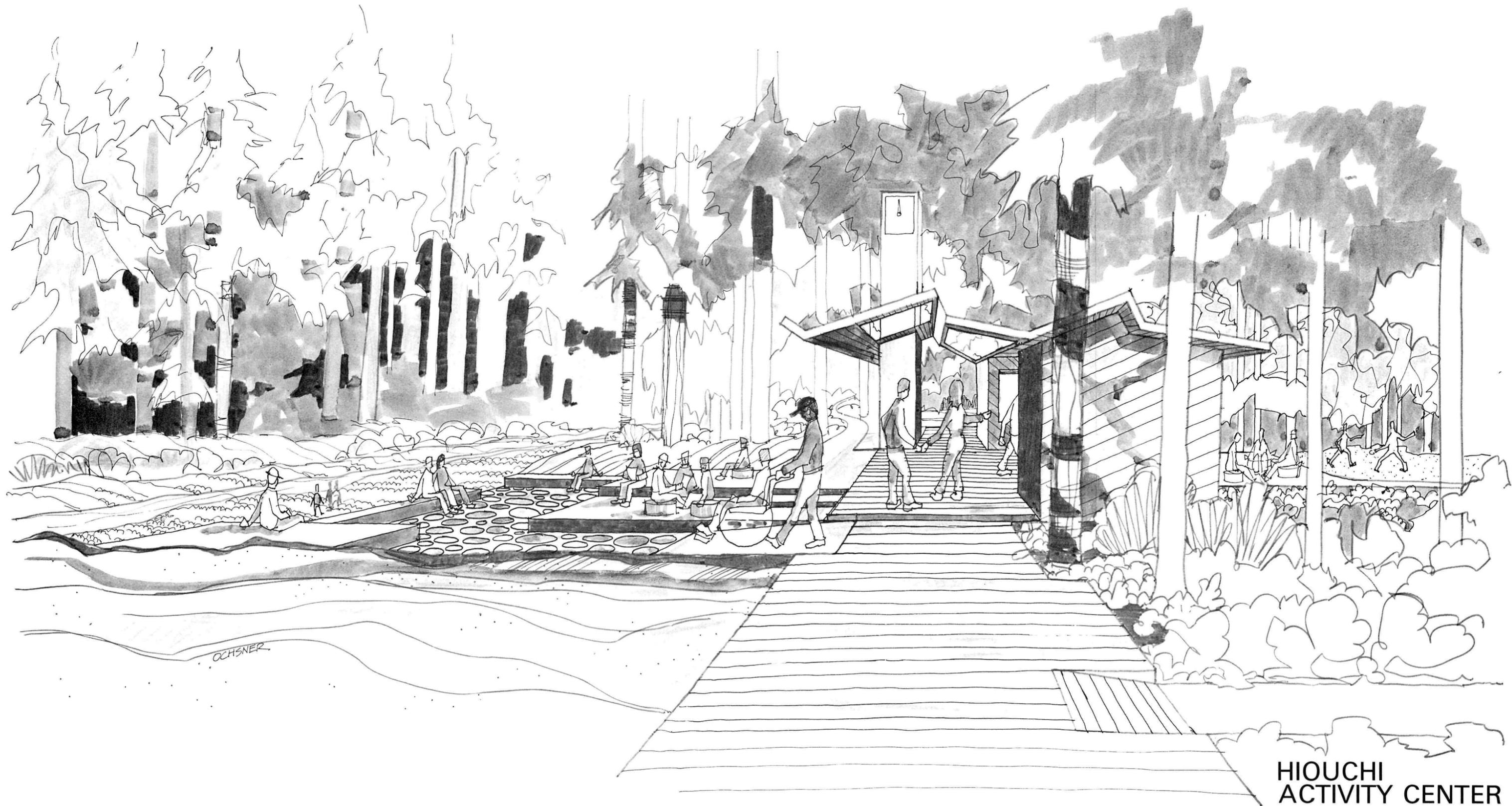
Canopies Tentlike roofs must be used to provide shelter on rainy days and to create outdoor rooms. The translucent quality of canvas roofs provides beautiful light and shadow patterns. Canopies over patios should be movable so that they can be easily opened or closed.

Site Furniture Places to sit, lie down, lean on, and climb on that would be built into the architectural components of the center. Also, lots of loose furniture – small tables, comfortable chairs with arms, and rocking chairs would make this a place that is comfortable because people can rearrange the furniture to suit their own wishes.

