National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Mount Rainier National Park

Mount Rainier National Park

View and Vista Management Plan





Mount Rainier National Park
View and Vista Management Plan

Mount Rainier National Park
55210 238th Ave E
Ashford, Washington 98304

U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C.

Prepared by:
Miranda Hawkes, MORA Historical Landscape Architecture Intern (NCPE)
Amber Piona, MORA Historical Landscape Architecture Intern (NCPE)
Jennifer Stromberg, MORA Historical Landscape Architecture Intern (NCPE)

Supervised and Edited by Mount Rainier Historical Landscape Architect, Saylor Moss

Division of Maintenance, Mount Rainier National Park
September 2015

United States Department of the Interior Mission Statement: As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally-owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

National Park Service Mission Statement: The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education and inspiration of this and future generations. The Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout the country and world.

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Mount Rainier National Park
Maintenance Division Design Shop
Ashford, WA

Publication Credits: Graphics from sources other than federal repositories may not be reproduced without the permission of the owners noted in the captions. Other information in this publication may be copied and used with the condition that full credit be given to the authors and publisher. Appropriate citations and bibliographic credits should be made for each use.

Cover Image: 2015 view of Reflection Lakes (Image: NPS MORA)

Title Page: 2015 photograph of Sunrise Developed Area, with Sunrise Visitor Center in the foreground and Mount Rainier in the background (Image: NPS MORA)

NPS Document Number: MORA 105 129926

Acknowledgements

The development of the Vista Management Plan for Mount Rainier National Park was a cooperative effort; many individuals helped make the completion of this document possible.

We would like to acknowledge the support and mentorship of Saylor Moss, MORA's Historical Landscape Architect, without whom this project would not have been possible. In addition, WASO cartographer Brenden Mclane provided training for GPS and ArcGIS data collection and was available to help with troubleshooting during this project.

This project benefitted from the support and counsel that it received from many professionals who work at Mount Rainier National Park. Gratitude is extended to James Minor, Chief of Maintenance; Karen Thompson, Environmental Coordinator; and the entire Management Team for their feedback.

Additionally we'd like to thank Marty Flores, Project Engineer, Western Federal Lands Highway Division of the Federal Highway Administration and Inspector Pete Gonzales (former FHWA), continuing the nearly 90 year history of cooperation between FHWA and the NPS at MORA.

In closing, we want to acknowledge the Visual Resources Management work conducted at Mount Rainier National Park and other park units. Specifically, this project is indebted to the work done by Susan Dolan, Michael Hankinson, and Gretchen Stromberg on the 2002 MORA Nisqually Road Vista Management Plan; Gary Johnson and Laura Rotegard at Blue Ridge Parkway; Lardner/Klein Landscape Architects' work for New River Gorge National River; Kevin McCardle, Tim Croissant, and Joy Fischer at Yosemite National Park; and Daniel Schaible at the George Washington Memorial Parkway.



Opposite Image: View of the Tatoosh from Inspiration Point on Stevens Canyon Road.



Opposite Image: Bridge at Christine Falls, viewed from overlook.

Table of Contents

Purpose of the Vista Management Plan 1
Overview of Relevant Legislative Mandates, Policy, and Park Plans 3
Historical Context 7

Vista Management Plan Part One 13
Methodology and Key Definitions
- Methodology and Document Structure 15
- Sample Spread 16
- Treatment Types and Terminology 18

Vista Management Plan Part Two 23
Management Recommendations
- Roads of Mount Rainier 25
- Typical Entrance Arch Treatment 27
- Nisqually Road 29
- Stevens Canyon Road 101
- East Side Highway 163
- Mather Memorial Parkway 199
- Yakima Park Highway 241

Bibliography 279

Appendix 281
Treatment Summary Matrices
- Nisqually Road 283
- Stevens Canyon Road 291
- East Side Highway 299
- Mather Memorial Parkway 303
- Yakima Park Highway 309





Opposite Image:
Cascade Range from Mather Memorial Parkway

Purpose of the Vista Management Plan

This Vista Management Plan was prepared in an effort to preserve the historic views visible from the major roads in the Mount Rainier National Historic Landmark District. This project is being initiated by the National Park Service.

The project, a current and future vista management plan of Mount Rainier National Park, evaluates scenic resources and makes treatment recommendations for Nisqually Road, Stevens Canyon Road, East Side Highway (Highway 123), Mather Memorial Parkway (Highway 410), and Yakima Park Highway.

Mount Rainier National Park was established in 1899. From the park's formation, the roadways were designed to lie lightly upon the existing landscape and were oriented to capture scenic views within the park. Mount Rainier's early development plans, from the 1920s and 1930s, established a cohesive park aesthetic using naturalistic landscape architecture techniques. This style attempts to minimize the visual impact of the road on the landscape: creating gentle turns that nestled into the topography, minimizing blasting, allowing vegetation come up to the road edge, and using local native stones to build guardwalls, tunnel portals, and culvert headwalls that blend in with the surrounding environment. Scenic views, both stationary view points at pullouts and travel lane views, were integrated into the road design to create an enjoyable driving experience in the park. In 1997 nearly all the roads within the park, developed areas, the Wonderland Trail, and many backcountry structures, were designated as the Mount Rainier National Park National Historic Landmark District (NHLD).

An essential aspect of this project was to compile as much information as possible on the planned scenic vistas located along the park roadways. Vista preservation along the park's NHLD is particularly important, as the 2001 General Management Plan for Mount Rainier National Park and the 2014 Mount Rainier Foundation Document describe the need to protect and preserve the park's scenic resources. In addition, the National Register of Historic Landmark nomination for the nationally significant landmark district states:

> The second most significant aspect of vegetation management in the historic district overall has been to keep certain views open. This has required cutting or otherwise removing limited areas of trees and shrubs alongside roads and overlooks and in developed areas. Certain roadside overlooks and other minor developed areas were sited specifically to exploit important views; the management of vegetation in these areas logically was consistent with the goal of providing convenient locations from which to appreciate scenery. (NPS 1997: 8)

The purpose of this Mount Rainier National Park Vista Management Plan is to identify both contemporary and historic scenic vistas along the park roads and to provide a comprehensive working document for the maintenance and restoration of the views along the roadways. Over time, many views have lost their integrity due to overgrown and unmanaged vegetation. Many are obscured and some have disappeared, therefore an analysis of the existing scenic vistas along the park's roadways was deemed necessary to determine view conditions and more accurately prescribe correct treatment options for maintaining and restoring individual views. The document provides technical information for individual and general treatment options at turnouts and travel lanes regarding initial and future preservation maintenance actions for reference and use under the guidance of a historical landscape architect. Each vista will be identified by location, size, and type, and will define the view aperture to be preserved through future vegetation management.

It should be noted that this study represents only a portion of the available historical documentation that should be referred to when conducting NEPA/Section 106 compliance for proposed rehabilitation of the park. Other existing sources which should be referenced include the MORA National Historic Landmark nomination, and the numerous Cultural Landscapes Inventories and Cultural Landscape Reports for Mount Rainier National Park. All treatment recommendations within this document are provisional and are subject to change following the findings of the forthcoming Environmental Assessment.



Opposite Image:
Mount Rainier, near Paradise Developed Area

Overview of Related Legislative Mandates, Policy, and Park Plans

The rationale for managing the scenic resources within Mount Rainier National Park is grounded in congressionally legislated mandates and is repeated in current park plans. Below is an overview of some of the more salient arguments for managing scenic resources within the park.

National Park Service Organic Act, 1916

This Act established the National Park Service and the organization's primary mission:

> …to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

The Act also states:

> [The Director of the National Park Service] may also … dispose of timber in those cases where in his judgement the cutting of such timber is required in order to control the attacks of insects or diseases or otherwise conserve the scenery or the natural or historic objects in any such park, monument, or reservation. He may provide…for the destruction…of such plant life as may be detrimental to the use of any said parks, monuments or reservations. (emphasis added)

1970 National Park service General Authorities Act (as amended 1978)

This act reaffirms the NPS Organic Act is, and shall remain, the primary guiding document for the National Park Service. This act prohibits the NPS from taking actions that could cause any derogation of the values for which the parks were established (except as modified by Congress in the enabling legislation for individual park units). Thus, every NPS unit is to be managed to the same standard regardless of designation (e.g. national park, national monument):

> Congress further reaffirms, declares, and directs that the promotion and regulation of the various areas of the National Park System…shall be consistent with and founded in the purpose established by the first section of the Act of August 25, 1916, to the common benefit of all the people of the United States. The authorization of activities shall be construed and the protection, management, and administration of these areas shall be conducted in light of the high public value and integrity of the National Park System and shall not be exercised in derogation of the values and purposes for which these various areas have been established, except as may have been or shall be directed and specifically provided by Congress.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470)

Section 106 of the NHPA directs federal agencies to take into account the effects of any undertaking on historic properties. "Historic property" is defined as any building, structure, site, object, or district that is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because the property is significant at the national, state, or local level in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Section 106 also provides the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the State Historic Preservation Officer an opportunity to review and comment on the effects of the undertaking. MORA's Section 106 review process is governed by the 2008 Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers.

Park Roads Standards, 1984

The Park Roads Standards provides guidelines for road design and building within the NPS:

> National parks are unique. In that park roads serve a distinctly different purpose from most other roads and highways, National Park System road standards must also be unique. Park roads are constructed only where necessary, and only as necessary, to provide access for the protection, use and enjoyment of the natural, historical, cultural and recreational resources which constitute our National Park System. National park roadways, where they exist, are planned for leisurely sightseeing and are located with sensitive concern for the environment and designed with extreme care. They are often narrow, winding, and hilly –but therein may lie their appeal….Thus park roads often an end in themselves, rather than just a means to an end, in contrast to more conventional highway system.

Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management, 1998

Director's Order #28 (DO 28) guides the NPS's management of cultural resources. It states that the stewardship of cultural resources is integral to the mission of the NPS and that:

> The National Park Service, as steward of many of America's most important cultural resources, is charged to preserve them for the enjoyment of present and future generations. Management decisions and activities throughout the National Park System must reflect awareness of the irreplaceable nature of these resources.

Chapter 7 of DO 28 discusses cultural landscape management and the degree of physical change recommended while preserving cultural landscapes:

> Cultural landscape management involves identifying the type and degree of change that can occur while maintaining the historic character of the landscape. The identification and management of an appropriate level of change in a cultural landscape is closely related to its significance. In a landscape significant for its association with a specific style, individual, trend, or event, change may diminish its integrity and needs to be carefully monitored and controlled. In a landscape significant for the pattern of use that has evolved, physical change may be essential to the continuation of the use. In the latter case, the focus should be on perpetuating the use while maintaining the general character and feeling of the historic period(s), rather than on preserving a specific appearance.

Mount Rainier General Management Plan, 2001

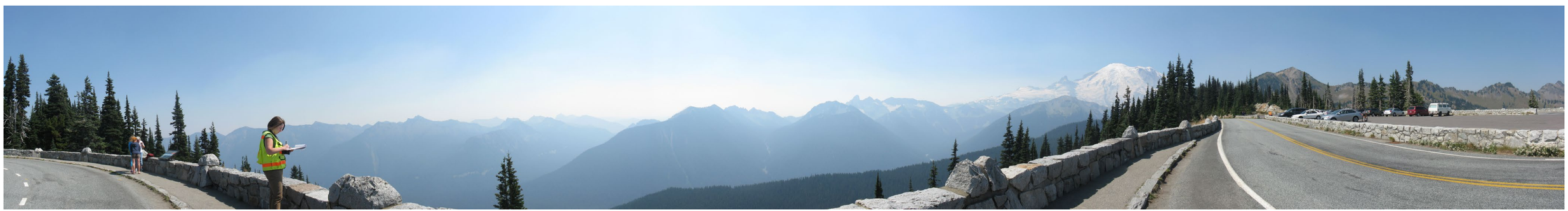
Historic vistas are part of the cultural landscape of Mount Rainier NHLD, as the MORA General Management Plan notes: "This includes the developed areas and road corridors. In the1920s and 1930s the historic road system that winds through the park was intentionally planned to afford fantastic views of the scenery, to limit landscape damage and development, and to allow visitors access to the wondrous areas of the park." In order to protect cultural resources within the park, including cultural landscapes the GMP states: "Design guidelines, based on documentation provided by the 'Cultural Landscape Inventory' and 'Cultural Landscape Report,' will be prepared to provide another tool for effective management of the overall cultural landscape of the National Historic Landmark District."

Mount Rainier National Park Foundation Document, 2014

The MORA Foundation Document recognizes the importance of the park's vistas and scenery conservation. "Majestic mountain scenery and spectacular vistas are abundant…The visual landscape and its components provide a look and feel that is relatively unchanged from the park's early years and contributes to an emotional connection for visitors along with the timelessness of Mount Rainier as a traditional national park." The document identified historic vista restoration as an important issue for the park, noting:

> Historic vistas in the park have become overgrown, obscuring key viewsheds and affecting contributing features of the park's cultural landscape. Restoration of vistas preserves the historic managed landscape, enhances visitor enjoyment, and serves an interpretive function in demonstrating park history. (MORA 2014 20)

Image below:
Panorama from Sunrise Point, including guardwall, Cascade Range, and Mount Rainier





Opposite Image: Historic view of Mount Rainier (No date)

Right Image: Chief Landscape Architect Thomas Chalmers Vint (second from left) and staff looking at master plan for Lassen Volcanic National Park, 1934 *(Image: National Park Service Historic Photography Collection)*

Historical Context

The roads of Mount Rainier National Park were carefully designed to showcase the scenic resources of the park. They are contributing components of the Mount Rainier National Park National Historic Landmark District (NHLD) , and represent an outstanding example of early NPS park planning and the use of naturalistic landscape architecture. Below is an overview of the history of both early park planning and landscape architecture in the NPS and the roads of Mount Rainier.

Early Park Planning

Landscape Architecture within the NPS

On May 13, 1918, the newly formed National Park Service issued a statement of policy to guide internal management. It identified a new title, the landscape engineer, and gave this position the responsibility of managing park design and planning:

> In the construction of roads, trails, buildings, and other improvements, particular attention must be devoted always to the harmonizing of these improvements with the landscape. This is a most important item in our program of development and requires the employment of trained engineers who either possess a knowledge of landscape architecture or have a proper appreciation of the esthetic value of park lands. All improvements will be carried out in accordance with a preconceived plan developed with special reference to the preservation of the landscape (NPS 1918).

Charles P. Punchard, the National Park Service's first landscape engineer, characterized the struggle of the landscape engineer within the parks as a balancing act between the preservation of nature and the development of facilities for the public. He felt that by following an organized plan that was also able to accommodate changes the result would be "harmonious, attractive, well organized, and at the same time practicable and serviceable," and would ensure the preservation of the "spirit of the park and the object for which they were created" (McClellan 1998: 137).

In the 1920s, National Park landscape engineers formed a cohesive style of naturalistic park design. This style espoused the philosophy that landscape should be preserved and that all construction should harmonize with nature. As designers gained experience applying this philosophy to real-world landscape problems and developed aesthetic and practical solutions, the philosophy evolved into a set of principles and practices that would have lasting influence on the character of national parks.

Thomas Chalmers Vint, as head of the National Park Service's new Landscape Division in San Francisco, established the master planning procedures that characterized the National



Park Service during the 1920s and 1930s. By the late 1920s the Landscape Division was involved in all phases of park development. It prepared both the architectural and landscape plans for parks under the direction of the parks superintendents, reviewed concessionaire facility plans, and reviewed road plans and prepared plans for the bridges constructed by the Bureau of Public Roads (BPR, now the Federal Highways Administration). Vint viewed the master plan as analogous to a city plan or regional plan. Park Service master plans also became idealized models of city/regional planning principles; federal landownership allowed for great control over land use, and park developed areas could be designed in great detail. Under Vint the landscape program developed into a unified process of park planning and development that emphasized landscape preservation and design that was blended with the natural setting. Buildings were designed to be subordinate to the landscape through the use of native materials (stone and wood), natural colors (mostly brown), and foundation plantings to blur the lines between the natural environment and the built environment; this architectural style became known as Park Rustic. Road development was a large part of early park planning and they were carefully designed to appear natural. This was achieved through the minimization of cut and fill, designing roads to gently curve to feel more organic, and the use of natural materials for road construction features (such as native stone headwalls, rock walls, and guardwalls). The Going-to-the-Sun Road in Glacier National Park, designed by Hiram Chittenden of the Army Corps of Engineers, is an example of early landscape engineering, and has elements of design very similar to the ones used in Mount Rainier National Park.



Opposite Image: Going-to-the-Sun Road, Glacier National Park, 1932. Note the use of rough stone along the guardwall (Image: National Park Service Historic Photography Collection).

Left Image: Longmire Springs, showing early development by James Longmire, ca. 1890-1906.

Right Image: Visitors driving along Nisqually Road to Paradise, no date. Increasing numbers of visitors to Mount Rainier began to overwhelm existing facilities.



Mount Rainier National Park

Longmire

Mount Rainier became the fifth national park in 1899. Visible from both Puget Sound and the inland Columbia Basin, the volcanic peak has long attracted Native Americans and early European explorers alike. As American settlers arrived in the area in the 1850s, the mountain held great significance for them as well. In the 1870s and 1880s, The Northern Pacific Railroad Company completed lines in the Puget Sound region, spurring the development of Tacoma and Seattle. At the same time, roads and trails associated with mining and logging made the mountains more physically accessible. Mount Rainier served as powerful lure for mountaineers, tourists, and resort entrepreneurs.

In 1883 after a leading successful assent of Mount Rainier, James Longmire found a mineral spring on the banks of the Nisqually. In 1884, Longmire built the first permanent building in what would eventually become the Longmire Developed Area of Mount Rainier National Park. Longmire filed a mineral claim on the site of the springs, and with the help of his family expanded his resort and associated operations over the next decade. The Longmires constructed a wagon road from Ashford, WA to their hotel next to the springs, and a trail up to the subalpine park they called Paradise (now Paradise Developed Area). At the time of James Longmire's death in 1897, Longmire Medical Springs included a two-story hotel and 20 acres of private land with cabins and outbuildings. Longmire and Paradise had become centers of tourism for the region.

In the late 1880s, scenic preservationists began to organize to protect Mount Rainier from increasing levels of tourism and encroaching logging and mining. In 1899, because of the united lobbying efforts of preservationists, local government leaders, and civic boosters, Mount Rainier was designated as a national park.

Early roads in the park

Within the new national park, various plans for a more elaborate road system had been proposed. Assistant Engineer Eugene





Image above: Army Corps of Engineers survey photo from Nisqually Glacier looking south toward Gap Point (now Ricksecker Point), with proposed route for Nisqually Road superimposed. (No date)



Image above: Cover of the 1933 Mount Rainier National Park Master Plan.

Right Image: Civilian Conservation Corps landscaping alongside road in Mount Rainier, 1930s.

Ricksecker of the Army Corps of Engineers compiled the first topographic map of the park in 1904. The map showed Government Road (now Nisqually Road), an improvement on the old Longmire Road with a proposed segment extending past Paradise to Alta Vista and then all the way to the summit. In describing the design of Government Road, Ricksecker explained: "The intention is to generally follow the graceful curves of the natural surface of the ground…the traveler will thus be kept in a keen state of expectancy as to the new pleasures held in store at the next turn" (quoted in Catton 1996: 119).

Army Corps Engineer Hiram Chittenden is the person credited with first proposing the 'Round-the-Mountain' road, which recommended connecting all four park entrances together in a loop. This plan was similar to the Grand Loop road that Chittenden had recently overseen at Yellowstone. The goal of the road was to maximize the ability to drive (either by carriage or early motor vehicle) around the park, allowing visitors to see as much as possible of the park from the road. In 1913 preliminary surveys were made for a complete circuit road which was to circumnavigate the mountain in an 80 to 100- miles loop below the glacier line. Although this road was never built the 'Round-the-Mountain' plan remained influential.

1920s Master Plan

In the mid-1920s Mount Rainier was undergoing its most intense period of development and this is reflected in the ambitious developmental outline. Mount Rainier also had a diverse group of local park advocates who shaped the planning process. Earlier controversies between park advocates and park leadership over balancing conservation and increasing visitor access in the Paradise scenic loop and Stevens Canyon Highway had forced Horace Albright to reconsider Park Service planning policies and procedures. The earlier 'Round-the-Mountain' plan represented an increasingly anachronistic model for the park's master plan. Rejecting that model was indicative of a broad reassessment of the goals of national park planning, placing a greater emphasis on scenic preservation and controlling visitor impact on the park than upon increasing access. Park Superintendent O.A. Tomlinson and park Landscape Engineer E.A. Davidson, who had trained under Vint, were also important factors in the planning process. Vint especially praised Davidson saying he had a "unique sense of the fitness of things man-made, and the necessity of sublimating them to the end of preserving great scenic areas in their natural state" (NHLD 1997: 99). Although other national parks also underwent extensive development during this time, Mount Rainier National Park had relatively little earlier development, and most of the facilities built during this period are extant, making Mount Rainer the most complete example of 1920s and 1930s park master planning.

CCC Efforts 1933-1941

Although planned in the late 1920s much of the program of park development was completed in the 1930s through New Deal programs. At the peak of the Civilian Conservation Corps' (CCC) involvement in the park's development there were six camps located in the park with two residential landscape architects working alongside E.A. Davidson directing their work. The CCC's main work in the park included landscape naturalization, roadside cleanup, erosion control, trail construction, campground improvements, telephone and power line maintenance, forest fire protection, and blister rust control. In addition those primary projects the CCC also built structures within the park including



Right Image: Opening of Stevens Canyon Road on September 4, 1957.

comfort stations, trail shelters, storage facilities, and the Longmire residential cabins. The CCC spent the least amount of time on building construction, yet this remains their most potent legacy at Mount Rainier. The park road system was mostly complete at this point. At this time the decision was made to not connect Westside Road and Mowich Roads, leaving Westside Road as a long spur road.

Mission 66

Mission 66 was the National Park Service's ten-year long development program, conceived by Director Conrad Wirth. The Mission 66 plan for Mount Rainier called for the expenditure of just over $4 million (about 40% of the total) on road construction (Cattan 1996: 499). The main projects completed under Mission 66 in the park included the completion of Stevens Canyon Road, construction of a winter access road for Paradise (now known as Paradise Loop Road), and improvements on Westside and Mowich Lake roads. The construction of Paradise Loop Road changed the circulation on Valley Road, turning it into a one-way away from Paradise to Narada Falls. This change in the circulation pattern meant that many of the views on Valley Road that were originally designed to capture scenes of Paradise and Mount Rainier on the approach to Paradise, while extant, are no longer readily visible by travelling in the downhill direction by car. Mission 66 represented the final spate of road-building within the park.



NHLD

Almost all of Mount Rainier's roads, developed areas, the Wonderland Trail, and most of its buildings comprise the Mount Rainier National Historic Landmark District (NHLD). National Historic Landmarks are nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States. To be classified as a landmark is the highest designation of preservation given to a historic buildings, site, structure, object, or district.

The Mount Rainier NHLD is significant as one of the most intact and outstanding examples of 1920s and 1930s NPS master planning as well as for its naturalistic landscape architecture. The period of significance of this district extends from 1904 when the first federally sponsored road construction on Nisqually Road began to the delayed completion of Stevens Canyon Road in 1957.



Mount Rainier National Park
Vista Management Plan

Part One

Methodology and Key Definitions

Opposite Image: Photo of Mount Rainier over Reflection Lakes from Stevens Canyon Road.



Methodology

This document was created during the summer of 2015 by a team of three interns for the National Council for Preservation Education, Miranda Hawkes, Amber Piona, and Jennifer Stromgberg, under the direction of Mount Rainier National Park's historical landscape architect, Saylor Moss.

Fieldwork was conducted from July to September 2015. For each road the team visited and documented every contributing historic view identified in the following documents: Stevens Canyon Highway Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) (2005), East Side Highway CLI (2005), Mather Memorial Parkway CLI (2004) and Yakima Park Highway CLI (2005), and the previous Nisqually Road Vista Management Plan (2002). The team also conducted research on the history of the roads within the park, and reviewed historical photographs to compare with existing views.

Additionally the team visited every pullout that was listed as contributing to the Mount Rainier National Park National Historic Landmark District (1997) and made a determination as to whether a significant view existed. Those that were determined to have views were documented. The team visited 193 pullouts and determined 93 of those to have historic views; 30 travel lanes were visited and documented. A total of 123 views were documented. These views were analyzed and treatment recommendations were made.

Field documentation consisted of: recording view directions, view apertures (fields of vision in which scenic resources exist), and vegetation treatment areas in ArcCollector for the iPad; taking GPS coordinates where possible; writing treatment recommendations (paying attention to potential natural resource concerns and safety hazards); and taking digital photographs (including panoramas). Treatment areas were added to photos using Adobe Illustrator CS5, and the report was compiled in Adobe InDesign CS6.

Document Structure

This document is organized by road, starting with Nisqually and moving counter-clockwise through the park to Stevens Canyon, then East Side, Mather Memorial, and Yakima Park. Each road section has a short history of the road, an overview map of the contributing views, and documentation for each view.

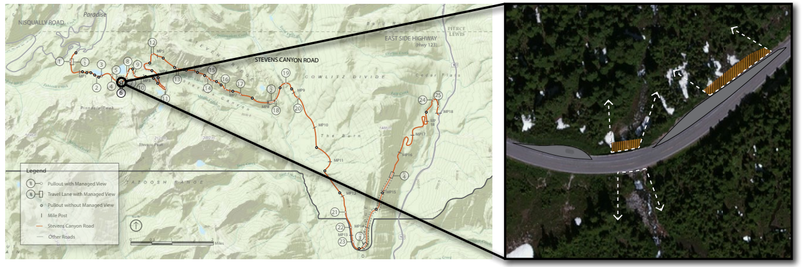
View documentation consists of information on the location of the view (either a pullout or a travel lane), an aerial map showing the view aperture and treatment area, a description of the existing views, written treatment recommendations, and photo documentation of the view with an overlay representing the recommended treatment. Where possible, historic photos have been included to illustrate the historic views. A sample spread to illustrate the organization of the document can be found on the next page.

Opposite Image: View of Narada Falls from Narada Overlook.

Sample Spread

How to Use this Document

This page uses a sample spread from Stevens Canyon Road to illustrate the components of each documented view. It is intended to orient the reader to the overall organization of each view management spread.



Pullout 6: Sunbeam Creek

MP 2.0

Contributing

This historic pullout is located just east of Sunbeam Creek. This historic view includes the pullout and the bridge spanning Sunbeam Creek.

Major Views

The major views from the creek is a south-facing mid-angle view up Sunbeam Creek, a north-facing, low-angle view of Sunbeam Creek and Louise Lake, and a high-angle framed view of Mount Rainier. From the pullout there is a northwest high-angle view of Mount Rainier and a low-angle view of Louise Lake.

116 Mount Rainier National Park Vista Management Plan

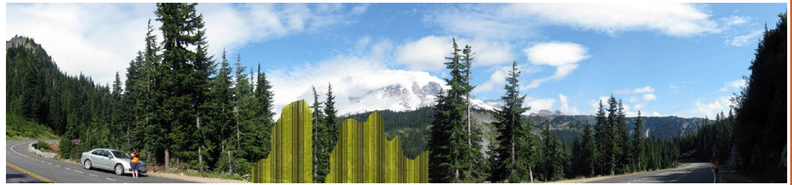
MP (Mile Point) refers to the mileage from the beginning of the road to the view (specified in each road's cover spread). East Side Road and Mather Memorial Parkway have their own mile markers which start outside the park; the road map has those numbers marked in gray.

Contributing Status refers to the physical pullout or travel lane, not the view. All views included in this document are historic and are considered contributing views to the Mount Rainier National Park National Historic Landmark District. Alterations to some pullouts have rendered the pullouts themselves as non-contributing.

This text indicates where the view is located and the condition of the views (good condition, partially obscured, obscured).

Views are listed as pullout, travel lane views, and typical.
Pullout views are stationary views visible while standing either in the pullout itself, or at associated viewing places such as viewing platforms, overlooks, and sidewalks along a guardwall or bridge.
Travel lane views are views designed to be seen from a moving vehicle on the road.
Typical. Typical treatment zones have general recommendations for areas that have similar views and management actions. East Side Highway contains several typical treatments.

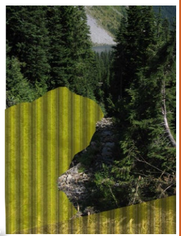
Major Views
This text describes the direction of the view, the type of view (filtered or framed), the angle of the view (high or low) and the view object.



Contemporary view
NW from Stevens
Canyon Road



Contemporary view
S from Sunbeam Creek
Bridge



Contemporary view
N from Sunbeam Creek
Bridge

Management Action

The south-facing view of Sunbeam Creek is self-maintaining. North of Sunbeam Creek Bridge, within 10 years thin alder and small conifers as necessary to maintain view. After initial treatment, revisit every 10 years to maintain existing views.

From pullout, within 10 years thin small conifers to maintain low-angle view of Lake Louise and high-angle view of Mount Rainier. After initial treatment, revisit every 10 years to maintain existing views.

Pullout 6: Sunbeam Creek Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
6 - Sunbeam Creek Bridge South	2.00	Pullout	Contributing	Sunbeam Creek	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	10 years	10 years. View up creek is self-maintaining.
6 - Sunbeam Creek Bridge North	2.00	Pullout	Contributing	Sunbeam Creek Louise Lake Mount Rainier	N/A	Thin alders and young conifers	Medium	Lop and scatter	10 years	10 years. Maintain as present condition as illustrated in contemporary photos.
6 - Sunbeam Creek Pullout	2.00	Pullout	Contributing	Louise Lake Mount Rainier	N/A	Thin young conifers	Medium	Lop and scatter	10 years	10 years. Maintain filtered view of Louise Lake.

National Park Service 117

Stevens Canyon Rd | View Assessment and Management Recommendations

Management Action
This text describes when treatment should occur, what kind (thinning or removal), and how often. See following page for in-depth explanation of treatment methods.

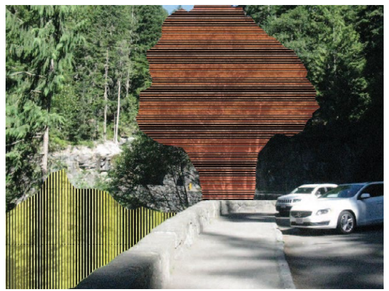
Treatment Photo Legend
Red - Clear
Yellow - Selective thinning
(Treatment methods explained on the following pages)

Treatment Summary - this is an excerpt from the Treatment Summary Matrices Section at the end of this document, and summarizes recommendations for each view, and includes the following metrics:
Width cut: a description of what needs removal and where. Self-maintaining views do not need maintenance.
Width thin: a description of what needs thinning and where. Self-maintaining views do not need maintenance.
Max Tree Size to Clear: categories used include sapling, small, medium, and large. The forthcoming Environmental Assessment will outline what dimensions of trees can be removed.
Disposal: Methods include lop and scatter (removing the branches and scattering them while allowing the felled trunk to lie; cut ends are directed away from roadways and trails) and removal (taking the felled tree to a disposal site).

Treatment Types and Terminology

This spread illustrates the various types of treatment recommendations made in this document, as well as relevant terminology regarding view types. All vista clearing activity shall be undertaken with the supervision of the park historical landscape architect.

Sample Vegetation Treatment Recommendation



= Clear Vegetation

= Selectively Thin Vegetation

Above is an example of a typical treatment photo for a pullout. In this example, there are areas of vegetation that need to be ***cleared*** (illustrated in a horizontal, red-and-black hatch) and areas that need to be ***selectively thinned*** (illustrated in a vertical, yellow-and-black hatch). The definitions of each of these treatment types can be found at right.

Typical Untreated Pullout



Above is a simplification of a generic, overgrown pullout. To the right are illustrations of typical treatment recommendations and methods. Due to the unique character of the views within Mount Rainier National Park, all vista clearing shall be done under the direct supervision of the park historical landscape architect. An Environmental Assessment will supplement this plan to help guide vegetation removal.

Filtered View



Filtered views provide access to scenic resources without clearing all the vegetation. They retain some trees between the viewer and the view object, and lack a clearly defined start or end point. Filtered views are frequently achieved through selective thinning.

Selective thinning is a vista clearing technique in which some smaller trees are removed to open up a filtered view. Historical landscape architect should be on site to select trees for thinning. The Environmental Assessment will address natural resource concerns and guide the thinning of vegetation.

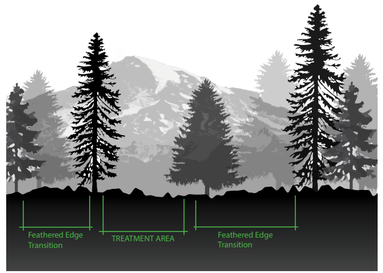
Framed View



Framed views have a defined view boundary in which trees and landforms create frames (sides or edges) on either side of the view focal point. This term describes the way that trees and/or landforms frame views to make them clearer and more distinct. Framed views are typically achieved through clearing.

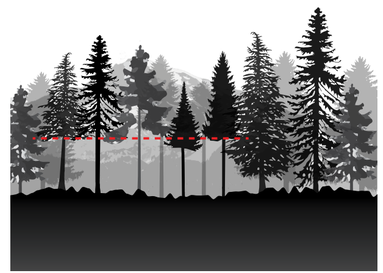
Clearing is a technique that removes all woody vegetation within a treatment area a specified distance from the road or pullout edge. The Environmental Assessment will address natural resource concerns and guide the removal of vegetation.

Feathered Edge



Feathering is a vista clearing technique that leaves the surroundings appearing natural and not manicured. This is done by making the surrounding vegetation edge transition look gradual and random to the extent possible. Feathering guidelines recommend that the horizontal edge of the clearing should be naturalistic, undulating, and not straight. The vertical transition should not be a consistent angle from the ground to the canopy, and should contain an occasional larger tree or gap. **Feathered edging should be done for all treatments in this document that recommend thinning or clearing.**

Limbed Up Vegetation



Limbing up is a vista clearing technique in which branches below a certain height (marked with a red dashed line on treatment photos) are to be removed in order to open up a view without removing trees. A few branches should be left slightly below the line and others removed slightly above it to retain a naturalistic look. This technique is generally used to open up low or mid-angle views.

View Windows



Window views are a series of framed views along a treatment area. They are intended to provide intermittent views toward a scenic area, rather than a continuous clear view. Windows are common treatment prescriptions for travel lane views - where clearing views throughout would lead to excessive vegetation removal - as well as for areas with sequential or focused views, and areas where natural resource concerns prevent more general vegetation removal.

Disposal Methods

Vegetation that has been cleared for vista maintenance shall be disposed of in methods consistent with park maintenance practices and ecological sensitivity. The associated Environmental Assessment will provide further prescriptions for vegetation disposal; however, this document prescribes the following means of disposal for felled vegetation:

Lop and scatter is a disposal method where branches are removed from a felled tree and scattered around the forest floor. The cut edges should be not be visible from the road edge.

Removal is a disposal method in which the woody material is removed and taken to a disposal site.

Types of Views

Documented views are illustrated in road maps for each of the five documented park roads. As illustrated in this map, views and pullouts are classified in two categories - managed and unmanaged.

Managed views are views that have treatment recommendations; this includes views that have been identified as self-maintaining. Views can be from travel lanes or pullouts that are contributing or non-contributing to the NHLD (see p. 16 for definitions). They are marked with numbers or letters on the treatment maps. See example on right.

Unmanaged views are those from pullouts that are do not have treatment recommendations. These are marked with small gray circles on the treatment maps. See example on right.

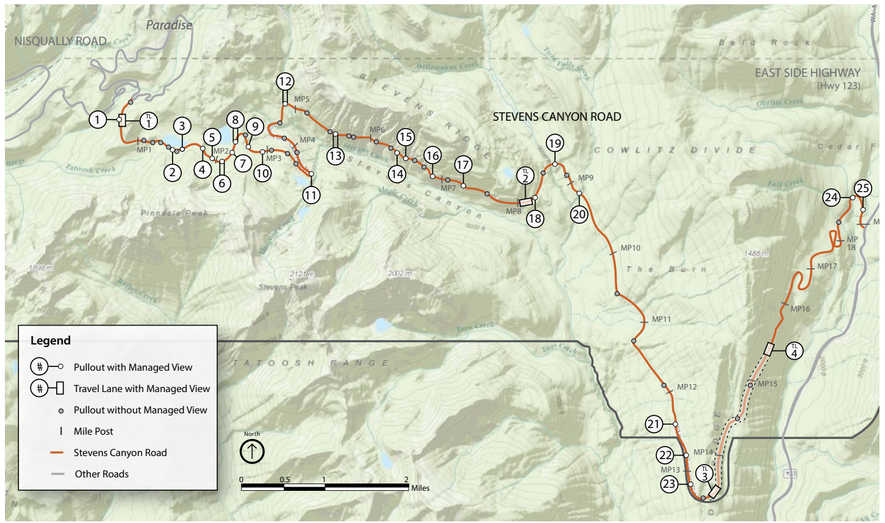


Image above: Map of Stevens Canyon Road. Illustrates the different depictions for managed vs. unmanaged views.



Part Two

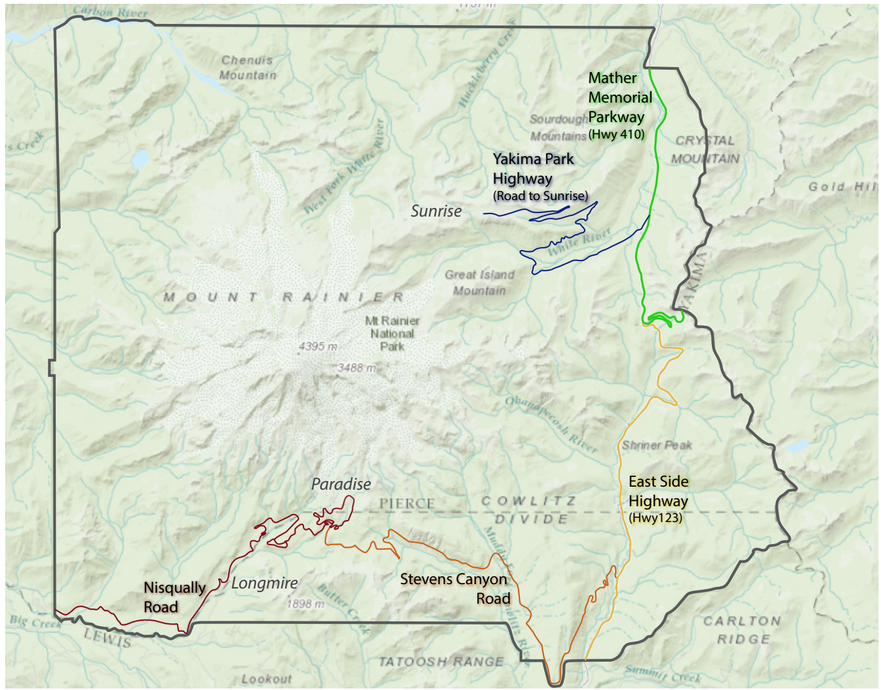
Management Recommendations

Opposite Image: Photo of the Tatoosh Range from Paradise Area



Roads of Mount Rainier

Originally intended as a series of loop roads encircling Mount Rainier, the park's road system is composed of five major roads: Nisqually Road, Steven's Canyon Road, East Side Highway, Mather Memorial Highway, and Yakima Park Highway, as shown in the map below. Documentation in this Vista Management Plan is subdivided by road segment for management recommendations. Colored sidebars on the right edge of each spread coordinate with the road colors in the map below.



Right Image: Map illustrating the roads in Mount Rainier National Park for which management prescriptions are assigned.

Opposite Image: Mount Rainier from Mather Memorial Overlook

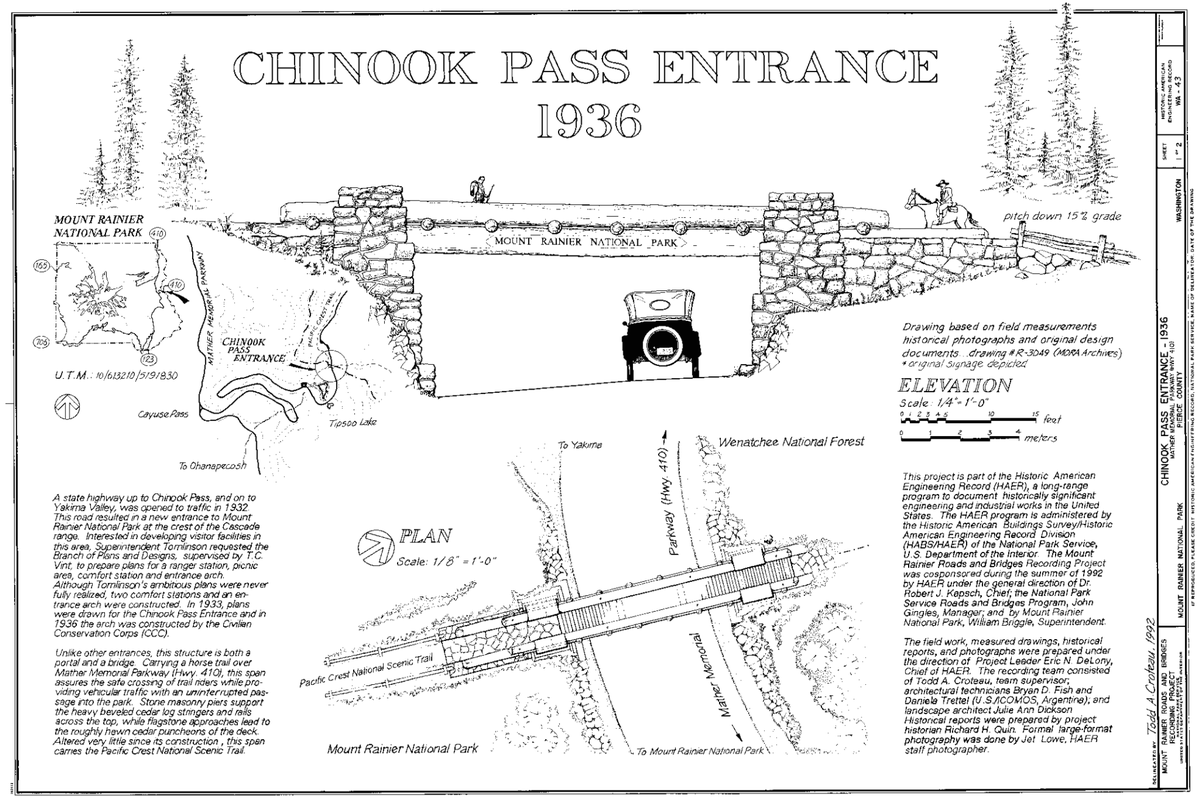
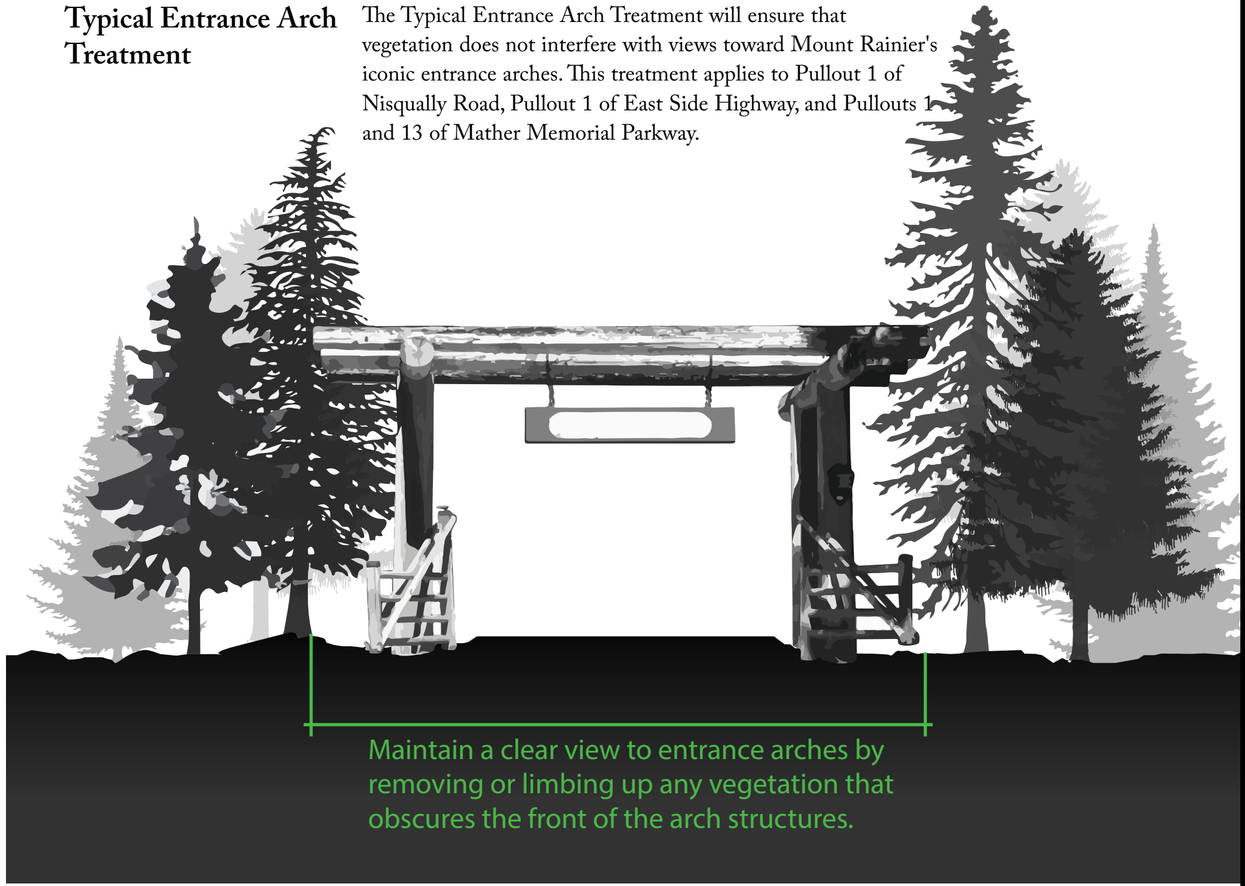


Image Above: HAER documentation drawings of the Chinook Entrance Arch.

