



summary of the
GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT PLAN
shenandoah national park
january 1983

INTRODUCTION

This *Summary of the General Management Plan and Development Concept Plan* document presents a brief description of proposed courses of action for land protection, resource management, visitor use, and development of Shenandoah National Park for the next decade. It is the result of a planning process that began in 1976, with several methods of public involvement to determine what kind of park Shenandoah should be, its existing and future problems, and how it might be changed. Workbooks summarizing the park environment and the planning process were distributed to interested individuals and organizations; public workshops were held in the eight surrounding counties, as well as in Richmond, Virginia, and Washington, D.C.; and the National Park Service consulted with other organizations and government agencies. Respondents indicated a general satisfaction with park access, visitor use, facilities, resource management, and were interested in preservation of the park for future generations. Even though the possibility of overdevelopment

was a primary concern, the majority offered suggestions for new developments.

The concerns, suggestions, and recommendations obtained were used to develop alternatives presented in the *Environmental Assessment for Shenandoah National Park* (1981), which was mailed to interested individuals and organizations, and distributed to public open houses held in the eight surrounding counties in September 1981. While there was no overwhelming consensus, there were no major new alternatives suggested, indicating that the alternatives presented offered a reasonable range of choice. Public comments and management considerations were weighed by the NPS regional director of the Mid-Atlantic Region, who made a selection of alternatives and finding of no significant impact in February 1982, which formed the basis of a draft general management plan that was publicly reviewed in the fall of 1982.

After weighing draft plan comments, the general management plan was completed. It replaces the approved 1967 *Master Plan*, which became dated because of the changes in the park and its vicinity.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PARK

Shenandoah National Park lies along the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains in northern Virginia, extending from Front Royal to Waynesboro. The main ridge rises to heights over 4,000 feet (1,235 meters) above sea level, with lateral ridges separated by stream hollows branching off to the Piedmont on the east and to the Shenandoah Valley on the west. The water gaps, which formed breaks in the high ridge, facilitated travel in settlement periods and are now the locations of east-west highways through the park.

Recent research indicates that Indians extensively used the Shenandoah area prior to the appearance of Europeans; however, they made few changes in the appearance of the land. At that time the Blue Ridge was blanketed with forests of mixed hardwoods interspersed with hemlock and other evergreens. Several of these hemlock stands remain today, especially in the Lumberlost area. Big Meadows is one of the few open areas that remains from Indian use in prehistoric periods.

European settlers moved into the Blue Ridge Mountains in the early 18th century. For the following 200 years, the forest and other natural resources were heavily utilized for a subsistence economy. In 1936, when Shenandoah became a national park, the Blue Ridge bore little resemblance to its appearance two centuries before.

In 1926, legislation was enacted to establish Shenandoah National Park, provided that the lands would be secured only by public or private donation, and that it include approximately 521,000 acres (210,000 ha) with a minimum size of 250,000 acres (101,500 ha). Because of problems in securing the land, Congress reduced the specifications and agreed to administer and develop the area upon donation of no fewer than 160,000 acres (64,735 ha). Public spirited citizens in the Shenandoah Valley and the Virginia General Assembly raised money to purchase land. In 1935, the commonwealth of Virginia transferred approximately 176,500 acres (71,400 ha) to the Department of the Interior for establishment of Shenandoah National Park. Over the years, additional lands have been donated, and today the park covers 195,363 acres (79,043 ha).

Since the park was established, the forest has reclaimed the old fields and homesites, and evidence of the settlement period has gradually disappeared. About 95 percent of the park is forested, with varied plant species and an abundance of wildflowers. Dogwood and mountain laurel bloom in spring and summer, but the biggest attraction is the fall color in October. Hundreds of small springs and