Design Elements	Location Sites on Drawing	Performance Requirements
The Highway Approach	1	A signal to travelers that they are entering the park.
The Sign	2	An obviously special (custom-made) and straightforward sign.
The Entrance Road	3	A preview of what lies ahead – signs of concentrated activity; graceful curves; low-speed, one-way designs.
The Parking Area	4	Clearly identifiable circulation routes; softening of visual impacts by thick planting; main path to the activity center clearly visible from all parts of the parking area.
The Entry Plaza	5	Restrooms with hot water and an adjacent waiting area with parkwide orientation/information.
The Main Gateway	6	A wide entrance that begins at the rest area and that is easily identified from all parking areas. Discrete signs indicate what lies ahead.
The Resource Filter	7	A path through a natural zone between the parking and rest areas and the landing where reception will occur. Entry into the resource would be emphasized rather than entry into a building.
The Landing	8	The terminus of the entry path. This is slightly higher than the path or the activity deck to reinforce its significance as a landing and to provide an overview of the deck. This is the place where NPS people should greet their guests and make them feel welcome, and it is also a good place to dispense information about using the park (guidebook) if it is in a portable format that people can take with them. Information dispensers should be simple and located where circulation is good.



**MAY CREEK
ACTIVITY CENTER**
(artists' conception)



OCHSNER

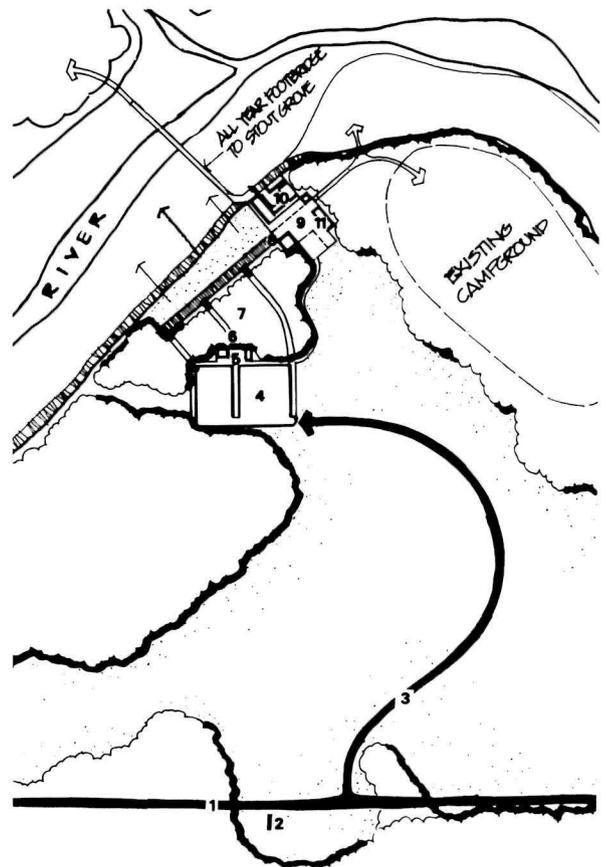
**HIOUCHI
ACTIVITY CENTER**
(artists conception)

The Activity Deck	9	A sheltered outdoor room with both built-in and loose furniture so groups can adjust a space to fit their own needs. Any decoration or exhibitry must provide information that will aid people in deciding how they can use the park. A topographic model is a universally valuable informational device that people of all ages can relate to. NPS people should circulate among groups here to provide assistance as required.
Alcoves	10	Areas of various sizes along the edges of the activity deck where small groups can establish some territory of their own. Alcoves might be slightly above or below the activity deck.
The Sunshine Cafe	11	A comfortable place to sit, where visitors can relax, regroup, and refresh themselves. The place should be an outdoor terrace with some shelter, and it should focus on the surrounding natural setting, with wide stairs leading into the natural environment. Food served here should be simple but hearty; no franchises. Books, publications, and newspapers should be sold here.

Guidebooks Publications to inform people of their options for using the park. They would provide navigational information (Where am I? Where is that place? How do I get there?), trip-planning information (What can we do here? What choices do we have?), experiential information – (What do we need to know to do that? What preparations are required? What equipment do we need? Where can we get it? What skills are required?). These would not be interpretive brochures, which can be sold or distributed at the bookstore but which are not appropriate at an activity center. The staff and guidebook would complement each other to ensure that visitors made the most of their stay in the park.

Graphics Simple, straightforward graphics, coordinated with publications and signs throughout the park. Consistency (typeface, color, symbols, materials, size) is the key to communication throughout a large park.

Programs All kinds of spontaneous or scheduled programs – art, educational, or entertaining – that could be offered by all kinds of people, not just park staff, and that could be offered in any part of the activity center.



HIOUCHI ACTIVITY CENTER

As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, and parks and recreation areas, and to ensure the wise use of all these resources. The department also has major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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