Typical Entrance Arch Treatment

The Typical Entrance Arch Treatment will ensure that vegetation does not interfere with views toward Mount Rainier's iconic entrance arches. This treatment applies to Pullout 1 of Nisqually Road, Pullout 1 of East Side Highway, and Pullouts 1 and 13 of Mather Memorial Parkway.





Contemporary Photo of Mount Rainier from Glacier View Pullout

Nisqually Road

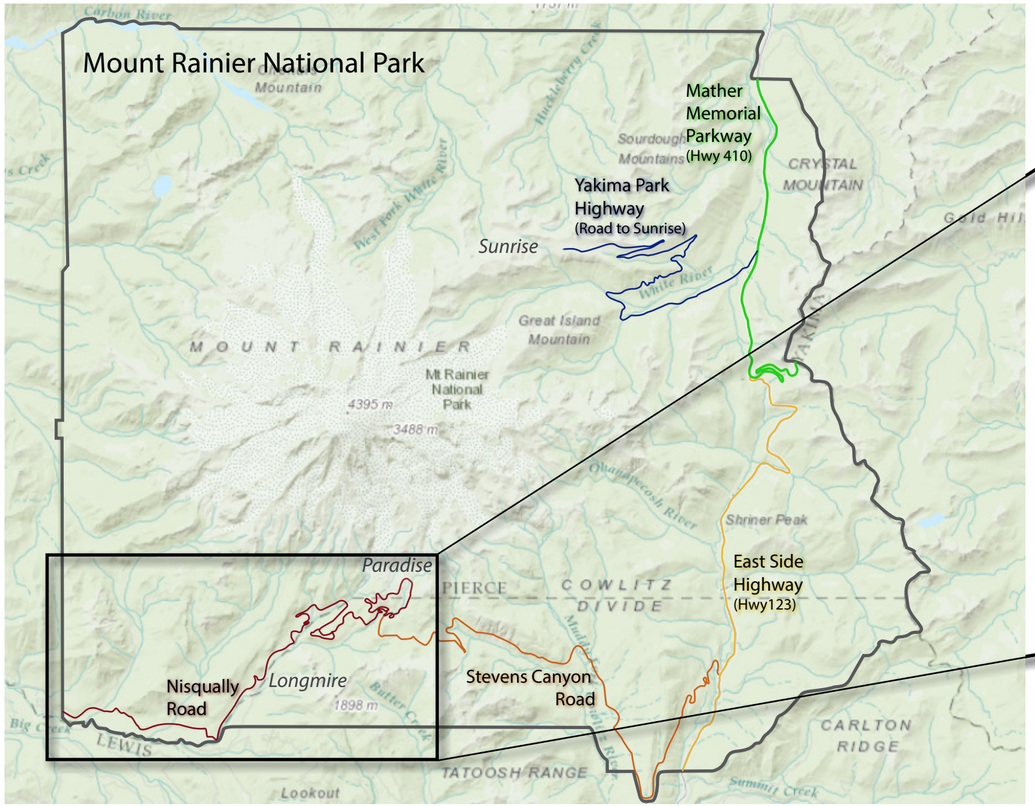
Mount Rainier National Park
Vista Management Plan

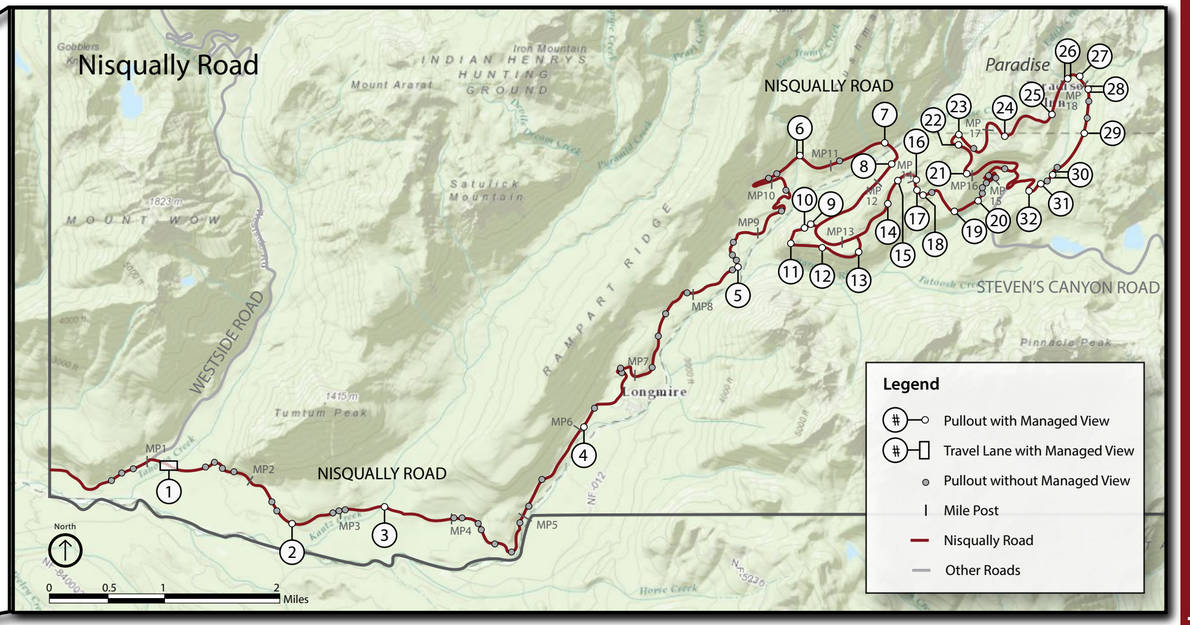
View Assessment and Management Recommendations
Nisqually Entrance to Paradise Inn, including Valley Road

Mileage begins at the center of Nisqually Entrance Arch

The road from the Nisqually Entrance Station to Paradise (Nisqually Road) was the first road constructed in Mount Rainier National Park. Completed under the supervision of the US Army Corps of Engineers from 1904 to 1915, and loosely sited upon the old Longmire Road, Nisqually Road was designed to maximize views of a diverse array of scenery, "including glaciers, rock formations, waterfalls, rivers, valleys, a range of vegetation types, and … Mt. Rainier itself. Views were designed as part of the sequential experience of the road, becoming wider and more dramatic with the climb, and culminating at the meadows of Paradise" (NPS 2004, Part 3b, 15). The Nisqually road provides access to several iconic scenic resources of Mount Rainier National Park, notably Christine Falls, Narada Falls, and Ricksecker Point, as well as several overlook points that provide sweeping views of Mount Rainier (Quin 1994, 107). Nisqually Road was a significant feat of engineering, and was the first road in the nation to reach a glacier (NPS 2004, Part 2a, 1). It is one of the few stretches of road in Mount Rainier National Park that is maintained during the winter months, providing year-round visitor access to Paradise. The road's design harmonizes with its surroundings, harnessing gentle inclines and circuitous routes to capture a wide array of scenery.

In addition to providing significant access to scenic resources, the Nisqually Road is a striking example of early park landscape planning. The roadways and associated structures exemplify naturalistic landscape architecture design and rustic architecture, which are emblematic of the road's period of significance from 1925 to 1941. Many elements of the design rely upon indigenous rock, lumber, and native plants in their implementation. These materials create the impression that the park architecture and landscape architecture evolved naturally from the landscape, and complement the scenic beauty of their surroundings. Due to its early construction and carefully considered aesthetic, Nisqually Road served as a model for future road design within Mount Rainier National Park.



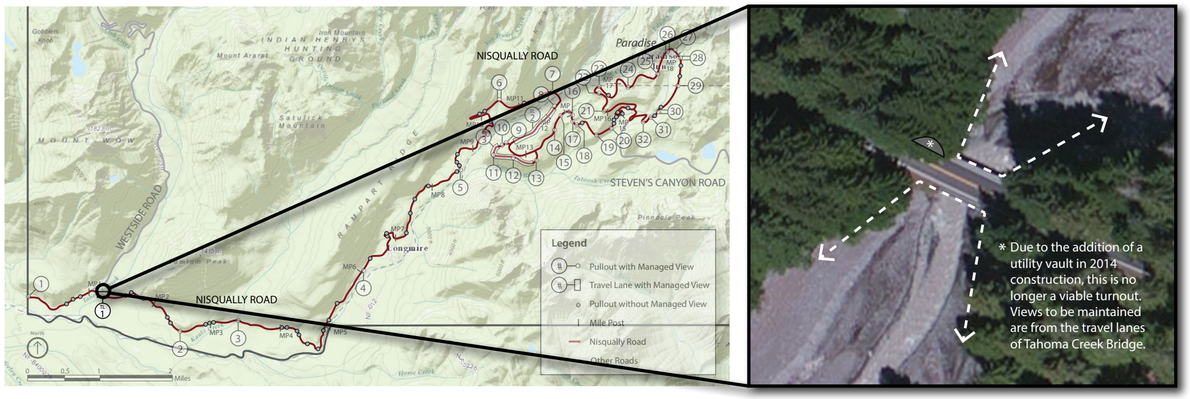


List of Pullouts and Travel Lane Segments with Views to be Managed

Number	Name	MP	Page Number
1	Entrance Arch**	0.0	27
TL 1	Tahoma Creek	1.1	32
2	Tum Tum Vista	2.3	34
3	Kautz Creek	3.3	36
4	(Unnamed)	6.0	38
5	Carter Falls	8.4	40
6	Christine Falls	10.5	42
7	Nahunta Falls	11.3	44
8	Glacier Hill- Chain Up	11.6	46
TL 2	Glacier Hill	11.7 - 12.5	48
9	Lower Miller Cutoff	12.5	50
10	(Unnamed)	12.6	52
TL 3	Ricksecker Loop Road	12.6 - 13.3	54
11	Ricksecker Point	12.8	56
12	(Unnamed)	13.0	58
13	Upper Miller Cutoff	13.4	60
14	(Unnamed, below Canyon Rim)	13.3	62
15	Canyon Rim View	13.6	64

Number	Name	MP	Page Number
16	Frog Heaven	13.8	66
17	Frog Heaven II	13.9	68
18	Frog Heaven III	13.9	70
19	Oh My! Point	14.4	72
20	Narada Falls	14.5	74
21	(Unnamed)	15.8	76
22	(Unnamed)	16.2	78
23	Glacier View	16.3	80
24	(Unnamed, below Jackson vc)	17.1	82
25	(Unnamed, below Paradise Inn)	17.6	84
26	Edith Creek	17.9 - 18.0	86
27	(Unnamed)	18.1	88
28	Fourth Crossing	18.2	90
29	(Unnamed)	18.4	92
30	(Unnamed)	19.1	94
31	(Unnamed)	19.3	96
32	(Unnamed)	19.4	98

****Note: Pullout 1 (Entrance Arch) is a typical management recommendation; reference page 27.**



Travel Lane 1: Tahoma Creek

MP 1.1
Contributing

This travel lane view provides views up and down Tahoma Creek, allowing for glimpses of the riparian lowland forest. Electrical vaults have been installed within the former historic pullouts on either side of the creek.

Major Views

From the Tahoma Creek Bridge the major views are northeast-facing and southeast-facing low-angle views of Tahoma Creek. Due to the nature of the creek bed, view corridors will be self-maintaining.



Contemporary view
NE from Tahoma Creek
Bridge



Contemporary view
SW from Tahoma Creek
Bridge

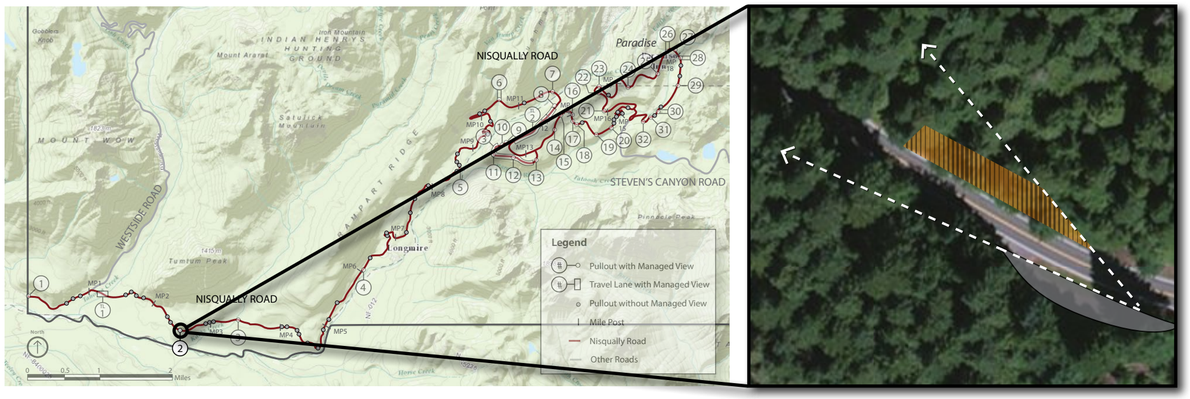
Management Action

No management action is required for the northeast-facing view at this time. Revisit every 25 years and maintain view as shown in contemporary photos. Additionally, after a significant high water event, this view should be re-evaluated to monitor future alder growth.

No management action is required for the southeast-facing view at this time. Revisit every 25 years and maintain view as shown in contemporary photos. Additionally, after a significant high water event, this view should be re-evaluated to monitor future alder growth.

Travel Lane 1: Tahoma Creek Treatment Summary

Location (Name and Number)	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 1 - Tahoma Creek	1.10	Travel Lane	Contributing	Tahoma Creek	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	N/A	25 years. ensure vegetation has not changed or after significant high water event



Pullout 2: Tum Tum Vista

MP 2.3
Contributing

Tum Tum Vista provides a historic framed view of Tum Tum Peak. The view of Tum Tum Peak, while visible from the pullout, is not visible to a traveler heading into the park from the Nisqually entrance. This differs from the majority of the historic designed pullouts in the park which have views which are visible from a moving vehicle, serving as a way to encourage visitors to use the pullout. This turnout is used by the natural and cultural resource division as a place to gather information on peregrine falcons and mountain goats.

Major Views

Pullout has a high-angle, northwest-facing view of Tum Tum Peak.



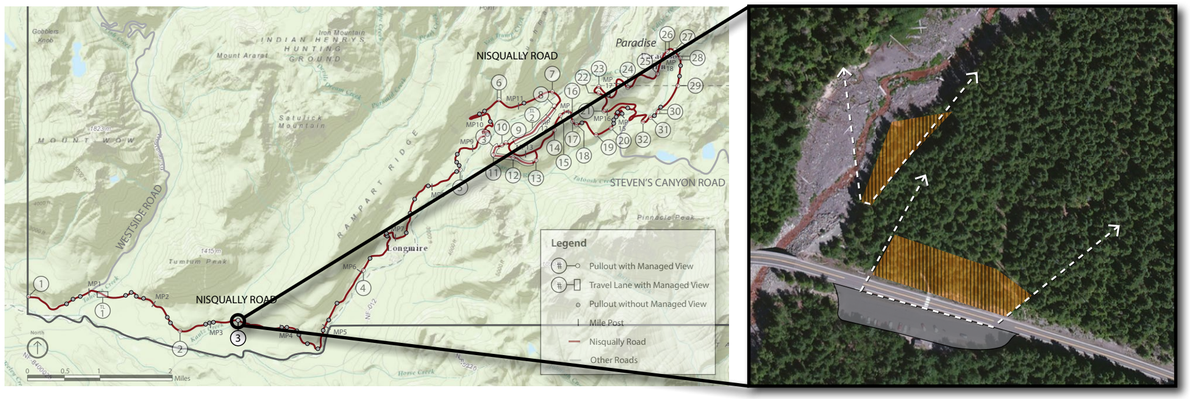
Contemporary view
WNW from Tum Tum
Peak Pullout

Management Action

Within 10 years, remove conifers across from the pullout and selectively thin conifers west of the pullout along the north side of the road to maintain existing view. After initial treatment, revisit every 10 years to maintain views.

Pullout 2: Tum Tum Peak Treatment Summary

Location (Name and Number)	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
2 - Tum Tum Vista	2.30	Pullout	Contributing	Tum Tum Ridge	100 feet linear along N edge as indicated on map	Selectively thin conifers W of the turnout along the N side of the road	Medium	Lop and scatter	10 years	10 years. Watch trees along N edge of the road to ensure view is not blocked.



Pullout 3: Kautz Creek

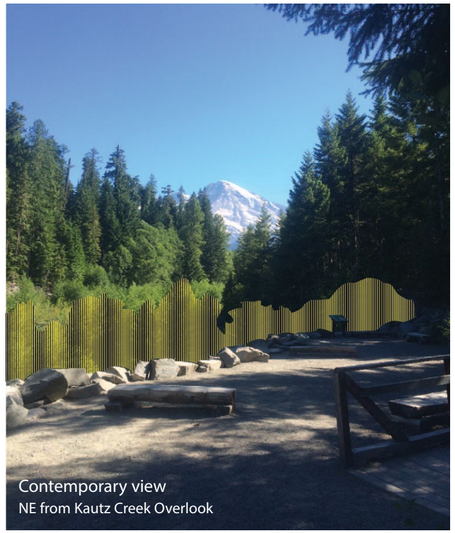
MP 3.3

Non-Contributing

This large non-historic interpretive pullout is located next to the east bank of Kautz Creek and provides the first view of Mount Rainier on Nisqually Road. In addition to the picnic area and comfort station there is a short ADA-accessible trail that interprets the 1947 flood. The trail ends at an overlook just north of Kautz Creek Bridge. A social trail connects the bridge to the overlook.

Major Views

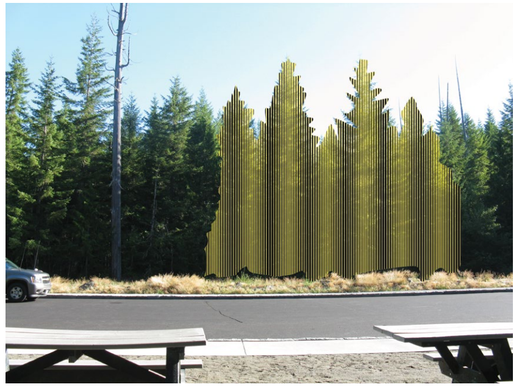
The overlook at the end of the interpretive trail provides a north-facing high-angle view of Mount Rainier and a low-angle view of Kautz Creek. As recently as the 1980s, trees along the north side of the road were thinned to open the view of Mount Rainier from the pullout. Since that time, it has become almost completely obscured by conifers (Nisqually Road Vista Management Plan 2002).



Contemporary view
NE from Kautz Creek Overlook

Management Action

From the overlook, within 3 to 5 years thin alders on west bank to maintain view of Mount Rainier. After initial treatment, revisit every 10 years and after significant high water events to monitor future alder growth, removing alders that threaten to obscure views.

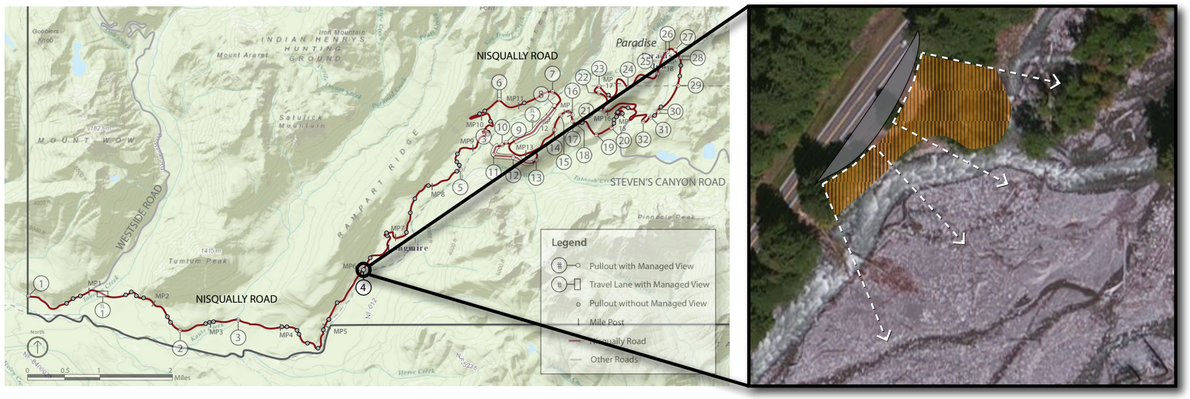


Contemporary view
NE from Kautz Creek Comfort Station

To reopen the view from the picnic area, thin conifers on north side of the road to reopen filtered view of Mount Rainier. After initial treatment, revisit every 10 years to maintain views.

Pullout 3: Kautz Creek Treatment Summary

Location (Name and Number)	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
3 - Kautz Creek Pullout	3.30	Pullout	Non-Contributing	Mount Rainier	N/A	Thin on N edge of road to reveal Mount Rainier	Small	Remove	Immediate	10 years, View is currently totally obscured from picnic area
3 - Kautz Creek Overlook	3.30	Pullout	Non-Contributing	Mount Rainier	Flush cut alders along bank to maintain current view of Mount Rainier	N/A	Small	Remove	3 to 5 years	5 years. Remove alders if they begin to encroach upon views



Pullout 4

MP 6.0

Non-Contributing

This non-historic pullout is on the southeast side of the road west of Longmire. It provides a view of the Nisqually River.

Major Views

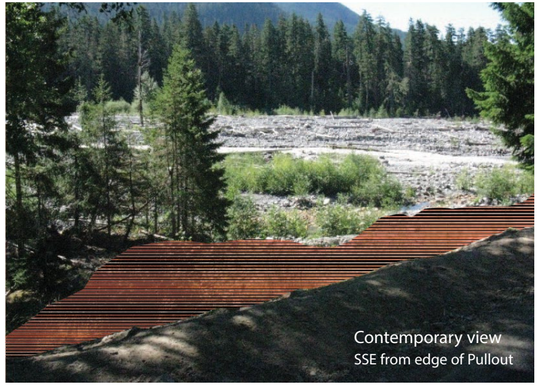
Pullout has a low-angle, southeast facing view of Nisqually River and a high-angle view of Tatoosh Range. The low-angle view is being encroached upon by alders.



Contemporary view
SE from Nisqually Road

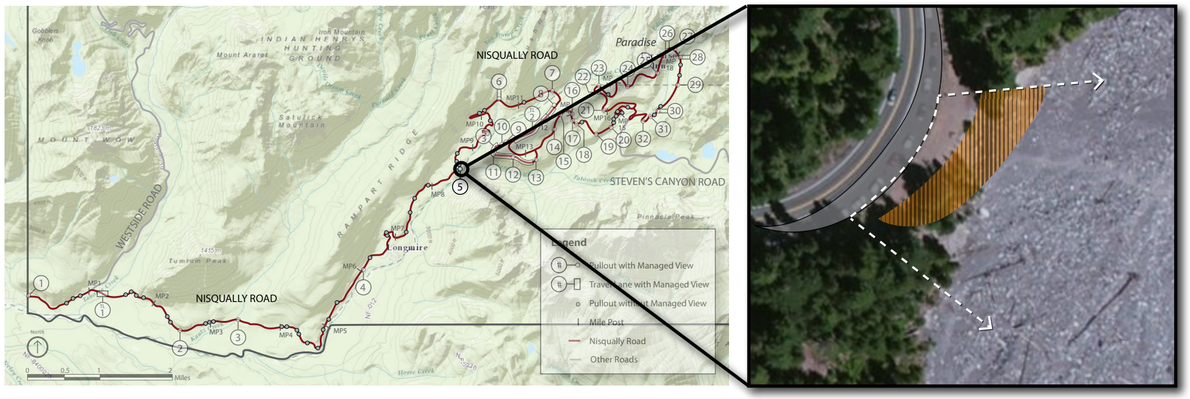
Management Action

In 3 to 5 years flushcut alders on fill slope within 30 feet of the outside edge of the pullout to maintain views of Nisqually River and the Tatoosh Range. After initial treatment, revisit every 5 to 10 years to maintain views.



Pullout 4 Treatment Summary

Location (Name and Number)	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
4 - Unnamed	6.00	Pullout	Non-Contributing	Nisqually River	Flush cut alders on fill slope within 30 feet of outside edge of pullout	N/A	Small	Lop and scatter	3 to 5 years	5 years. Remove alders if they begin to encroach upon views



Pullout 5: Carter Falls

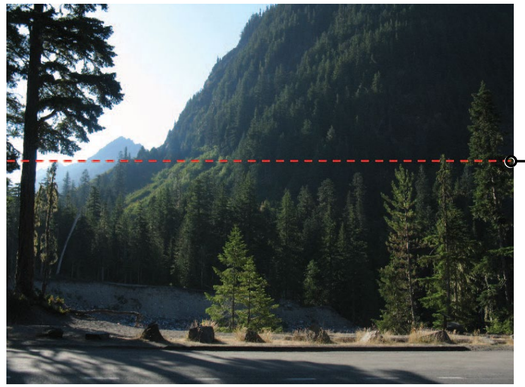
MP 8.5

Contributing

Carter Falls pullout is located on the outside of a curve adjacent to the Nisqually River near Cougar Rock campground. The Wonderland Trail and Carter Falls Trail are accessible from this pullout.

Major Views

Carter Falls pullout has a low-angle south-facing view of the Nisqually River and a high-angle south-facing view of Eagle Peak.



Height to which trees should be limbed as they mature

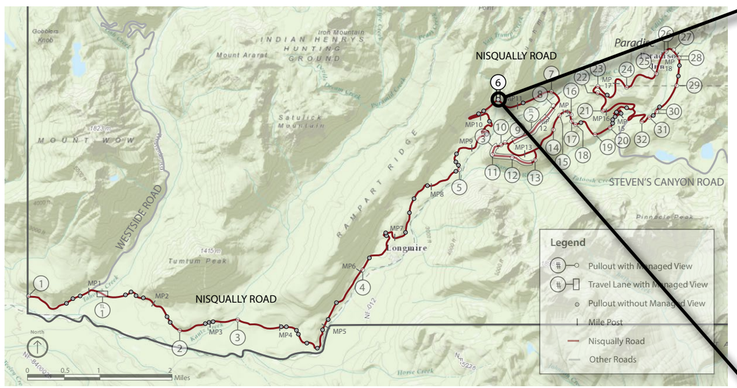
Contemporary view
E from Nisqually Road

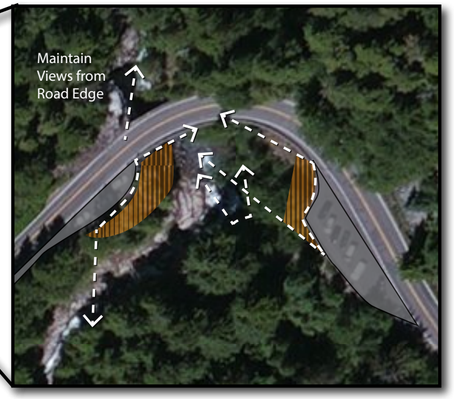
Management Action

In 10 years, limb up trees to maintain low-angle view of the river. After initial treatment, revisit every 10 years to maintain views.

Pullout 5: Carter Falls Treatment Summary

Location (Name and Number)	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
5 - Carter Falls	8.40	Pullout	Contributing	Nisqually River	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	10 years	10 years. Keep an eye on young alders at the base of the slope to ensure they do not block view





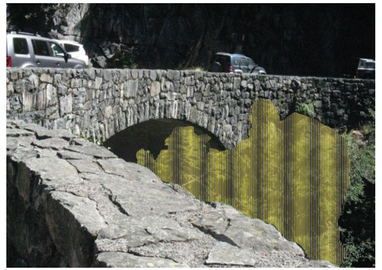
Pullout 6: Christine Falls

MP 10.5-10.6
Contributing

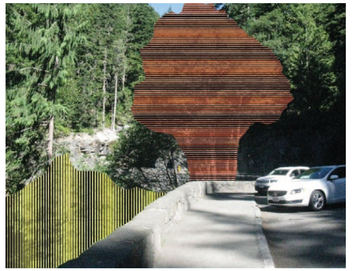
Christine Falls consists of two pullouts east and west of Christine Falls Bridge as well a short trail with a viewing area which looks north at the falls, the bridge, and Van Trump Creek canyon. Conditions of the pullout are generally good, although alders have begun to obscure the bridge and the falls from the viewing area.

Major Views

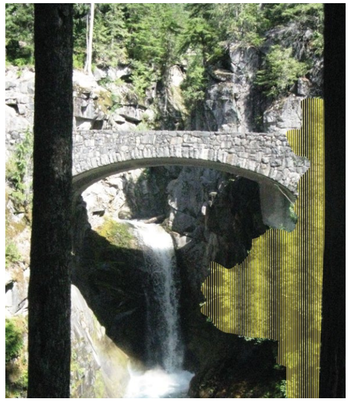
There are two views from Christine Falls Bridge, a mid-angle north-facing view of Christine Falls and a low-angle south-facing view of Van Trump Creek. From the west pullout there is a high-angle south-facing view of Eagle Peak. From the viewing area and east pullout there are mid-angle views of Van trump Creek, Christine Falls and Christine Falls Bridge.



Contemporary view
NNE from upper parking



Contemporary view
NW from lower parking



Contemporary view
N from trail overlook

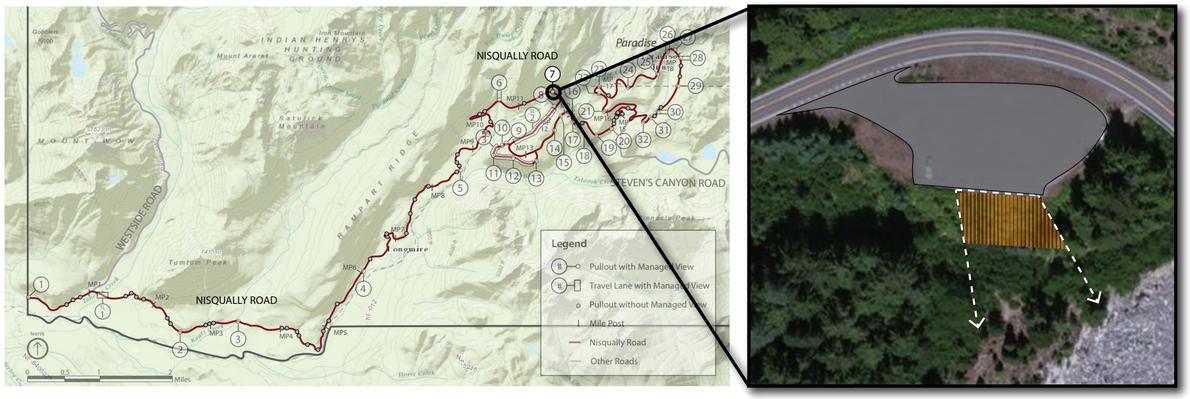
Management Action

Views from the west pullout to are self-maintaining. Revisit every 10 years, watch woody vegetation between the pullout and the bridge, and remove if it begins to encroach upon views of the bridge.

Remove alders at the top of the slope near the east pullout to open the view to the bridge and falls; selectively thin below the guardwall. This will also restore views from the viewing area. After initial treatment, revisit every 10 years and remove alders if they begin to encroach on views.

Pullout 6: Christine Falls Treatment Summary

Location (Name and Number)	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
6 - Christine Falls West Pullout	10.50	Pullout	Contributing	Christine Falls Eagle Peak	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	10 years	10 years. Watch woody vegetation between pullout and bridge and remove if it encroaches upon view of bridge
6 - Christine Falls East Pullout	10.60	Pullout	Contributing	Christine Falls	Cut alders near Van Trump Creek to open N views from pullout	Selectively thin below guardwall	Small	Remove due to steep slopes	Immediate	10 years
6 - Christine Falls Viewing Area	10.60	Pullout	Contributing	Christine Falls	Cut alders near Van Trump Creek to open N view from viewing area	Selectively thin below guardwall	Small	Remove due to steep slopes	Immediate	10 years



Pullout 7: Nahunta Falls Chain-up Area

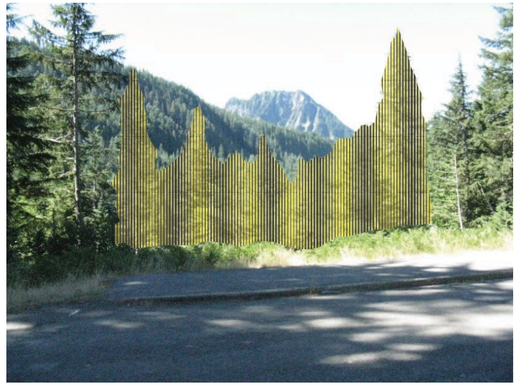
MP 11.3

Contributing

This pullout is located north of the Nisqually Glacier Bridge. View conditions are good.

Major Views

The major view is a high-angle south-facing view of Ricksecker Point.



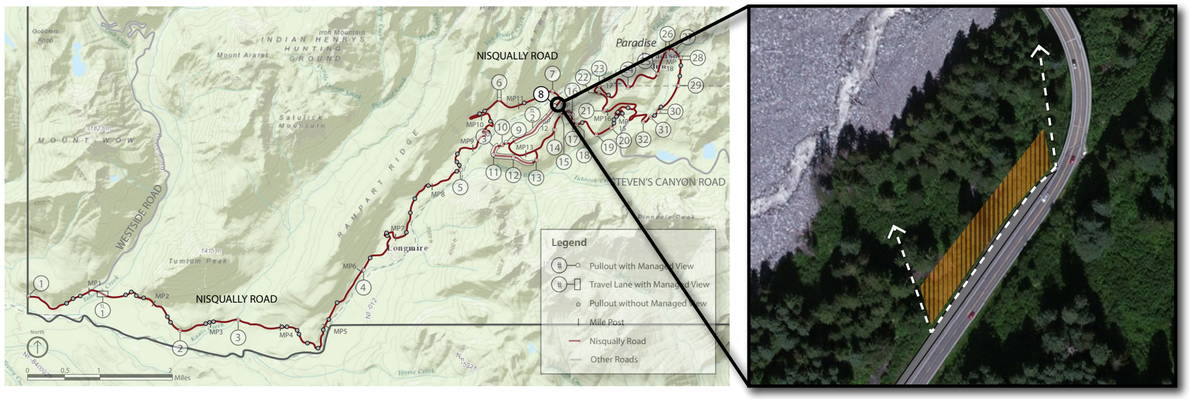
Contemporary view
S from Chain-Up Area

Management Action

Within 10 years, monitor conifers along the southern edge of the pullout and selectively thin if they obscure views of Ricksecker Point. Revisit every 20 years to maintain views.

Pullout 7: Nahunta Chain-Up Area Treatment Summary

Location (Name and Number)	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
7 - Nahunta Falls	11.30	Pullout	Contributing	Nisqually River Valley Ricksecker Point	N/A	Selectively thin conifers if they begin to encroach upon views.	Small	Lop and scatter	10 years	20 years.



Pullout 8: Glacier Hill Chain-Up

MP 11.6

Non-Contributing

Glacier Hill Chain-Up is a non-historic pullout on the southern edge of Nisqually River valley. It provides the first view of the Nisqually Glacier

Major Views

There is a high-angle, northwest-facing view of Mount Rainier and Nisqually Glacier and a low-angle west-facing view of Nisqually River Valley.



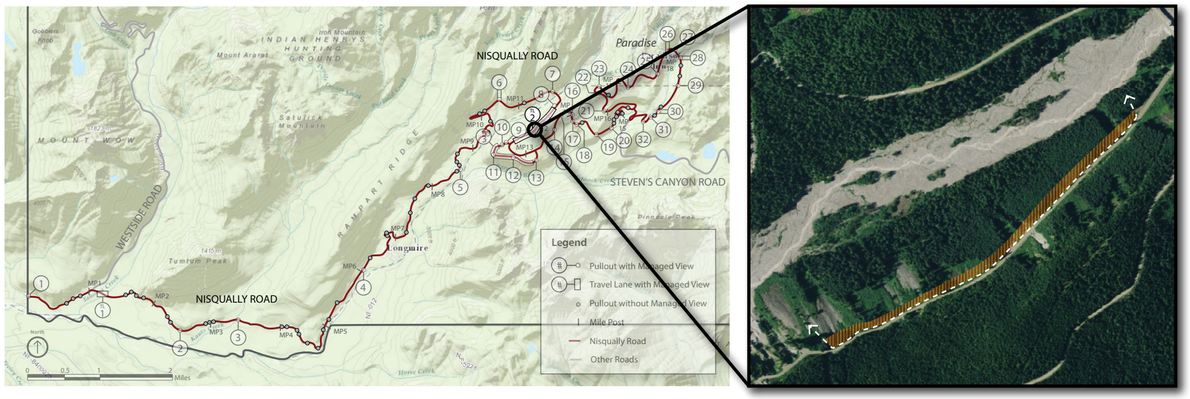
Contemporary view
N from Nisqually Road

Management Action

In 5 to 10 years remove or thin alders and tall shrubs on west side of pullout to maintain view of Nisqually River. After initial treatment, revisit every 15 years to maintain views. Views of Mount Rainier and Nisqually Glacier are self-maintaining.

Pullout 8: Glacier Hill Treatment Summary

Location (Name and Number)	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
8 - Glacier Hill Chain-up Area	11.60	Pullout	Non-Contributing	Nisqually River, Mount Rainier, Nisqually Glacier	N/A	Selectively thin alders along pullout to maintain view of river	Small	Remove	5 to 10 years	10 years.



Travel Lane 2: Glacier Hill

MP 11.7 - 12.5

Contributing

This travel lane view is between Glacier Hill and Lower Miller Cutoff in the section of road bordered by the rock wall. Views are in good condition.

Major Views

The major views include high-angle west-facing views of Mount Rainier and the Satulick Mountains, and a low-angle west-facing view of Nisqually River Valley.



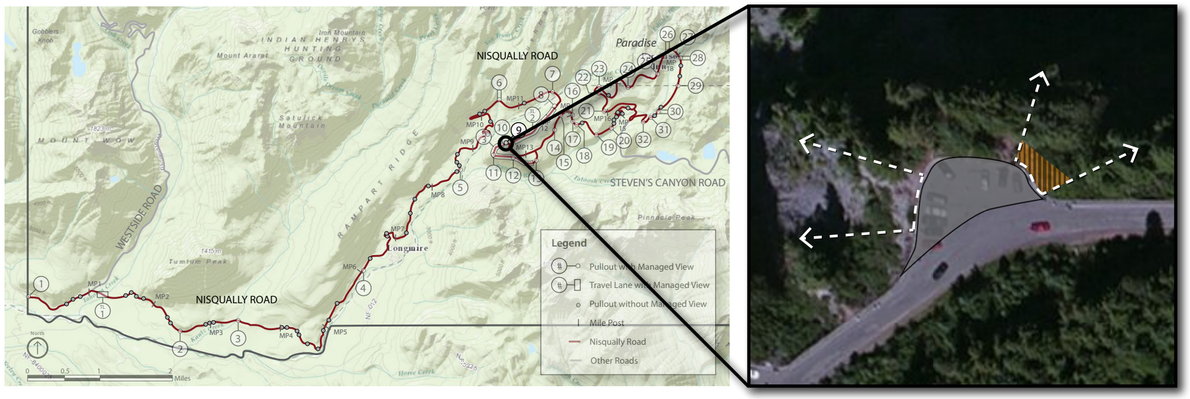
Contemporary view
North toward Mount Rainier
from Glacier Hill Travel Lane

Management Action

Within 10 years, selectively thin conifers and clear alders to maintain framed views of the river valley. After initial treatment, revisit every 10 years to maintain views.

Travel Lane 2: Glacier Hill Treatment Summary

Location (Name and Number)	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 2 - Glacier Hill	11.7 - 12.5	Travel Lane	Contributing	Nisqually River Valley Satulick Mountain Mount Rainier	Remove woody vegetation along pullout edge	Thin conifers and alders to maintain framed views across valley	Small	Remove	10 years	10 years.



Pullout 9: Lower Miller Cutoff

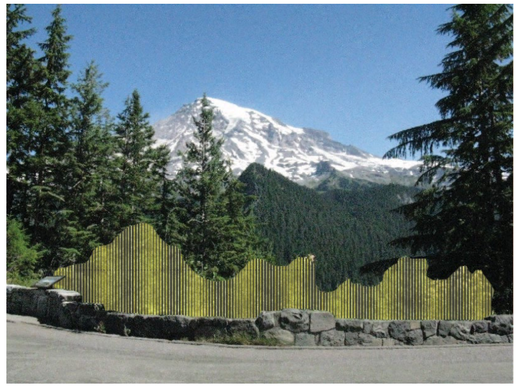
MP 12.5

Contributing

Lower Miller Cutoff is the first pullout along Ricksecker Loop Road. Views are in currently in good condition.

Major Views

Lower Miller Cutoff has high-angle, north-facing views of the Nisqually Glacier and Mount Rainier, and a high-angle northwest-facing view of the Satulick Mountains.



Contemporary view North from Lower Miller Pullout, East End of Parking Area



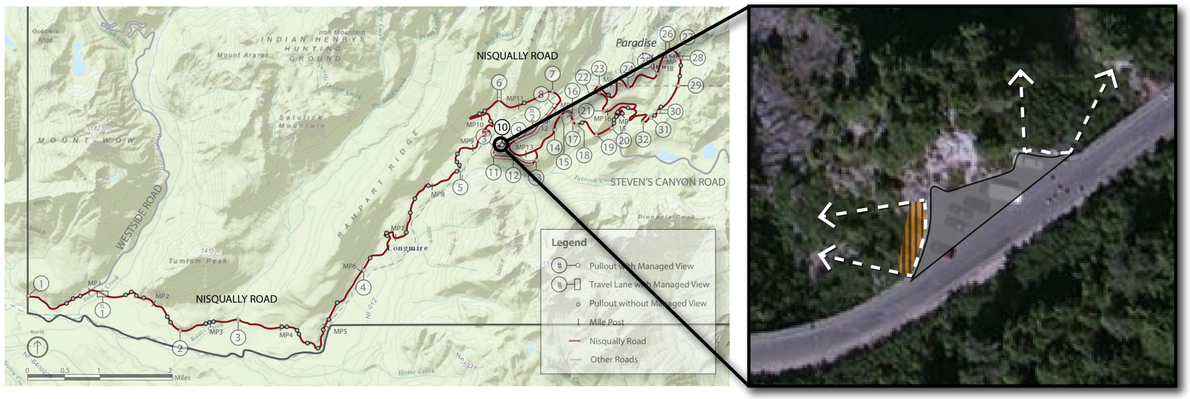
Contemporary view West from Lower Miller Pullout, West End of Parking Area

Management Action

In 5 to 10 years thin alders and small conifers as needed to maintain views. After initial treatment, revisit every 20 years to ensure view is maintained.

Pullout 9: Lower Miller Cutoff Treatment Summary

Location (Name and Number)	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
9 - Lower Miller Cutoff	12.50	Pullout	Contributing	Mount Rainier, Nisqually Glacier, Satulick Mountain	N/A	Selectively thin conifers along east end of pullout	Small	Lop and scatter	5 to 10 years	20 years. Cut all alders and smaller conifers in the treatment area to maintain view.



Pullout 10

MP 12.85

Contributing

This historic pullout is within walking distance of Lower Miller Cutoff along Ricksecker Loop Road. A rock outcropping separates the two views major views of this pullout. Views are in good condition.

Major views

The pullout has a high-angle northeast-facing view of Mount Rainier and the Nisqually Glacier to the northeast and a high-angle northwest-facing view of Satulick Mountains.





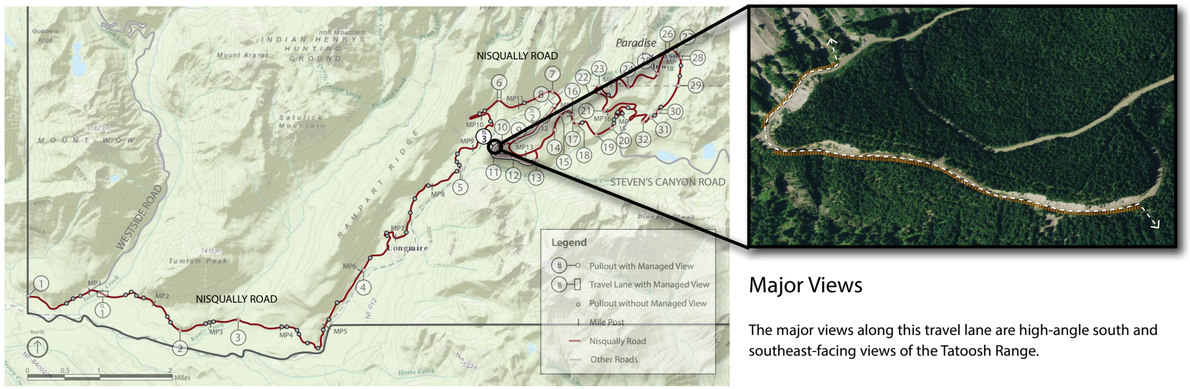
Contemporary view
NE from Parking Area

Management Actions

Within 10 years, thin alders and small conifers within 30 feet of the guardwall as needed to maintain views. After initial treatment, revisit every 20 years and remove alders and small conifers if they begin to encroach on views.