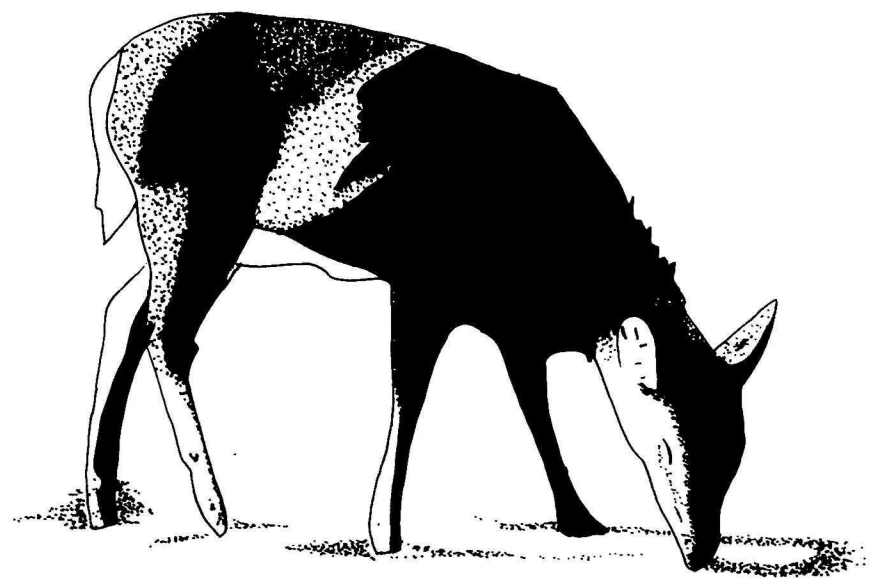
several thousand groundwater seeps give rise to numerous cascades and waterfalls, and several streams are classified by the state of Virginia as "natural trout waters." Many animals that had been reduced or eliminated have returned to the park, including black bear, white-tailed deer, and wild turkey. The restoration of lands and return of wildlife, resulting from park protection, have been so successful that almost 80,000 acres (30,370 ha) of the park were included in the National Wilderness Preservation System in 1976.

Shenandoah National Park has been entitled "a park outside a park" because the scenic views are one of its most important assets. Since most of the views extend beyond the boundaries, development and use of the surrounding areas have an influence on the quality and character of the scenery. The Skyline Drive, built in the 1930s, winds along the crest of the Blue Ridge, offering scenes of the Piedmont and the Shenandoah Valley. Besides offering an opportunity for pleasure driving, the 105-mile (169 km) drive serves as an access road to most of the park's 702 camping and 292 picnic sites, 4 convenience waysides, lodges (261 rooms), 2 visitor centers, and 516 miles (826 km) of hiking and horse trails. Shenandoah also includes 95 miles (155 km) of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, which extends from Maine to Georgia.

Shenandoah's variety of resources and facilities attracts approximately 2 million people per year, with nearly two-thirds of them coming from outside Virginia, and more than half occurring in July, August, and October. Park visitors, concessioners, and operations are an important part of the regional travel industry.

Although the park is running smoothly and providing visitors great enjoyment, there are some opportunities for improvement. Many facilities are aging, and coupled with changing patterns of use and operations, new facilities are needed. External forces are affecting the park and its visitors, such as closure of trailheads by private landowners, vacation homes and industry encroaching on views from Skyline Drive, and air pollution impairing vistas and harming water quality in natural trout streams. Remnants of mountain settlement have melted into the forest, leaving past culture unknown to many visitors. These are the types of issues and opportunities addressed in the general management plan.

Because of its diverse natural features and facilities and easy accessibility, people will continue to take advantage of the recreation, education, and inspiration the park offers. However, the challenge is to provide a variety of visitor opportunities, while preserving and enhancing these resources.



NATURAL RESOURCES

Shenandoah National Park protects the park's ecosystems, allows natural processes to occur, and protects and perpetuates endangered or threatened species. Natural succession will continue as the dominant force in shaping vegetation and wildlife in the park. Research, including cooperative programs with other federal and state agencies, will continue to be used to obtain information to achieve the management objectives.

Emphasis	Continue the existing programs for natural resource management, plus expand NPS programs and funds for research
Vegetation	Protect and perpetuate native plants; reduce or eliminate exotics only when threatening to native species, public health, or recreational opportunities
Wildlife	Protect and perpetuate native species by natural means; reduce people/bear conflicts; control exotics only when they threaten visitor safety or native plants and animals
Streams (Water)	Maintain and manage streams as native brook trout fisheries
Fire	Suppress all wildfires with maximum effort when fire threatens human life and property inside and outside the park; use prescribed fire to maintain Big Meadows and selected vista clearings
Research	Encourage and coordinate cooperative studies and research by other federal and state agencies, universities, and private individuals; develop and fund major research efforts for wildlife, vegetation, water, and air resources
Air Quality	Continue efforts under the 1977 amendments of the Clean Air Act for a class I area

