

## STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT

### PURPOSE

Each park must have an approved Statement for Management, which is subject to annual review and revision.

The Statement for Management provides a current summary of the state of the park, guides its short and long term management and aids decision-makers in determining the nature and extent of planning required to meet the park's management objectives. The Statement for Management provides a sufficient basis for park operations in parks where planning is not required, as well as a general framework for directing park operations in parks where required planning has not been completed.

### CONTENT

The Statement for Management is standardized and contains the following sections:

Purpose of the Park

Significance of Park Resources

Existing Land Management and Use (formerly Land Classification)

Legislative and Administrative Constraints

Regional Influences

Within-Park Influences

Management Objectives

## OUTLINE OF PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

### CONTENT

The OPR will consist solely of a summary list of planning tasks required to address problems and achieve the management objectives indicated in the Statement for Management. The OPR will accompany the Statement, and will be subjected to annual review and revision, as necessary, concurrently with the Statement.

The Outline of Planning Requirements shows the planning tasks, their phasing with respect to one another, their relative priority, the status of programming documents (Form 10-238), and the office(s) responsible for accomplishing the tasks. The heading for the OPR contains the name of the park, the signature of the Regional Director, and the date of approval (Exhibit 1). The body of the OPR consists of five columns, as follows:

1. Planning Tasks - List general management plans, required amendments and supplements, and action plans in that order. Special studies, surveys, monitoring, research, and other planning tasks required in support of each of the above are listed immediately under the required plans.

2. Phasing - To indicate phasing, note the optimal year during a 10 year period beginning with the current calendar year for starting the task. Actual program years will be established through the normal programming process.
3. Priority - To indicate relative priority, use a number from 1 (highest priority) to 5 (lowest priority).
4. Identification Numbers -- Form 10-238 - Enter the identification number of the Form 10-238 that has been prepared for the planning task.
5. Responsible Offices - Indicate office(s) responsible for accomplishment of the planning task. If the work is to be done by contract, this should be indicated.

In addition to the above, the OPR provides a list of all approved plans currently in effect as well as other available documents that support planning.

### TASK DIRECTIVE

#### PURPOSE AND CONTENT

Once a planning task (or package of related planning tasks) is programmed and funded, a task directive is required. The task directive identifies the problems and issues to be addressed, defines the focus, magnitude, components, and schedule of the planning task to be accomplished, as well as the nature of the planning product. It is an agreement between the Regional Director and those who are to perform the task, and it provides an understanding of what is required in terms of dollars, time phasing, personnel commitments, steps to be taken, information to be gathered, presentations to be made, documents to be produced, and projected completion dates. The task directive indicates opportunities for public participation during the planning process as well as the procedures for complying with statutory requirements (see Appendix A). Disciplines required to complete the task are identified, as are information needs and the proposed means of securing data in a timely fashion. Table 4 outlines content requirements for task directives on plans.

#### DEVELOPMENT, ANALYSIS, AND SELECTION OF ALTERNATIVE STRATEGIES

The development and analysis of alternative strategies is the basic activity of planning. The goal of the analysis of strategies is to ensure that all the reasonable ways of achieving the management objectives have been considered and both the beneficial and adverse consequences of implementing each strategy have been identified. The analysis facilitates objectivity in planning and decision-making, and may result in the identification of additional conditions or problems that require changes in the management objectives or planning tasks. Opportunities for involvement by the public and park concessioners are made available while the analysis is in progress. Wherever possible and appropriate, these efforts are coordinated with those of other agencies that have jurisdiction

in the park region.

The analysis of alternative strategies may include some or all of the following activities, each of which is documented in appropriate files:

Analyzing management objectives to ensure that they are not outdated, and are valid objectives -- not solutions or approaches. New objectives are formulated, evaluated, and approved, as necessary.

Developing alternative strategies for meeting the objectives.

Identifying and quantifying the effects of alternative strategies on the natural and cultural resources of the park and its region.

Analyzing social and economic implications for the park and its region.

Analyzing effects on visitors and on the kinds and amounts of public use of the park.

Analyzing the effects on park management.

Analyzing the effects on energy use.

Estimating costs, manpower requirements, and timeframes.

Analyzing the cost-effectiveness of alternative strategies in meeting park management objectives.

Summarizing the results of the foregoing activities in an assessment of alternatives.

#### GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The General Management Plan (GMP) is the parkwide plan for meeting the management objectives of the park. It contains both short-term and long-range strategies for resources management, visitor use, and development in compliance with National Park Service management policies and applicable legislative and executive requirements, in accordance with resource capabilities and limitations, and in recognition of public concerns. The plan considers the park as an integrated system and establishes the framework for major programs, facilities and management actions, as well as legislative and administrative requirements for implementing them.

The level of detail of GMPs is variable, depending on the size and complexity of the park and the nature of the planning objectives. In small parks, the plans typically provide sufficient detail to facilitate design of facilities and implementation of a wide variety of management actions. In large complex parks, general management plans typically provide this level of detail only for management concerns that require immediate attention. The specific strategies necessary to address less urgent concerns are established by follow-up plans, called action plans, which deal with particular geographic areas or subjects. When additional planning is needed to provide an objective basis for implementing general strategies outlined in the GMP, the GMP specifically identifies these requirements. Comprehensive information on the scope and level of detail in each GMP is provided in its enabling task directive.

Interpretation and Visitor Use - This section of the General Management Plan outlines strategies for interpreting the park's resources, for providing information and orientation services, for providing for appropriate visitor use and recreational activities, and for providing the necessary visitor support services in accordance with existing policies and the latest Servicewide objectives and goals.

It establishes the specific nature of public recreational activities and the conditions under which they can be pursued. It clearly describes the purpose of the interpretive program and the interpretive themes of the park with an indication of their priority. It indicates existing activities to be retained, expanded, restricted, or phased out, as well as new activities to be provided. It describes the attributes of the anticipated visitor experience, or spectrum, of experiences, in particular geographic areas. It outlines where particular recreational and interpretive activities, or aggregates of activities will be accomodated.

It identifies the general nature of facilities to be used in the interpretive and visitor service program and what activities and/or aspects of the interpretive story will be covered at each. It estimates approximate levels of activities (i.e. carrying capacity analysis) and includes discussions of seasonality, daily variations, phasing of increases and decreases in existing activities, appropriate schedules for phasing out existing activities and phasing in new ones, regulation of individual activities and related considerations, as appropriate. It indicates additional lands of interest in lands that are required to properly meet the needs of park visitors. It articulates, when appropriate, the need for concession to the extent possible. It contains an analysis of the desirability of charging fees to visitors for use of the park. Finally, it charts strategies, as needed, to improve the safety of visitors in the parks. For the larger parks with two or more public use areas, a charge should be prepared to summarize, for each area, the existing public uses to be retained, the new uses to be added, and the existing uses to be eliminated or restricted.