Pullout 10 Treatment Summary

Location (Name and Number)	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
10 - Unnamed	12.60	Pullout	Contributing	Satulick Mountain Mount Rainier	N/A	Thin alders and small conifers within 30 feet of the guardwall	Small	Lop and scatter	10 years	20 years. Ensure alders and small conifers do not conceal views



Travel Lane 3: Ricksecker Loop Road

MP 12.6 - 13.3

Contributing

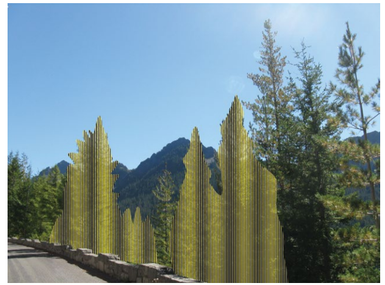
This travel lane is located along Ricksecker Loop Road past Pullout 10. Due to the especially scenic nature of the loop road and variety of view directions along Ricksecker Loop Road, the individual pullouts along this travel lane are discussed separately. Views are moderately obscured.

Major Views

The major views along this travel lane are high-angle south and southeast-facing views of the Tatoosh Range.



Contemporary view
North from Ricksecker Loop toward Mount Rainier; illustrates open view in good condition



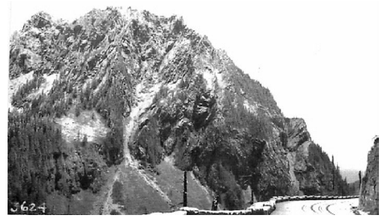
Contemporary view
South from Ricksecker Loop toward Mount Rainier; illustrates filtered view in moderate condition



Contemporary view
South from Ricksecker Loop toward Mount Rainier; illustrates filtered view in need of thinning

Management Actions

Selectively thin along the length of the travel lane to open filtered views along the road. After initial treatment, revisit every 25 years to maintain views.



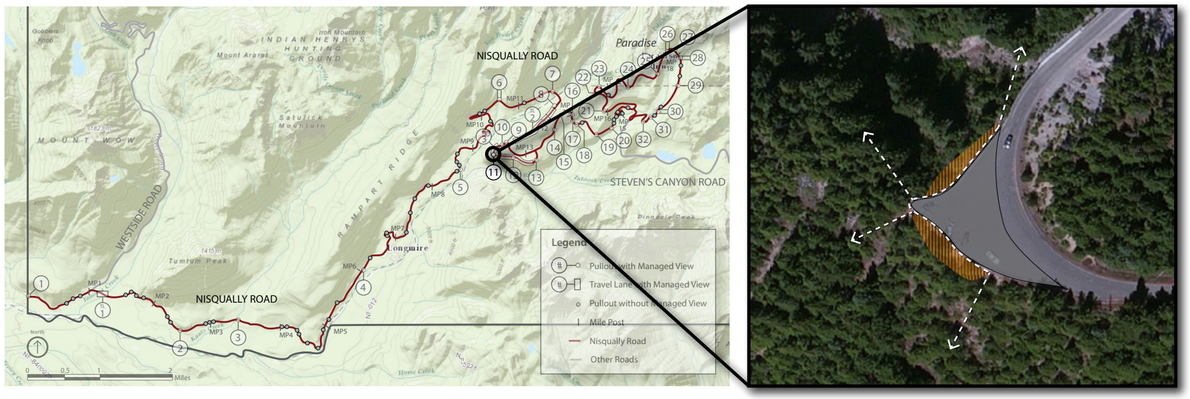
Historic view (no date)
Historic view of the Tatoosh from Ricksecker Loop.



Historic View (1934)

Travel Lane 3: Ricksecker Loop Road Treatment Summary

Location (Name and Number)	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 3 - Ricksecker Loop Road	12.6 - 13.3	Travel Lane	Contributing	Tatoosh Range	N/A	Selectively thin conifers along travel lane to open filtered views of Tatoosh	Medium	Lop and scatter	Immediately	25 years.



Pullout 11: Ricksecker Point

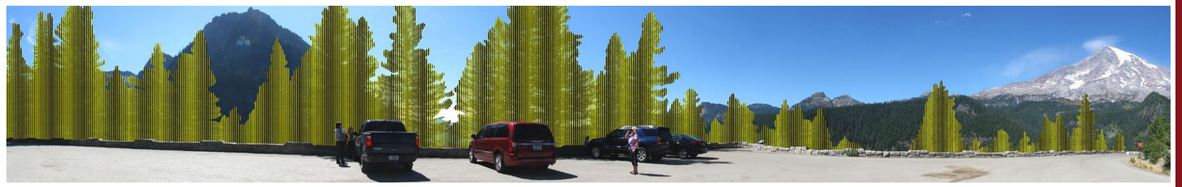
MP 12.8

Contributing

Ricksecker Point is a historic pullout with an overlook point along the Ricksecker Loop Road. Views are in good condition.

Major Views

The major views are a high-angle north-facing view of Mount Rainier, a high-angle southwest-facing view of Eagle Peak, and a low-angle west-facing view of the Nisqually Valley and the Nisqually River.



Contemporary view
Panorama from Nisqually
road of Ricksecker Point

Management Action

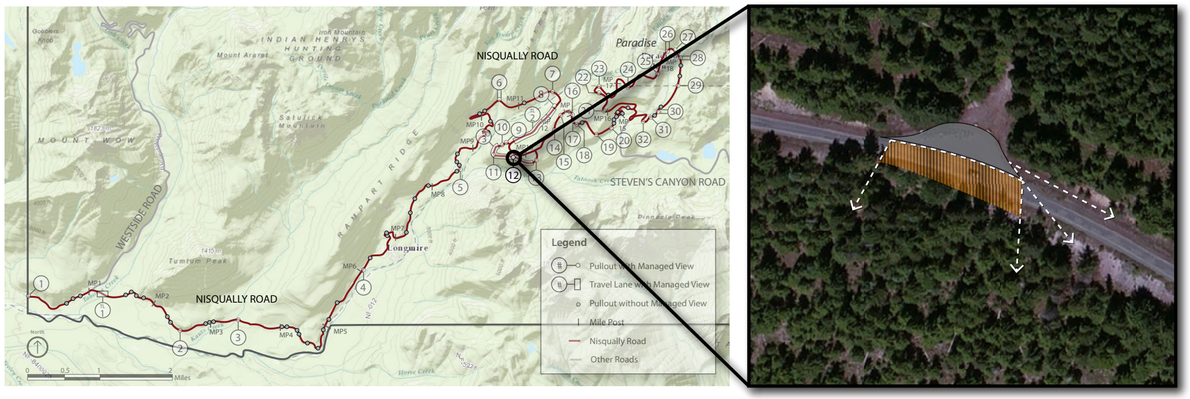
Selectively thin along the entire width of the pullout to maintain filtered views focusing on the northern edge and around the overlook point to preserve views of Mount Rainier and the Nisqually River.



Historic view c. 1930
Image of Ricksecker Point
shortly following construction

Pullout 11: Ricksecker Point Treatment Summary

Location (Name and Number)	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
11 - Ricksecker Point	12.80	Pullout	Contributing	Mount Rainier Nisqually River Eagle Peak	N/A	Selectively thin entire width of pullout focusing on N edge around overlook point	Medium	Lop and scatter	10 years	15 years.



Pullout 12

MP 13.0

Contributing

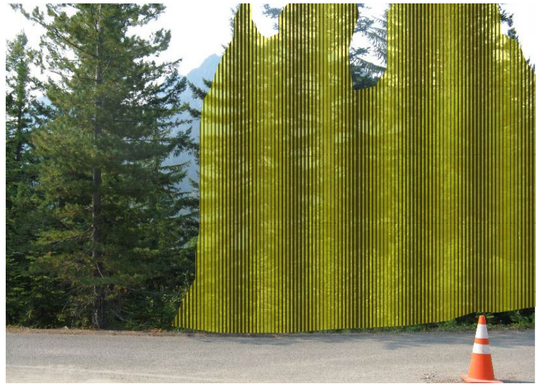
This historic pullout is located just past Ricksecker Point along Ricksecker Loop Road. The south-facing view is partially obscured.

Major Views

The major views are a high-angle south-facing view of Eagle Peak and a high-angle southeast-facing view of the Tatoosh Range.



Contemporary view
E from Pullout



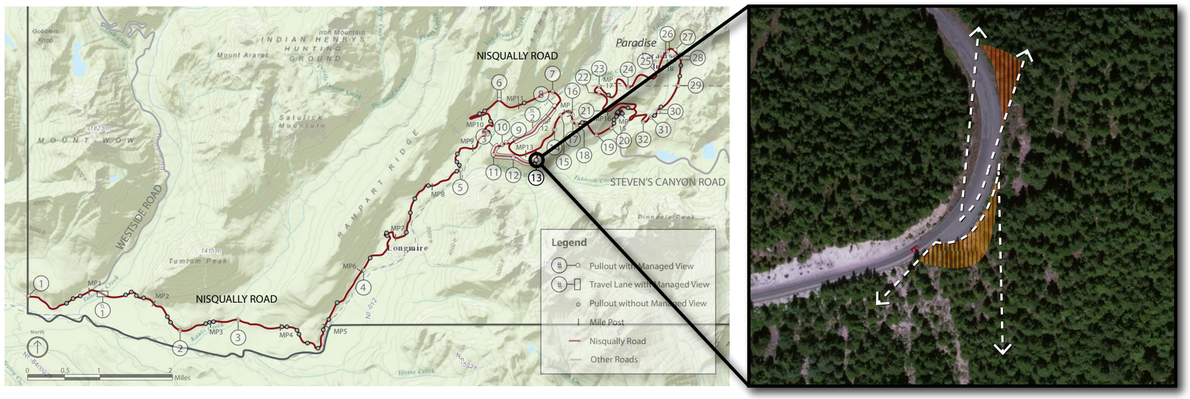
Contemporary view
S from pullout, illustrating obscured views

Management Action

Within 5 to 10 years, selectively thin conifers to create several window views along turnout, and thin along the whole turnout. The southeast view of the Tatoosh aligned with the road and is self-maintaining. After initial treatment, revisit every 15 years to maintain views.

Pullout 12: Treatment Summary

Location (Name and Number)	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
12 - Unnamed	13.00	Pullout	Contributing	Eagle Peak Tatoosh Range	Remove conifers selectively to create windows	Selectively thin along turnout edge and feather windows	Medium	Lop and scatter	5 to 10 years	15 years.



Pullout 13: Upper Miller Cutoff

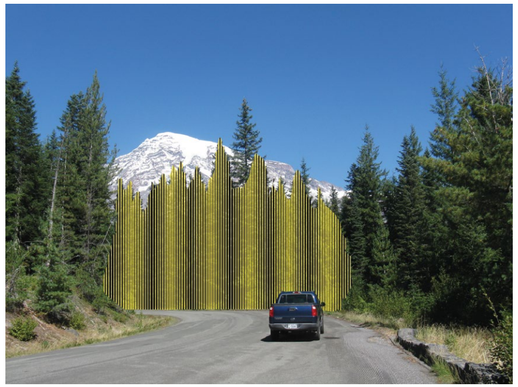
MP 13.40

Contributing

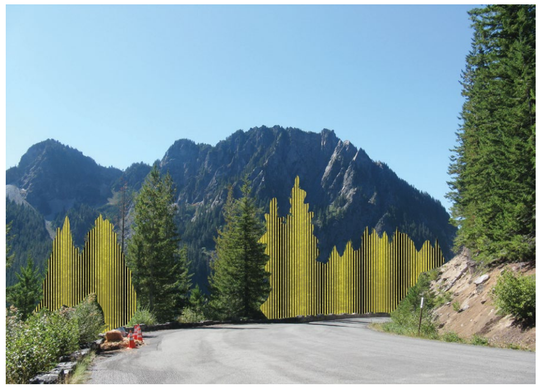
This historic pullout is the last pullout along Ricksecker Loop Road. Views are in good condition.

Major Views

The major views are a high-angle south-facing view of the Tatoosh Range and a high-angle north-facing view of Mount Rainier.



Contemporary view
N from Upper Miller
Cutoff



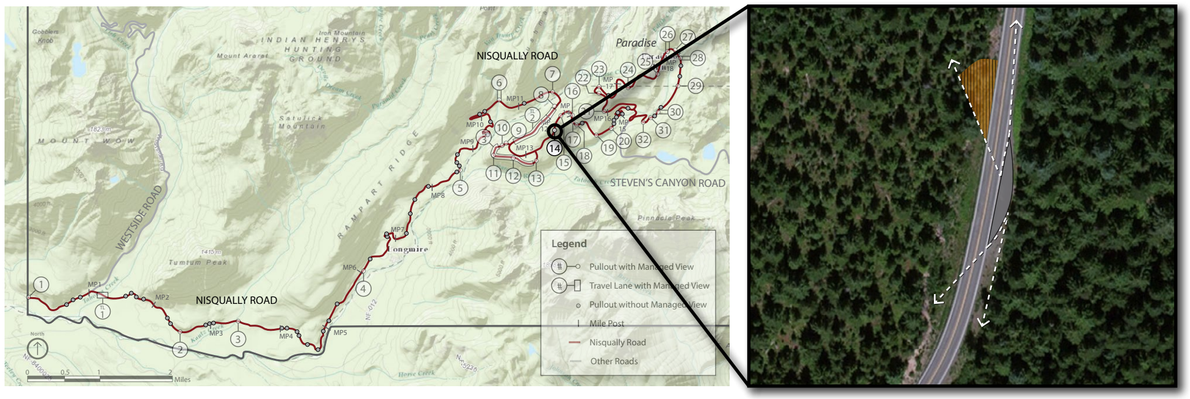
Contemporary view
S from Upper Miller
Cutoff

Management Action

Within 10 years, selectively thin along the pullout, focusing on north and south edges to restore views. After initial treatment, revisit every 15 years to maintain views.

Pullout 13: Upper Miller Cutoff Treatment Summary

Location (Name and Number)	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
13 - Upper Miller Cutoff	13.40	Pullout	Contributing	Tatoosh Range Mount Rainier	N/A	Selectively thin along N and S edges of pullout	Small	Lop and scatter	10 years	15 years.



Pullout 14: Below Canyon Rim

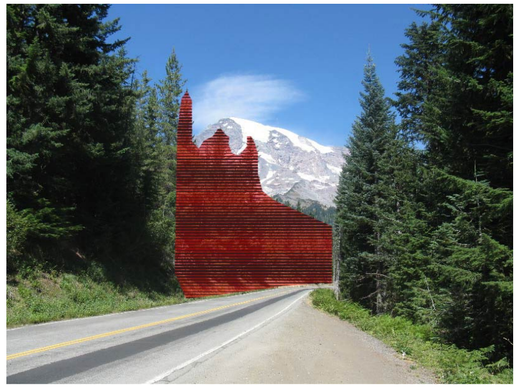
MP 13.3

Non-Contributing

This non-historic pullout is the first pullout east of Ricksecker Loop Road. It has been partially obliterated due to the installation of a vault.

Major Views

The major views are a high-angle north-facing view of Mount Rainier and a high-angle south-facing view of the Tatoosh Range.



Contemporary view
N from Pullout



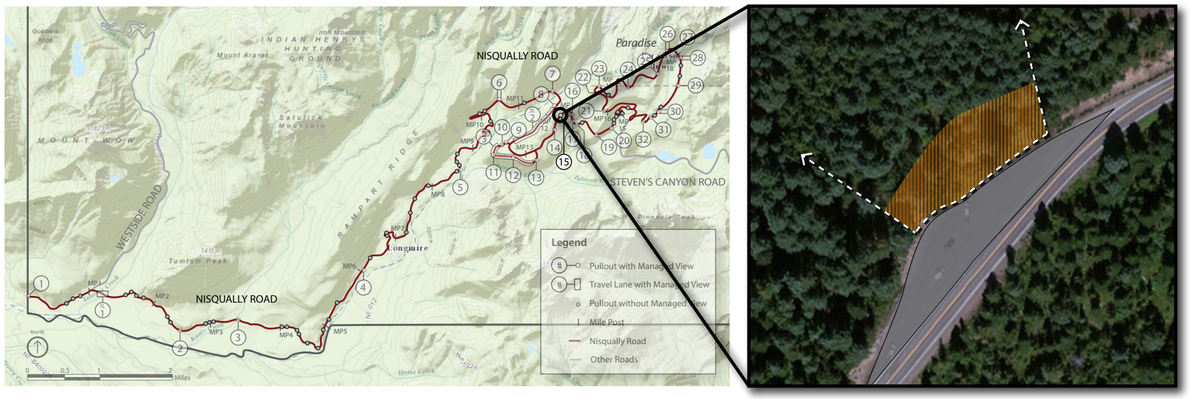
Contemporary view
S from Pullout

Management Action

Within 10 years, clear area across the street north of the pullout to keep view of Mount Rainier open. View of the Tatoosh Range is self-maintaining due to road alignment. After initial treatment, revisit every 15 years to maintain views.

Pullout 14: Below Canyon Rim Treatment Summary

Location (Name and Number)	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
14 - Unnamed (below Canyon Rim)	13.30	Pullout	Non-Contributing	Mount Rainier Tatoosh Range	Remove conifers north of the pullout to maintain view of Mount Rainier	N/A	Medium	Remove	10 years	15 years.



Pullout 15: Canyon Rim

MP 13.5

Contributing

This historic pullout is located on the north side of the road and has a rock guardwall and interpretive panel.

Major Views

The dominant views are a high-angle northwest-facing view of Mount Rainier and a mid-angle west-facing view of the Nisqually River Canyon.



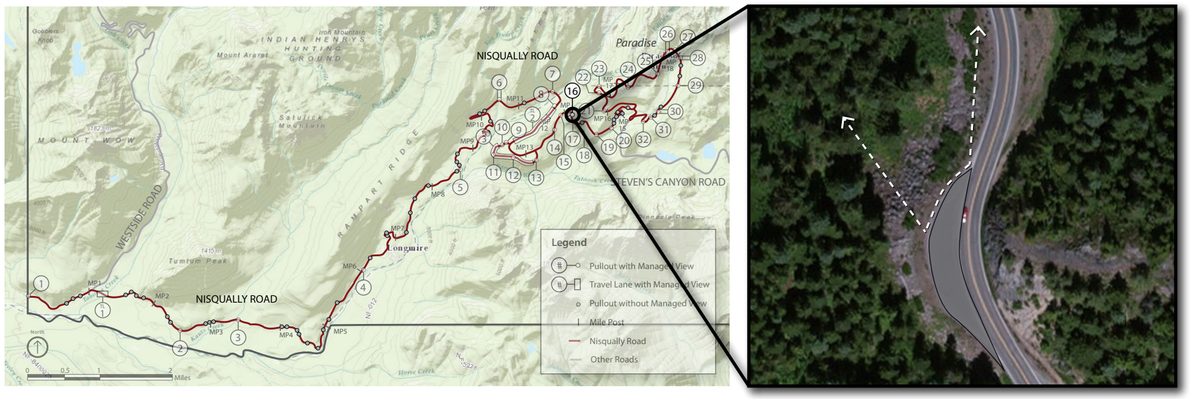
Contemporary view
NNW from Parking Area

Management Action

Remove all alders within management area, thin cedars and small conifers as needed to maintain current view. After initial treatment, revisit every 10 years to maintain views.

Pullout 15: Canyon Rim Treatment Summary

Location (Name and Number)	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
15 - Canyon Rim	13.60	Pullout	Contributing	Mount Rainier, Nisqually River Canyon, Tatoosh Range	Remove all alders within management area, thin cedars and small conifers as needed to maintain current view	N/A	Small	Lop and scatter	Immediately	10 years



Pullout 16: Frog Heaven I

MP 13.8

Contributing

The first of a series of three pullouts named Frog Heaven, this historic pullout on the west side of the road has a self-maintaining view of Mount Rainier.

Major Views

The major view is a north-facing high-angle view of Mount Rainier.



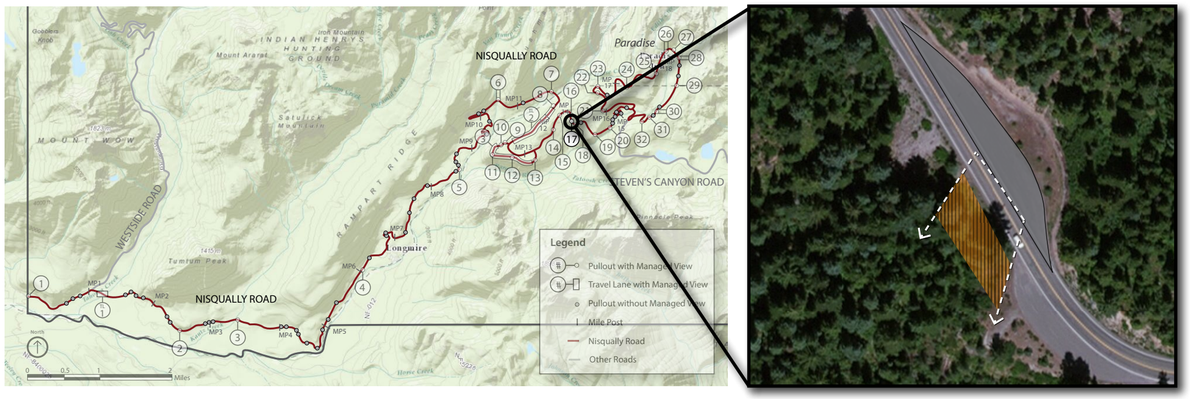
Contemporary view
NNE from Nisqually Road

Management Action

No management action is required at this time. Revisit every 10 years to make sure that the view does not become obscured by conifers on the west side of the road before the pullout.

Pullout 16: Frog Heaven I Treatment Summary

Location (Name and Number)	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
16 - Frog Heaven I	13.80	Pullout	Contributing	Mount Rainier	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	10 years	10 years. Watch conifers to ensure they do not encroach on views



Pullout 17: Frog Heaven II

MP 13.85

Contributing

The second of a series of three pullouts named Frog Heaven, this historic pullout is located on the east side of the road and has a partially obscured view of the Lane Peak.

Major Views

The major view is a high-angle south-facing view of Lane Peak which is partially obscured by conifers.



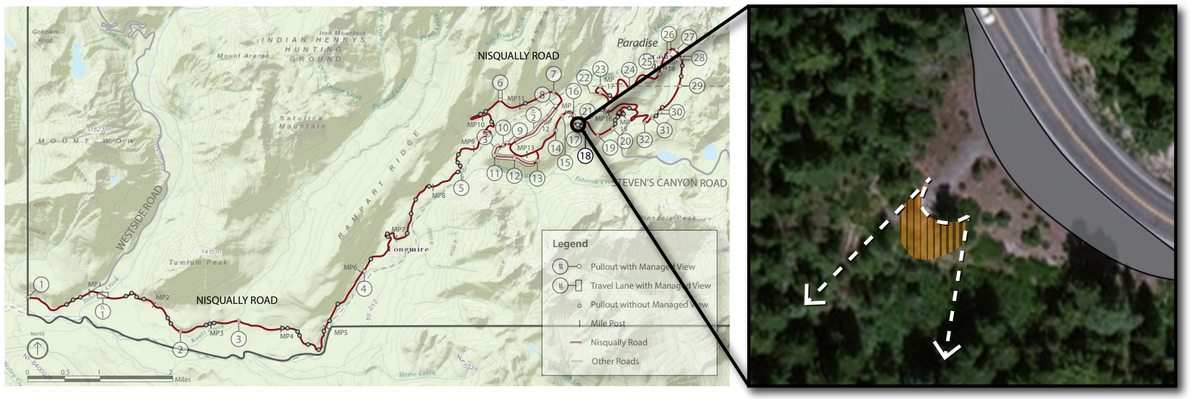
Contemporary view
South from Pullout

Management Action

Within 10 years, selectively thin conifers to open up filtered views of Lane Peak. After initial treatment, revisit every 10 years to maintain views.

Pullout 17: Frog Heaven II Treatment Summary

Location (Name and Number)	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
17 - Frog Heaven II	13.85	Pullout	Contributing	Tatoosh Range	N/A	Selectively thin small conifers to maintain views	Small	Lop and scatter	10 years	25 years.



Pullout 18: Frog Heaven III

MP 13.9

Non-Contributing

The third of a series of three pullouts named Frog Heaven, this non-historic pullout on the west side of the road has an overlook with a view of the Tatoosh Range. The overlook contains a non-contributing guardwall which formerly housed an interpretive panel.

Major Views

From the overlook the main view is a high-angle south-facing view of the Tatoosh Range, including Eagle, Chutla, Lane, Pinnacle, and Castle Peaks.



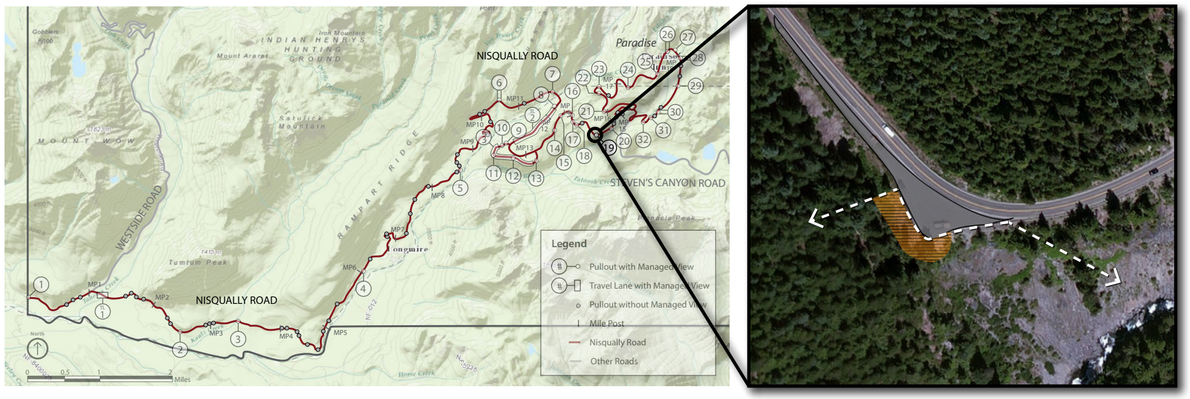
Contemporary view
South from Overlook

Management Action

Within 10 years, selectively thin conifers near interpretive panel to maintain views. After initial treatment, revisit every 25 years.

Pullout 18: Frog Heaven III Treatment Summary

Location (Name and Number)	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
18 - Frog Heaven III	13.90	Pullout	Non-Contributing	Tatoosh Range	N/A	Selectively thin conifers to maintain views	Small	Lop and scatter	10 years	25 years



Pullout 19: Oh My! Point

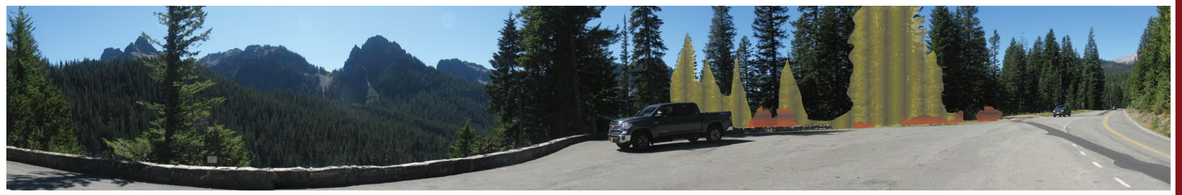
MP14.0

Contributing

This historic view point is located on the south side of the road at the point of small ridge. Views along the southeast side are in good condition, views along the southwest side are partially obscured.

Major Views

The major view are a high-angle southeast-facing view of the Tatoosh Range from Pinnacle Peak to Lane Peak, and a high-angle southwest-facing view of Eagle and Chutla Peak.



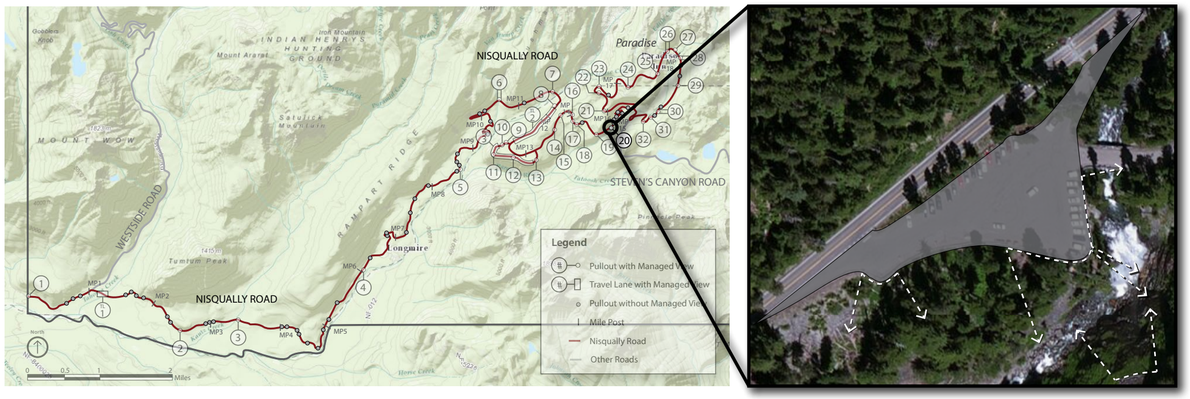
Contemporary view
SSW from Pullout

Management Action

Selectively thin conifers and remove woody vegetation along the southwest edge of the pullout to reopen filtered views of Eagle and Chutla Peak; southeast side of the pullout is self-maintaining. After initial treatment, revisit every 20 years to maintain views.

Pullout 19: Oh My! Point Treatment Summary

Location (Name and Number)	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
19 - Oh My! Point	14.40	Pullout	Contributing	Tatoosh Range	Remove woody vegetation along SE side of pullout	Selectively thin conifers along SE side of the pullout	Small	Lop and scatter	10 years	25 years



Pullout 20: Narada Falls

MP 14.5

Contributing

This historic pullout consists of a picnic area, comfort station, and wayside panel located at the upper part of Narada Falls. Additionally there is a scenic trail that ends in a viewing area of the lower section of the falls. All of these views are in good condition and appear to be self-maintaining.

Major Views

From the pullout the main views are high-angle southeast-facing views of the Tatoosh Range and the upper falls. From the viewing area at the end of the scenic trail the main view is a mid-angle northwest-facing view of the lower portion of Narada Falls.



Contemporary view
S from west end of
parking lot



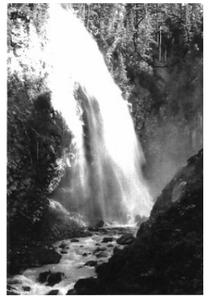
Contemporary view
SE from parking overlook



Contemporary view
E from parking overlook

Management Action

No management action is required; views from the upper and lower falls are self-maintaining. Revisit every 10 to 15 years and ensure that vegetation surrounding falls do not obscure views from viewing areas.

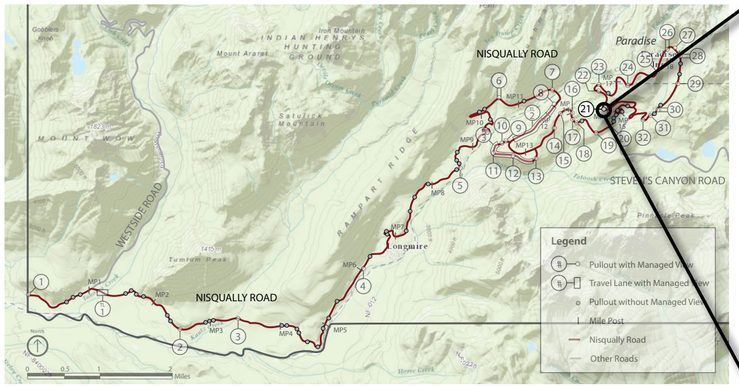


Historic view
Narada Falls, 1934



Pullout 20: Narada Falls Treatment Summary

Location (Name and Number)	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
20 - Narada Falls Upper Falls	14.50	Pullout	Contributing	Narada Falls and Tatoosh Range	Self- maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	10 years	10 to 15 years. Remove vegetation surrounding falls if it begins to obscure views
20 - Narada Falls Lower Falls	14.50	Pullout	Contributing	Narada Falls	Self- maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	10 to 15 years. Remove vegetation surrounding falls if it begins to obscure views





Pullout 21

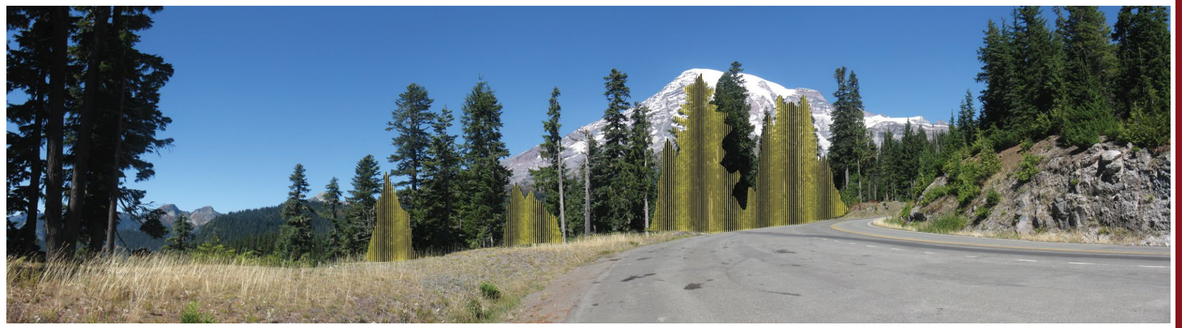
MP 15.8

Non-Contributing

This non-historic pullout is located on the south side of the road at a wide curve. Views are in good condition.

Major Views

The major views are a high-angle north-facing view of Mount Rainier, and a high-angle south-facing view of the Tatoosh Range.



Contemporary view
NNE from Pullout 21

Management Action

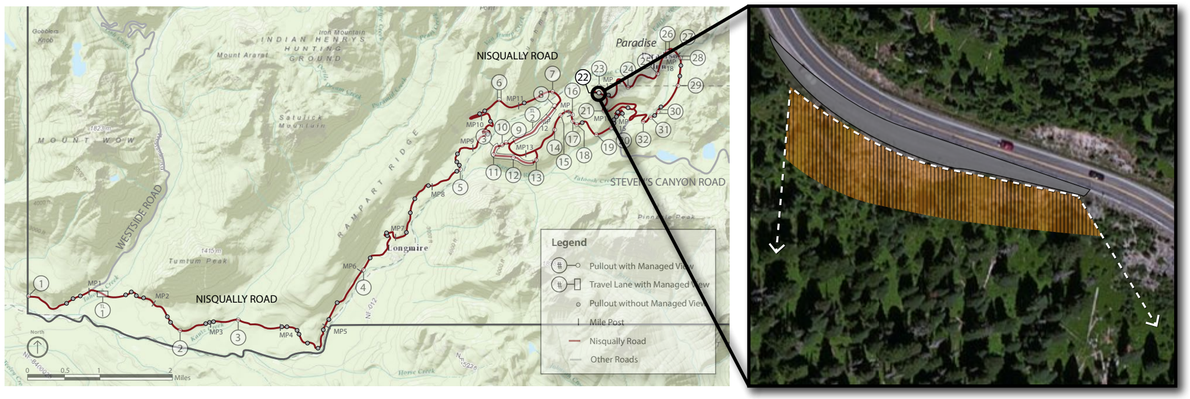
Within 10 years, selectively thin along the north edge of the pullout and road to keep views of Mount Rainier clear and to preserve views of the Tatoosh Range. After initial treatment, revisit every 20 years to maintain views.



Contemporary view
E from Pullout 21

Pullout 21 Treatment Summary

Location (Name and Number)	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
21 - Unnamed	15.80	Pullout	Non-Contributing	Mount Rainier Tatoosh Range	N/A	Selectively thin the N edge of the pullout	Medium	Medium	10 years	20 years.



Pullout 22

MP 17.2

Non-Contributing

This non-historic pullout is located just south of Glacier View on the west side of the road. The view is currently clear and in good condition.

Major Views

The major view is a high-angle west-facing view of the Tatoosh Range, including Eagle Peak, Chutla Peak, Lane Peak, Denman Peak, Pinnacle Peak, and Castle Peak.



Contemporary view
S from pullout

Management Action

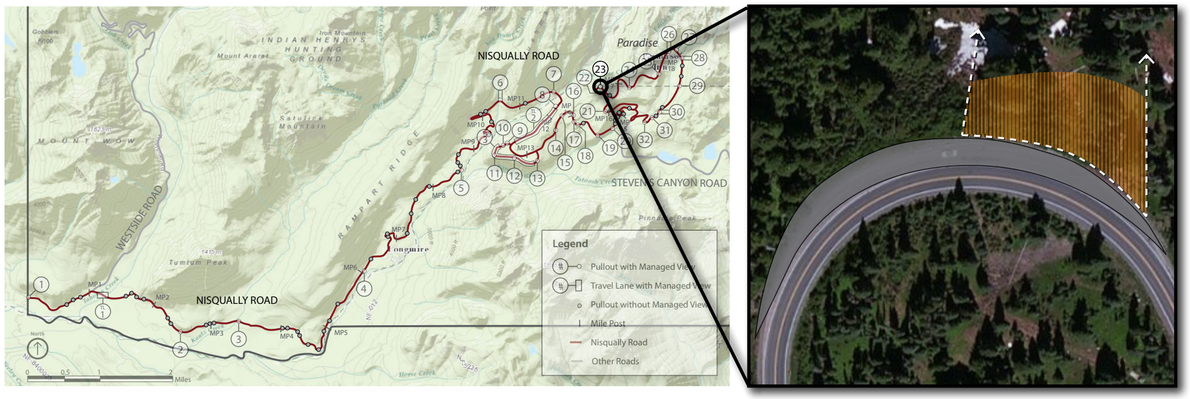
Due to steep slopes, view is mostly self-maintaining. Within 10 years, conifers on lower slopes should be cut to maintain views before they mature. After initial treatment, revisit every 25 years to maintain view.



Contemporary view
S from pullout, detail

Pullout 22 Treatment Summary

Location (Name and Number)	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
22 - Unnamed	16.20	Pullout	Non-Contributing	Tatoosh Range	100 feet from pullout	N/A	Small	Lop and scatter	10 years	25 years. Due to steep slopes, view is mostly self-maintaining, however conifers lower on slope should be cut to maintain views before they mature.



Pullout 23: Glacier View

MP 16.3

Non-Contributing

This non-historic pullout with interpretive wayside panel is located southeast of the Paradise Developed Area.

Major Views

The main view is a high-angle, west-facing view of Mount Rainier.



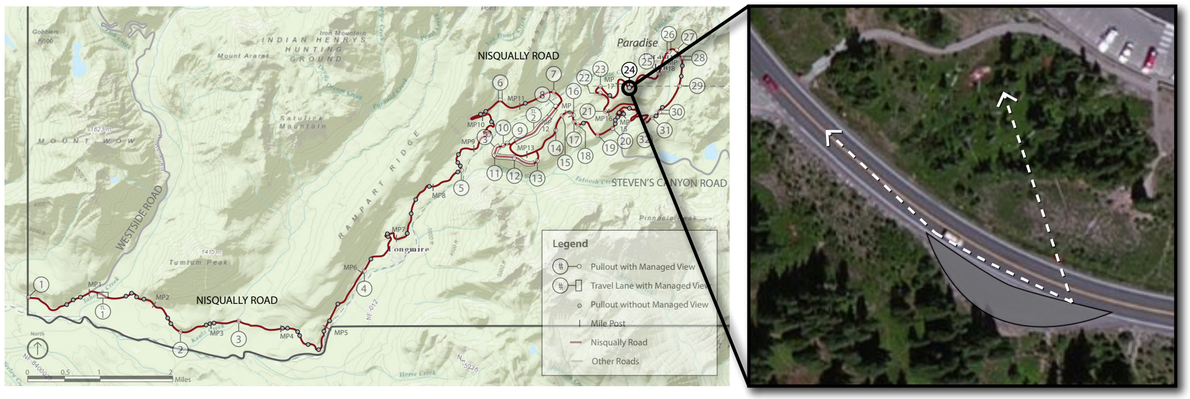
Contemporary view
N from Glacier View
Pullout

Management Action

Within 5 years, remove alders and small conifers as shown in treatment photos, and thin along the width of the pullout to maintain filtered views of Mount Rainier. After initial treatment, revisit every 10 years to maintain views.

Pullout 23: Glacier View Treatment Summary

Location (Name and Number)	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
23 - Glacier View	16.30	Pullout	Non-Contributing	Mount Rainier	100 feet from pullout, remove all alders and small conifers to maintain views	N/A	Small	Lop and scatter	5 years	10 years



Pullout 24: Unnamed below Jackson Visitor Center

MP 17.0

Non-Contributing

This non-historic pullout is located just below Jackson Visitors Center and after the entrance to the Paradise Picnic Area. The views are in good condition and appear to be self-maintaining.

Major Views

The major view is a high-angle, north-facing view of Mount Rainier.



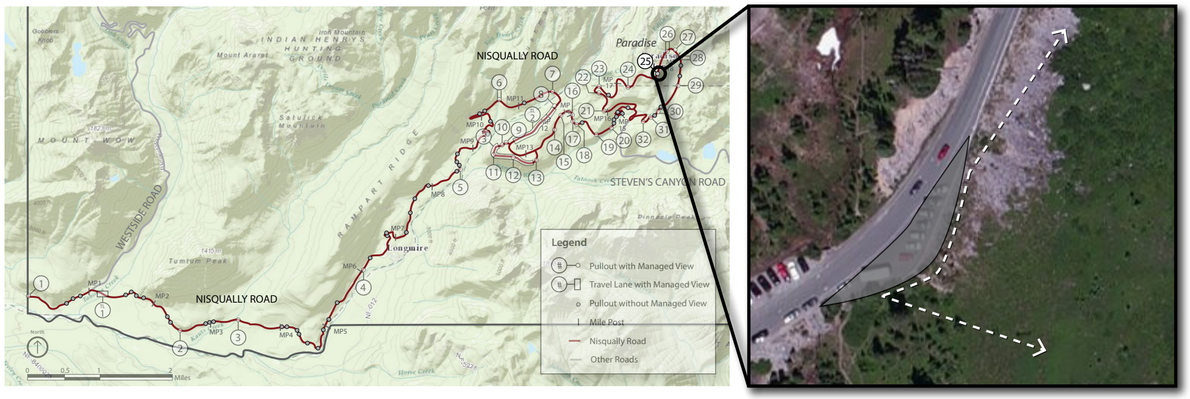
Contemporary view
NNW from pullout toward Mount Rainier

Management Action

Slow growing trees and view location indicate that view is self-maintaining. Revisit every 25 years to ensure conifers on the north side of the road do not obscure view.

Pullout 24: Below JVC Treatment Summary

Location (Name and Number)	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
24 - Unnamed (below Jackson VC)	17.10	Pullout	Non-Contributing	Mount Rainier	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years



Pullout 25: Unnamed below Paradise Inn Annex

MP 17.6

Contributing

This historic pullout is located on Valley Road just below the Paradise Inn Annex. Often used as overflow parking for Paradise Visitors Center, it provides the first broad view of Paradise Valley.

Major Views

The major views are a high-angle, southeast-facing view of the Tatoosh Range to the east/southeast (Unicorn Peak, Castle Peak, Pinnacle Peak, and Denman Peak), a low-angle east-facing view of the Paradise Valley, and a high-angle, northwest-facing view of the Paradise Inn Annex building.



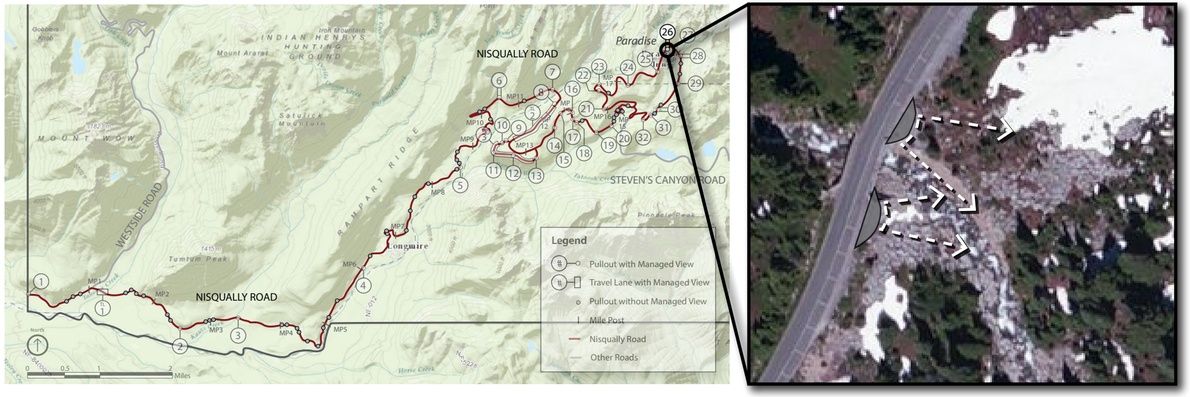
Contemporary view
W from pullout

Management Action

Slow growing trees and view location indicate that view is self-maintaining. Revisit every 25 years to reassess site.