VISITOR USE AND INTERPRETATION

Since 1936, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt dedicated Shenandoah National Park for recreation and re-creation, the park has provided safe public enjoyment, appreciation, and understanding of the scenic, natural, and cultural resources through a variety of activities. The Park Service provides information to orient visitors to opportunities and helps visitors understand the park through different types of interpretive activities. People use the park in several ways, during all seasons, and in different areas. As a result, programs will be expanded and improved to enrich people's experiences in Shenandoah. The following actions will be taken as part of the effort to improve the visitor experience in the park: maintain and encourage compatible existing activities; continue to provide access for the handicapped; expand conducted activities; encourage cross-country skiing; improve hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, wilderness use, sightseeing, and camping; increase overnight lodging; continue to reduce or eliminate illegal uses such as poaching; and continue to keep the park open the year around, with a level of services responsive to normal yearly distribution of visitors.

INFORMATION AND ORIENTATION

Park information for visitors before they arrive at the park will be improved through media, travel information stations, and direct telephone lines. Permit issuing at entrance stations will be improved; Skyland, Thornton Gap, and Rockfish Gap will have additional staff; and 12 information kiosks will be provided throughout the park.

INTERPRETATION

Programs, publications, and media will be updated; environmental education programs outside and within the park and interpretation of cultural resources will be expanded; visitor activities will appeal to the five senses; and a wider variety of conducted activities, foreign language editions of popular literature, and several new interpretive wayside exhibits will be provided. Interpretive themes will be the changing natural scene, the park story, the recycled wilderness, the cultural history, and park management concerns.

LEVEL AND DISTRIBUTION OF USE

While the overall number of visitors depends on park-external factors such as gasoline availability and economic conditions, improved and slightly increased programs and facilities should encourage more visitors. Improvement of perimeter park access may shift some activity away from Skyline Drive.

ADMINISTRATION

General management of Shenandoah is provided by the director of the National Park Service and the regional director of the Mid-Atlantic Region. Onsite, day-to-day management is provided by the superintendent and the assistant superintendent, who administer direct and indirect operational programs of four divisions — Resource Management and Visitor Protection, Interpretation, Maintenance, and Administration. Direct operations of park management are to protect the resources while providing for public use of the same. The remaining activities of management are indirect operations aimed at providing the wherewithal and support of direct operations. Certain changes in the methods of park operations will occur in the next ten years. The following indicates some of the activities that will occur in the next decade as programs and changes occur. Sufficient funds, personnel, and operational ceilings will be sought. The annual operating costs for the park under this plan are estimated at \$5,863,000 (1982 dollars).

JURISDICTION

To improve overall park protection, the existing exclusive federal law enforcement jurisdiction may be replaced with concurrent federal/state jurisdiction; both state and federal laws could then be enforced by state and federal agents.

OPERATIONS

Dispersed and diverse facilities will be improved to provide for adequate, safe, energy-efficient working conditions.

A few NPS employees need to live in the park to protect people, park resources, and public property from fire, theft, and vandalism. Since there is a shortage of reasonably priced rental or purchase housing in the park vicinity, some employees will be permitted to reside within the park. The following levels will be allowed.

- 34 required residencies (14 percent of the typical annual workforce)
- 59 permitted residencies (24 percent of the typical annual workforce)

COOPERATION

Management of this large and popular park will continue to require assistance. Emphasis will be given to additional involvement by concessioners in operational activities, to the provision of opportunities to private and public sector support of the park, and to further encouragement of volunteerism. Existing agreements will continue to be modified as necessary, and new agreements may be formed.

ARA Virginia Sky-Line Company — concessions contract to provide food service, lodging, and other visitor services

Potomac Appalachian Trail Club — concessions permit and memorandum of understanding to manage cabins, Appalachian Trail huts, and to provide trail maintenance

Shenandoah Natural History Association — memorandum of agreement to produce and sell publications

Volunteers-in-Parks — individuals willing to donate time to assist park staff

MANAGEMENT ZONING

Management zoning is a tool used by the park staff to manage park lands based on the inherent nature of resources and various visitor needs to best preserve the park for future generations. The general management zones within the park are as follows:

Natural Zone — natural processes prevail, little to no development, includes wilderness; 191,000 acres (77,238 ha), 97.7% of park

Historic Zone — known important cultural sites and structures preserved and interpreted; 2,100 acres (850 ha), 1.1% of park