Pullout 25: Below Paradise Inn Annex Treatment Summary

Location (Name and Number)	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
25 - Unnamed (below Paradise Inn)	17.60	Pullout	Contributing	Paradise Valley	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years



Pullout 26: Edith Creek

MP 17.9, 18.0

Contributing

This historic pullout consists of two pullouts, located on the north and south sides of Edith Creek Bridge, providing a view of the creek and Paradise Valley.

Major Views

The major view is a low-angle, east-facing view of Edith Creek's bed into Paradise Valley.



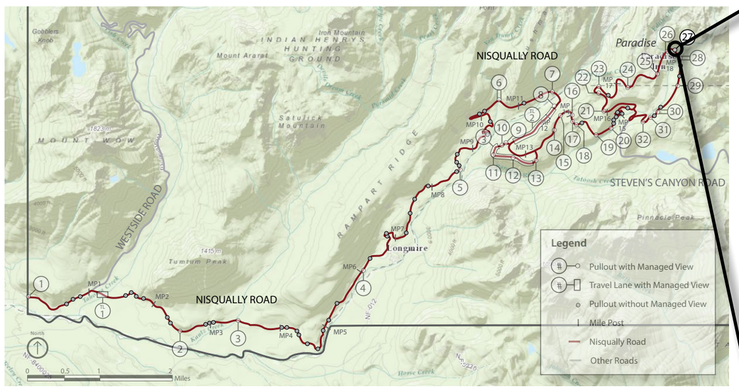
Contemporary view
W from northern pullout (typical)

Management Action

No management action is required; pullout view is located above the tree line, making the view self-maintaining. Revisit every 25 years to reassess.

Pullout 26: Edith Creek Treatment Summary

Location (Name and Number)	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
26 - Edith Creek	17.9-18	Pullout	Contributing	Edith Creek and Paradise Valley	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. Vegetation is unlikely to obscure view





Pullout 27

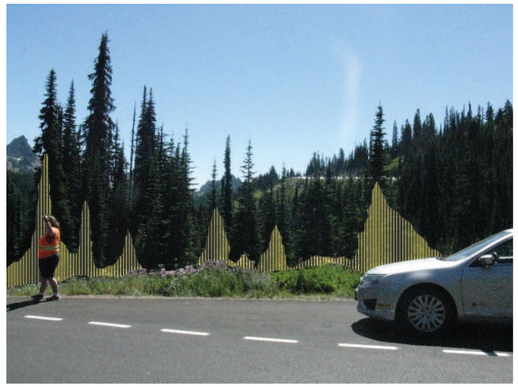
MP 18.1

Contributing

This historic pullout is located just south of Edith Creek on the northern section of Valley Road.

Major Views

The pullout has a high-angle, south-facing filtered view of the Tatoosh Range, and low-angle south-facing view of Edith Creek Bridge.



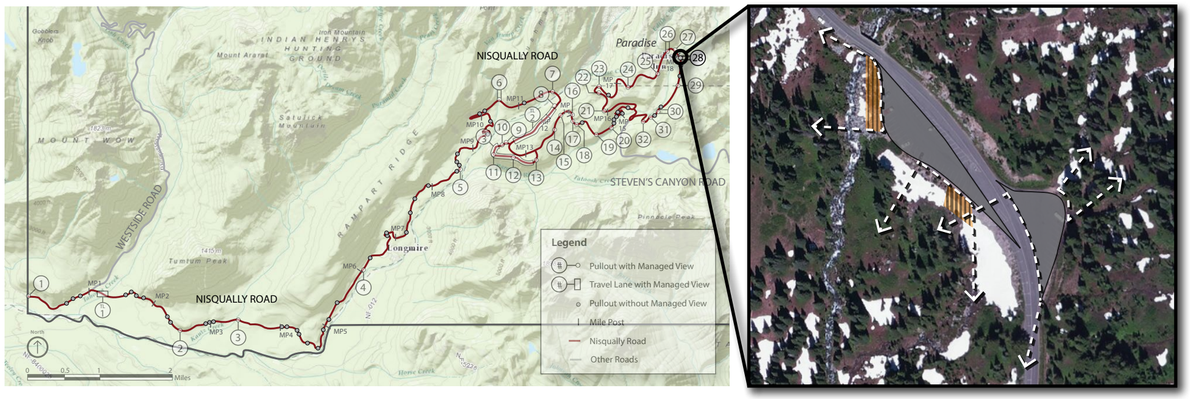
Contemporary view
SSW from Nisqually
Road

Management Action

Thin woody vegetation through the treatment area to preserve key views to the south. Subalpine vegetation is slow-growing and requires less frequent maintenance; reassess every 25 years.

Pullout 27 Treatment Summary

Location (Name and Number)	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
27 - Unnamed	18.10	Pullout	Contributing	Tatoosh Range and Edith Creek bridge	N/A	Thin through treatment area to preserve key views	N/A	Lop and scatter	25 years	25 years. Vegetation is slow growing at this elevation. This view is filtered rather than open.



Pullout 28: Fourth Crossing

MP 18.2

Contributing

Fourth Crossing is a historic pullout located on the northern section of Valley Road and consists of two pullouts, one on the north side of the road and one on the south side of the road. The north pullout is used as heli-spot for park helicopters.

Major Views

Fourth Crossing has a high-angle southwest-facing view of Paradise Inn, Paradise Valley, Edith Creek Bridge, and the Tatoosh Range.



Contemporary view
W from north pullout

Management Action

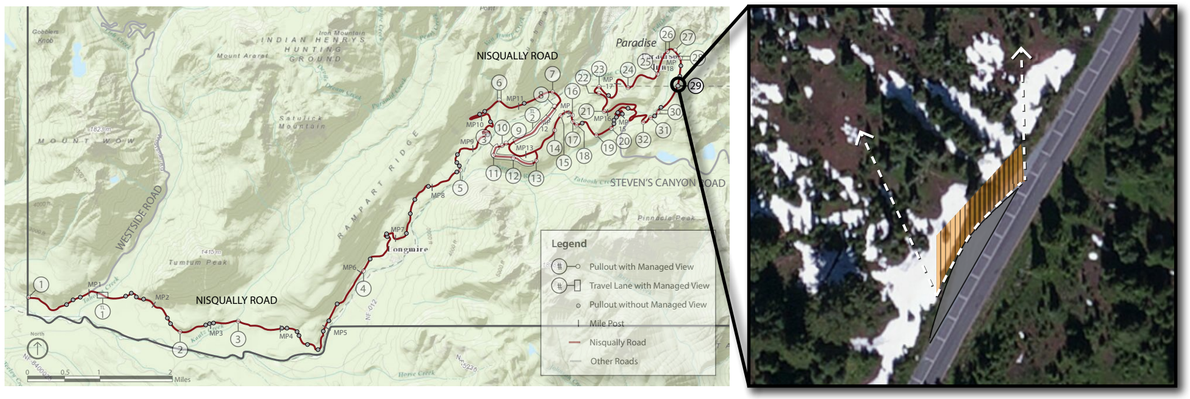
Within 20 years, selectively thin trees within 100 feet of the north turnout to maintain views. Views from the south turnout are self-maintaining. After initial treatment, revisit every 25 years to maintain views.



Contemporary view
W from south pullout

Pullout 28: Fourth Crossing Treatment Summary

Location (Name and Number)	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
28 - Fourth Crossing North Pullout	18.20	Pullout	Contributing	Paradise Valley, Tatoosh Range, Paradise Inn and Edith Creek bridge	N/A	Selectively thin conifers to maintain views	Small	Lop and scatter	20 years	25 years
28 - Fourth Crossing South Pullout	18.20	Pullout	Contributing	Paradise Valley, Tatoosh Range, and Paradise Inn	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. Remove small conifers if they encroach upon existing view



Pullout 29

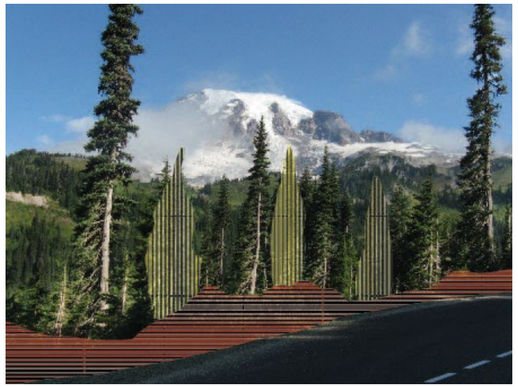
MP 18.4

Contributing

This historic pullout is located on the edge of the Paradise Valley.

Major Views

The pullout has a partially obscured high-angle, north-facing view of Mount Rainier and high-angle northwest-facing view of Paradise Inn Annex building.



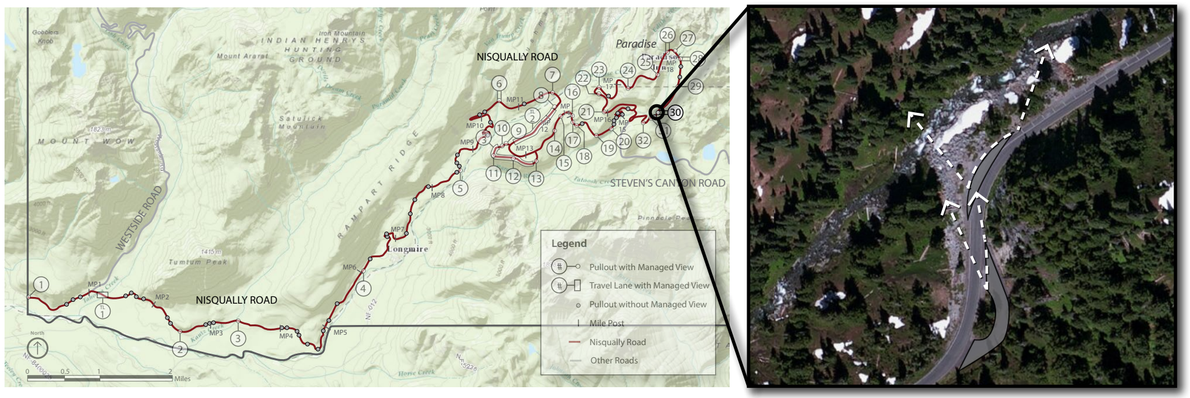
Contemporary view
NNW from pullout

Management Action

In 5 to 10 years remove small trees and selectively thin larger trees to open the view to Mount Rainier from the management area. After initial treatment, revisit every 25 years to maintain views.

Pullout 29 Treatment Summary

Location (Name and Number)	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
29 - Unnamed	18.40	Pullout	Contributing	Mount Rainier and Paradise Inn	100 feet view cone, moderate/larger trees are obscuring the view of Mount Rainier	Thin larger trees within area above, feather edges	Saplings	Lop and scatter	5 to 10 years	25 years



Pullout 30

MP 19.0

Contributing

This historic pullout consists of two connected pullouts on either side of Valley Road. Because circulation on Valley Road was originally two-way, this view was designed to be one of the first open views of Paradise and Mount Rainier. Contemporary circulation on Valley Road directs traffic away from Paradise and this view is no longer apparent from a traveling vehicle. View conditions are good and the view appears to be self-maintaining.

Major Views

This pullout has a high-angle, northwest-facing view of Mount Rainier, and a high-angle west-facing view of Paradise Inn Annex.



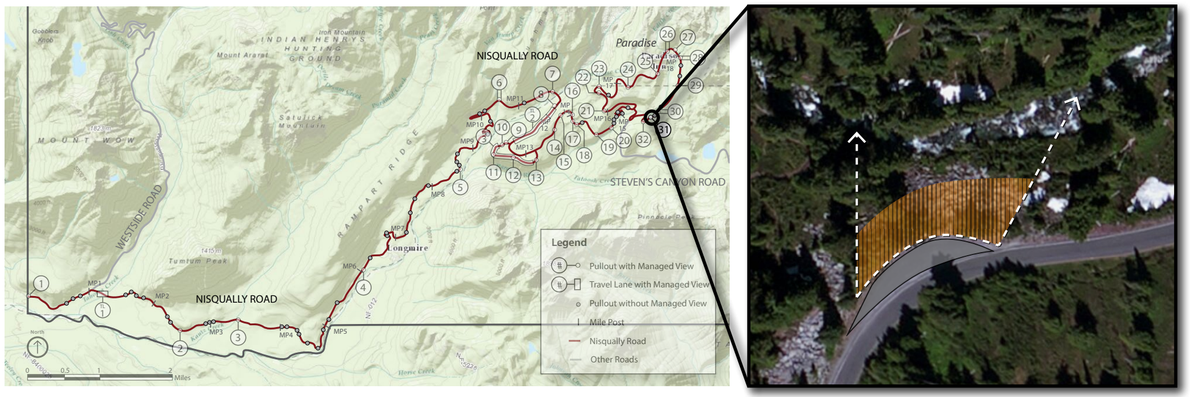
Contemporary view
N from Nisqually Road near
southern pullout (Typical)

Management Action

No management action is required at this time. Revisit every 25 years to ensure that small conifers have not encroached on views.

Pullout 30 Treatment Summary

Location (Name and Number)	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
30 - Unnamed	19.10	Pullout	Contributing	Mount Rainier and Paradise River	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	N/A	25 years. Ensure small trees have not encroached on views



Pullout 31

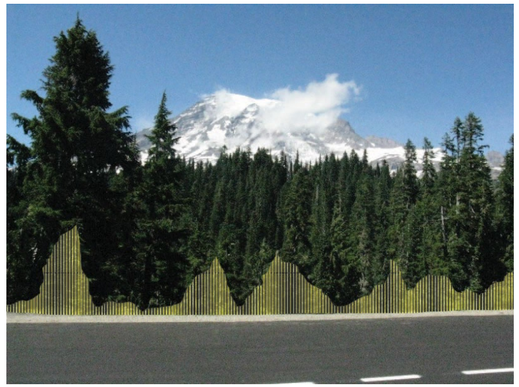
MP 19.2

Contributing

This historic pullout is located on the southern edge of the Paradise Valley. The view of Paradise River is beginning to be obscured by trees.

Major Views

The pullout has a high-angle, north-facing view of Mount Rainier, and a partially obscured, low-angle north-facing view of Paradise River that is being encroached upon by trees.



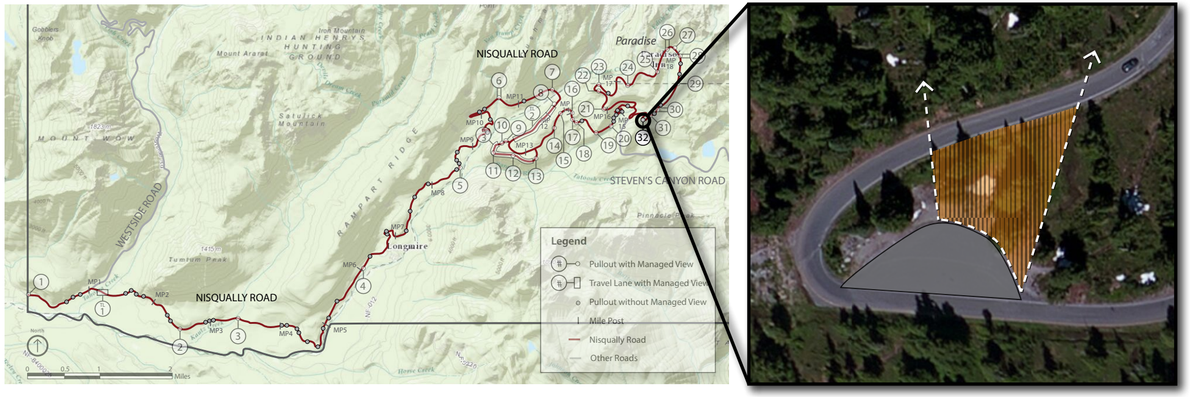
Contemporary view
N from Nisqually Road

Management Action

In 5 to 10 years, selectively thin trees west of the turnout for 20 feet, feathering the treatment edge at the riverbank to maintain view of the water. After initial treatment, revisit every 25 years to maintain views.

Pullout 31 Treatment Summary

Location (Name and Number)	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
31 - Unnamed	19.30	Pullout	Contributing	Mount Rainier and Paradise River	N/A	Selectively thin conifers west of turnout for 20 feet	Saplings	Lop and scatter	5 to 10 years. Views of Paradise in danger of being lost.	25 years



Pullout 32

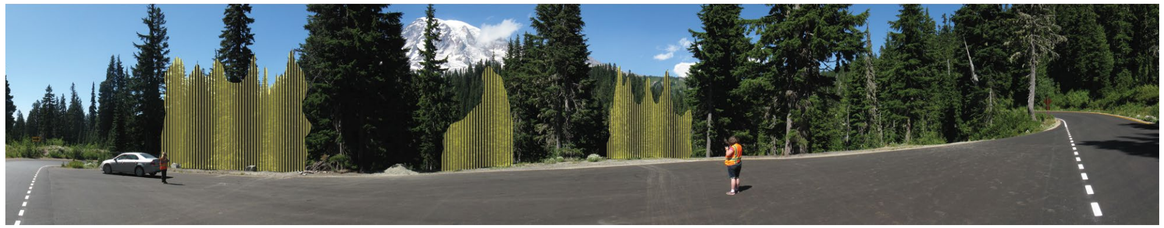
MP 19.3

Non-Contributing

This non-historic pullout is located on the upper portion of a switchback on Valley Road, and has a section of Reflection Lakes trail running through it. View conditions are good and the view appears to be self-maintained.

Major Views

The pullout has a high-angle, northwest-facing view of Mount Rainier.



Contemporary view
N from pullout

Management Action

Within 10 years, selectively thin small conifers on switchback if they begin to obscure view of Mount Rainier. After initial treatment, revisit every 25 years to maintain views.

Pullout 32 Treatment Summary

Location (Name and Number)	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
32 - Unnamed	19.40	Pullout	Non-Contributing	Mount Rainier	N/A	Selectively thin conifers between pullout and switchback road	Small	Lop and scatter	10 years	25 years



Contemporary Photo of Mount Rainier from Reflection Lakes

Stevens Canyon Road

Mount Rainier National Park
Vista Management Plan

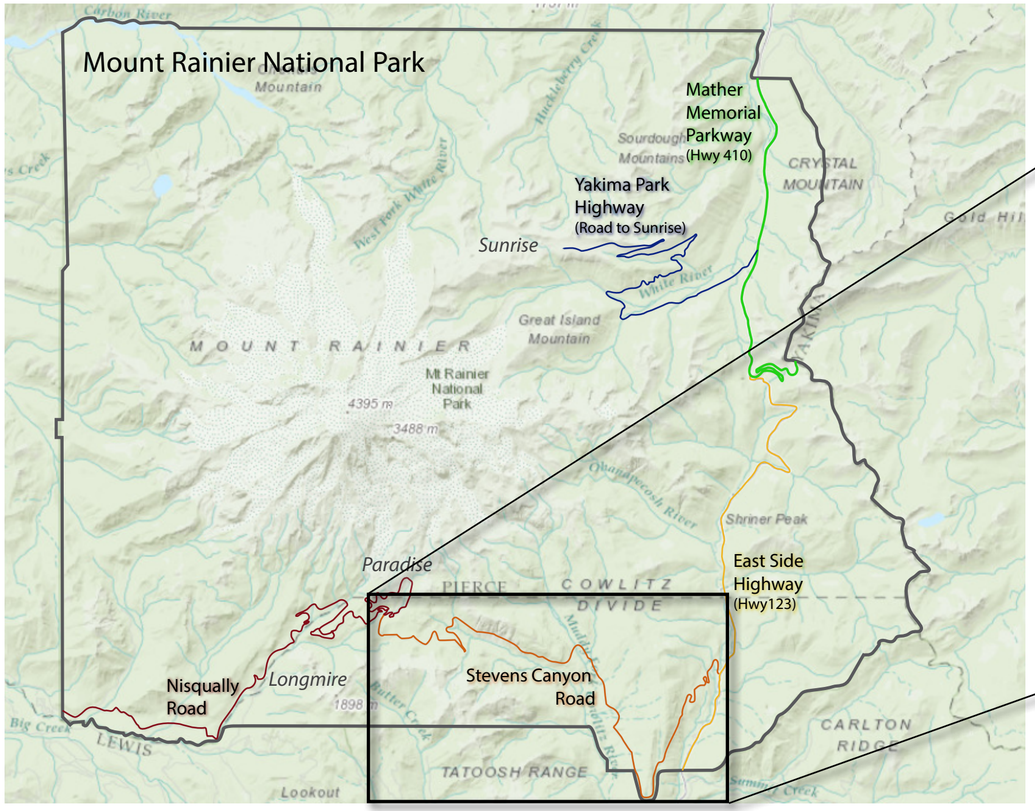
View Assessment and Management Recommendations
Nisqually Road to Mather Memorial Parkway

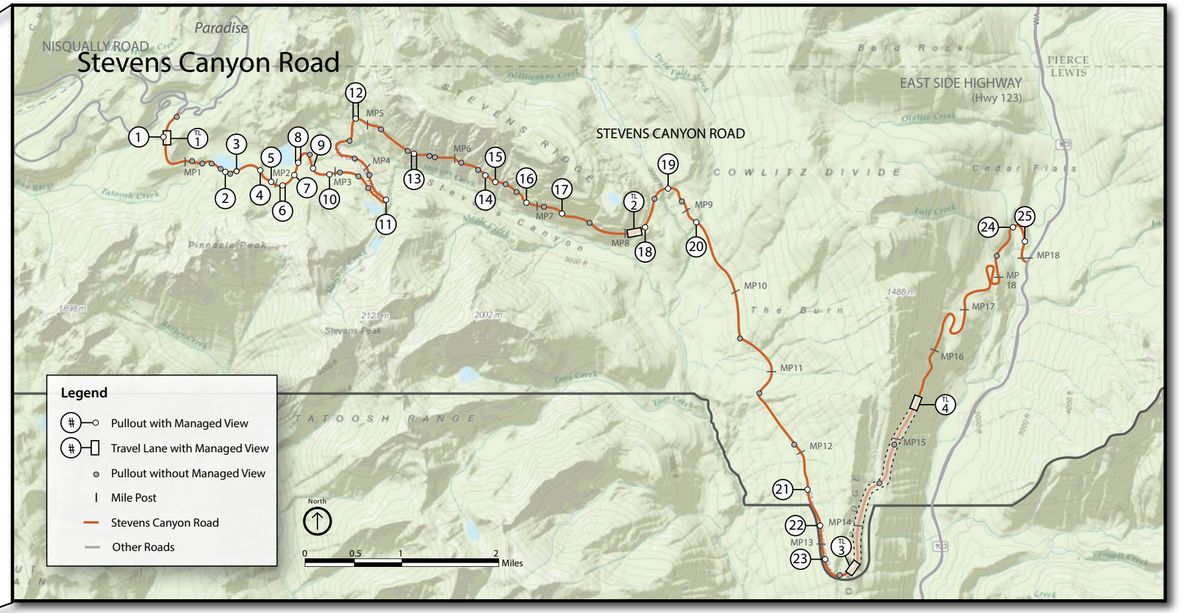
Mileage begins at the stop sign at the junction with Nisqually Road

The Stevens Canyon Road connects the east and west sides of the park, extending 19 miles from Paradise to East Side Highway. The Army Corps of Engineers surveyed the road in 1904 as part of the 'Round-the-Mountain' plan. When the park moved away from the 'Round-the-Mountain' plan during the 1920s park planning process, several different surveys were taken by the Bureau of Public Roads and the NPS to find a route east to west. Stevens Canyon Highway was the last road built from the park's 1920s master plan with construction lasting from 1931 to 1957; road construction was suspended during World War II. Designed as a scenic drive through public land, the primary function of the highway was captured by NPS Director George Hertzog: "[Park] roads are for leisurely driving only. If you are in a hurry, you might do well to take another route now, and come back when you have more time" (NPS 1968: preface). The period of significance for Stevens Canyon Road is from 1931 to 1957 reflecting the period when the NPS coordinated the design and construction of the road.

Stevens Canyon Road is significant for its association with park master planning. As the last road built from the 1920s master plan, Stevens Canyon Road represents the final section of the park's circulation plan. This new plan incorporated regional roads and connected the southwest, southeast, and northeast sections of the park to larger regional roads creating a loop that connected the park to the Puget Sound area. Planned views along Stevens Canyon Highway are evident in the design of the road and were associated with the location of turnouts, bridges, tunnels, developed areas, and travel lanes along the highway.

Stevens Canyon Road exhibits many of the characteristics of naturalistic and rustic design, including the minimization of cut and fill, the gently curving road that blends in with the surroundings, and the use of natural materials for road construction features (such as stone headwalls, rock walls, and guardwalls). Stevens Canyon Road remains largely unchanged, and its design and surviving features convey the integrity of the road as a scenic highway.

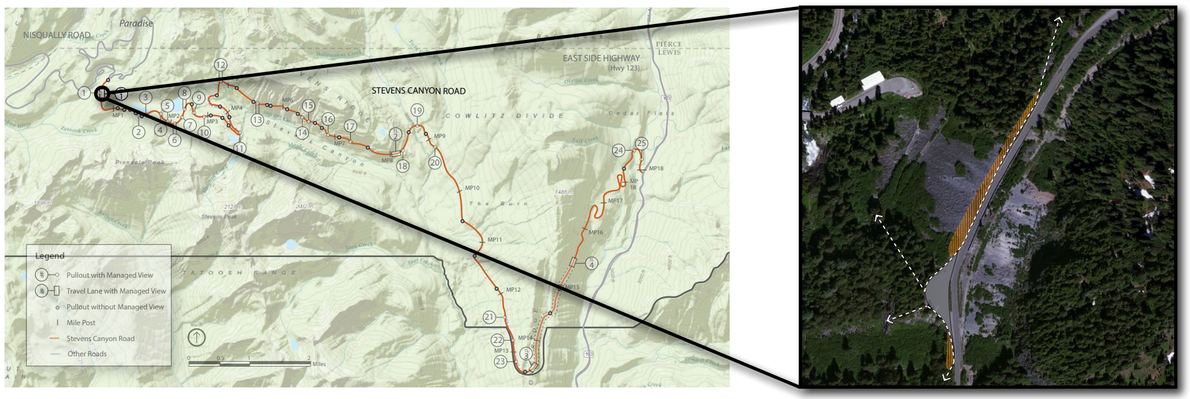




List of Pullouts and Travel Lane Segments with Views to be Managed

Number	Name	MP	Page Number
TL 1	Unnamed	0.3 - 0.6	104
1	Inspiration Point	0.5	106
2	Reflection Lakes 1	1.2	108
3	Reflection Lakes 2	1.4	110
4	Louise Lake 1	1.7	112
5	Louise Lake 2	1.9	114
6	Sunbeam Creek	2.0	116
7	Louise Lk 3	2.2	118
8	Louise Lake 4	2.3	120
9	(Unnamed)	2.6	122
10	Snow Lake Trailhead	2.8	124
11	Unnamed hairpin	3.5	126
12	Stevens Creek	4.7	128
13	Martha Falls	5.5	130
14	(Unnamed)	6.2	132

Number	Name	MP	Page Number
15	(Unnamed)	6.3	134
16	(Unnamed)	6.8	136
17	(Unnamed)	7.2	138
TL 2	(Unnamed)	7.8 - 7.9	140
18	Box Canyon Picnic Area	8.0	142
19	Box Canyon	8.6	144
20	Nickel Creek Bridge	9.1	146
21	(Unnamed)	12.2	148
22	(Unnamed)	12.6	150
23	Backbone Ridge	13.0	152
TL 3	(Unnamed)	13.3 - 13.6	154
TL 4	(Unnamed)	15.3 - 15.9	156
24	Falls Creek	18.3	158
25	Grove the Patriarchs Trailhead	18.5	160



Travel Lane 1

MP 0.3 - 0.6

Contributing

This travel lane view is located on the west side of the road north of Inspiration Point.

Major Views

The major views are a high-angle north-facing view of Mount Rainer, and a high-angle southwest-facing view of the Tatoosh Range.



Contemporary view
South along guardwall



Contemporary view
West from Stevens
Canyon Road



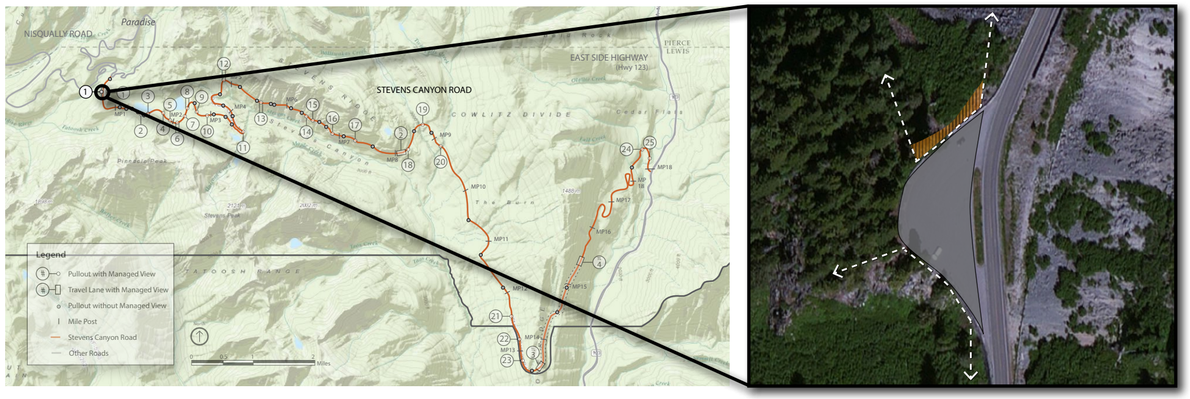
Contemporary view
North from Stevens
Canyon Road

Management Action

Within 15 years, selectively thin conifers and alders to maintain travel lane views. After initial treatment, revisit every 25 years and keep alders cleared and ensure that conifers do not encroach on views.

Travel Lane 1 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 1 - Unnamed	0.3 - 0.6	Travel Lane	Contributing	Mount Rainier Tatoosh Range	N/A	Selectively thin conifers and alders near guardwalls to maintain views	Medium	Lop and scatter	15 years	25 years. Ensure conifers do not encroach on views



Pullout 1: Inspiration Point

MP 0.49

Contributing

Inspiration Point is a large historic pullout facing west on the west side of Mazama Ridge. The view is bisected by a group of large conifers.

Major Views

The major views are of a high-angle, north-facing view of Mount Rainier and a high-angle, southwest view of the Tatoosh Range (Eagle and Lane Peaks).



Contemporary view
Panorama view from
Stevens Canyon Road

Management Action

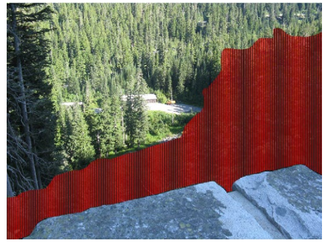
In 5 to 10 years remove alders next to guardwall to maintain existing views. After the initial treatment, revisit every 10 years to ensure vegetation does not encroach upon views.



Contemporary view
North toward Mount Rainier, illustrating treatment area



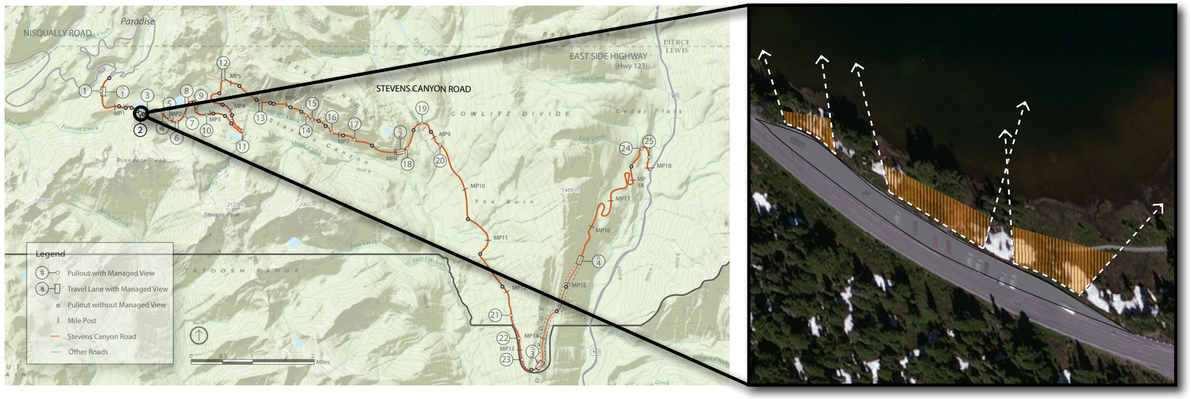
Historic view
Opening Day at Inspiration Point, 1957, looking south from Pullout



Contemporary view
North of guardwall; detail image of vegetation to remove

Pullout 1: Inspiration Point Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
1 - Inspiration Point	0.49	Pullout	Contributing	Mount Rainier Tatoosh Range	Remove alders near guardwall	N/A	Small	Lop and scatter	5 to 10 years	10 years. Maintain as present condition as illustrated in photo.



Pullout 2: Reflection Lakes I

MP 1.2

Contributing

Reflection Lakes I is the first of two historic pullouts along the West Reflection Lake. This pullout has a stone guardwall, raised sidewalk, and path to the water.

Major Views

The major views are a northwest-facing low-angle view of West Reflection Lake, and a northwest-facing high-angle view of Mount Rainier.



Contemporary view
North from Reflection Lakes Pullout:
image illustrates representative
treatment for window views

Management Action

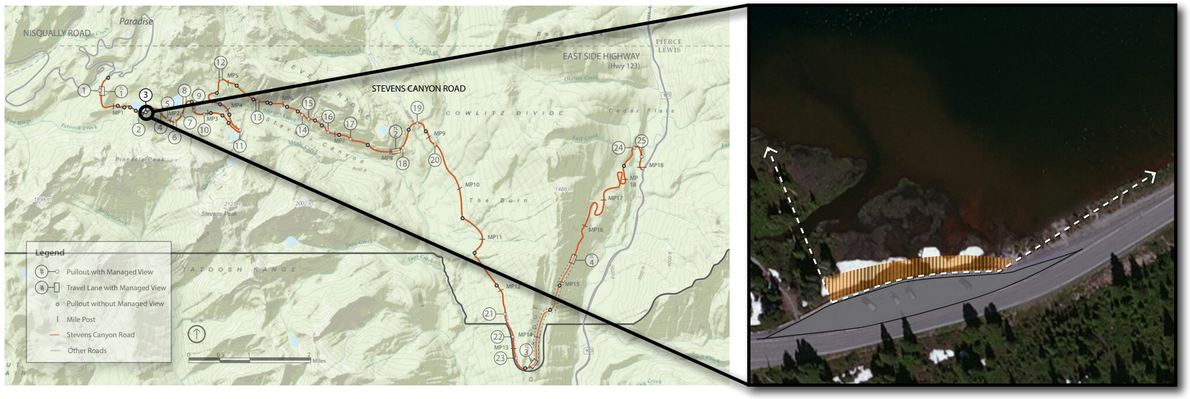
In 5 to 10 years selectively thin young conifers to maintain window views marked on map. After initial treatment, revisit every 10 years to ensure vegetation does not encroach upon views.



Historic view ca. 1940
North overlooking Reflection
Lakes Pullout

Pullout 2: Reflection Lakes #1 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
2 - Reflection Lakes I	1.20	Pullout	Contributing	Mount Rainer West Reflection Lake	N/A	Thin young conifers	Small	Lop and scatter	5 to 10 years	10 years. Ensure that young conifers are routinely thinned to avoid encroachment along views.



Pullout 3: Reflection Lakes II

MP 1.4

Contributing

This historic pullout is located on the southeast side of West Reflection Lake.

Major Views

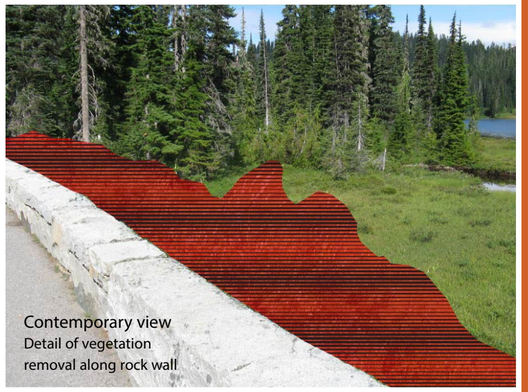
The major views are a northwest-facing low-angle view of West Reflection Lake, and a northwest-facing high-angle view of Mount Rainier



Contemporary view
North-facing panorama
from Stevens Canyon Road

Management Action

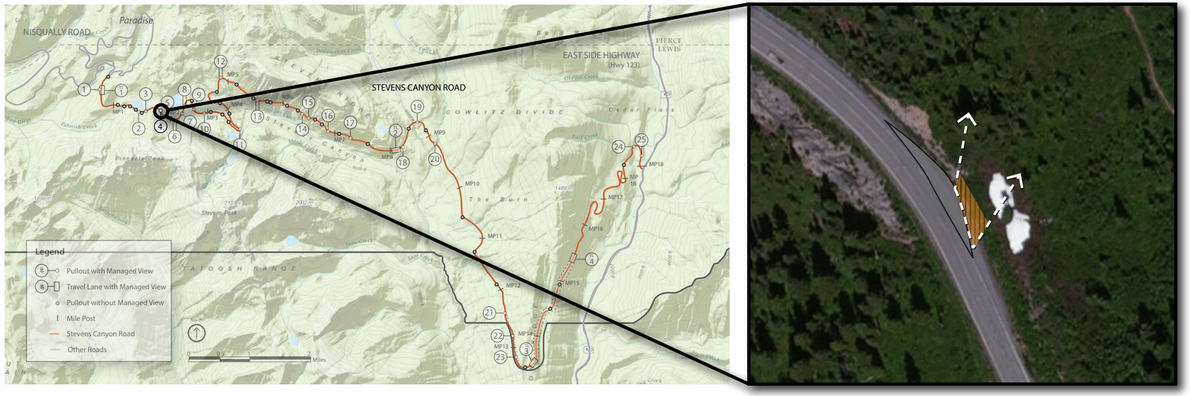
Visit within 3 years, watch willows on west edge of treatment area and clear if needed to preserve existing views. After initial treatment, revisit every 5 years to maintain view as illustrated.



Contemporary view
Detail of vegetation
removal along rock wall

Pullout 3: Reflection Lakes #2 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
3 - Reflection Lakes II	1.40	Pullout	Contributing	Mount Rainier West Reflection Lake	Remove willows on west side of pullout if they begin to encroach on views	N/A	Small	Remove	3 years	5 years. Maintain views as illustrated in photos, keep eye on willows on west side and clear if needed to preserve view.



Pullout 4: Louise Lake I

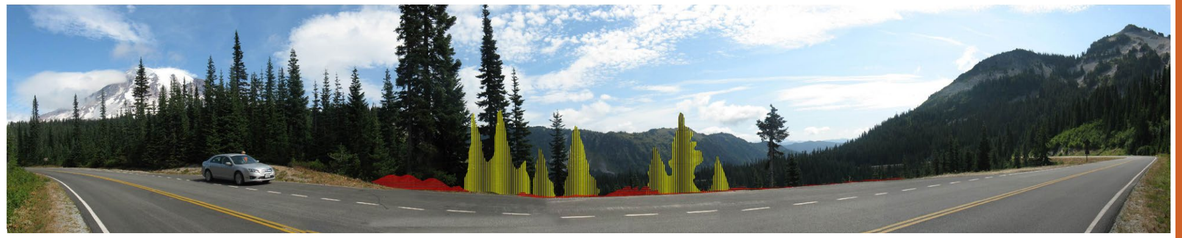
MP 1.7

Contributing

This historic pullout is located just past Reflection Lakes on the north side of the road.

Major Views

There are two north-facing views, a low-angle view of Louise Lake and high-angle view of Mount Rainier.



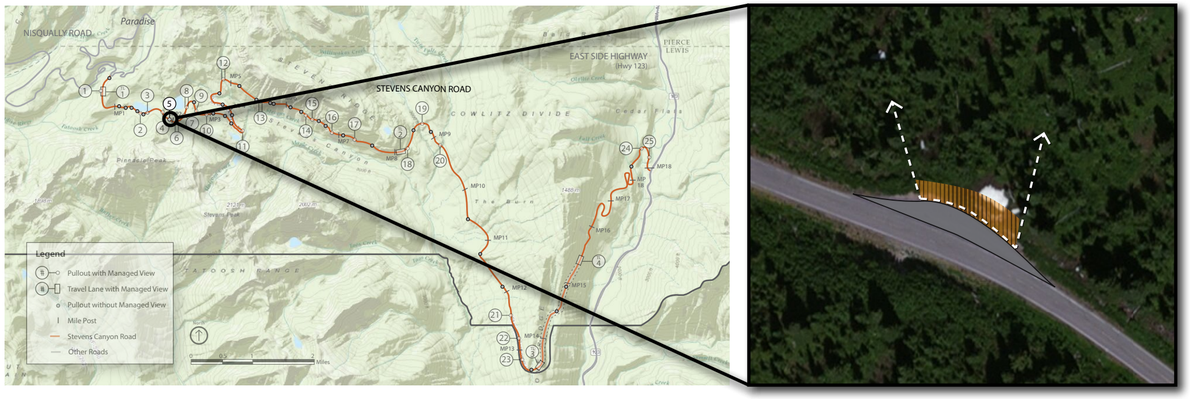
Contemporary view
Northwest from Stevens Canyon Road

Management Action

In 5 to 10 years remove alders within treatment area, thin young conifers to reopen filtered view of Mount Rainier and Louise Lake. After initial treatment, revisit every 10 years to maintain filtered view of Mount Rainier.

Pullout 4: Louise Lake I Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
4 - Louise Lake I	1.70	Pullout	Contributing	Louise Lake Mount Rainier	Remove alders and feather treated edge	Thin young conifers	Medium	Lop and scatter	5 to 10 years	10 years. Maintain filtered vies of Mount Rainier and Louise Lake.



Pullout 5: Louise Lake II

MP 1.9

Contributing

This historic pullout is located on the north side of the road just before Louise Lake.

Major Views

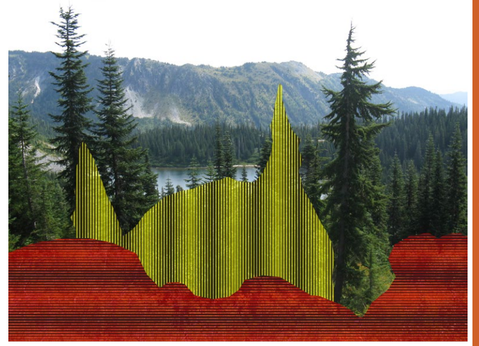
There are two north-facing views, a low-angle view of Louise Lake and high-angle view of Mount Rainier.



Contemporary view
North from pullout, with treatment area highlighted

Management Action

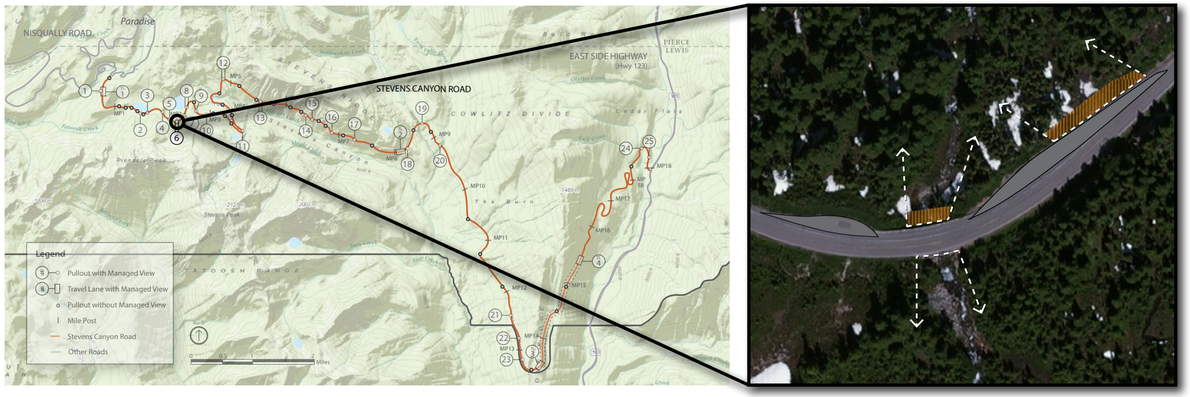
In 5 to 10 years, remove alders in the treatment area along the entire pullout, thin conifers, and feather edges. After initial treatment, revisit every 10 years to maintain views of Mountain Rainier and the Louise Lake.



Contemporary view
North, detail of treatment area

Pullout 5: Louise Lake II Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
5 - Louise Lake II	1.90	Pullout	Contributing	Louise Lake Mount Rainier	Remove alders within 20 feet along entire pullout	Feather edges and thin conifers in management area	Medium	Lop and scatter	5 to 10 years	10 years. Maintain views of Mount Rainier and Louise Lake.



Pullout 6: Sunbeam Creek

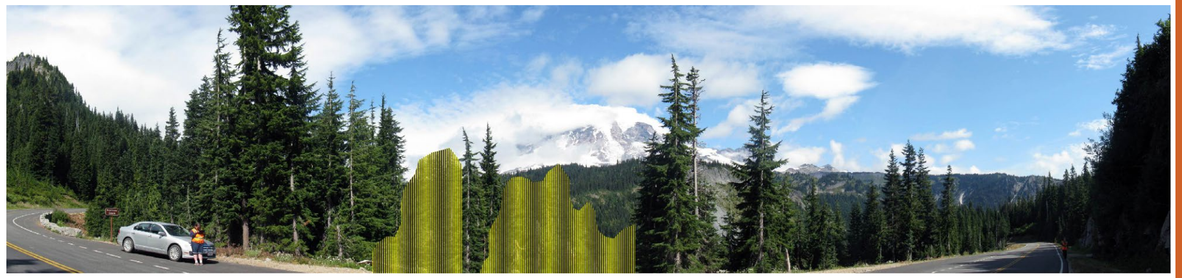
MP 2.0

Contributing

This historic pullout is located just east of Sunbeam Creek. This historic view includes the pullout and the bridge spanning Sunbeam Creek.

Major Views

The major views from the creek are a south-facing mid-angle view up Sunbeam Creek; a north-facing, low-angle view of Sunbeam Creek and Louise Lake; and a high-angle framed view of Mount Rainier. From the pullout there is a northwest high-angle view of Mount Rainier, and a low-angle view of Louise Lake.



Contemporary view
NW from Stevens
Canyon Road

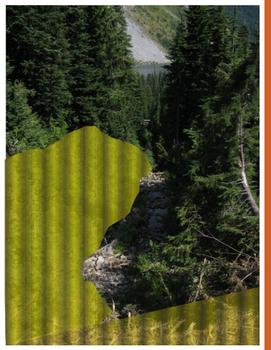
Management Action

The south-facing view of Sunbeam Creek is self-maintaining. North of Sunbeam Creek Bridge, within 10 years thin alder and small conifers as necessary to maintain view. After initial treatment, revisit every 10 years to maintain existing views.

From pullout, within 10 years thin small conifers to maintain low-angle view of Louise Lake, and high-angle view of Mount Rainier. After initial treatment, revisit every 10 years to maintain existing views.



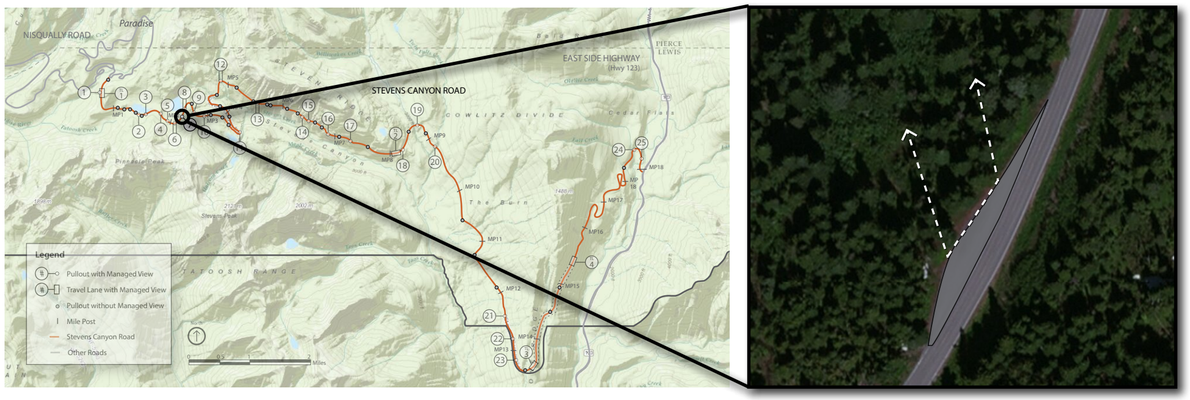
Contemporary view
S from Sunbeam Creek
Bridge



Contemporary view
N from Sunbeam Creek
Bridge

Pullout 6: Sunbeam Creek Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
6 - Sunbeam Creek Bridge South	2.00	Pullout	Contributing	Sunbeam Creek	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	10 years	10 years. View up creek is self-maintaining.
6 - Sunbeam Creek Bridge North	2.00	Pullout	Contributing	Sunbeam Creek Louise Lake Mount Rainier	N/A	Thin alders and young conifers	Medium	Lop and scatter	10 years	10 years. Maintain as present condition as illustrated in contemporary photos.
6 - Sunbeam Creek Pullout	2.00	Pullout	Contributing	Louise Lake Mount Rainier	N/A	Thin young conifers	Medium	Lop and scatter	10 years	10 years. Maintain filtered view of Louise Lake.



Pullout 7: Louise Lake III

MP 2.2

Contributing

This historic pullout is located on the west side of the road next to Louise Lake. The historic view is obscured by conifers.

Major Views

The major view from this turnout is a filtered, high-angle northwest-facing view of Mount Rainier.



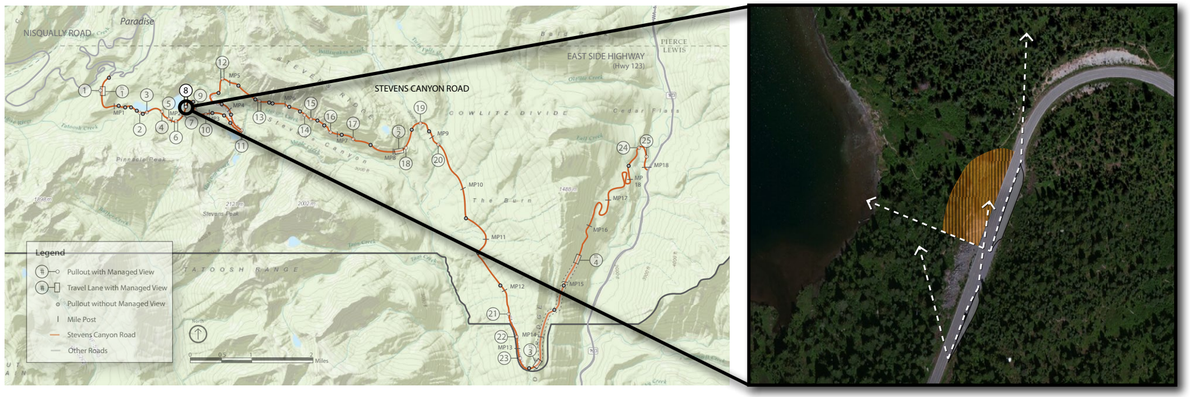
Contemporary view
NNE from pullout, illustrating extreme overvegetation

Management Action

No management action required; it is recommended that this pullout be allowed to revegetate.

Pullout 7 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
7 - Louise Lake III	2.20	Pullout	Contributing	Mount Rainier	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No maintenance.



Pullout 8: Louise Lake IV

MP 2.3

Non-Contributing

This non-historic pullout is located on the east side of the road and consists of two adjoining pullouts.

Major Views

The major views consist of a high-angle north-facing view of Mount Rainier, and a low-angle northwest facing view of Louise Lake.



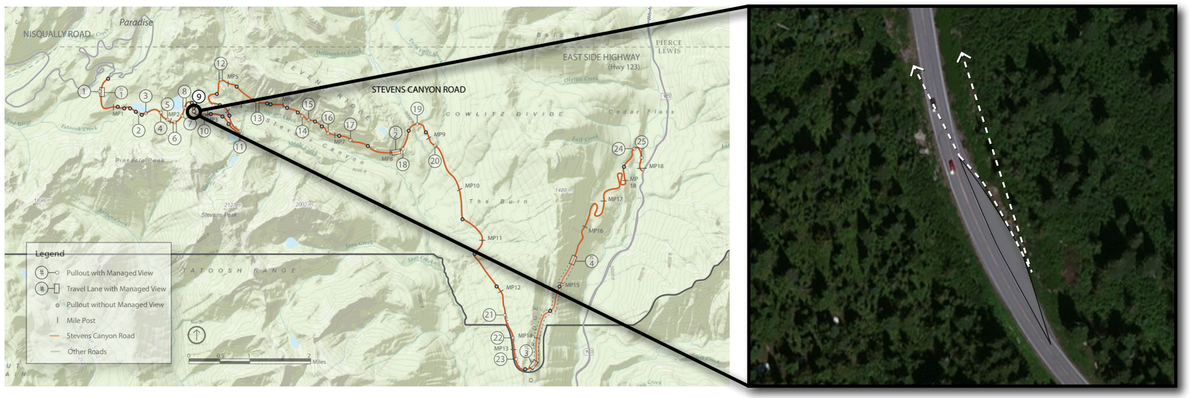
Contemporary view
NNW from pullout,
toward Mount Rainier

Management Action

Within 10 years, selectively thin conifers along the lower pullout between the road and lake shore to maintain filtered views of Louise Lake. Vegetation on the slope past the road shoulder should be largely self-maintaining. After initial treatment, revisit every 25 years to maintain views.

Pullout 8: Loise Lake Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
8 - Louise Lake IV	2.30	Pullout	Non-contributing	Mount Rainier Louise Lake	N/A	Selectively thin trees along pullout	Medium (selective)	Lop and scatter	10 years	25 years



Pullout 9

MP 2.6

Contributing

This historic pullout is located on the south side of the road, before the hairpin turn into Stevens Canyon.

Major Views

The major view is a northwest facing high-angle view of Mount Rainier.



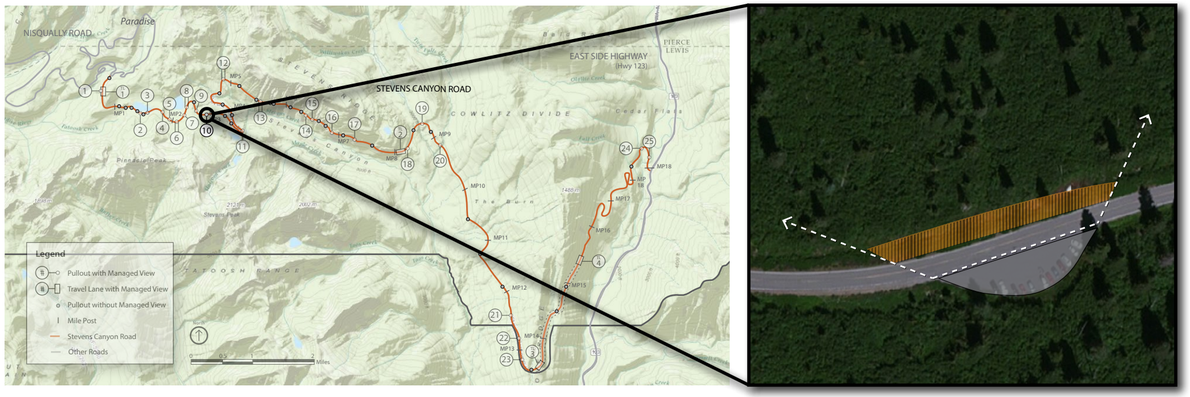
Contemporary view
North from Pullout
toward Mount Rainier

Management Action

No management action is required at this time. Due to the alignment of the view with the road corridor this view should be self-maintaining. Revisit every 25 years.

Pullout 9 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
9 - Unnamed	2.60	Pullout	Contributing	Mount Rainier	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. View is self-maintaining.



Pullout 10: Snow Lake Trailhead

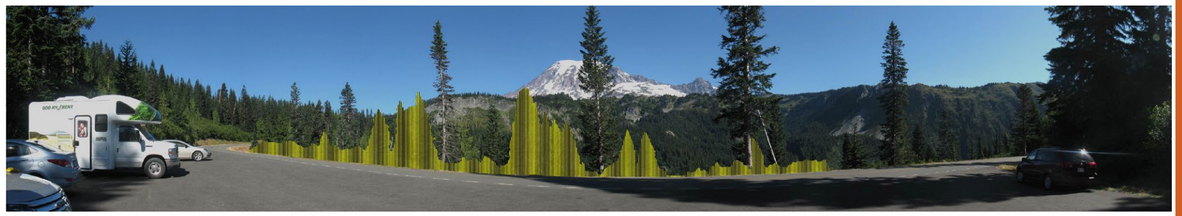
MP 2.8

Contributing

This historic pullout is located on the north side of the road, next to the Snow Lake trailhead.

Major Views

The major view is a northwest facing, high-angle framed view of Mount Rainier.



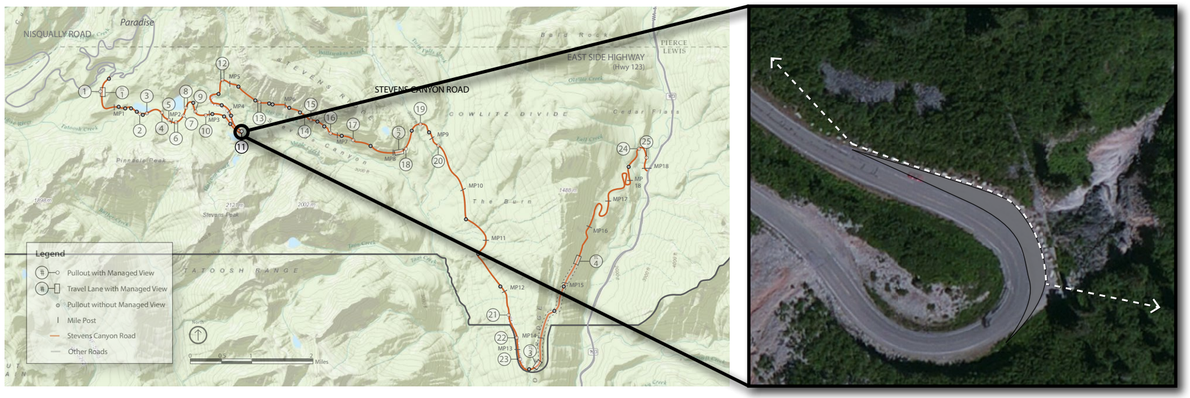
Contemporary view
North-facing panorama
from Snow Lake Trailhead

Management Action

Within 3 years thin alders inside the treatment area to maintain a filtered view of Mount Rainier as illustrated above. After initial treatment, revisit every 5 years, remove small conifers if they begin to encroach upon view.

Pullout 10: Snow Lake Trailhead Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
10 - Snow Lake Trailhead	2.80	Pullout	Contributing	Mount Rainier	Match width of pullout	feather treatment edge	Small	Lop and scatter	3 years	5 years. Thin alders and remove young conifers if they begin to impede views.



Pullout 11

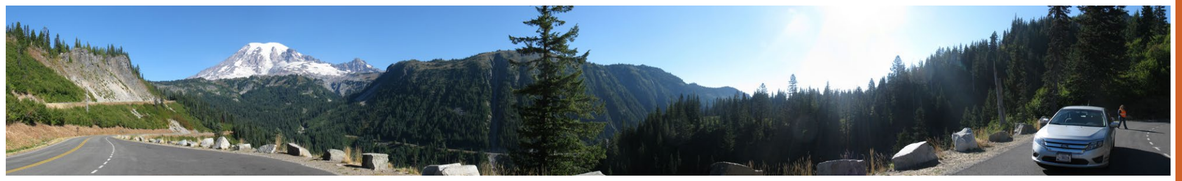
MP 3.5-3.6

Contributing

This historic pullout is located on the northern edge of a hairpin turn leading west into Stevens Canyon.

Major Views

The major view is a northwest facing, high-angle view of Mount Rainier and a low-angle view of Stevens Canyon.



Contemporary view
Full panorama from Stevens Canyon Road, showing views of Mount Rainier and Stevens Canyon

Management Action

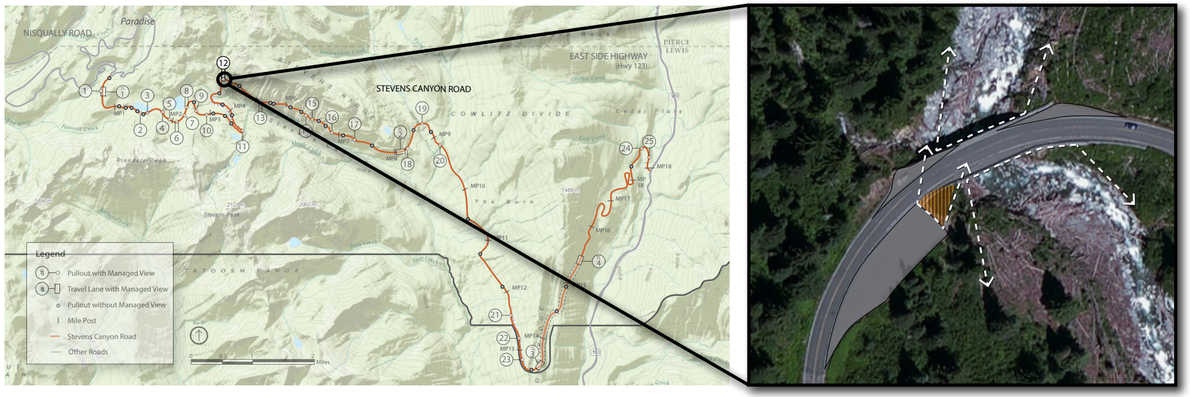
No management action is required at this time. The location of this pullout on a steep slope renders this view self-maintaining. Revisit every 25 years to ensure views remain clear, as illustrated in contemporary photos.



Contemporary view
NW to Mount Rainier from pullout

Pullout 11 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
11 - Unnamed	3.50	Pullout	Contributing	Mount Rainier Stevens Canyon	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. View is self-maintaining.



Pullout 12: Stevens Creek

MP 4.7

Non-Contributing

This non-historic pullout is located just west of Stevens Creek Bridge. This view includes both the pullout and Stevens Creek Bridge.

Major Views

From the pullout there is a northeast facing mid-angle view of Stevens Creek. From the bridge there is a northeast facing low-angle view of Stevens Creek, and a southeast facing low-angle view of Stevens Creek.



Contemporary view
NE from pullout, illustrating vegetation that is obscuring views to bridge



Contemporary views
Photos looking north (above) and south (below) illustrating the self-maintaining views of Stevens Creek from bridge



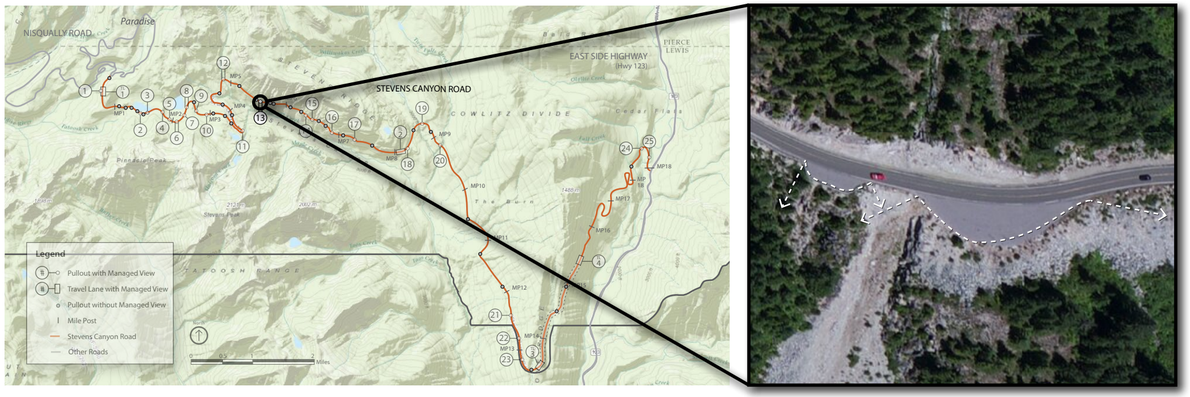
Management Action

Between the eastern edge of the pullout and the bridge, within 3 years selectively thin alders to keep views clear to Stevens Creek. After initial treatment, revisit every 5 years and remove alders and young conifers if they begin to encroach upon views.

Views from Stevens Creek Bridge are self-maintaining. Revisit every 25 years.

Pullout 12: Stevens Creek Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
12 - Stevens Creek West Pullout	4.70	Pullout	Non-contributing	Stevens Creek	Remove woody vegetation between pullout and bridge	Thin alders in management area	Small (Selective)	Remove	3 years	5 years. Selectively thin alders to keep view of Stevens Creek clear.
12 - Stevens Creek Bridge	4.70	Pullout	Non-contributing	Stevens Creek	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	20 years	25 years. Views from bridge are self- maintaining.



Pullout 13: Martha Falls

MP 5.5

Contributing

Martha Falls consists of two contiguous pullouts and is located on the south side of the road along the northern edge of Stevens Canyon. The west pullout has a crenelated rock wall and an interpretive panel. Martha Falls is visible from the west pullout but difficult to see.

Major Views

The major views are a low-angle south facing view of Stevens Canyon and Martha Falls, as well as a high-angle view of Stevens Peak and Unicorn Peak.



Contemporary view
South-facing panorama
from Stevens Canyon Road

Management Action

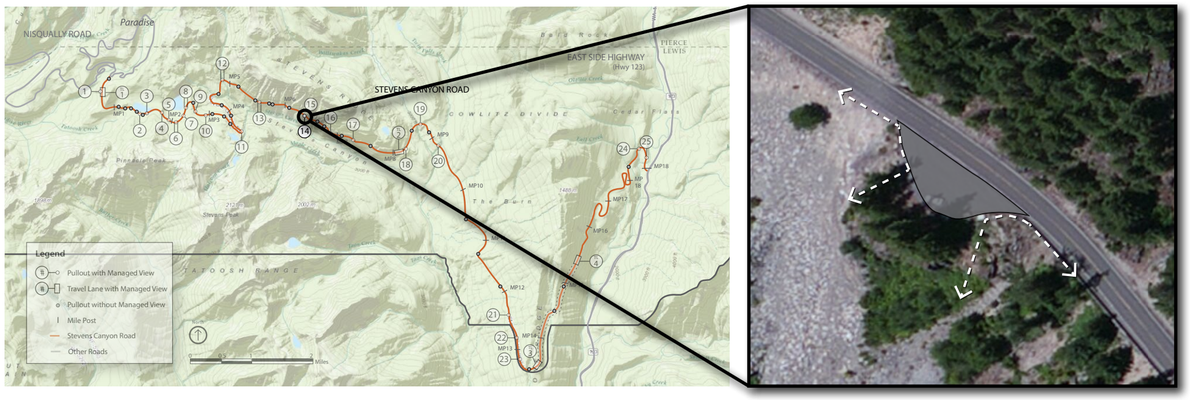
No management action is required at this time. Due to the steep slope, views should be largely self-maintaining. Revisit every 25 years and remove small conifers if they begin to encroach on views.



Historic view, 1957
Looking east from the eastern turnout, down Stevens Canyon Road

Pullout 13 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
13 - Martha Falls	5.50	Pullout	Contributing	Stevens Canyon Stevens Peak Unicorn Peak Martha Falls	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. Monitor small conifers and remove them if they begin to encroach on view.



Pullout 14

MP 6.2

Contributing

This historic pullout is located on the south side of the road along the northern edge of Stevens Canyon. The view from the pullout is bisected by a group of conifers.

Major Views

The major views are two low-angle of Stevens Canyon, one facing southeast and the other southwest. Additionally there are two high- views of Unicorn Peak and Stevens Peak, one facing southeast and the other southwest



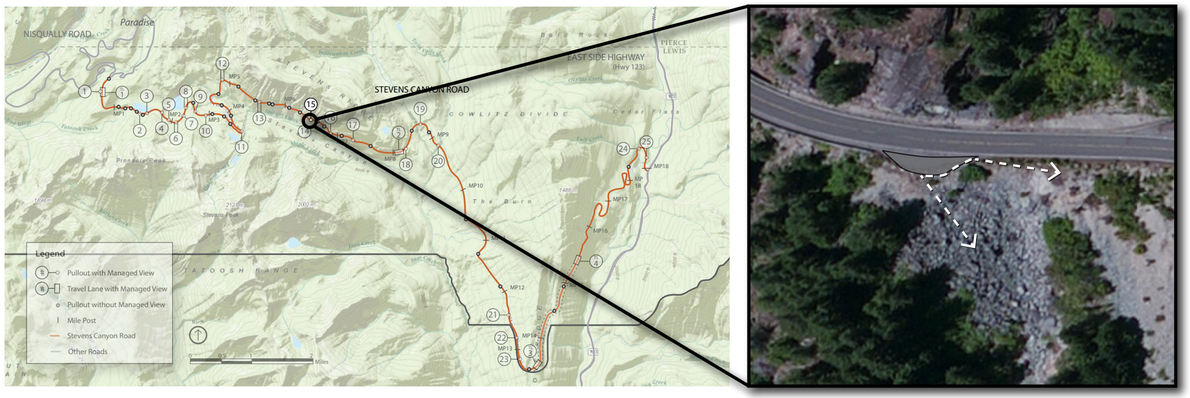
Contemporary view
Direction from Location

Management Action

No management action is required at this time. Due to the steep slope, views should be largely self-maintaining. Revisit every 25 years and remove small conifers if they begin to encroach on views.

Pullout 14 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
14 - Unnamed	6.20	Pullout	Contributing	Stevens Canyon Stevens Peak Unicorn Peak	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. Monitor small conifers and remove them if they begin to encroach on view.



Pullout 15

MP 6.3

Contributing

This historic pullout is located along the south side of the road along the northern edge of Stevens Canyon.

Major Views

The major view is a low-angle southeast-facing view down Stevens Canyon.



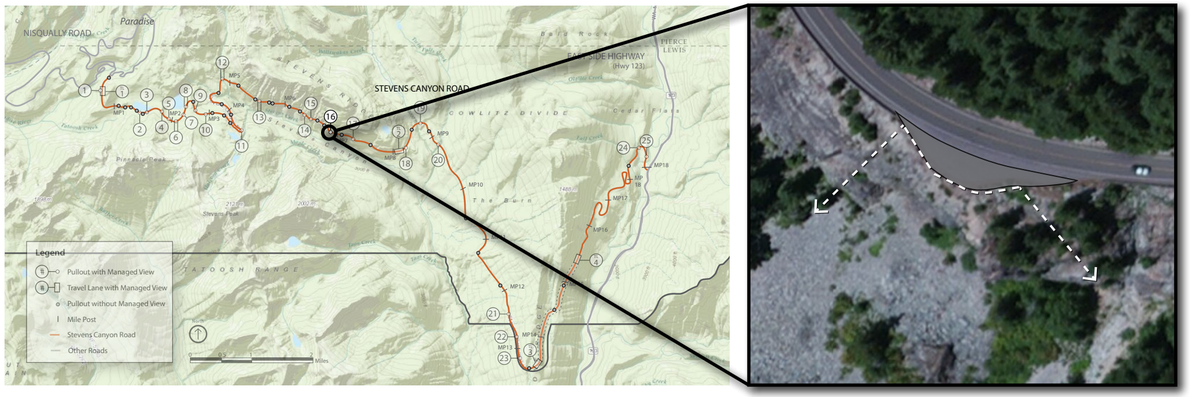
Contemporary view
South-facing panorama
from Stevens Canyon Road

Management Action

No management action is required at this time. Due to the steep slope, views should be largely self-maintaining. Revisit every 25 years and remove small conifers if they begin to encroach on views.

Pullout 15 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
15 - Unnamed	6.30	Pullout	Contributing	Stevens Canyon	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. Monitor small conifers, and remove if they encroach on view.



Pullout 16

MP 6.8

Contributing

This historic pullout is located on the south side of the road just west of a tunnel along the northern side of Stevens Canyon.

Major Views

The major views are a low-angle southeast-facing view of Stevens Canyon and Stevens Creek, and a high-angle southeast-facing view of Stevens Peak.



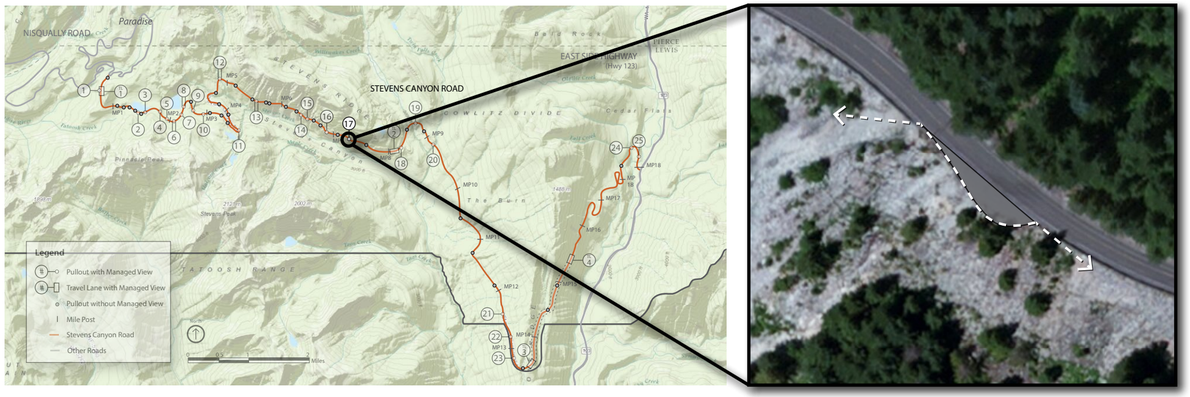
Contemporary view
South from Stevens
Canyon Road

Management Action

No management action is required at this time. Due to the steep slope, views should be largely self-maintaining. Revisit every 25 years and remove small conifers, cottonwoods, and oceanspray if they begin to encroach on views.

Pullout 16 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
16 - Unnamed	6.80	Pullout	Contributing	Stevens Canyon Stevens Creek	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. Monitor oceanspray and cottonwoods and remove if they encroach on view.



Pullout 17

MP 7.2

Contributing

This historic pullout is located on the south side of the road along the northern edge of Stevens Canyon.

Major Views

The major views are a low-angle southeast-facing view of Stevens Canyon and Stevens Creek, and a high-angle southeast-facing view of Stevens Peak.



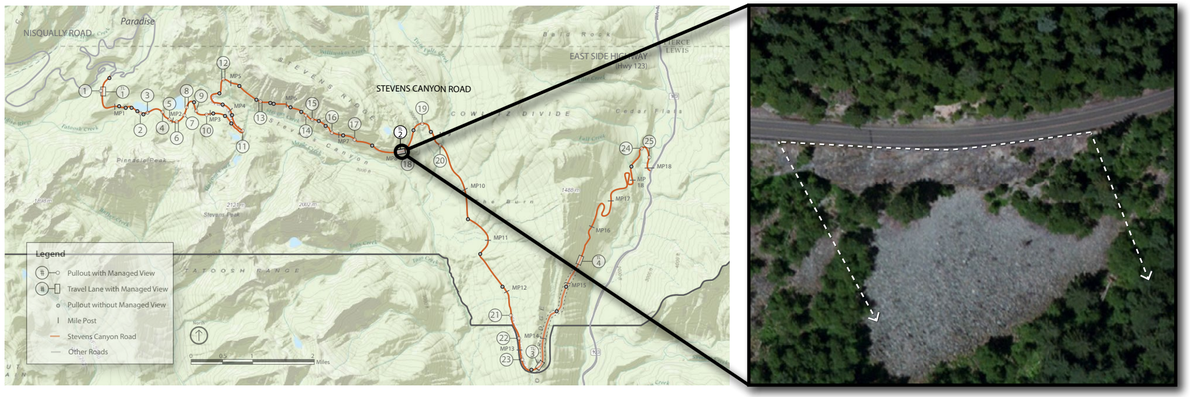
Contemporary view
Southwest from Stevens
Canyon Road

Management Action

No management action is required at this time. Due to the steep slope, views should be largely self-maintaining. Revisit every 25 years and remove small conifers if they begin to encroach on views.

Pullout 17 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
17 - Unnamed	7.20	Pullout	Contributing	Stevens Canyon Stevens Creek	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	20 years	25 years. Monitor small conifers, and remove if they encroach on view.



Travel Lane 2

MP 7.8 - 7.9

Contributing

This travel lane is located on the south side of the road along a guardwall just before Box Canyon Picnic Area.

Major Views

The major view is a high-angle south-facing view of Mount Adams and Stevens Canyon.



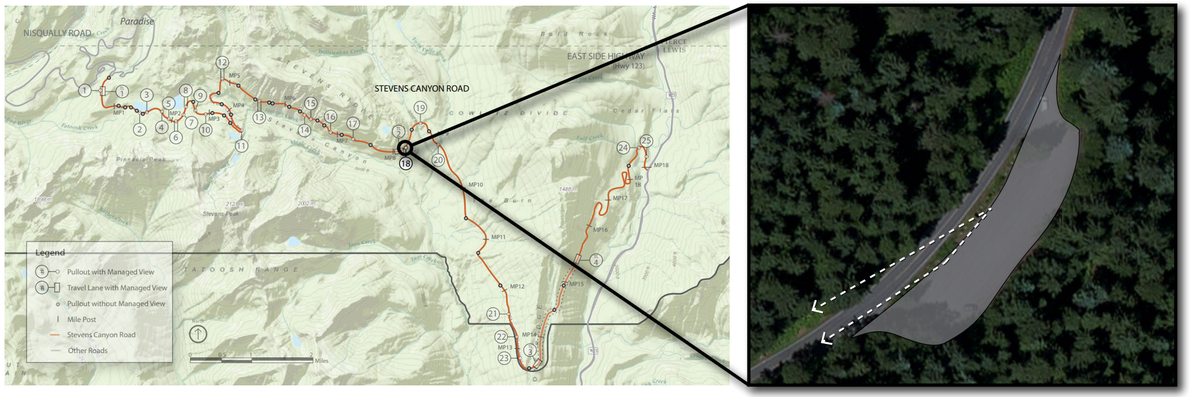
Contemporary view
South from Stevens
Canyon Road

Management Action

No management action is required at this time; due to steep slopes view is self-maintaining. Visit every 25 years to ensure views remain open.

Travel Lane 2 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 2 - Unnamed	7.8 - 7.9	Travel Lane	Contributing	Mount Adams Stevens Canyon	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. Due to steep slopes, view is self-maintaining



Pullout 18: Box Canyon Picnic Area

MP 8.0

Contributing

This historic pullout located at the Box Canyon Picnic Area to the west of Box Canyon.

Major Views

The major view is a high-angle, southeast-facing framed view of the Tatoosh Range.



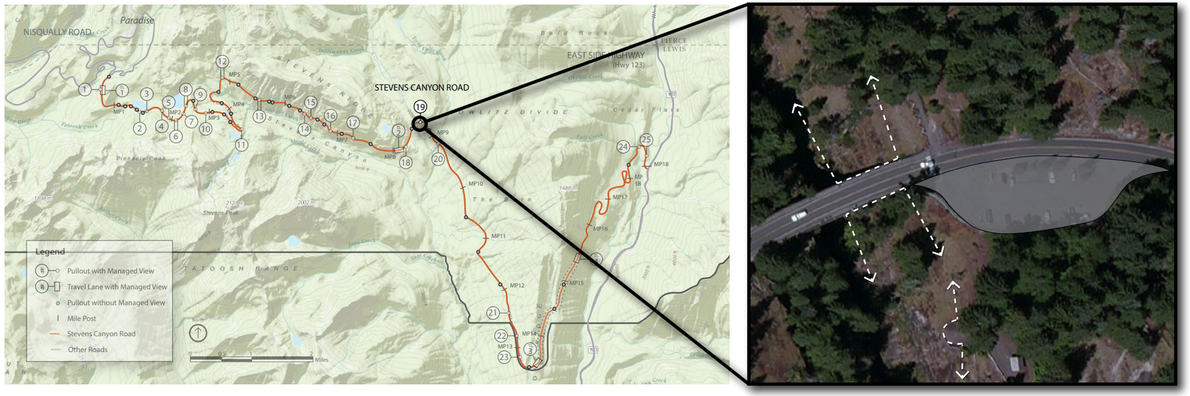
Contemporary view
SW from pullout

Management Action

No management action is required at this time. Due to the alignment of this view with the road, this view is self-maintaining. Revisit every 25 years to ensure view is maintained.

Pullout 18: Box Canyon Picnic Area Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
18 - Box Canyon Picnic Area	8.00	Pullout	Contributing	Stevens Peak	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. Due to path of roadway, this view is self maintaining.



Pullout 19: Box Canyon

MP 8.6

Contributing

This historic pullout includes Box Canyon Bridge and Cowlitz Overlook.

Major Views

The major views on Box Canyon Bridge are a high-angle northwest facing view of Mount Rainier, a low-angle northwest-facing view of Box Canyon, a high-angle southeast-facing view of Mount Baker, and a low-angle southeast-facing view of Box Canyon.

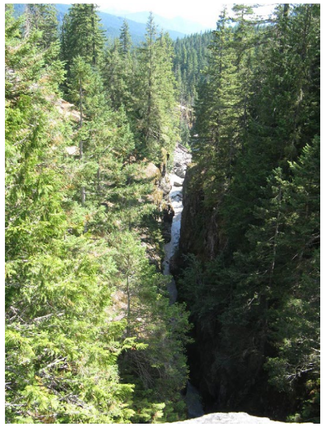
The Cowlitz Overlook has a high-angle northwest facing view of Mount Rainier and a low-angle northwest-facing view of Box Canyon, as well as a high-angle southwest-facing view of Mount Baker and a low-angle southwest-facing view of Box Canyon.



Contemporary view
East-facing panorama
from overlook point

Management Action

No management action is required at this time; the views from Box Canyon Bridge and Cowlitz Overlook are self-maintaining. Revisit every 25 years and remove vegetation from Cowlitz Overlook if it begins to encroach upon view of bridge or view of Mount Adams.



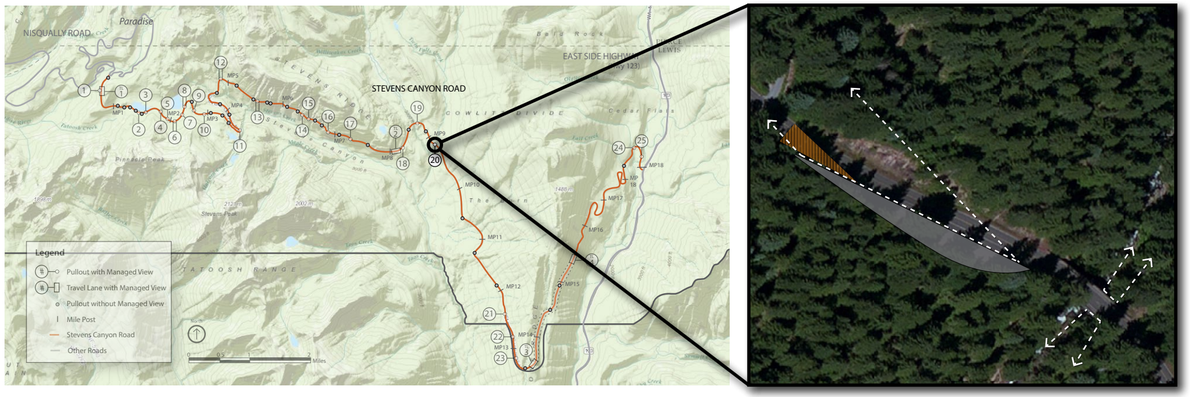
Contemporary view
North view from bridge



Contemporary view
South view from bridge
toward Cascade Range

Pullout 19: Box Canyon Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
19 - Box Canyon Bridge	8.60	Pullout	Contributing	Box Canyon Mount Rainier	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. The view of the canyon and Mount Rainier is self-maintaining.
19 - Box Canyon Cowlitz Overlook	8.60	Pullout	Contributing	Box Canyon Box Canyon Bridge Mount Adams	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. The view of Box Canyon and Mount Adams is self-maintaining.



Pullout 20: Nickel Creek

MP 9.1

Contributing

This historic pullout is located to the southwest of Nickel Creek Bridge. Views are from the pullout and Nickel Creek Bridge.

Major Views

The major view from the pullout is a high-angle northwest-facing framed view of Mount Rainier. From Nickel Creek Bridge, the major views include two low-angle views: a southwest-facing view and a northeast-facing view of Nickel Creek.



Contemporary view
Northwest from pullout
at Nickel Creek



Contemporary view
Typical view from bridge to
Nickel Creek; self-maintaining

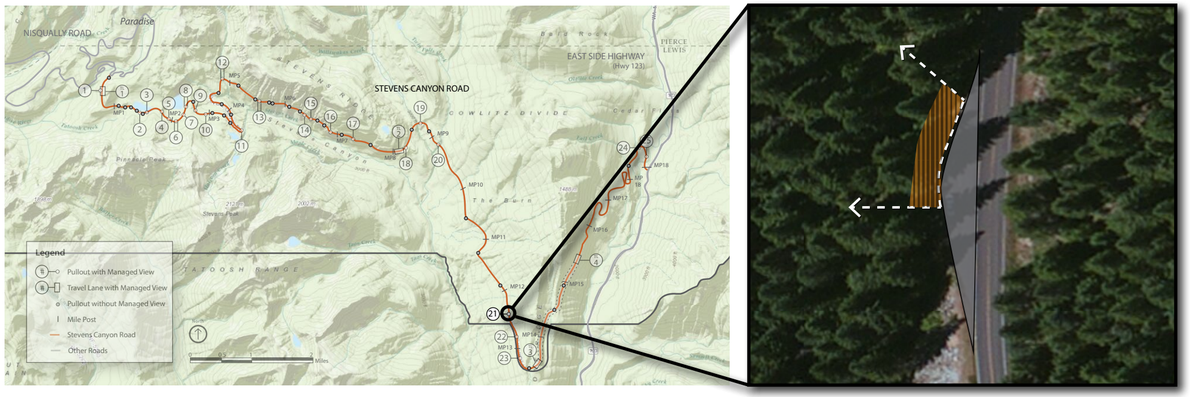
Management Action

From the Nickel Creek pullout, in 5 to 10 years selectively thin conifers to maintain a framed view of Mount Rainier. Revisit in 25 years to maintain views.

The views of the creek are self-maintaining, due to shallow soils and rocky base, vegetation is unlikely to block views. Revisit every 25 years or after high-water events to ensure views remain clear.

Pullout 20: Nickel Creek Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
20 - Nickel Creek Bridge	9.10	Pullout	Contributing	Nickel Creek	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. Monitor young conifers and remove if they begin to encroach on view.
20 - Nickel Creek Pullout	9.10	Pullout	Contributing	Nickel Creek Mount Rainier	N/A	Selectively thin conifers to maintain filtered view of Mount Rainier	N/A	N/A	5 to 10 years	25 years. Selectively thin conifers as needed to maintain views.



Pullout 21

MP 12.2

Contributing

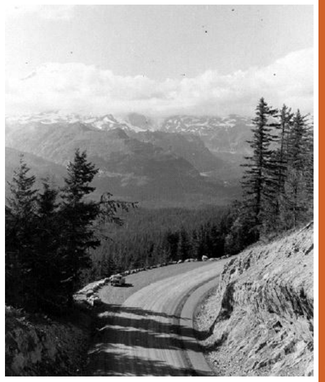
This historic pullout is located on the west side of the road down the west side of Backbone Ridge. Historic view is almost completely obscured.

Major Views

The major historic view is a high-angle west-facing view of Mount Rainier and Stevens Canyon.



Contemporary view
North from Stevens Canyon Road toward pullout, illustrating overgrown condition



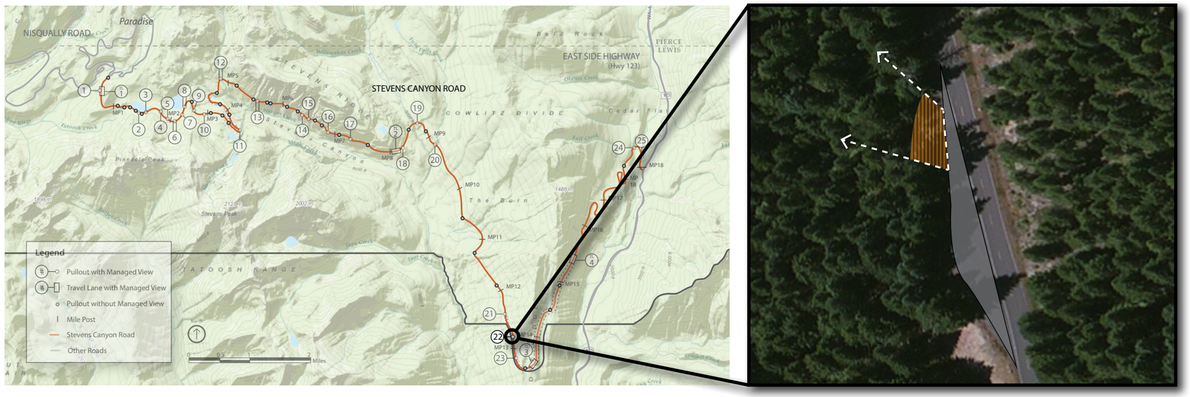
Historic view (1940)
Photo illustrates historically clear views from Pullout 21.