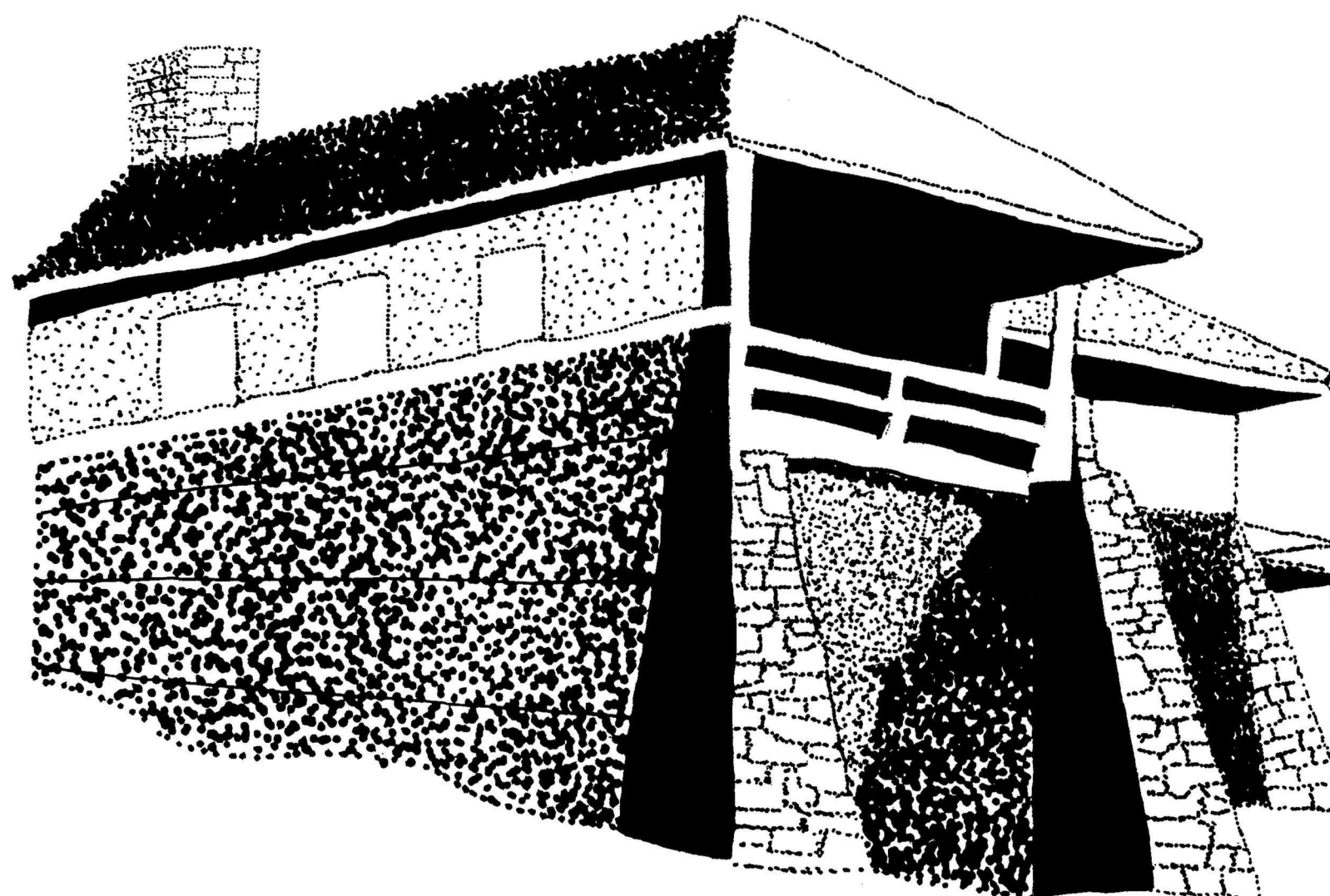
Development Zone — areas for intensive use and development; 2,000 acres (810 ha), 1.0% of park

Special Use Zone — land used for nonpark purposes such as radio transmitters, utility lines, road accesses, and cemeteries; 400 acres (160 ha), 0.2% of park

VISITOR CAPACITIES

Carrying capacities of resources and facilities include equal concern with physical capacity, visitor density, and maintenance.

Visitor use will be monitored and managed as necessary by park staff to ensure that protection of resources and enjoyment of visitors are not impaired.