Management Action

Within 5 years, remove conifers to restore view of Mount Rainier, and selectively thin conifers along the width of the pullout, as shown in treatment photo. After initial treatment, revisit every 25 years to ensure conifers do not encroach on views.

Pullout 21 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
21 - Unnamed	12.20	Pullout	Contributing	Mount Rainier Stevens Canyon	Remove conifers as indicated on photo to restore view of Mount Rainier	Thin conifers to reopen views of the canyon	Large (selective)	Lop and scatter	5 years	25 years



Pullout 22

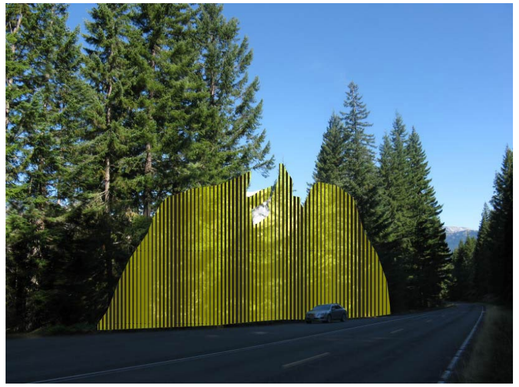
MP 12.6

Contributing

This historic pullout is located on the west side of the road down the west side of Backbone Ridge. The historic view is almost completely obscured.

Major Views

The major view is a high-angle northwest-facing view of Mount Rainier and Stevens Canyon.



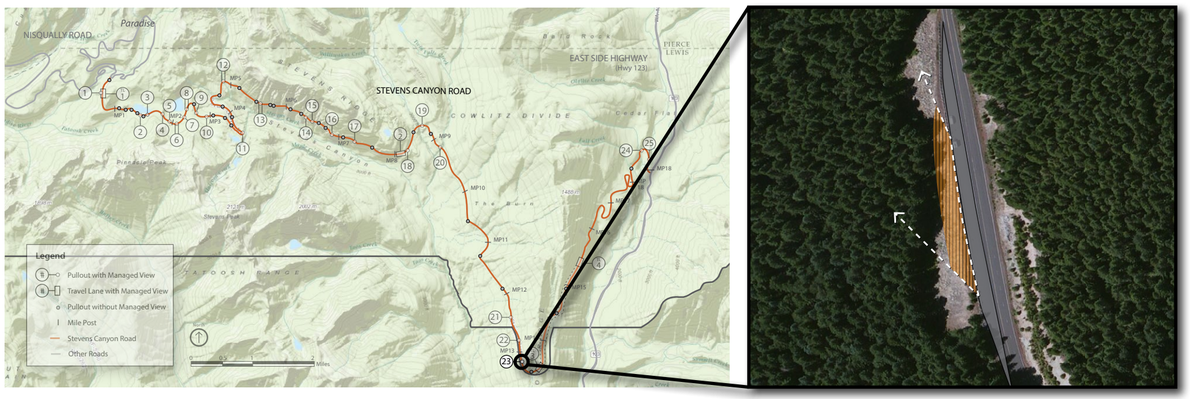
Contemporary view
Northwest from Stevens
Canyon Road toward pullout

Management Action

Within 5 years, selectively thin conifers along the width of the pullout to restore filtered views of Mount Rainier and Stevens Canyon. After initial treatment, revisit every 25 years to ensure conifers do not encroach on views.

Pullout 22 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
22 - Unnamed	12.60	Pullout	Contributing	Mount Rainier	N/A	Thin conifers to reopen views of the canyon	Large (selective)	Lop and scatter	5 years	25 years



Pullout 23: Backbone Ridge

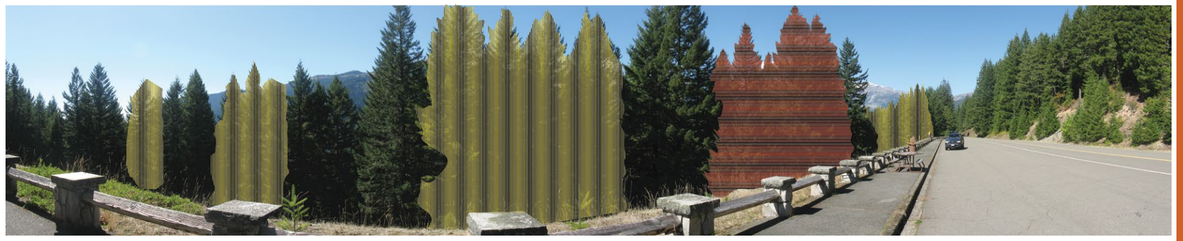
MP 13.0

Contributing

Backbone Ridge is a non-historic pullout located on the west side of the road at the southernmost tip of the park. View aperture has narrowed considerably compared to historic view aperture.

Major Views

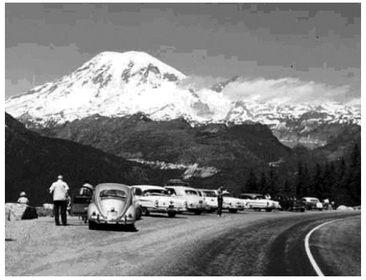
The major view is a high-angle northwest-facing view of Mount Rainier.



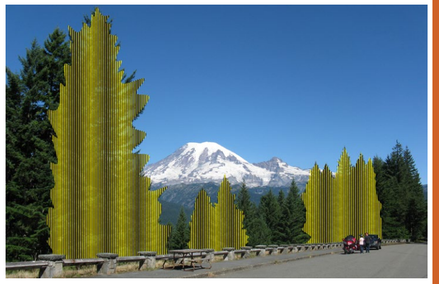
Contemporary view
NW from Backbone Ridge pullout toward Mount Rainier illustrating the overgrown condition of much of the pullout

Management Action

Selectively thin conifers to restore historic view aperture, concentrating treatment on the north side of the pullout to create filtered views. Clear conifers, as illustrated in treatment photo, to open view of Mount Rainier. Steep slopes, thin soils, and high bedrock should prevent rapid revegetation; revisit every 25 years to verify view is unobscured.



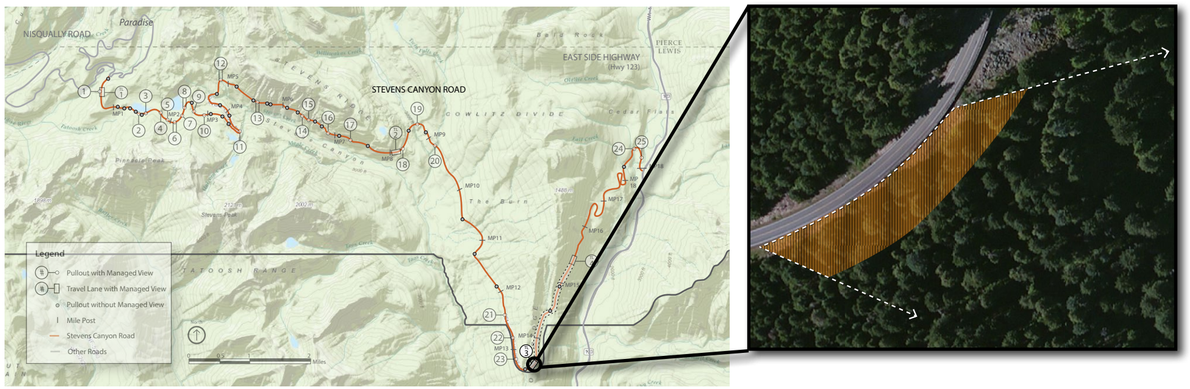
Historic view (1959)
Photo illustrates historically clear views from Backbone Ridge



Contemporary view
NW from Stevens Canyon Road toward pullout and Mount Rainier: illustrates desirable view to be maintained by thinning.

Pullout 23: Backbone Ridge Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
23 - Backbone Ridge	13.00	Pullout	Contributing	Mount Rainier and Stevens Canyon	Remove conifers along pullout to restore historical view aperture	N/A	Large (selective)	Lop and scatter	Immediately	25 years



Travel Lane 3

MP 13.3 - 13.6

Contributing

This travel lane view is located along the rock wall around the tip of Backbone Ridge on the south side of the road.

Major Views

The major view is a high-angle southeast-facing view of the Ohanapecosh River Valley.



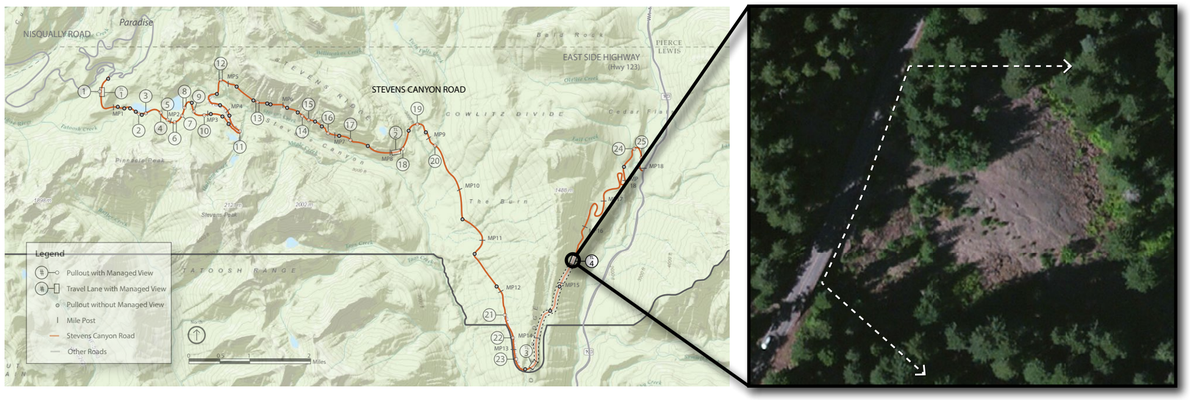
Contemporary view
Southeast-facing panorama
from Travel Lane 3

Management Action

Within 10 years, selectively thin along the guardwall to maintain an open view at MP 13.4, and filtered views along the rest of the view aperture. After initial treatment, revisit every 25 years to maintain existing views.

Travel Lane 3 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 3 - Unnamed	13.3 - 13.6	Travel Lane	Contributing	Ohanapecosh River Valley	N/A	Selectively thin along length of rock wall	Medium	Lop and scatter	10 years	25 years. Clear conifers at MP 13.4 to maintain an open view.



Travel Lane 4

MP 15.3 - 15.9

Contributing

This travel lane view is located on the east side of the road along a guardwall in a rockslide area.

Major Views

The major view is a high-angle east-facing view of the Ohanapecosh River Valley.



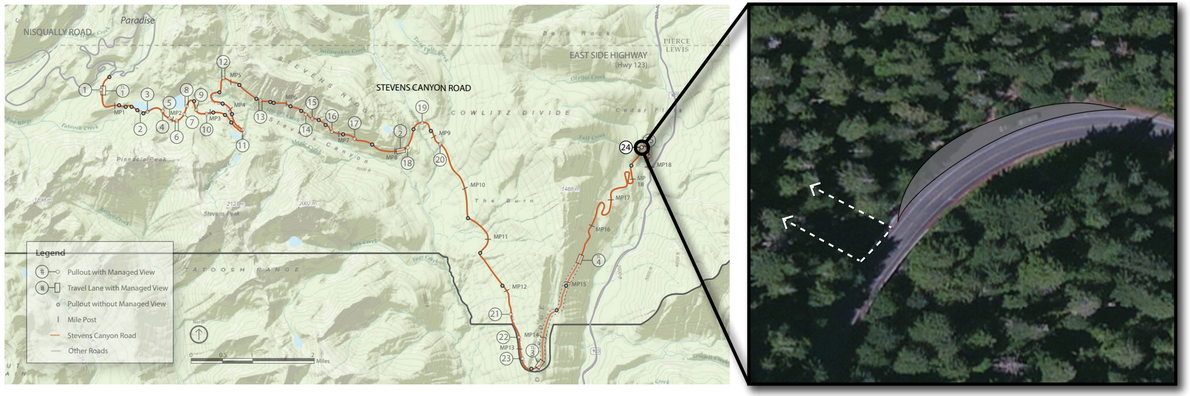
Contemporary view
Looking west from
Travel Lane 4

Management Action

No management action is required at this time; view of creek is self-maintaining. Visit every 25 years to maintain existing views.

Travel Lane 4 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 4 - Unnamed	15.3 - 15.9	Travel Lane	Contributing	Ohanapecosh River Valley	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	N/A	25 years. Clear conifers at MP 15.7 to maintain an open view.



Pullout 24: Falls Creek

MP 18.3

Contributing

This historic pullout is located just west of Falls Creek Bridge. View is from Falls Creek Bridge toward the waterfall.

Major Views

The major view is a mid-angle west-facing view of Falls Creek.



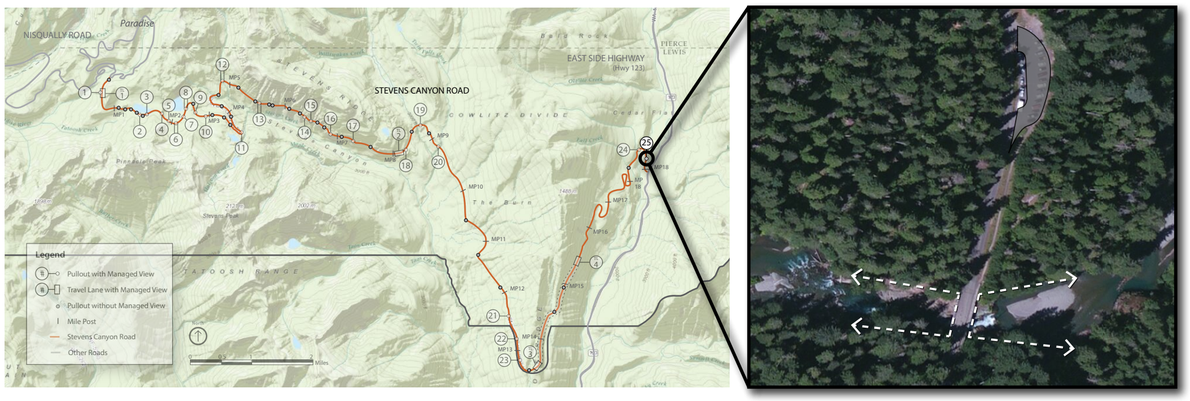
Contemporary view
Northwest view toward
Falls Creek from bridge

Management Action

No management action is required at this time; view of creek is self-maintaining. Revisit every 15 years to ensure views are maintained as illustrated in contemporary photos.

Pullout 24: Falls Creek Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
24 - Falls Creek	18.30	Pullout	Contributing	Falls Creek waterfall	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	15 years	15 years. Maintain views as illustrated in contemporary photos.



Pullout 25: Grove of the Patriarchs Trailhead

MP 18.5

Contributing

This historic pullout is located just north of Ohanapecosh River Bridge at the trailhead to Grove of the Patriarchs. Historic view is from the Ohanapecosh River Bridge toward the river.

Major Views

The major views are east and west-facing low-angle views of the Ohanapecosh River.



Contemporary view
West view from bridge



Contemporary view
East view from bridge

Management Action

No management action is required at this time, view is self-maintaining. Revisit every 25 years or after significant high-water events to ensure views are maintained.

Pullout 25: Grove of the Patriarchs Trailhead Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
25 - Grove of the Patriarchs Trailhead	18.50	Pullout	Contributing	Ohanapecosh River	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years or after significant high water event. Maintain views of the Ohanapecosh River.



Contemporary Photo of the first mountain view on East Side Highway

East Side Highway

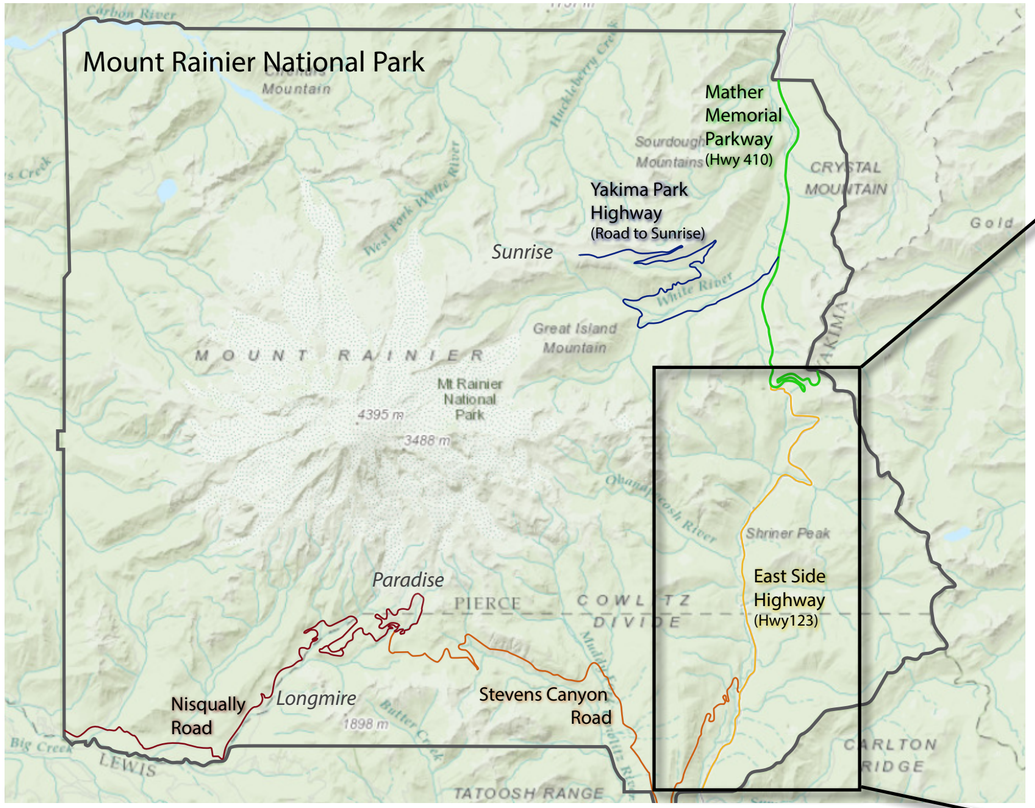
Mount Rainier National Park
Vista Management Plan

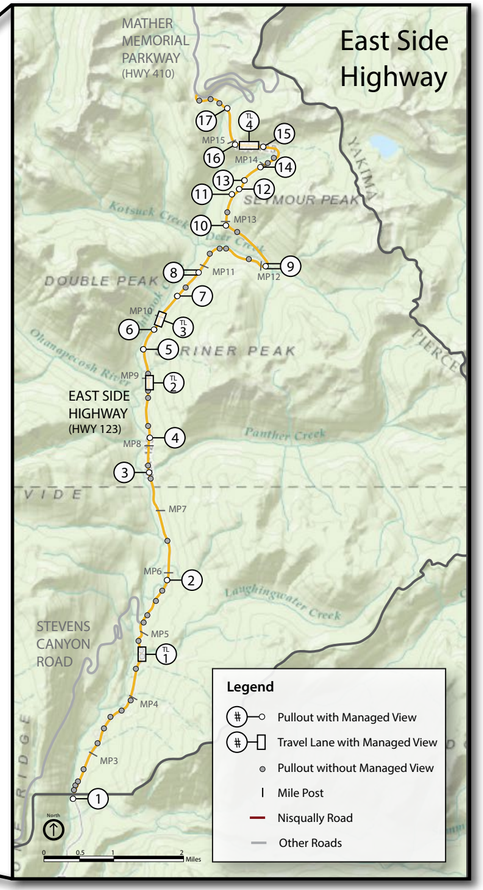
View Assessment and Management Recommendations
From Southern Entrance Gate to Hwy 410 Junction

Mileage begins at the Entrance Arch

The East Side Highway extends 13.8 miles from the park's southeast entrance near Ohanapecosh Campground to the Mather Memorial Parkway (State Highway 410) at Cayuse Pass. In the 1910s the popularity of the Ohanapecosh Hot Springs outside park boundaries increased demand for access to the southeast section of the park. The area was surveyed in 1927 and a proposed road was included in the 1928 park master plan, although the park boundaries did not expand to include East Side Highway until 1931. The route was intended to perform a dual role as a north-south connector route and scenic park road. Consulting with NPS landscape engineers, the Bureau of Public Roads constructed the road using the NPS' new standard specifications for road construction which included guidelines to protect landscape features and remove construction scarring. From 1933-1939, the Civilian Conservation Corps conducted highway maintenance and roadside cleanup as well as revegetation along the roadside. The road was completed in 1941. The period of significance for East Side Highway is 1931 to 1941, reflecting the period when the NPS coordinated the design and construction of the road.

East Side Highway is significant for its association with the national park system's early master planning and for its naturalistic landscape architecture. The road is a part of the regional road system that replaced the earlier 'Round-the-Mountain' park circulation plan, and was construction through collaboration between the NPS and the BPR. East Side Highway exhibits many of the characteristics of naturalistic and rustic design, including the minimization of cut and fill, the gently curving road alignment and grade that blends in with the surroundings, and the use of natural materials for road construction features(such as stone headwalls, rock walls, and guardwalls). Framed and sweeping views, as well as constantly changing perspectives, were achieved through careful consideration of the road's horizontal and vertical alignment. East Side Highway remains largely unchanged, and its design and surviving features convey the integrity of the road as a scenic highway.





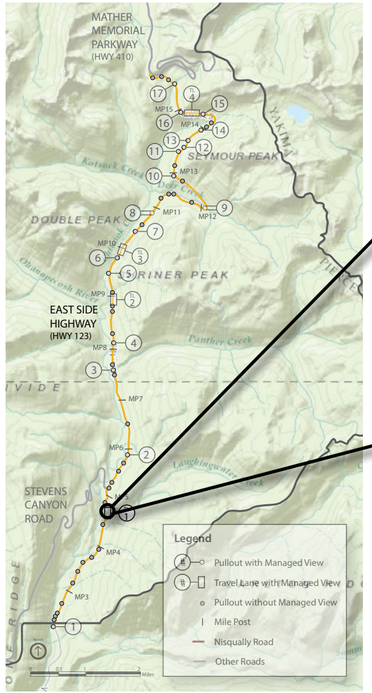
List of Pullouts and Travel Lane Segments with Views to be Managed

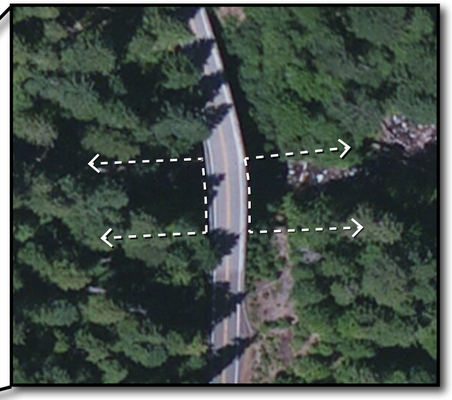
Number	Name	MP	Page Number
1	Entrance Arch (Typical)**	0.00	27
TL 1	Laughingwater Creek	2.40	166
Typ. A	Cedar Flats Area	3.5 - 5.0	168
3	Panther Creek	5.10	170
4	(Unnamed)	5.70	172
TL 2	(Unnamed)	6.5 - 6.6	174
Typ. B	Double Peak Area	7.1 - 9.0	176
9	Deer Creek	9.60	178
10	(Unnamed)	10.40	180
11	(Unnamed)	10.90	182
12	(Unnamed)	11.00	184
13	(Unnamed)	11.30	186
14	(Unnamed)	11.50	188
15	(Unnamed)	12.10	190
TL 4	(Unnamed)	12.2 - 12.5	192
16	(Unnamed)	12.50	194
17	Chinook Creek	13.10	196

**Note: Pullout 1 (Entrance Arch) is a typical management recommendation; reference page 27.

General Note about East Side Highway Vegetation:

Much of the East Side Highway is overgrown with mature vegetation. Management of views on this road will require more extensive removal of mature vegetation than other roads. Consultation with the environmental coordinator and historical landscape architect is particularly critical on this road.





Travel Lane 1: Laughingwater Creek

MP 2.4

Contributing

This travel lane view is located on Laughingwater Creek Bridge.

Major Views

The major views are a low-angle east-facing view of Laughingwater Creek, and a low- angle west-facing view of Laughingwater Creek.



Contemporary view
South along Laughingwater
Creek Bridge



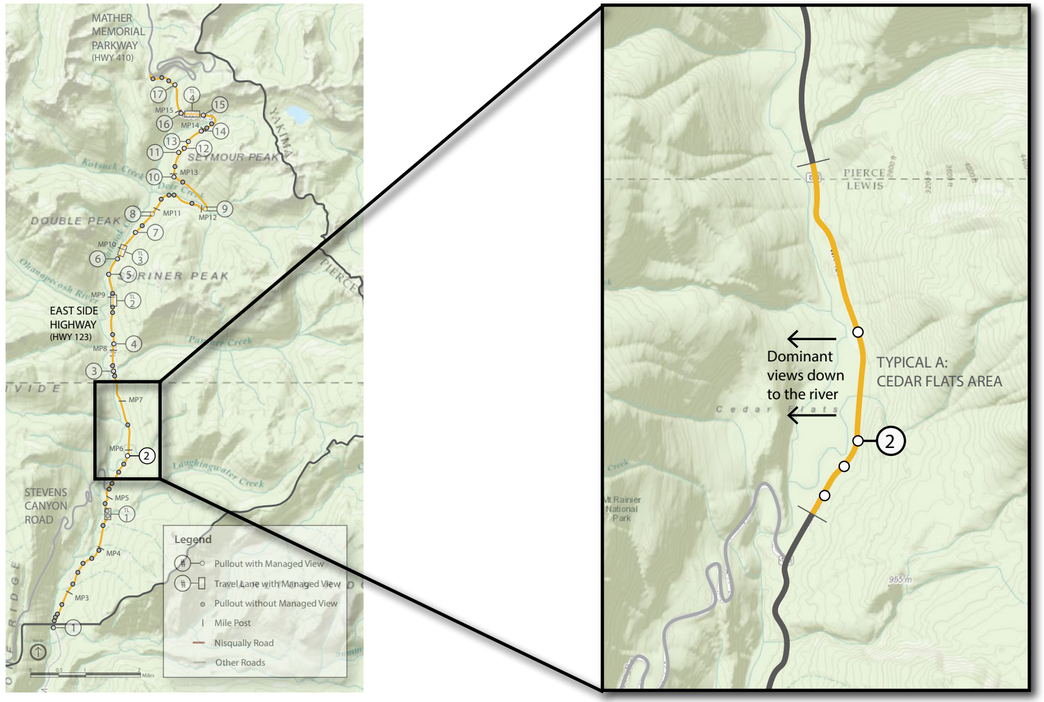
Contemporary view
Detail view over Laughingwater
Creek Bridge (typical of both sides)

Management Action

No management action at this time. Views are self-maintaining. Revisit every 25 years and after significant high-water events to ensure that views have not become encroached upon.

Travel Lane 1: Laughingwater Creek Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 1 - Laughingwater Creek	2.40	Travel Lane	Contributing	Laughingwater Creek Mount Rainier	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. View of creek is self-maintaining.



Typical A: Cedar Flats Area

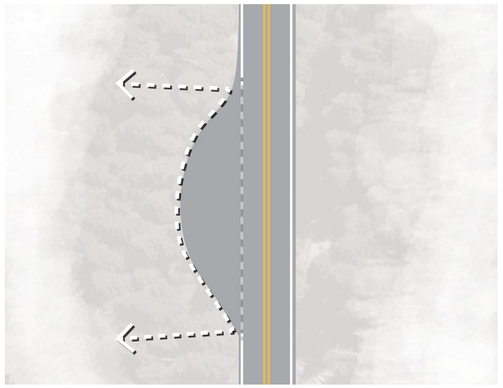
MP 3.5 - 5.0

Contributing

This treatment recommendation is for the stretch of road between MP 3.5 – 5.0. Vegetation management should focus on the contributing pullouts indicated on the map. Views have become moderately obscured by conifers.

Major Views

The major views are filtered low-angle west-facing views of the Ohanapecosh River.



Typical A Pullout Treatment
Typical pullout treatment diagram; self-maintaining views toward White River



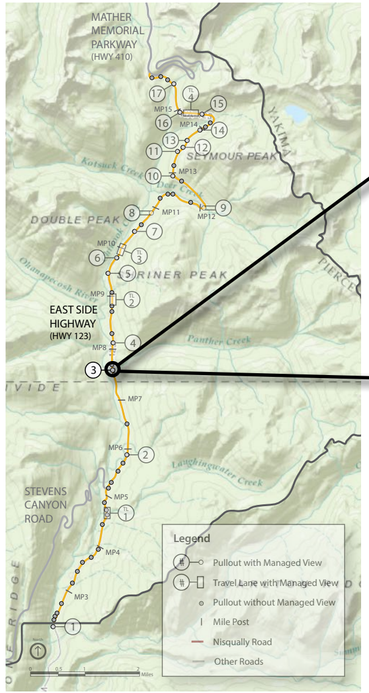
Contemporary view
Typical west-facing views from Cedar Flats area; maintained by visitor foot traffic

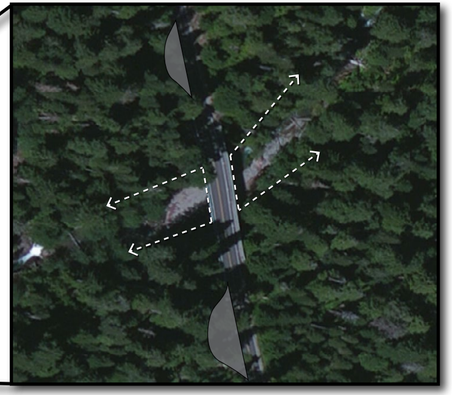
Management Action

No management action required at this time; views are self-maintaining due to visitor traffic. Visit every 10 years to ensure that views have not become obscured by vegetation.
If future conditions indicate that treatment is necessary here, use caution in removing trees along the river banks; there are potential ecological and erosion impacts to vegetation removal along this treatment area. An Environmental Assessment will guide work in this area.

Typical A: Cedar Flats Area Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
Typical A (Cedar Flats Area)	3.5 - 5.0	Pullout	Contributing	Ohanapecosh River	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	10 years	10 years. Make sure views are self-maintaining





Pullout 3: Panther Creek

MP 5.1

Contributing

This historic pullout is located just south of Panther Creek Bridge. The historic view is from Panther Creek Bridge.

Major Views

The major views are a low-angle northeast-facing and a low-angle southwest-facing view of Panther Creek.



Contemporary view
West from Panther Creek Bridge
(typical of both directions)



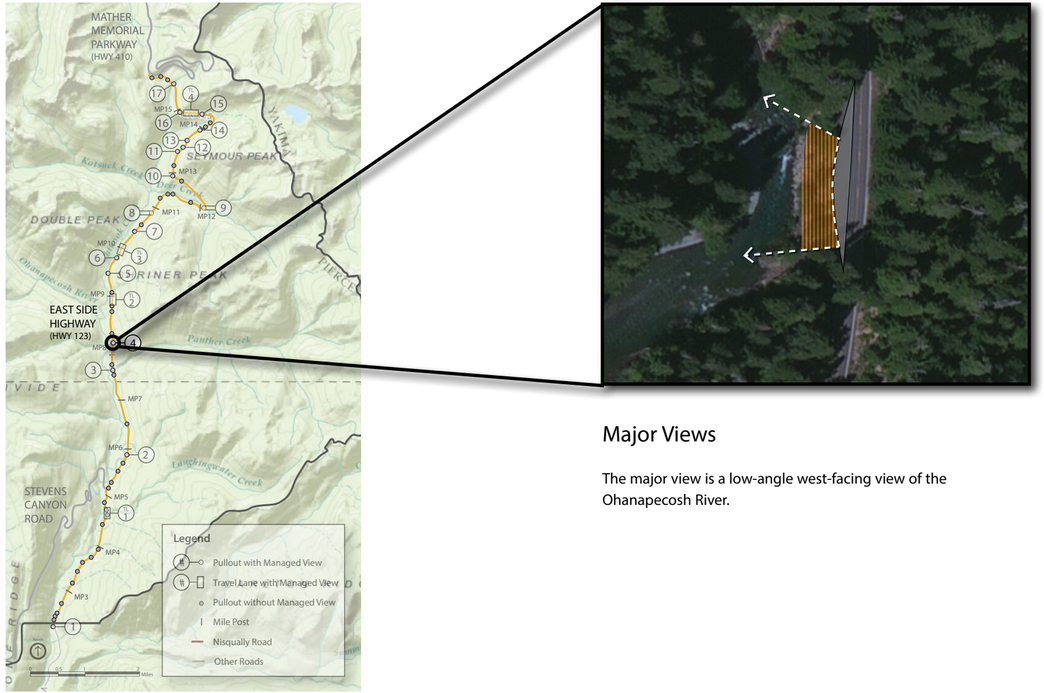
Contemporary view
Detail over side of Panther Creek
Bridge (typical of both sides)

Management Action

Views of the creek are self-maintaining. Revisit every 25 years and after significant high-water events and monitor alder growth to maintain existing views.

Pullout 3: Panther Creek Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
3 - Panther Creek	5.10	Pullout	Contributing	Panther Creek	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. Revisit after significant high water event. Monitor alder growth to maintain existing views



Pullout 4

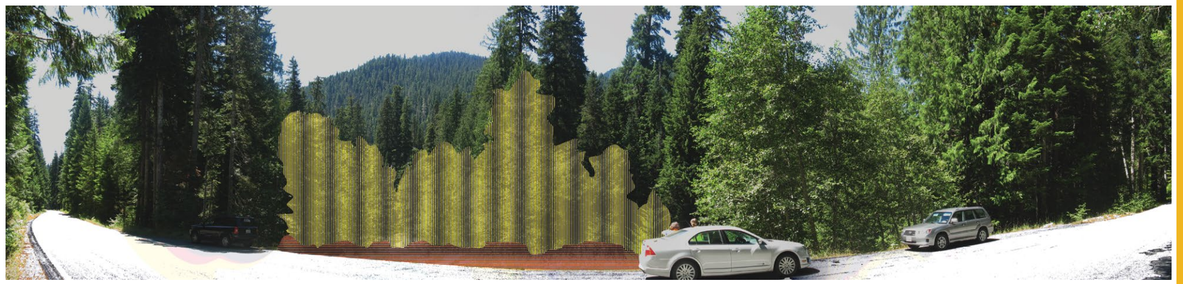
MP 5.8

Contributing

This historic pullout is located on the west side of the road next to a bend in the Ohanapecosh River.

Major Views

The major view is a low-angle west-facing view of the Ohanapecosh River.



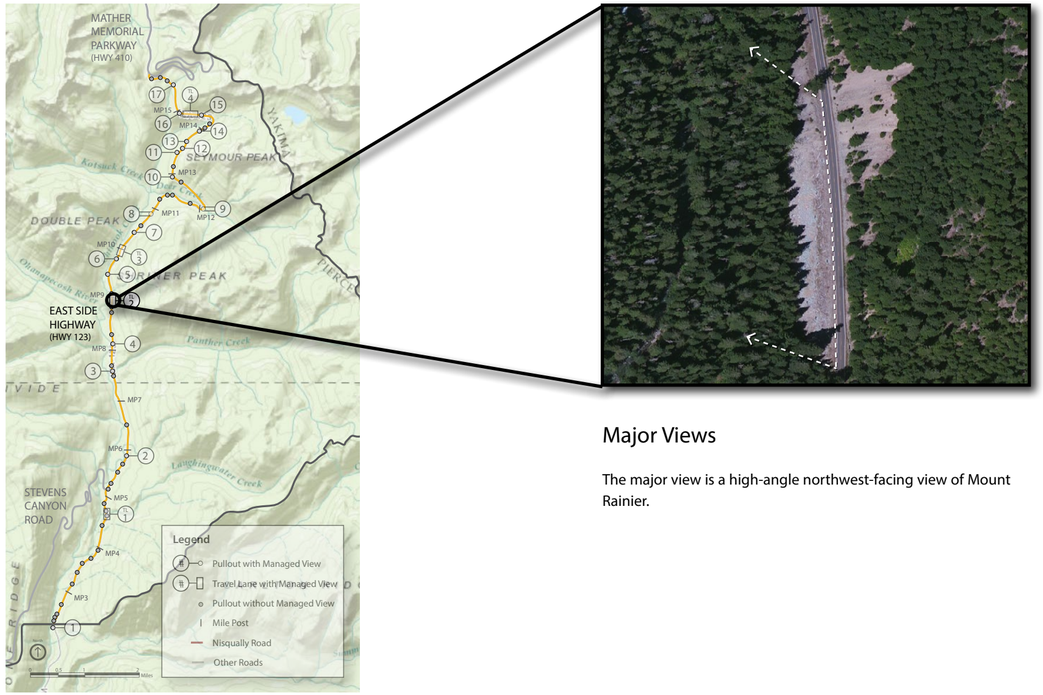
Contemporary view
West-facing panorama
from East Side Highway

Management Action

Within 3 years, thin young alders and conifers, and remove woody vegetation along edge of the pullout to preserve existing filtered views to river. After initial treatment, revisit every 5 years to maintain view.

Pullout 4 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
4 - Unnamed	5.70	Pullout	Contributing	Ohanapecosh River	Remove woody vegetation along edge of pullout	Thin young conifers and alders to maintain filtered view through middle of the turnout	Medium	Remove	3 years	5 years



Travel Lane 2

MP 6.5 - 6.6

Contributing

This travel lane view is located on the west side of the road in between two pullouts; it provides the first view of Mount Rainier on East Side.

Major Views

The major view is a high-angle northwest-facing view of Mount Rainier.



Contemporary view
West-facing panorama
from Travel Lane 2

Management Action

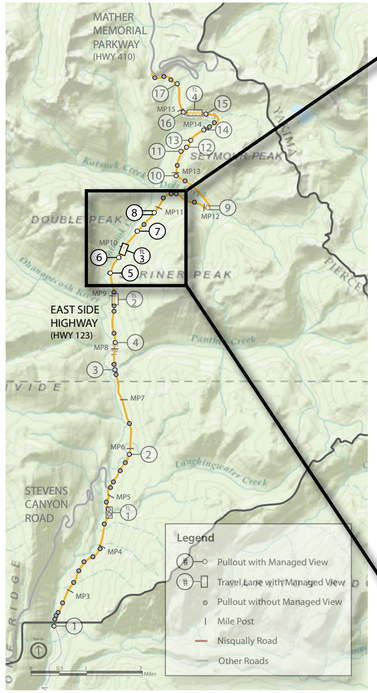
No management action required at this time; view is self-maintaining. Visit every 20 years and remove small conifers along travel lane if they begin to encroach on views.

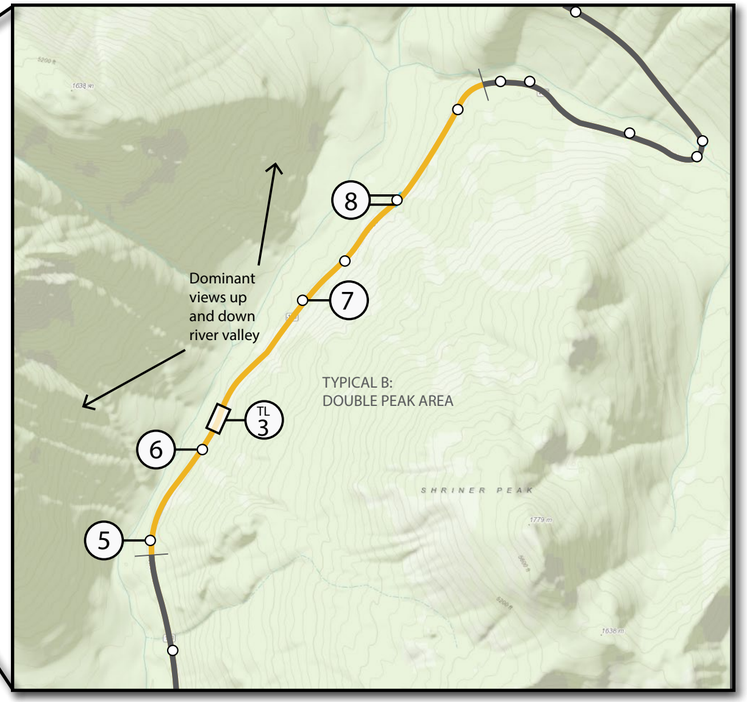


Contemporary view
Detail image of Mount
Rainier from Travel Lane 2

Travel Lane 2 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 2 - Unnamed	6.5 - 6.6	Travel Lane	Contributing	Mount Rainier Governors Ridge	Self-Maintaining	Self-Maintaining	N/A	N/A	20 years	20 years





Typical B: Double Peak Area

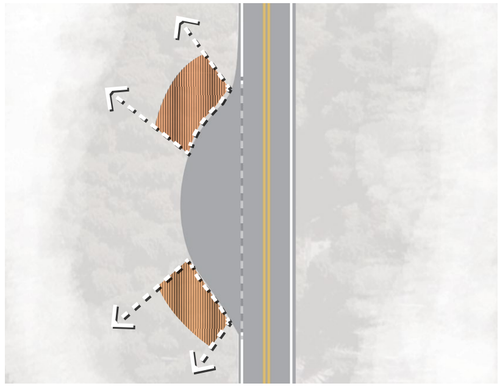
MP 7.1 - 9.0

Contributing

This treatment recommendation is for the stretch of road between MP 7.1 and 9.0. Treatment should focus on the contributing pullouts indicated on the map. All the identified pullouts are located on the west side of the road. Views have become moderately obscured by conifers.

Major Views

The major views are high-angle views up and down the valley corridor and feature Double Peak.

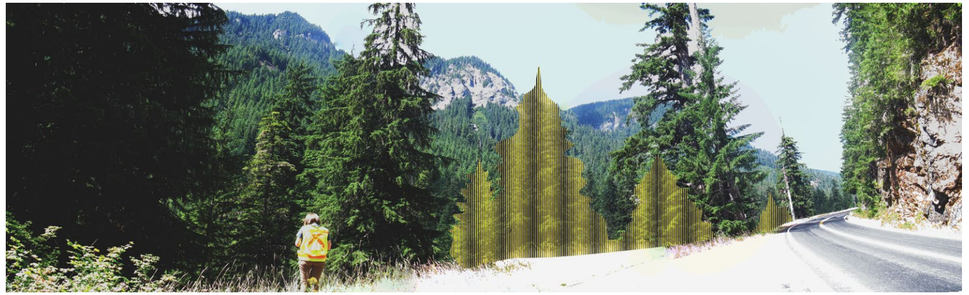


Typical B Treatment Diagram

Typical view directions and treatments for Double Peak Area

Management Action

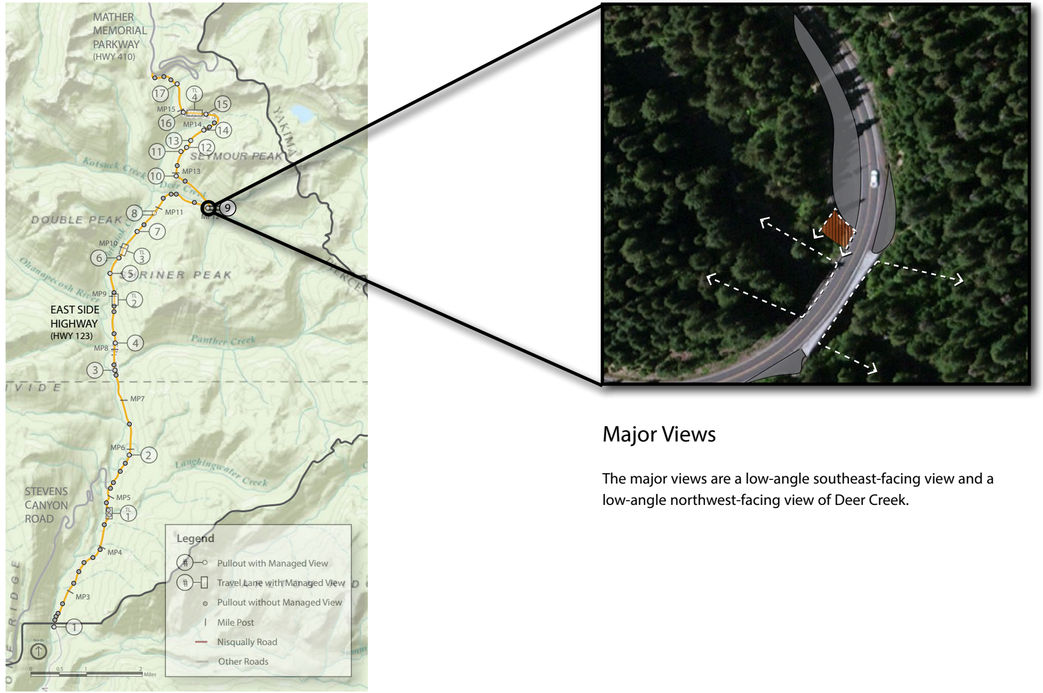
Within 5 to 10 years, thin small conifers on the north and south edges of the pullouts to open small framed views of the valley. After initial treatment, revisit every 25 years to ensure views are unobscured.



Contemporary view
Typical treatment to open views up and down the valley

Typical B: Double Peak Area Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
Typical B (Double Peak Area)	7.1 - 9.0	Pullout	Contributing	Double Peak and valley	N/A	Selectively thin woody vegetation as needed to maintain views	Large	Lop and scatter	20 years	20 years. View is mostly self-maintaining, watch woody vegetation and remove if encroaching on views



Pullout 9: Deer Creek Bridge

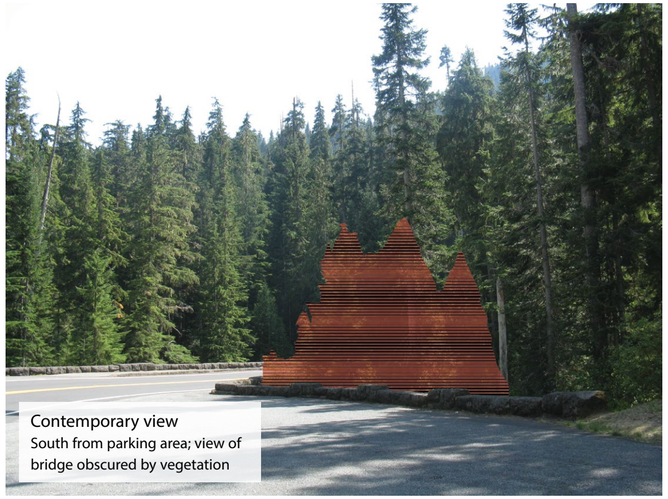
MP 9.6

Contributing

This historic view is from Deer Creek Bridge and it includes the bridge and a pullout on the north side of the bridge. The views from the bridge are in good condition, the view from the pullout is obscured by conifers

Major Views

The major views are a low-angle southeast-facing view and a low-angle northwest-facing view of Deer Creek.

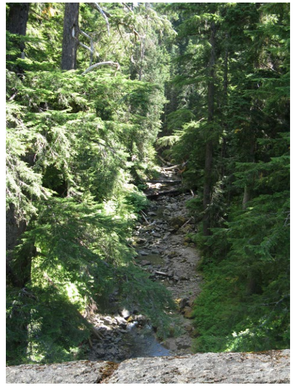


Contemporary view
South from parking area; view of bridge obscured by vegetation

Management Action

Remove conifers from between the pullout and the bridge to restore view of the creek from the pullout. After initial treatment, revisit every 25 years to maintain views.

Views up and down the creek are self-maintaining. Revisit every 25 years and after significant high-water events.



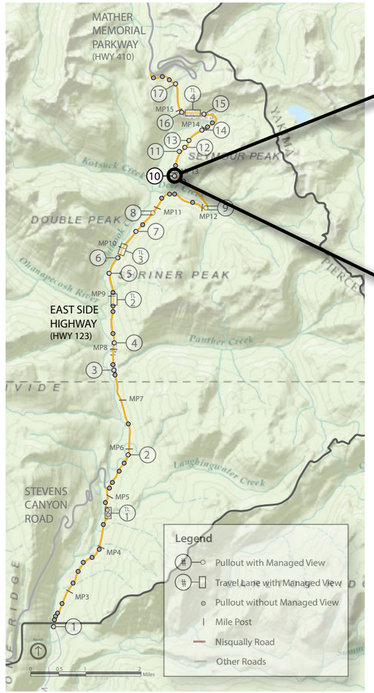
Contemporary view
Detail image from Deer Creek Bridge (Typical of both sides)

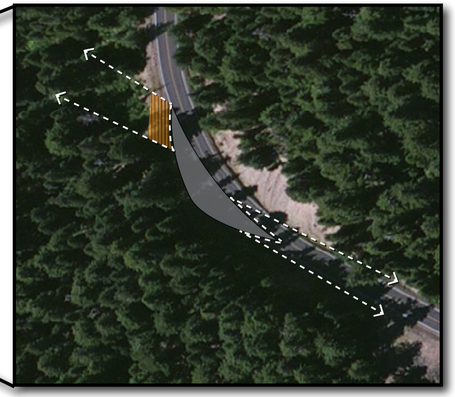


Historic view (1940)
South-facing image illustrating clear view toward Deer Creek Bridge

Pullout 9: Deer Creek Bridge Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
9 - Deer Creek Bridge	9.60	Pullout	Contributing	Deer Creek	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. View is self-maintaining, revisit after significant high-water events.
9 - Deer Creek North Pullout	9.60	Pullout	Contributing	Deer Creek	Remove conifers from between the pullout and the bridge	N/A	Large	Remove	Immediately	25 years





Pullout 10

MP 10.4

Contributing

This historic pullout is located on a curve north of the Deer Creek curve.

Major Views

The major views from the pullout are a high-angle southeast-facing view of Shriner Peak, and a high-angle northwest-facing view of Governors Ridge and Buell Peak.



Contemporary view
West-facing panorama
from East Side Highway

Management Action

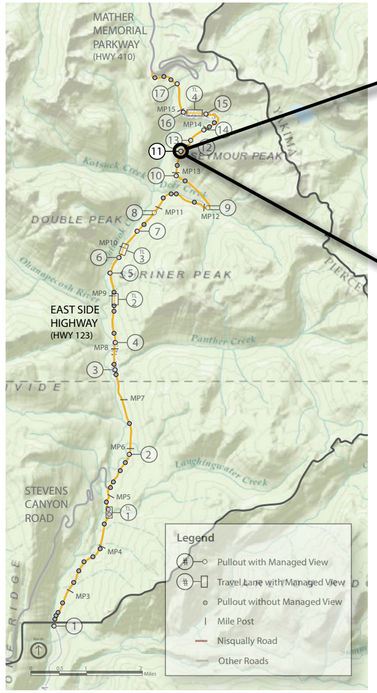
In 5 to 10 years, selectively thin the vegetation at the western end of the pullout to maintain view of peaks; view of Shriner Peak is self-maintaining due to road alignment. After initial treatment, revisit every 10 years to maintain views.

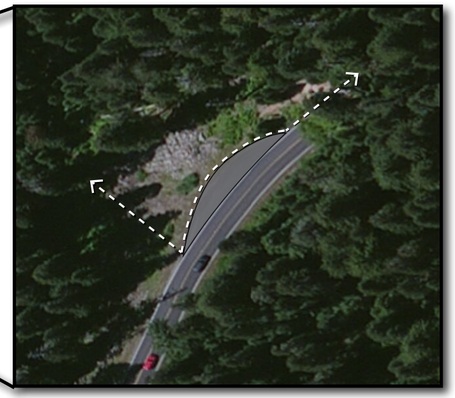


Contemporary view
Southeast from pullout
toward Shriner Peak

Pullout 10 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
10 - Unnamed	10.40	Pullout	Contributing	Governors Ridge Buell Peak Shriner Peak	N/A	Selectively thin W half of pullout	Medium	Lop and scatter	5 to 10 years	10 years. View down road to peak is self-maintaining. Thin western end of the pullout to maintain views toward ridgeline.





Pullout 11

MP 10.9

Contributing

This historic pullout is located on the west side of the road next to the East Side Tunnel. Views are in good condition.

Major Views

The major view is a high-angle west-facing view of Governors Ridge and Buell Peak, and a secondary view toward the entrance to East Side Tunnel.



Contemporary view
Northwest-facing panorama
from East Side Highway



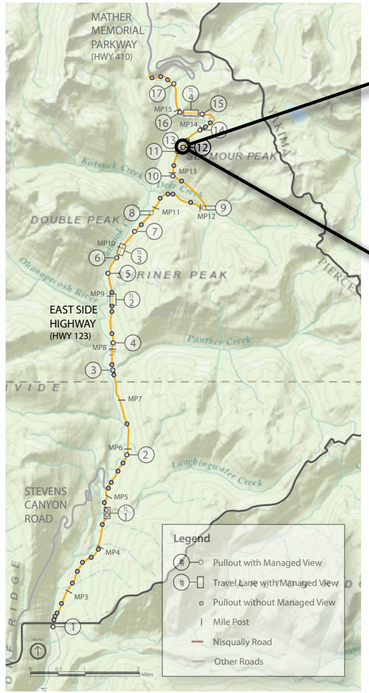
Historic view (1939)
Northwest from pullout
toward East Side Tunnel

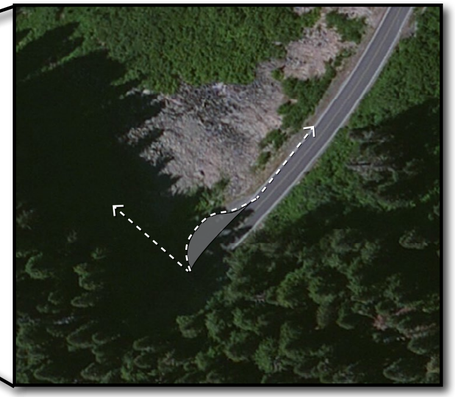
Management Action

No management action required at this time; views are largely self-maintaining. Visit every 25 years to ensure vegetation has not encroached upon views.

Pullout 11 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
11 - Unnamed	10.90	Pullout	Contributing	Governors Ridge Buell Peak	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. View is self-maintaining.





Pullout 12

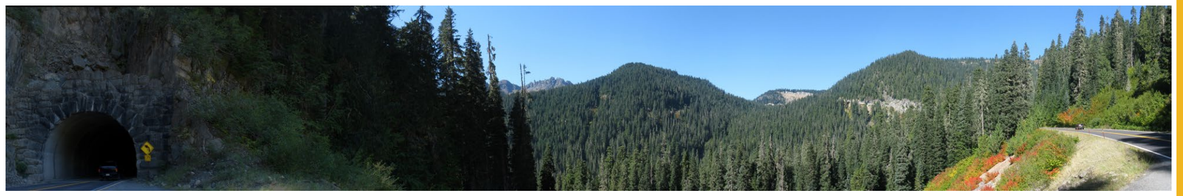
MP 11.0

Contributing

This historic pullout is located on the side of the road next to the East Side Tunnel. Although this pullout was identified as a contributing view in the East Side Highway CLI (2005), it has become a rock fall hazard.

Major Views

The major view is a high-angle north-facing view of Cayuse Pass.



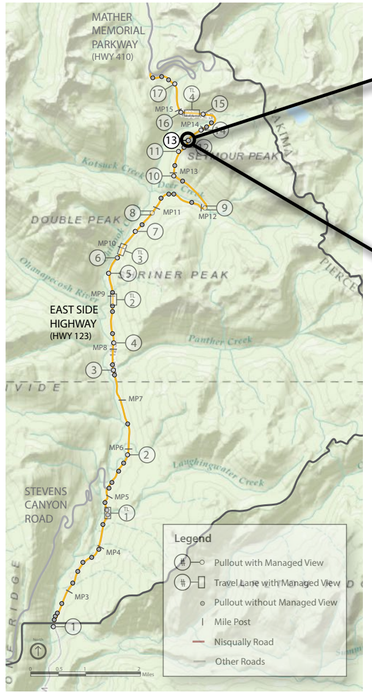
Contemporary view
Northwest-facing
panorama from pullout

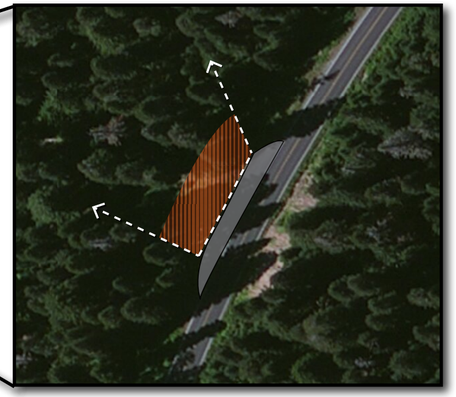
Management Action

No management action required. Although previously listed as a contributing pullout, the cultural value of the historic pullout and view must be balanced against the safety concerns raised by the pullout's location. Therefore, it is recommended that this pullout be obliterated.

Pullout 12 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
12 - Unnamed	11.00	Pullout	Contributing	Cayuse Pass	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A. Allow pullout to return to natural conditions





Pullout 13

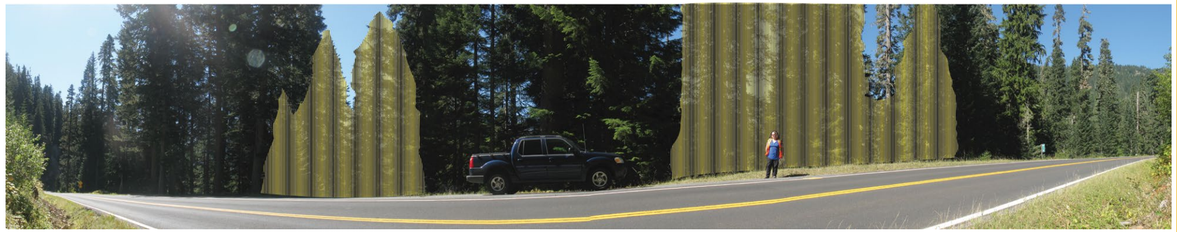
MP 11.3

Contributing

This historic pullout is located on the west side of the road and is the first pullout past Pullout 12. This view is obscured.

Major Views

The major view is a high-angle west-facing view of Mount Rainier, that is currently obscured by conifers.



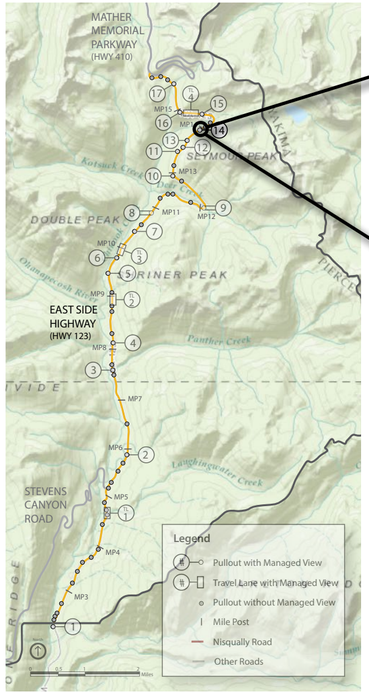
Contemporary view
Northwest from East
Side Highway

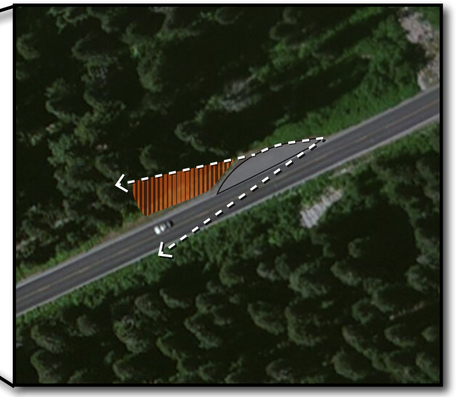
Management Action

Within 10 years, selectively thin conifers to create window views of Mount Rainier. After initial treatment, revisit every 25 years to ensure views remain open.

Pullout 13 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
13 - Unnamed	11.30	Pullout	Contributing	Mount Rainier	N/A	Selectively thin conifers to create window views	Medium	Remove	10 years	25 years





Pullout 14

MP 11.5

Contributing

This historic pullout is located on the southern edge of the curve leading into Dewey Creek.

Major Views

The major view is a high-angle southwest-facing view of Double Peak.



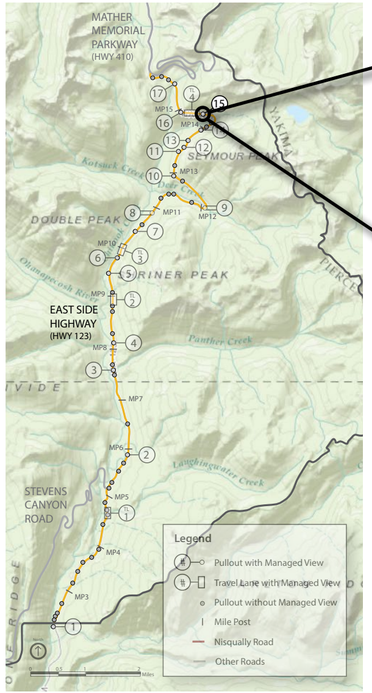
Contemporary view
Southwest from Pullout 14

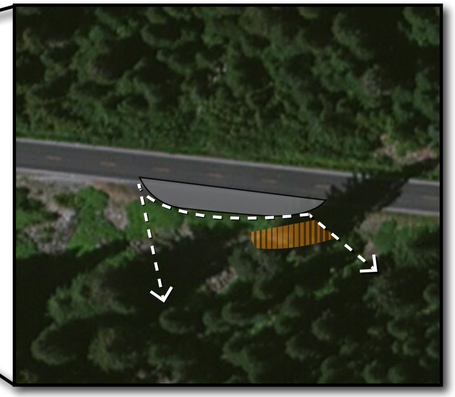
Management Action

Within 10 years selectively thin young conifers south of the turnout to maintain view of Double Peak. After initial treatment, revisit every 25 years and remove young trees if they begin to obscure views as they branch out.

Pullout 14 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
14 - Unnamed	11.50	Pullout	Contributing	Double Peak	N/A	Selectively thin young conifers south of turnout to maintain view of peak	Medium	Lop and scatter	10 years	25 years. View appears self-maintaining, however young trees near pullout may obscure view as they mature.





Pullout 15

MP 12.1

Contributing

This historic pullout is the first pullout north of Dewey Creek Bridge.

Major Views

The main view is a high-angle southeast-facing view of Seymour Peak.



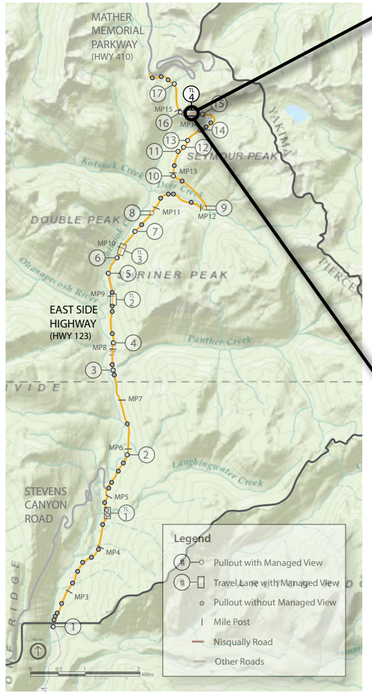
Contemporary view
Southeast from Pullout 15

Management Action

Within 10 years, selectively thin trees in management area to preserve filtered views toward peak. After initial treatment, revisit every 25 years to maintain views.

Pullout 15 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
15 - Unnamed	12.10	Pullout	Contributing	Seymour Peak	N/A	Selectively thin conifers to preserve filtered view of peak	Medium	Lop and scatter	10 years	25 years.





Travel Lane 4

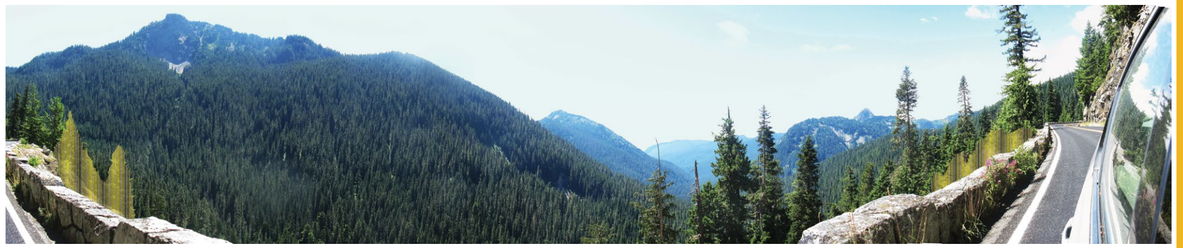
MP 12.2 - 12.5

Contributing

This travel lane view is located between Pullouts 15 and 16 on the south side of the road along the guardwall.

Major Views

The major view is a high-angle south-facing view of Seymour Peak and Shriner Peak.



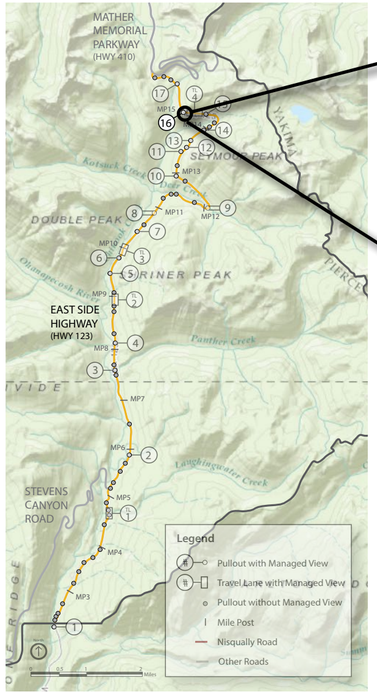
Contemporary view
South along Travel Lane 4

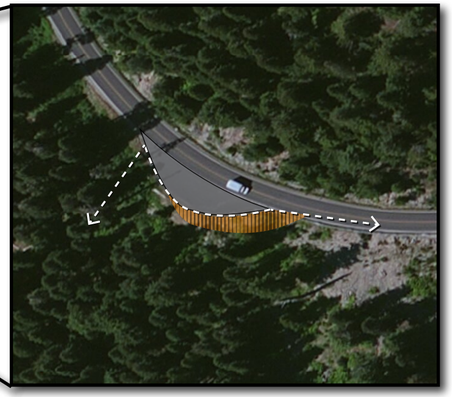
Management Action

Within 10 years, selectively thin conifers along the rock wall to maintain filtered views of the peaks. After initial treatment, revisit every 25 years; steep slopes should limit vegetation growth but ensure that conifers at the top of slope do not encroach on views.

Travel Lane 4 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 4 - Unnamed	12.20-12.49	Travel Lane	Contributing	Shriner Peak Seymour Peak	N/A	Thin along rock wall to maintain filtered views	Medium	Lop and scatter	10 years	25 years. Remove conifers at the top of the slope if they begin to encroach upon views





Pullout 16

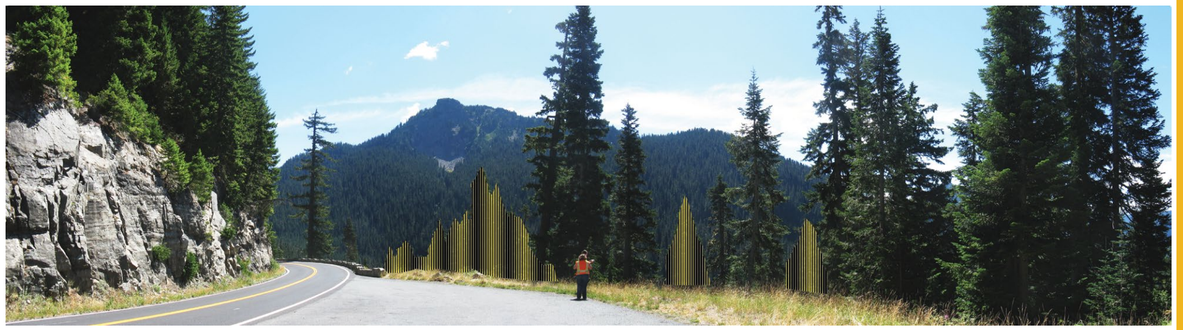
MP 12.5

Contributing

This historic pullout is located just past Travel Lane 4 on the south side of the road. The view from this pullout is becoming obscured.

Major Views

The major view is a high-angle south-facing view of Seymour Peak.



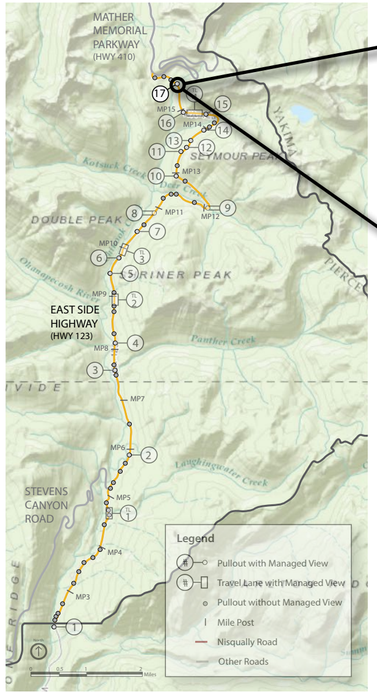
Contemporary view
Southeast from Pullout 16

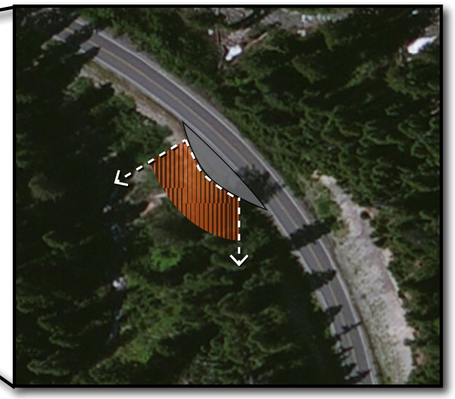
Management Action

Selectively thin young cedars and alders along the east side of the pullout to provide filtered views of Seymour Peak. After initial treatment, revisit every 15 years to maintain existing views.

Pullout 16 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
16 - Unnamed	12.50	Pullout	Contributing	Seymour Peak	N/A	Selectively thin along entire pullout, especially young cedars and alders	Large	Lop and scatter	Immediately	15 years.





Pullout 17: Chinook Creek

MP 13.1

Contributing

This historic pullout is located on the southwest side of the road overlooking Chinook Creek. Views are partially obscured by woody vegetation.

Major Views

The major view is a low-angle south-facing view of Chinook Creek.



Contemporary view
Southeast to Pullout 17, showing context for treatment area



Contemporary view
South from Pullout 17, showing detail of treatment area

Management Action

Within 5 to 10 years, clear woody vegetation to maintain view of Chinook Creek. After initial treatment, revisit every 20 years to maintain views.

Pullout 17: Chinook Creek Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
17 - Chinook Creek	13.10	Pullout	Contributing	Chinook Creek	Clear woody vegetation along width of pullout	N/A	Medium	Lop and scatter	5 to 10 years	20 years. Remove woody vegetation at top of the slope if it begins to encroach upon view of creek.



Contemporary Photo of Mount Rainier from Deadwood Creek Bridge

Mather Memorial Parkway (Hwy 410)

Mount Rainier National Park
Vista Management Plan

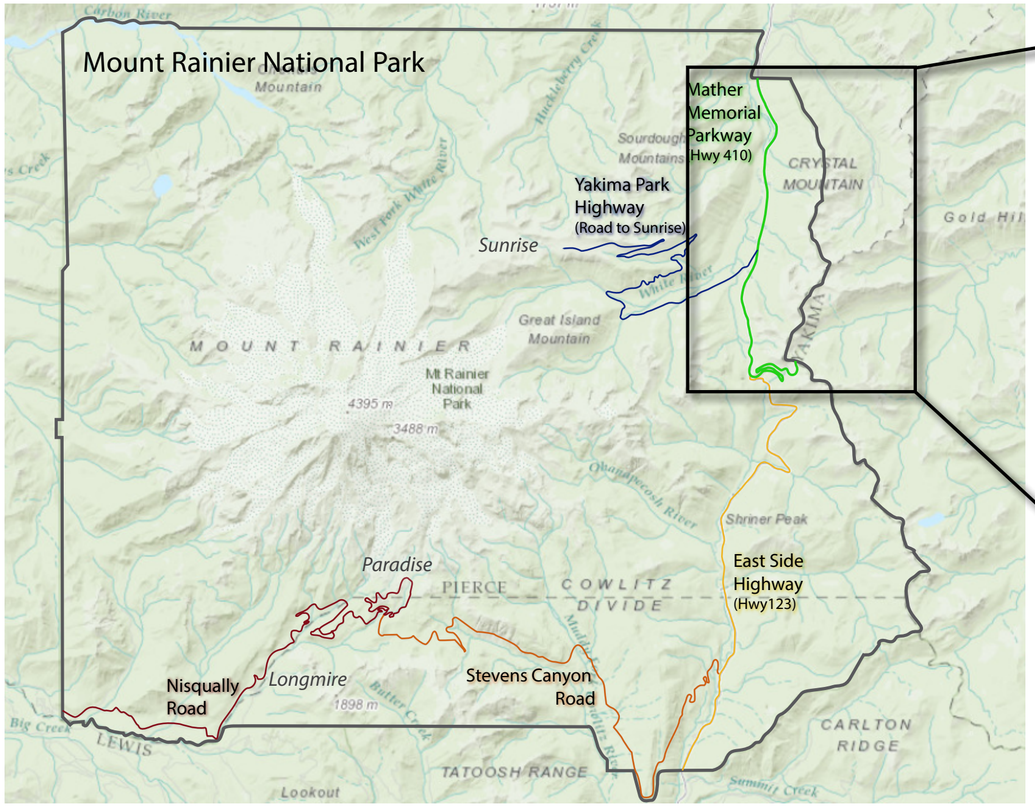
View Assessment and Management Recommendations
From Eastern Entrance Gate near Tipsoo Lake to Northern Arch

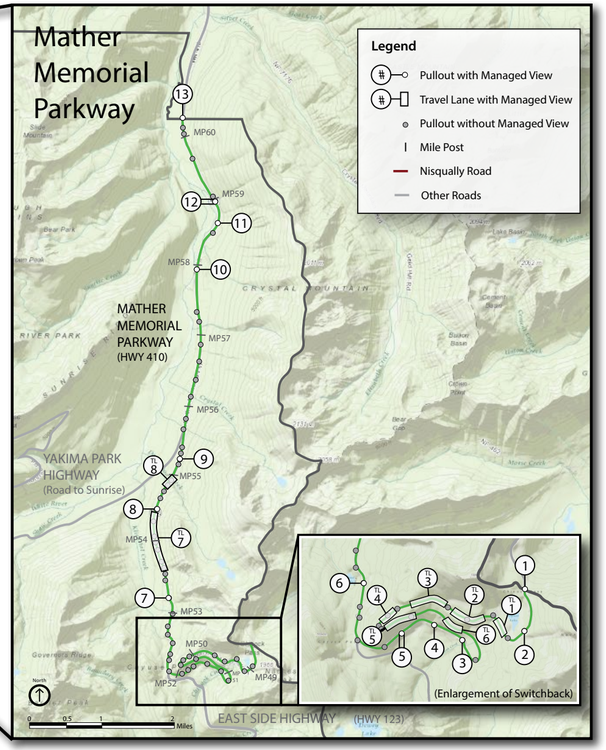
Mileage begins at the center of the Eastern Entrance Arch

Unlike the rest of the historic roads within the park, Mather Memorial Parkway was not originally designed as a park road; the current 11.6 mile section was designed as part of a state highway outside the park. The park owns this road fee simple. The Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) began construction on what was then known as McClellan Pass Highway (now State Highway 410) in 1913, with construction in current park boundaries taking place from 1919-1925. In 1926 the Bureau of Public Roads (BPR), the NPS, the U.S. Forest Service, and WSDOT collaborated on the design of an 8-mile connector route across Cayuse Pass, which was constructed from 1926-1931. Director Stephen Mather worked closely with the BPR, stressing the need for the road design to preserve scenery through landscape engineering techniques that were sensitive to the surrounding environment. This road loosely followed the alignment of an earlier Mount Rainier Mining Company road (Quinn 1992: 2). The success of this project led to the adoption of a Memorandum of Agreement between the NPS and BPR which established the framework for inter-bureau collaboration for National Park road construction which still exists today. The section of road within the park was named the Mather Memorial Parkway in 1931 in recognition of Stephen Mather's efforts to preserve scenery along the route. From 1933 to 1941 the Civilian Conservation Corps carried out revegetation projects on the road. The period of significance for Mather Memorial Road begins in 1919 and ends in 1940, reflecting the period in which NPS coordinated the design and construction of the road.

Mather Memorial Parkway is significant for its association with the national park system's early master planning and for its naturalistic landscape architecture. The development of this regional road factored into the decision by NPS to abandon the earlier 'Round-the-Mountain' plan in favor of a partial loop road system that relied on regional roads outside the park. Plans to add Mather Memorial Parkway and its surrounding land to the park emerged in 1926. When the park master plan was updated to reflect the boundary adjustment in 1931, the Mather Memorial Parkway had already been included in the proposed system of scenic highways within the park.

The design of Mather Memorial Parkway exhibits many of the characteristics of naturalistic and rustic design styles. These characteristics include designing the road to minimize cut and fill, naturalizing road shoulders, rock cuts and fill slope, and using naturalistic construction details for road feature such as retaining walls, guard walls, and guardrails. NPS landscape architects added numerous turnouts, directing vegetation removal to highlight the views of Mount Rainier and the surrounding Cascades. The Mather Memorial Parkway remains largely unchanged; its design and surviving features exist as originally planned and convey the integrity of the road as a scenic highway.

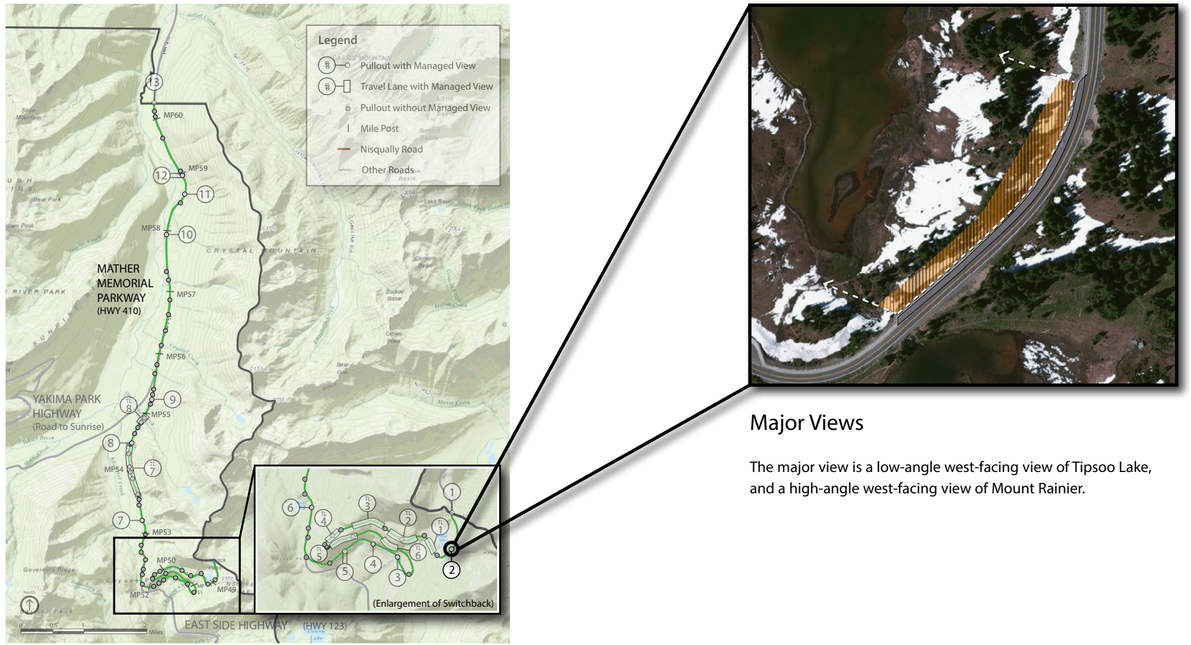




List of Pullouts and Travel Lane Segments with Views to be Managed

Number	Name	MP	Page Number
1	Entrance Arch (Typical)**	0.00	27
2	Tipsoo Lake 1	0.15	202
TL 1	Tipsoo Lake II	0.45 - 0.5	204
TL 2	(Unnamed)	0.65 - 1.8	206
TL 3	(Unnamed)	1.0 - 1.2	208
TL 4	(Unnamed)	1.4 - 1.5	210
TL 5	(Unnamed)	1.6 -1.7	212
TL 6	(Unnamed)	2.10	214
3	(Unnamed)	2.60	216
4	(Unnamed)	2.90	218
5	(Unnamed)	3.00	220
6	(Unnamed)	3.90	222
7	(Unnamed)	4.50	224
TL 7	(Unnamed)	4.8 - 5.8	226
8	(Unnamed)	5.10	228
TL 8	Deadwood Creek	6.20	230
9	(Unnamed)	6.40	232
10	(Unnamed)	9.20	234
11	(Unnamed)	9.90	236
12	(Unnamed)	10.30	238
13	Entrance Arch (Typical)**	11.60	27

**Note: Pullout 1 and Pullout 13 (Entrance Arches) have a typical management recommendation; reference page 27.



Pullout 2: Tipsoo Lake I

MP 0.15

Contributing

This historic pullout is the first pullout located next to Tipsoo Lake. Views are in good condition.

Major Views

The major view is a low-angle west-facing view of Tipsoo Lake, and a high-angle west-facing view of Mount Rainier.



Contemporary view
Northwest-facing panorama
from Mather Memorial Parkway

Management Action

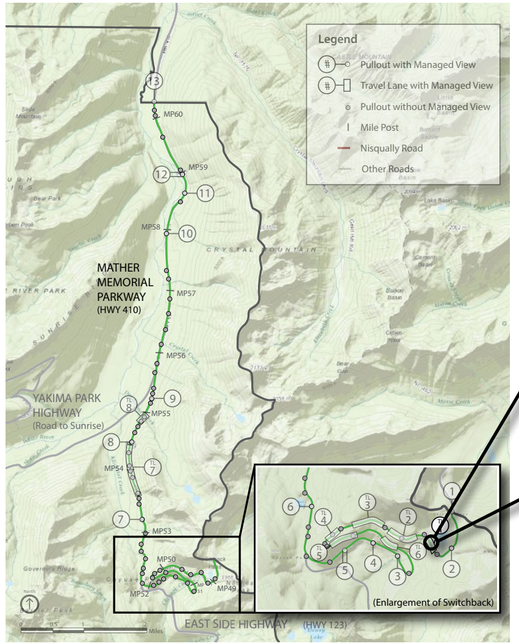
Within 10 years, selectively thin woody vegetation to maintain view of Tipsoo Lake. After initial treatment, revisit every 10 years to maintain existing views.

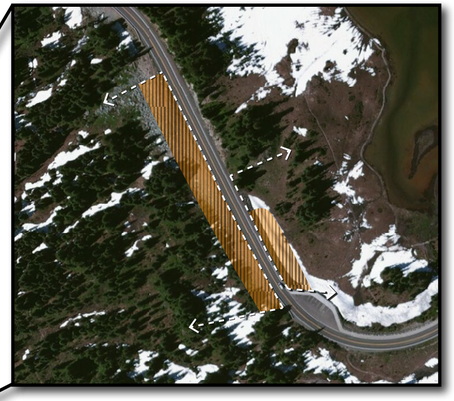


Contemporary view
Detail of typical treatment

Pullout 2: Tipsoo Lake I Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
2 - Tipsoo Lake I	0.15	Pullout	Contributing	Mount Rainier Tipsoo Lake	N/A	Selectively thin woody vegetation to maintain views	Medium	Lop and scatter	10 years	10 years





Major Views

The major view is a low-angle east-facing view of Tipsoo Lake and a high-angle west-facing view of Mount Rainier.

Travel Lane 1: Tipsoo Lake II

MP 0.45 - 0.55

Contributing

This travel lane view is located on the west side of Tipsoo Lake along the rock wall. Views are in good condition.



Contemporary view
North-facing panorama
from Mather Memorial
Parkway

Management Action

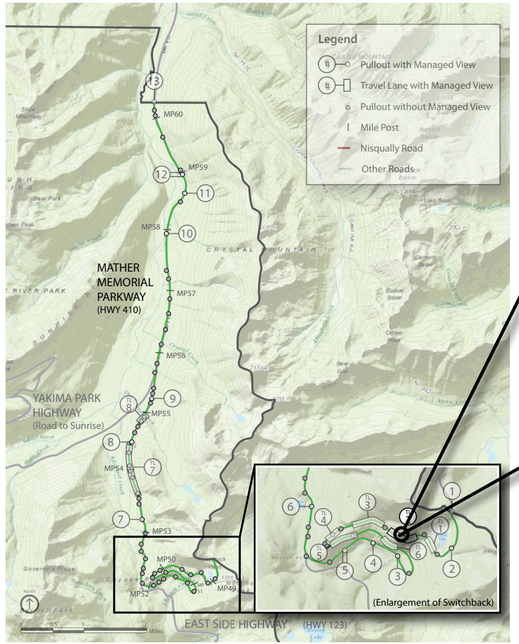
Within 10 years, selectively thin conifers and woody vegetation to maintain current views of Tipsoo Lake and Mount Rainier. Alpine vegetation is slow-growing, but the many small conifers on the east side of the road may obscure views. After initial treatment, revisit every 25 years to maintain views.



Contemporary view
West-facing image
toward Mount Rainier

Travel Lane 1: Tipsoo Lake II Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 1- Tipsoo Lake II	0.45 - 0.50	Travel Lane	Contributing	Mount Rainier Tipsoo Lake	N/A	Selectively thin conifers and woody vegetation to maintain filtered views	Medium	Lop and scatter	10 years	25 years. Alpine vegetation is slow-growing, however watch small conifers on W edge of road





Major Views

The major view is a high-angle southwest-facing view of Mount Rainier, Governors Ridge, Shriner Peak, and Seymour Peak.

Travel Lane 2

MP 0.65 - 0.80

Contributing

This travel lane view is located on the south side of the road past Tipsoo Lake comfort station along a rock wall. Views are in good condition.



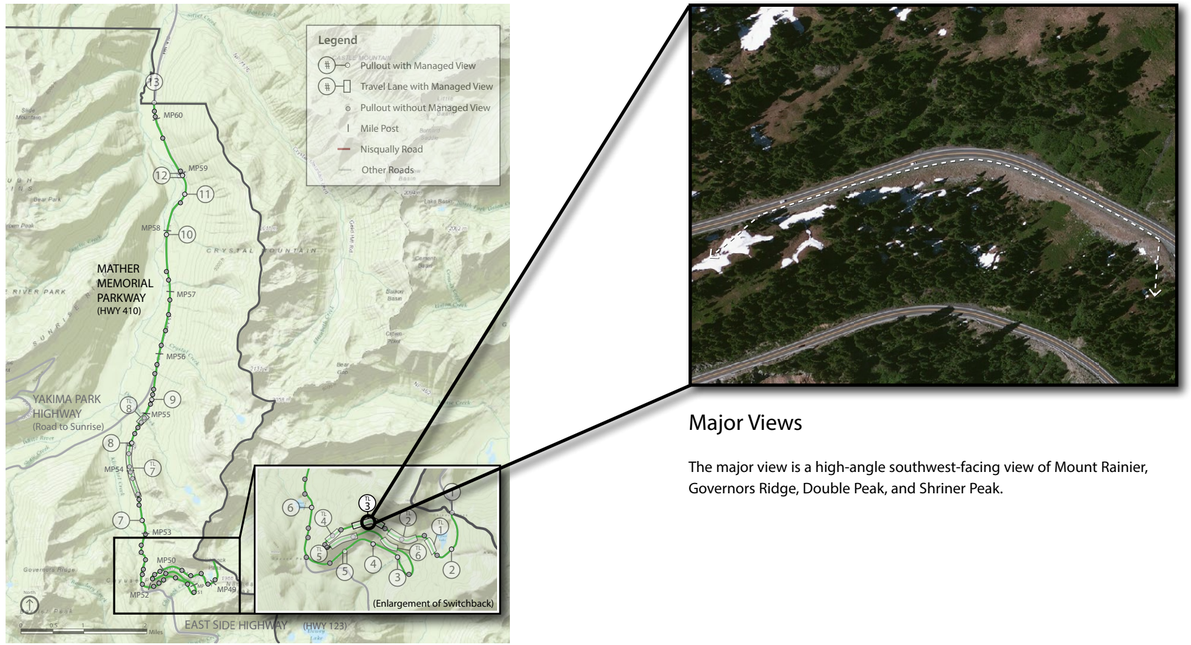
Contemporary view
South from Mather
Memorial Parkway

Management Action

No management action required at this time. The high elevation and steep slopes along this travel lane make the view self-maintaining. Revisit every 25 years to maintain current views.

Travel Lane 2 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 2 - Unnamed	0.65 - 0.80	Travel Lane	Contributing	Mount Rainier Governors Ridge Seymour Peak Shriner Peak	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	20 years	20 years. Views are self-maintaining.



Travel Lane 3

MP 1.0 - 1.2

Contributing

This travel lane view begins next to a pullout along the south side of the road just past Travel Lane 2. Views are in good condition.

Major Views

The major view is a high-angle southwest-facing view of Mount Rainier, Governors Ridge, Double Peak, and Shriner Peak.



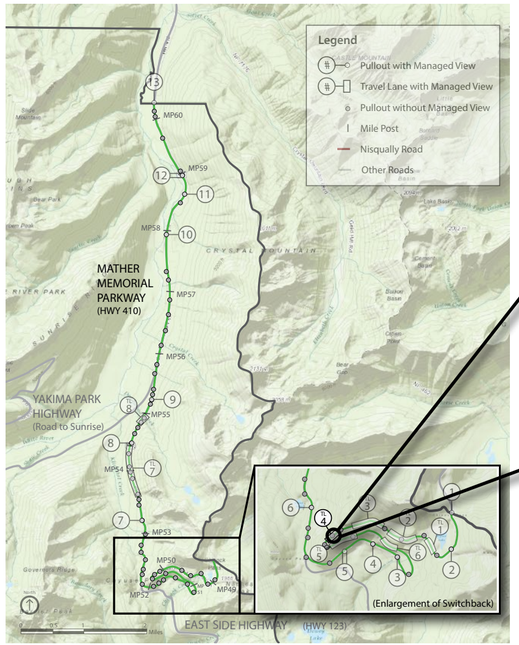
Contemporary view
South from Mather
Memorial Parkway

Management Action

No management action required at this time. The high elevation and steep slopes along this travel lane make the view self-maintaining. Revisit every 25 years to maintain current views.