Historic Massanutten Lodge will be opened to provide visitors at Skyland with information

This 195,000-acre park covers less than 38 percent of the size originally authorized by Congress, resulting in an irregular shape that is poorly related to topographic features, natural or recreational resources, and access. The park's irregularity and changing land uses are causing the loss of traditional accesses, problems in resource protection and use, land use conflicts, and threats to the internal and external visual aesthetics of the park and Blue Ridge Mountains. Competition for land by various interests necessitates the use of existing, voluntary tools of donation and equal-value land exchange to improve the park and protect the beauty of the regional landscape. While donations or exchanges may be accepted anywhere within the donation boundary, the National Park Service will particularly seek donations or exchanges at points identified as problems around the park perimeter. Problem points are listed below and illustrated on the adjacent map.

PROBLEM POINTS

- 🏠 TRAILS, CIRCULATION, AND ACCESS
- 🌳 FACILITIES
- ✳️ VIEWS
- 🌿 NATURAL RESOURCE AND LAND BASE RELATIONSHIPS
- 👤 ADMINISTRATION
- 👤 ADMINISTRATION — TRADE WITH STATE

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Archeological sites, historic buildings, ruins, foundations, roads, fences, and landscapes are cultural resources of Shenandoah National Park. They are evidence of human habitation, though many have disappeared or melted into the landscape. Some are eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, the official listing of the nation's cultural resources that are of local, state, or national significance in terms of American history, architecture, archeology, or culture. They will be identified and explained to visitors through interpretive activities such as signs, guided tours, and self-guiding literature. The cultural resources and their significance and treatment, which have been and will be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places, are described below.

Camp Hoover — A retreat built in 1929, which was used by President Hoover. Preserve and partially restore the President's, Prime Minister's, and Creel cabins as well as the grounds; continue to use as VIP guest cabins and provide interpretation.

Skyline Drive — A notable parkway sensitively fit onto the Blue Ridge, constructed through the Emergency Conservation Work program in the late 1930s. Stabilize and maintain existing alignment, character, and integrity; continue to use as a parkway and provide interpretation.

Massanutten Lodge (Skyland) — A stone, lumber, and bark-sided lodge built in 1913 by George Freeman Pollock and his wife, Addie. Preserve and restore the building; use for visitor contact station and provide interpretation.

Corbin Cabin — The only complete remaining cabin in the park that is representative of the extensive Hollow culture, circa 1910. Preserve and restore, and continue to use as Potomac Appalachian Trail Club guest cabin; interpret cabin and surrounding area.

Skyland Cabins — Trout, Peak View, Byrd's Nest, Pine Grove, and Fell cabins, built as part of Pollock's Stony Man Camp, 1912-1923. Preserve exterior, modify interior for continued use as lodging, and provide interpretation.

Simmons Gap Mission — A stone building that was part of an Episcopal Mission built in 1908-1909. Preserve exterior, modify interior for continued use as ranger residence, and provide interpretation.

Archeological Sites — Ten known archeological sites, including hunting camps, rock shelter, and quarry. Leave undisturbed and monitor to preserve.

The following cultural resources, including their significance and treatment, will be studied for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Big Meadows Lodge — A rustic park lodge (designed by Marcellus Wright of Richmond) built in 1939 of chestnut timber, stone, and concrete shingles. Preserve and slightly modify for continued use as lodge and restaurant and provide interpretation.

Headquarters Complex — A complex containing the headquarters building, three residences, and maintenance yard, which are examples of NPS and local architecture utilizing local building materials, 1940. Maintain integrity and preserve; continue use for NPS operations and provide interpretation.

Lewis Mountain Lodge — A smaller rustic park lodge by the designer of Big Meadows Lodge, constructed for black visitors in 1940. Preserve exterior and modify interior; continue use as campstore, restrooms, and showers, and provide interpretation.

Dickey Ridge Visitor Center — Originally constructed as the North District Lodge, a rustic chestnut timber, stone, and concrete shingle structure, 1939. Preserve exterior and modify interior; continue use as visitor center and provide interpretation.

Numerous other cultural resources in the park convey important aspects of cultural heritage, but remains are not significant enough for nomination to the National Register. Several will be preserved in their present condition: Lewis Mountain cabins, Big Meadows cabins, Headquarters farmhouse, Superintendent's house, and Judd Garden. Most will be left undisturbed for discovery, but some may be interpreted by self-guiding literature. These resources include cabin ruins, farmsites, cemeteries, copper mines, turnpikes, Miller's Iron Works, Up-and-Down Sawmill, Black Rock Springs Hotel site, and other resort developments.

RESEARCH AND STUDIES

Much research has been conducted in the park and will continue. A historic resource study will pull information together to provide a history of use and development of land prior to establishment of the park. Historic structure reports and historic structure preservation guides, which examine structures and sites and determine necessary actions, will be completed for structures nominated to the National Register.

Archeological research will continue and may yield additional significant sites. Areas of proposed development will be tested for archeological artifacts to prevent destruction of any important sites.

LOCATION

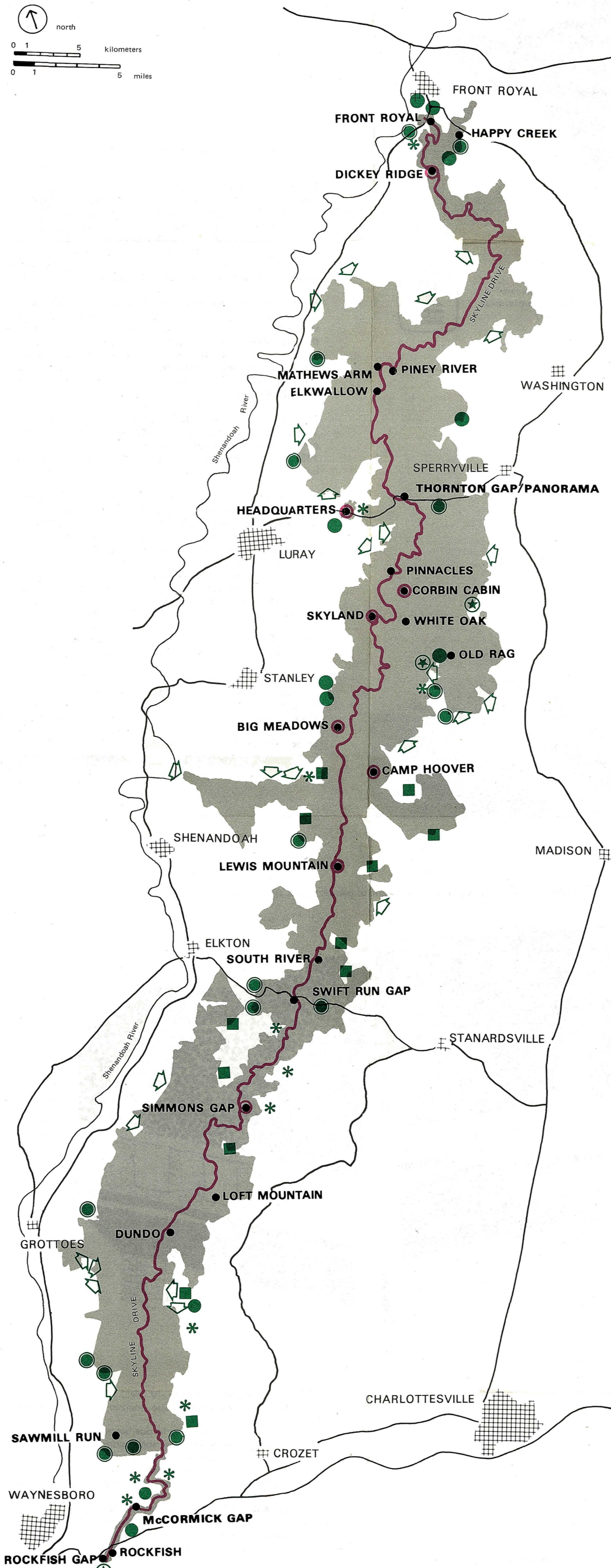
Cultural resources that will be nominated or studied for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places are shown on the adjacent map.

- 👤 SIGNIFICANT CULTURAL RESOURCES

CONCLUSION

Although every effort has been made in this summary to present the plan for managing the park in the next decade, topics have been kept brief. Complete descriptions are available in the full plan which is filed in the superintendent's office, Shenandoah National Park, Luray, VA 22835.

SHENANDOAH national park



Various developments — Skyline Drive, trails, campgrounds, lodges, visitor centers, ranger stations, and other facilities — enhance visitor use and assist resource protection in Shenandoah National Park. Some facilities have become inadequate due to location, construction, deterioration due to age, and more restrictive health and safety standards. As visitation has increased, the demand for recreational facilities has also increased, so consideration has been given to improving the diversity and quantity of visitor use and park management facilities. However, any new facilities will not be permitted to overshadow the resources and atmosphere of the park. The layout of these facilities is described in the *Development Concept Plan*.

AREA	EXISTING FACILITIES	PROPOSED ACTION
Front Royal	Entrance Station Employee Housing—NPS, 2 Houses	Visitor Parking at Entrance Station Operations Garage Travel Information Station
Happy Creek	Beef Cattle Research Barns (Vacant)	Remove Beef Cattle Research Barns
Dickey Ridge	Visitor Center Picnic Area Snead Farm Barn (Vacant) Employee Housing—NPS, 4 Trailers	Comfort Station near Visitor Center Picnic Shelter Classroom in Snead Farm Barn with Restroom 4 Apartment Units for NPS Employee Housing, Remove Trailers
Mathews Arm	Campground	Replace Campground Registration/Reservation Building Provide Visitor Parking Campground Entrance Road—Realign at Bottom Additional Campsites Individual Sites (50) Group Sites (7) Comfort Stations (2)
	Amphitheater	Replace Amphitheater, Increase Capacity Concession Building Campstore Wood and Ice Sales Showers and Laundry Parking
Piney River	District Operations Buildings Offices for Rangers, Naturalists, Maintenance Vehicle Storage, Maintenance Shops Employee Housing—NPS, 6 Trailers	Replace Operations Buildings Offices for Rangers, Naturalists, Maintenance Fire Cache and Rescue Storage, Ambulance Equipment Stalls, Shops Maintenance Storage 3 Family Units and 7 Apartment Units for NPS Employee Housing, Remove Trailers
Elkwallow	Wayside with Snack Bar, Gift Shop, Campstore, Gasoline	Relocate Campstore and Wood and Ice Sales to Mathews Arm Improve and Expand Food Service in Entire Wayside Picnic Shelter
	Picnic Area	
Thornton Gap/Panorama	Entrance Station Panorama Wayside-Snack Bar, Gift Shop, Gasoline	Visitor Contact Facility-Information, Permits Campground Reservations, Visitor Parking Operations Garage Remove Gasoline Service From Wayside Increase Parking Outbound Entrance Station Lane—Provide Emergency Parking Travel Information Station
Headquarters	Administration Building Visitor Lobby Offices for Rangers, Naturalists, Administration, and Maintenance Operations Buildings Vehicle Storage, Maintenance Shops	Remove Campground Reservations from Visitor Lobby, Relocate at Thornton Gap Replace Operations Building Shops for Paint, Plumbing, Signs, Machines, Equipment Repair Maintenance Offices Storage Convert Extra Houses to Other Uses
	Employee Housing—NPS, 11 Houses	
Pinnacles	Ranger Office/Storage NPS Employee Housing, 3 Trailers Picnic Area	Temporary Research Center, Remove When Relocated Remove Employee Housing, Trailers
Skyland	Lodge and Dining Room Cabin and Motel Units Conference Hall Riding Stables Operations Garage Employee Housing—ARA Employee Housing—NPS, 1 Apartment Unit	Additional Lodging Units (24), Parking Replace Older Cabins Extend Dining Area Visitor Contact Station and Naturalist Office in Massanutten Audiovisual Amphitheater (200 Seats) NPS Employee Housing—1 Family and 5 Apartment Units
White Oak Canyon	Ranger Station/Residence	Provide Concessioner Cookout Facility or Remove Ranger Station/Residence and Restore Site
Old Rag Vicinity	Leased Trailhead Parking	Construct NPS Trailhead Parking, 100 Cars *Ranger Station; Residence if Facilities Become Available
Big Meadows	Lodge and Dining Room Cabin and Motel Units Riding Stables Wayside Restaurant, Gift Shop, Campstore, Gasoline Campgrounds Showers and Laundry	Additional Lodging Units (30) Enclose Lodge Terrace to Increase Restaurant Seats Remove Stables, future possible replacement Improve Interpretation at Wastewater Treatment Facility Replace Campground Registration/Reservation Building and Add Visitor Parking Group Horse Campground with Comfort Station, Water, and Hitchhike Replace Amphitheater, Increase Capacity, Improve Lighting and Accessibility Picnic Shelter Controlled Environment Storage in Visitor Center for Collections Replace Portions of Operations Buildings Offices for Rangers and Maintenance Ambulance Storage
	Amphitheater	
	Picnic Area Visitor Center	
	District Operations Buildings Offices for Rangers and Maintenance Maintenance Shops, Vehicle Storage Employee Housing—ARA Employee Housing—1 NPS House, 8 Apartments, and 3 Trailers	Replace and Relocate ARA Employee Housing 4 Family and 9 Apartment Units for NPS Employee Housing, Remove All Trailers
Camp Hoover	V.I.P. Cabins	
Lewis Mountain	Cabins Campstore Campground Showers and Laundry Amphitheater Picnic Area	Additional Cabins (10 units) Trailer Sewage Dump Station
South River	Picnic Area	Picnic Shelter Apartment Unit for NPS Employee Housing
Swift Run Gap	Entrance Station Operations Garage	Visitor Parking at Entrance Station Travel Information Station
Simmons Gap	District Operations Buildings Offices for Rangers, Maintenance Vehicle Storage, Maintenance Shops Employee Housing—NPS, 1 House and 3 Trailers	Replace Operations Buildings Offices for Rangers and Maintenance Fire Cache, Rescue, and Ambulance Storage Equipment Stalls, Shops Maintenance Storage 2 Family and 1 Apartment Unit for NPS Employee Housing, Remove all Trailers
Loft Mountain	Wayside Snack Bar, Gift Shop, Gasoline Picnic Area Campstore Campground Showers and Laundry Naturalist Office in Trailer Employee Housing—NPS, 5 Trailers Employee Housing—ARA Amphitheater	Replace Campground Registration/Reservation Building; Provide Visitor Parking Picnic Shelter Replace Naturalist Office 1 Family and 15 Apartment Units for NPS Employee Housing, Remove All Trailers Air Quality Monitoring Station in Old Campground Registration Building
Dundo	Group Campground	
Sawmill Run	Ranger Station/Residence (Trailer)	Remove Ranger Station/Residence
McCormick Gap	Overlook	Entrance Station Visitor Parking Information Kiosk
Rockfish	Entrance Station	Remove Entrance Station
Rockfish Gap		Travel Information Station *Construct or Remodel Donated Structure Visitor Information Lobby Campground Reservation, Permit Counter Offices for Rangers, Naturalists Cooperative Operation *Construct or Remodel Donated Structure Fire Cache, Rescue, Ambulance Storage Operations Garage Storage Family and Apartment Units for NPS Employee Housing Cooperative Operation
Roads and Trails		
Skyline Drive	105 miles (168 km) 71 overlooks	Complete rehabilitation to correct structural and drainage problems
Appalachian Trail	95 miles (152 km), 28 crossings of Skyline Drive	Eliminate six crossings of Skyline Drive and avoid two developed areas through rerouting; no change in total length
Stroller Trails	9 trails less than 2 miles (3 km)	Develop nine new trails along Skyline Drive
Short Loop Trails	26 loops, 2-5 miles (3-8 km)	Develop 13 new short loops
Horse Loop Trails	50 loops	Develop five new loops; improve cross-mountain trails
Cross-country Skiing Trails	0 (but permitted on all trails)	Designate 70 miles (112 km) of trail on certain trails
Bicycle Trails	0 (but permitted on existing roads)	Designate 30 miles (48 km) on Skyline Drive at certain times
Perimeter Trail Accesses	70 guaranteed, 28 subject to neighboring landowner agreement	Continue 70 guaranteed accesses; *28 will be subject to neighboring agreement or land/assessment donations or exchanges
Trailhead Parking	120 areas	*Develop 29 new parking areas; expand 14 existing areas
Total Trail Lengths	516 miles (826 km)	544 miles (870 km)
Hiking Trails	318 miles (503 km)	318 miles (511 km)
Horse Trails	202 miles (323 km)	206 miles (329 km)

ESTIMATED COSTS OF GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

NPS DEVELOPMENT (1982 dollars)	Phase I		Phase II		Phase III	
	1983	1989	1989	1995	2000	2000
Rehabilitate, replace, relocate existing facilities	\$ 5,797,000		\$ 4,107,000			
Upgrade, improve, slightly expand existing facilities	4,900,000		3,113,000		\$ 113,000	
New facilities	4,317,000		3,351,000			
Skyline Drive rehabilitation	21,039,000		22,334,000		25,037,000	
Total Costs by Phase	\$36,053,000		\$32,905,000		\$25,150,000	

Note: In addition to NPS development costs, it is estimated that the ARA Virginia Sky-Line Company will need to fund \$2,805,000 in phase I and \$2,514,000 in phase II.

*Facilities dependent on donated or exchanged land

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