Travel Lane 3 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 3 - Unnamed	1.0 - 1.2	Travel Lane	Contributing	Mount Rainier Governors Ridge Double Peak Shriner Peak	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	20 years	20 years. Views are self-maintaining.





Travel Lane 4

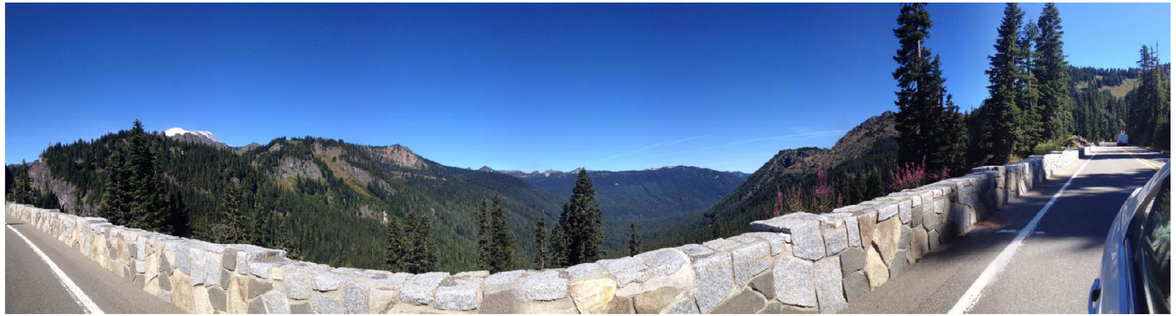
MP 1.4 - 1.5

Contributing

This travel lane is located along a rock wall just before a hairpin turn. Views are in good condition.

Major Views

The major view is a high-angle west-facing view of Mount Rainier and the surrounding valley.



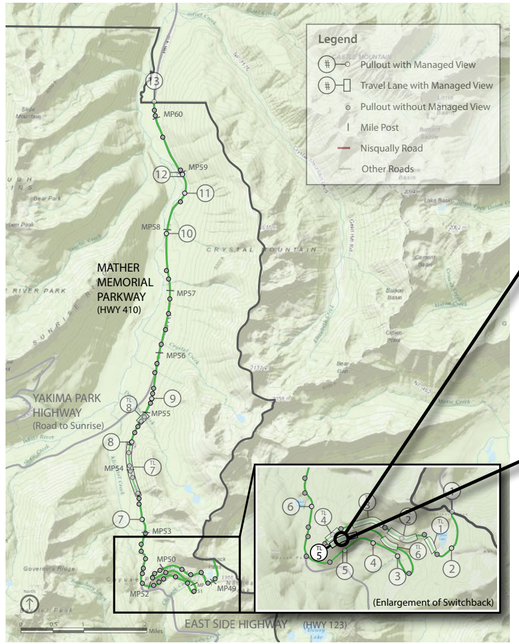
Contemporary view
North from Mather
Memorial Parkway

Management Action

No management action required at this time. The high elevation and steep slopes along this travel lane make the view self-maintaining. Revisit every 25 years to maintain current views.

Travel Lane 4 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 4 - Unnamed	1.4 - 1.5	Travel Lane	Contributing	Mount Rainier	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	20 years	20 years. Views are self-maintaining.





Travel Lane 5

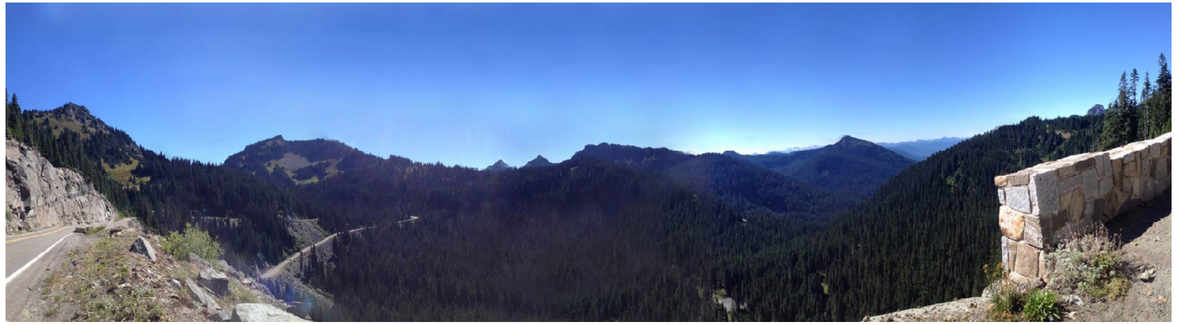
MP 1.6 - 1.7

Contributing

This travel lane view is located on the south side of the road just after a hairpin turn. Views are in good condition.

Major Views

The major view is a high-angle south-facing view of Seymour Peak and Shriner Peak.



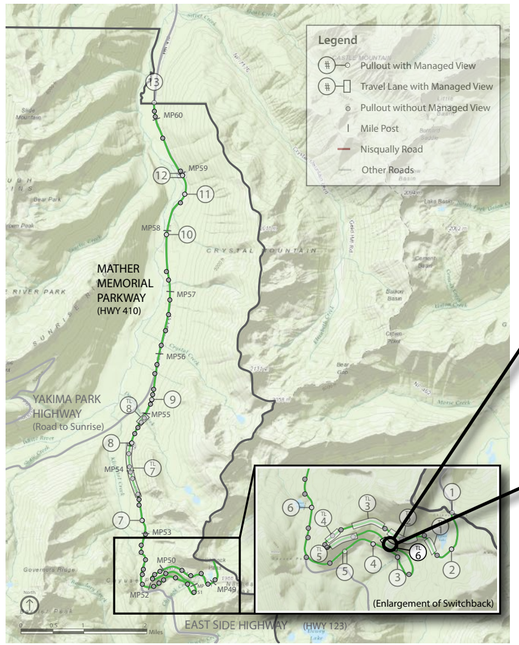
Contemporary view
South from Mather
Memorial Parkway

Management Action

No management action required at this time. The high elevation and steep slopes along this travel lane make the view self-maintaining. Revisit every 25 years to maintain current views.

Travel Lane 5 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 5 - Unnamed	1.6 - 1.7	Travel Lane	Contributing	Seymour Peak Shriner Peak	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. Views are self-maintaining.





Major Views

The major views are a high-angle, south-facing view of Mount Rainier, Governors Ridge, and Double Peak.

Travel Lane 6

MP 2.1

Contributing

This travel lane view is located on the south side of the road along a rock wall. Views are in good condition.



Contemporary view
Southwest from road



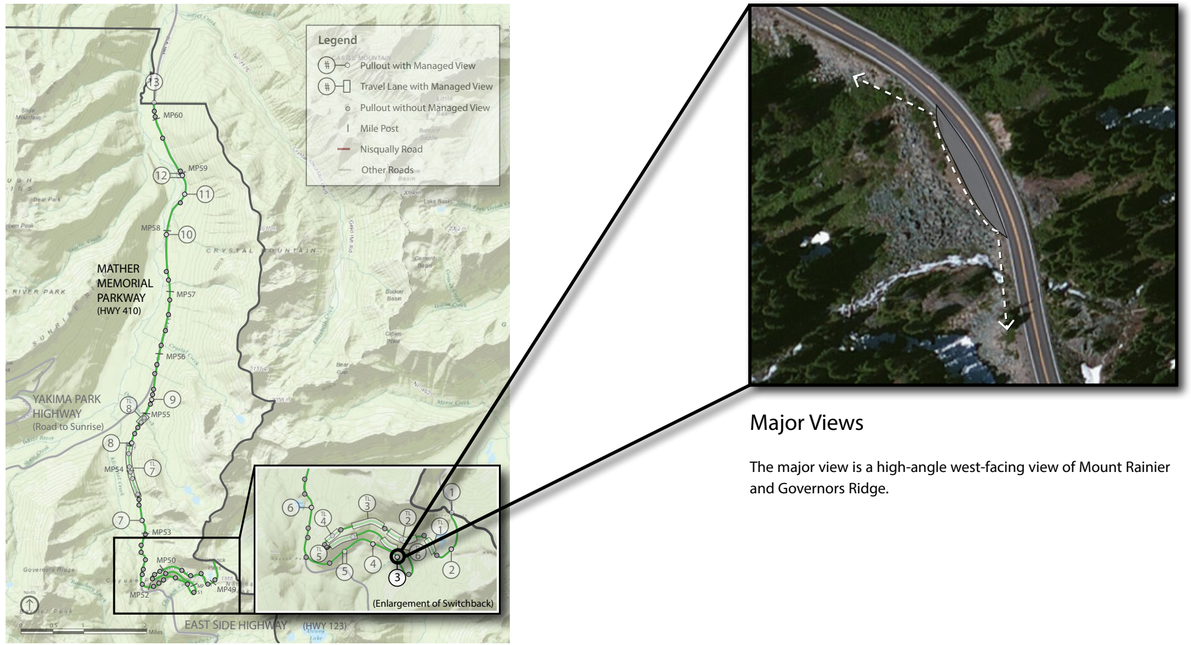
Contemporary view
South from road

Management Action

No management action required at this time. The high elevation and steep slopes along this travel lane make the view self-maintaining. Revisit every 25 years to maintain current views.

Travel Lane 6 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 6 - Unnamed	2.1	Travel Lane	Contributing	Mount Rainier Governors Ridge Double Peak	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	20 years	20 years. Views are self-maintaining.



Pullout 3

MP 2.6

Contributing

This historic pullout is located on the west side of the road past the lowest switchback east of Cayuse Pass. Views are in good condition.

Major Views

The major view is a high-angle west-facing view of Mount Rainier and Governors Ridge.



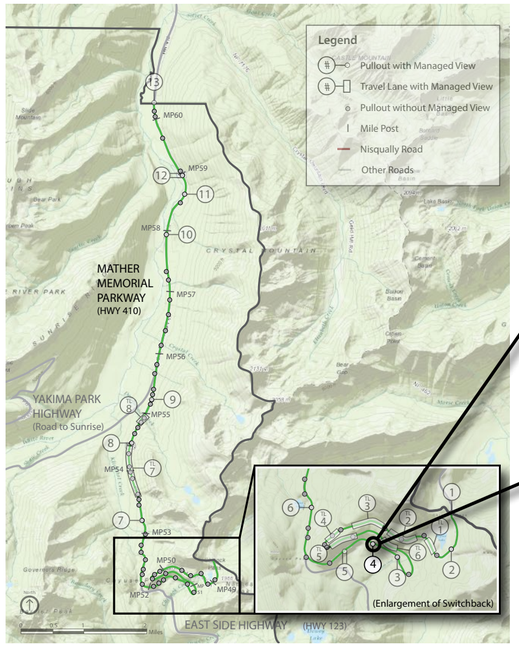
Contemporary view
West from Pullout 3

Management Action

No management action required at this time. The high elevation and steep and rocky slopes along this pullout make the view self-maintaining. Revisit every 20 years to maintain current views.

Pullout 3 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
3 - Unnamed	2.6	Pullout	Contributing	Mount Rainier Governors Ridge	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	20 years	20 years. Views are self-maintaining.



Pullout 4

MP 2.9

Contributing

This historic pullout is located on the south side of the road just after Pullout 3. Views are in good condition.



Major Views

The major view is a high-angle south-facing view of Shriner Peak.



Contemporary view
South-facing panorama from Mather Memorial Parkway

Management Action

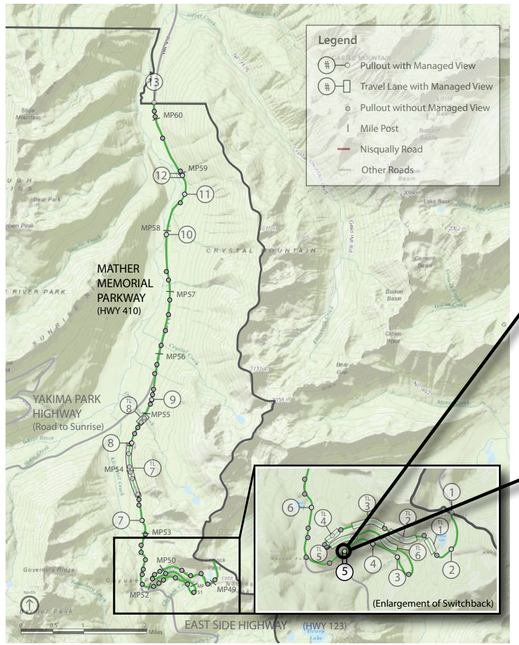
No management action required at this time. The steep, rocky slopes make the pullout self-maintaining. Revisit every 20 years to maintain current views.



Contemporary view
South-facing view of valley

Pullout 4 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
4 - Unnamed	2.90	Pullout	Contributing	Shriner Peak	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	20 years	20 years. Views are self-maintaining.





Pullout 5

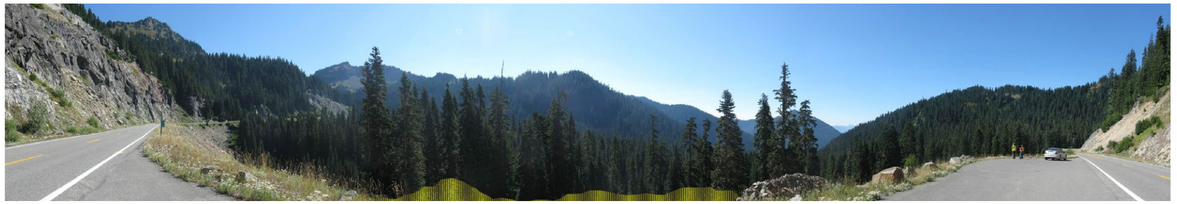
MP 3.0

Contributing

The historic Pullout 5 includes two pullouts located along the south side of the road before the intersection with East Side Highway. Views are in good condition.

Major Views

The major views from both pullouts are high-angle south-facing views of Shriner Peak and Seymour Peak.



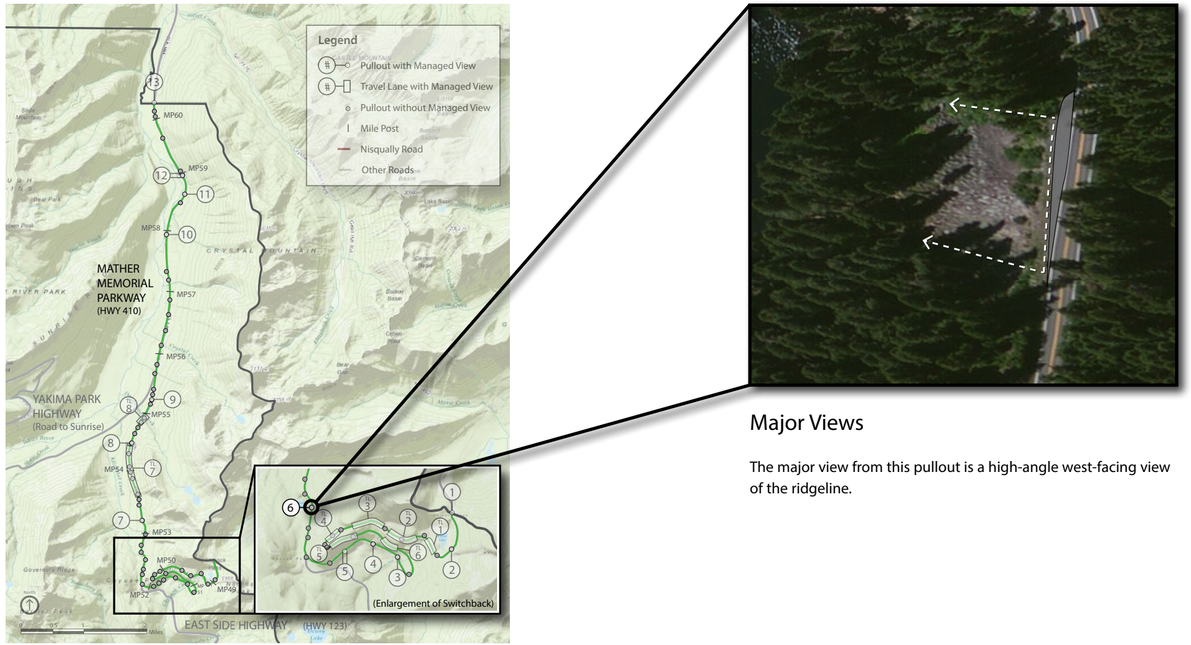
Contemporary view
Southeast-facing panorama
from Pullout 5

Management Action

Within 10 years, remove alders at the top of the slope along the width of both pullouts if they encroach upon views. After initial treatment, revisit every 10 years to maintain views.

Pullout 5 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
5 - Unnamed East Pullout	3.0	Pullout	Contributing	Shriner Peak Seymour Peak	Remove small alders on top of slope as they emerge to maintain existing views	N/A	Medium	Lop and scatter	10 years	10 years
5 - Unnamed West Pullout	3.1	Pullout	Contributing	Shriner Peak Seymour Peak	Remove small alders on top of slope as they emerge to maintain existing views	N/A	Medium	Lop and scatter	10 years	10 years



Pullout 6

MP 3.8

Contributing

This historic pullout is located on the west side of the road overlooking Ghost Lake. Views are partially obscured. Although this pullout is listed as a contributing pullout and view in the Mather Memorial CLI (2004), it has become a safety concern.

Major Views

The major view from this pullout is a high-angle west-facing view of the ridgeline.



Contemporary view
West-facing panorama
from pullout

Management Action

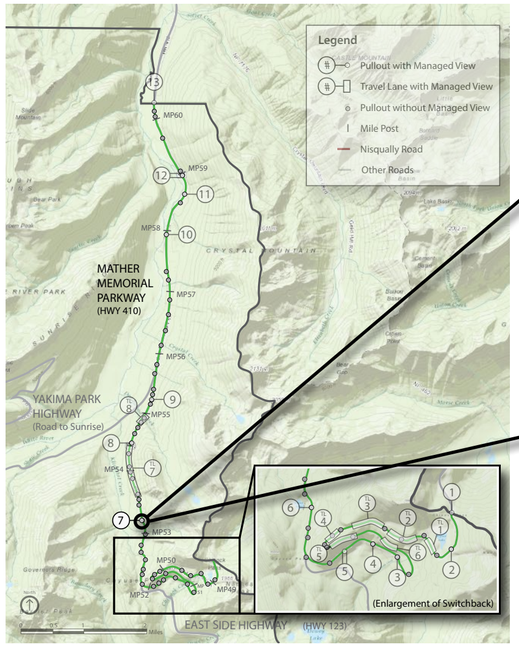
No management action required. Although previously listed as a contributing pullout, the cultural value of the historic pullout and view must be balanced against the safety concerns raised by the pullout's location. Therefore, it is recommended that this pullout be obliterated.

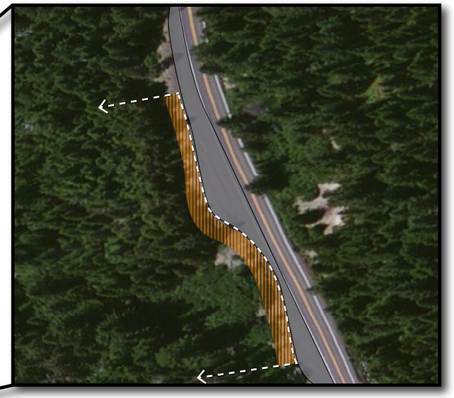


Contemporary view
Detail of unsafe edge of
pullout

Pullout 6 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
6 - Unnamed	3.90	Pullout	Contributing	Ridgeline	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Recommend for obliteration





Pullout 7

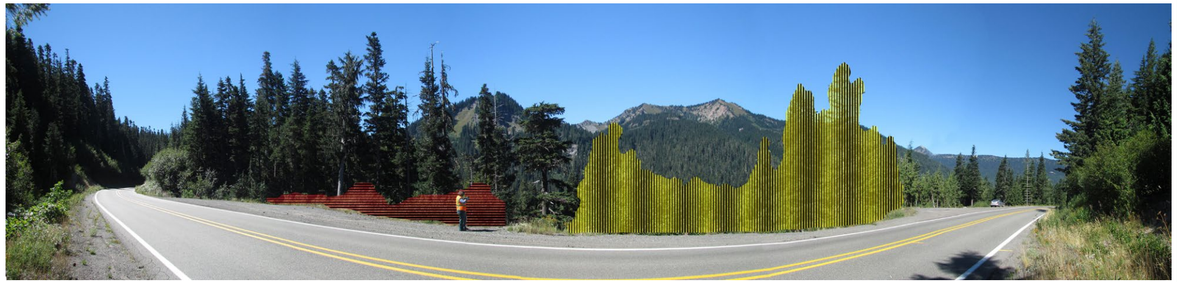
MP 4.5

Contributing

The historic Pullout 7 includes two pullouts which are located on the west side of the road. Views are currently in good conditions but alders are beginning to encroach.

Major Views

The major view from this pullout is a high-angle west-facing view of the ridgeline.



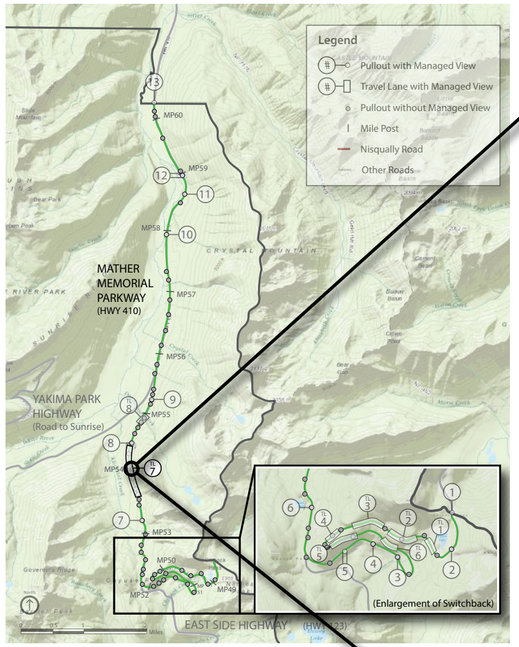
Contemporary view
West from Mather Memorial Parkway to Pullout 7

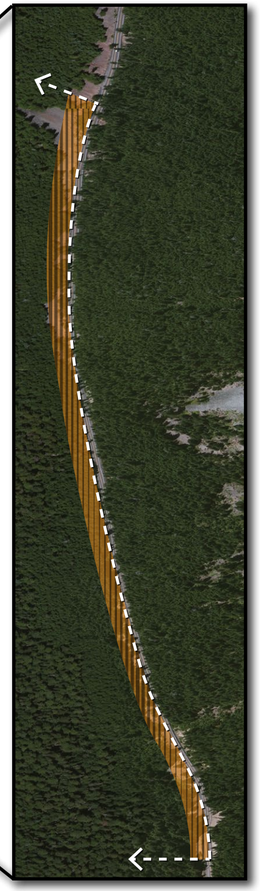
Management Action

Within 3 to 5 years, remove alders within 20 feet of the edge of the pullouts and selectively thin conifers to open up views of the ridgeline. After initial treatment, revisit every 15 years to maintain views.

Pullout 7 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
7 - Unnamed	4.50	Pullout	Contributing	Ridgeline	Remove all alder within 20 feet of pullouts	Selectively thin conifers to create a more open view of ridgeline	Large	Lop and scatter	3 to 5 years	15 years





Travel Lane 7

MP 4.8 - 5.8

Contributing

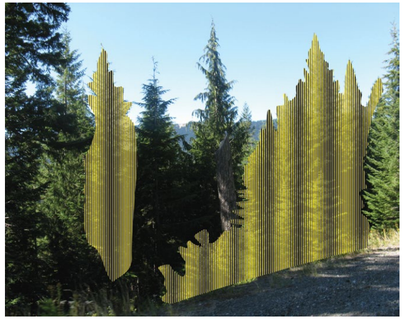
This long travel lane view is located on the west side of the road. Views are moderately obscured.

Major Views

The major views are high-angle west-facing views of the ridgeline and at the north end of Mount Rainier and Governors Ridge



Contemporary view
Framed view looking east to Mount Rainier from Travel Lane 7: Vegetation beyond guardwall to be monitored and thinned.



Contemporary view
Example of overgrown conditions along Travel Lane 7, looking east. Vegetation highlighted to create window to ridgeline.



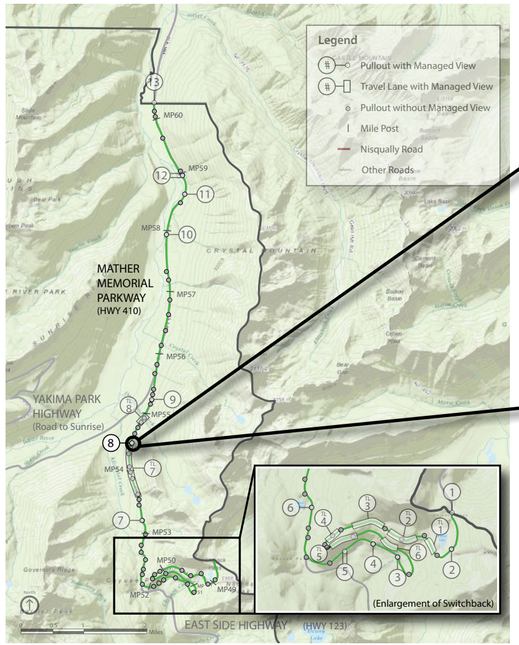
Contemporary view
Self-maintaining view window along Travel Lane 7

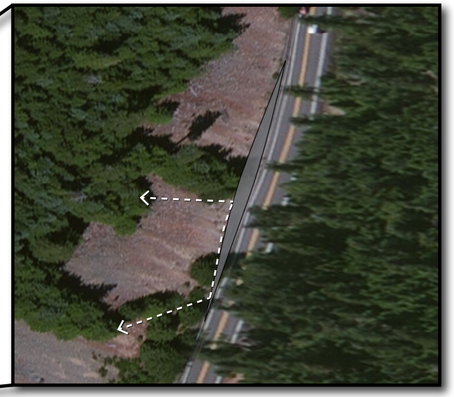
Management Action

Within 10 to 15 years, selectively thin along the travel lane to provide occasional filtered views throughout, focusing thinning activity along pullouts. After initial treatment, revisit every 15 years to maintain views.

Travel Lane 7 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 7 - Unnamed	4.8 - 5.8	Travel Lane	Contributing	Governors Ridge Mount Rainier	N/A	Selectively thin conifers to provide occasional filters views throughout	Large	Lop and scatter	10 to 15 years	15 years





Pullout 8

MP 5.1

Contributing

This historic pullout is located on the west side of the road at the end of Travel Lane 7. Views are in good condition.

Major Views

The major view is a high-angle west-facing view of Mount Rainier.



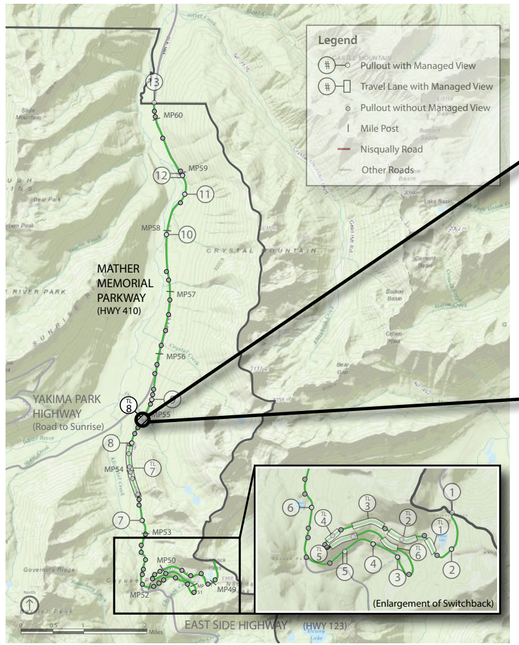
Contemporary view
West toward Mount Rainier

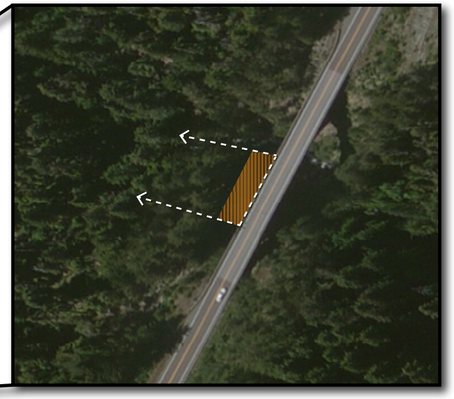
Management Action

No management action required at this time. Steep rocky slopes make this view self-maintaining. Visit every 10 years to ensure that no alders or woody vegetation have established themselves upon the slope. Maintain as shown in photos.

Pullout 8 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
8 - Unnamed	5.80	Pullout	Contributing	Mount Rainier	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	10 years	10 years. Ensure that no alders or woody vegetation establishes itself on the slope. Maintain as illustrated in contemporary photos.





Travel Lane 8: Deadwood Creek

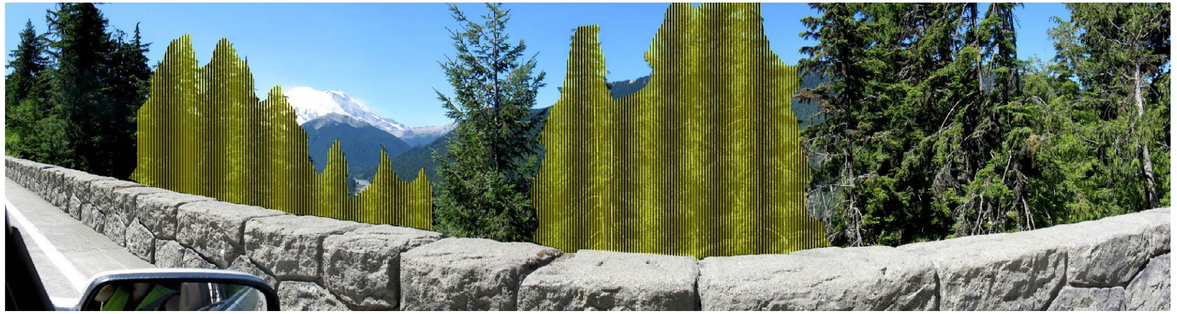
MP 6.2

Contributing

This travel lane view is located at Deadwood Creek Bridge. Views are in good condition.

Major Views

The major views are a high-angle northwest-facing view of White River and Mount Rainier and low-angle northwest-facing view of Deadwood Creek.



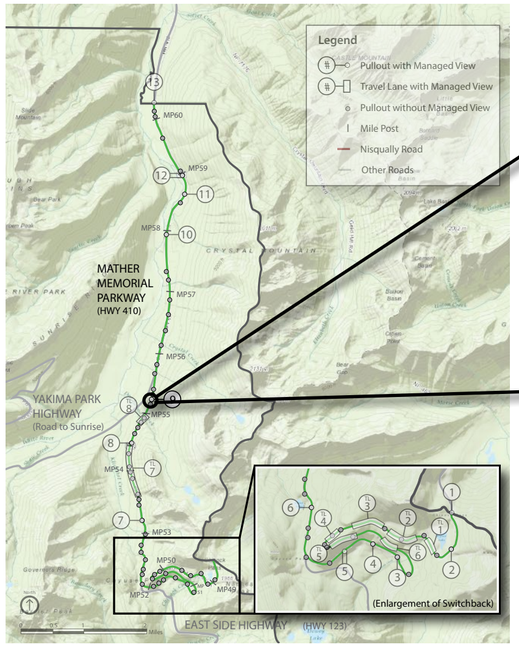
Contemporary view
West from Deadwood
Creek Bridge

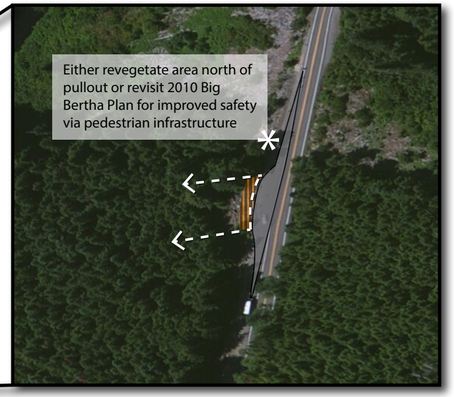
Management Action

Within 15 years, selectively thin conifers as needed to reopen filtered views as shown in contemporary photos. After initial treatment, revisit every 15 years to maintain views.

Travel Lane 8: Deadwood Creek Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 8 - Deadwood Creek	6.20	Travel Lane	Contributing	Mount Rainier White River	N/A	Selectively thin conifers as needed to maintain views	Medium	Lop and scatter	15 years	15 years





Pullout 9: Mather Overlook

MP 6.4

Contributing

This turnout is located on the west side of the road and has a view of Mount Rainier. Views are moderately obscured. High priority should be given to opening up this turnout because visitors are walking past the turnout down the side of the road to photograph the mountain at Big Bertha.

Major Views

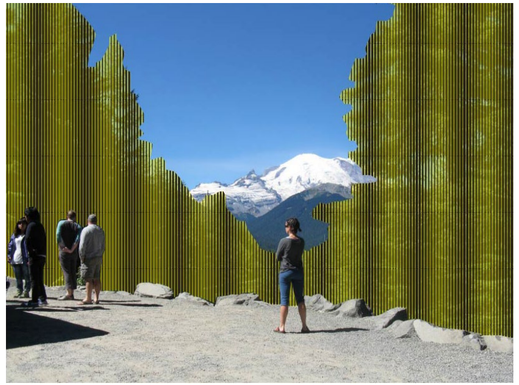
The major view is a high-angle west-facing view of Mount Rainier.



Contemporary view
West from Mather
Memorial Parkway

Management Action

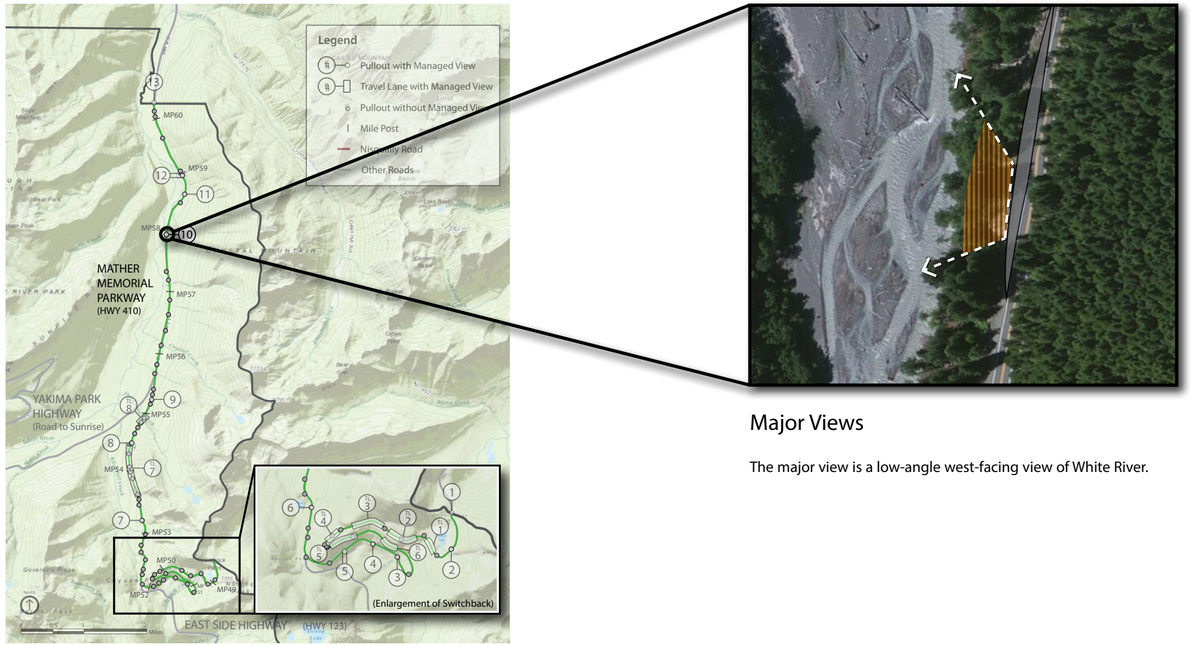
Selectively thin within the treatment area to maintain a framed view of the mountain. Two options treatment options are available for Big Bertha, either vegetation should be introduced just north of the pullout to discourage visitors from walking in the road to capture views, or this viewing site should be formalized and infrastructure established (see Big Bertha 2010 Plan proposal folder located on the Maintenance Drive in the Historic Landscape folder). After initial treatment, revisit every 25 years to maintain views.



Contemporary view
West from Mather Overlook;
detail of treatment area

Pullout 9: Mather Overlook Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
9 - Mather Overlook	6.40	Pullout	Contributing	Mount Rainier	N/A	Selectively thin within treatment area to maintain framed view of Mount Rainier	Medium	Lop and scatter	Immediately	25 years. Big Bertha pullout should either be formalized or revegetated to alleviate the safety concern.



Pullout 10

MP 9.2

Contributing

This historic pullout is located on the west side of the road next to a bend in the White River. Views are currently partially obscured; alders are starting to encroach upon views. The location of this pullout along a riparian corridor makes a potential natural resource concern.

Major Views

The major view is a low-angle west-facing view of White River.



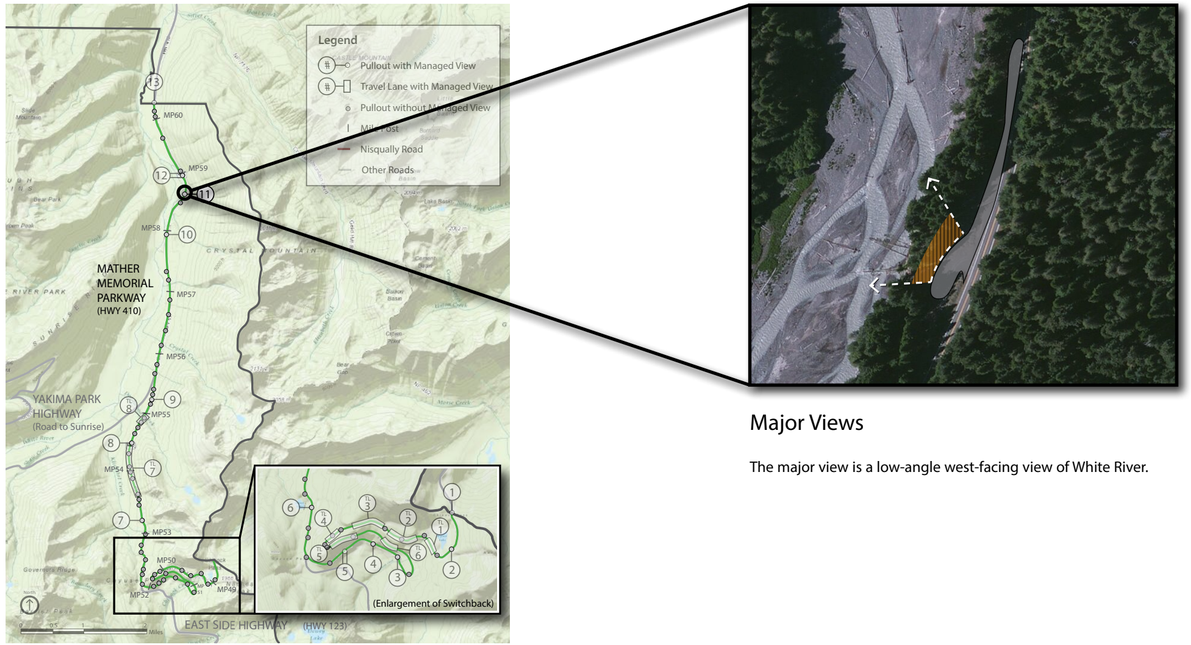
Contemporary view
West from Pullout

Management Action

Comply with the Environmental Assessment's recommendations for riparian tree removal. Within 5 years, thin small alders to provide filtered views of White River. Steep slope near the pullout will help prevent encroachment of views in the foreground. After initial treatment, revisit every 10 years or after significant high-water events to maintain views.

Pullout 10 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
10 - Unnamed	9.2	Pullout	Contributing	White River	N/A	Thin small alders to provide filtered views of river.	Sapling	Remove	5 to 10 years	10 years



Pullout 11

MP 9.9

Contributing

This historic pullout is located on the west side of the road. This pullout is currently being used to store spoils, which are adversely affecting the historic view of White River. The location of this pullout along a riparian corridor presents a potential natural resource concern.

Major Views

The major view is a low-angle west-facing view of White River.



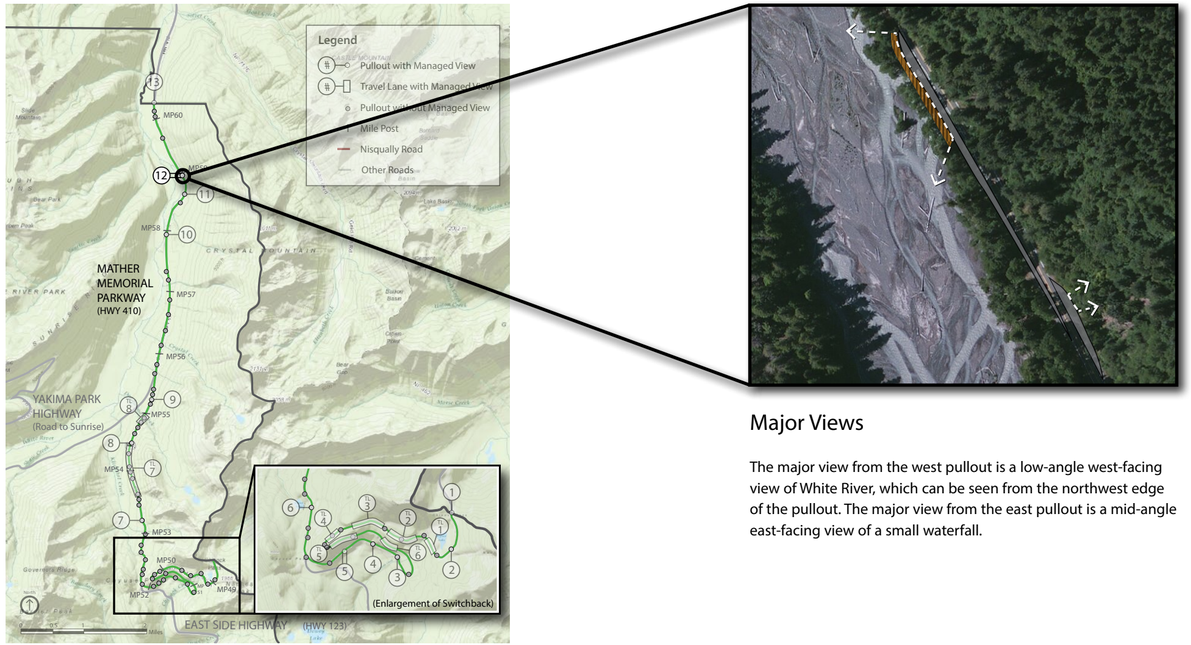
Contemporary views
West-facing panoramas from Mather Memorial Parkway (top) and beyond spoils piles (bottom)

Management Action

Comply with the Environmental Assessment's recommendations for riparian tree removal. Within 10 years, selectively thin woody vegetation along the width of the pullout to reopen filtered views of the river. Spoils should be moved to a different location. After initial treatment, revisit every 20 years or after significant high-water events to maintain views.

Pullout 11 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
11 - Unnamed	9.90	Pullout	Contributing	White River	N/A	Selectively thin woody vegetation to open a filtered view to river	Medium	Remove	10 years	20 years. Maintenance of vegetation is recommended only if debris is removed.



Pullout 12

MP 10.3

Contributing

This historic pullout is located north of Pullout 10 and consists of two pullouts on either side of the road. On the east side of the road is a small waterfall. Views from the southeast side of the pullout are moderately obscured. The location of this pullout along a riparian corridor presents a potential natural resource concern.

Major Views

The major view from the west pullout is a low-angle west-facing view of White River, which can be seen from the northwest edge of the pullout. The major view from the east pullout is a mid-angle east-facing view of a small waterfall.



Contemporary view
Southwest from pullout
to White River



Contemporary view
East toward waterfall

Management Action

Comply with the Environmental Assessment's recommendations for riparian tree removal. Along the west pullout, within 10 years, thin the northwest half of the pullout to maintain a filtered view of the White River. Allow southeast side of the pullout to revegetate to protect natural resources along the edge of the channel. After initial treatment, revisit every 15 years or after significant high-water events to maintain views.

The east pullout is self-maintaining with regular roadside maintenance (mowing). Visit every 20 years to maintain views.

Pullout 12 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
12 - Unnamed West Pullout	10.30	Pullout	Contributing	White River	N/A	Selectively thin on NW section of the pullout for filtered views of river	Medium	Lop and scatter	10 years	15 years
12 - Unnamed East Pullout	10.30	Pullout	Contributing	waterfall	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	20 years	20 years



Contemporary View of Mount Rainier from Sunrise Point

Yakima Park Highway (Road to Sunrise)

Mount Rainier National Park
Vista Management Plan

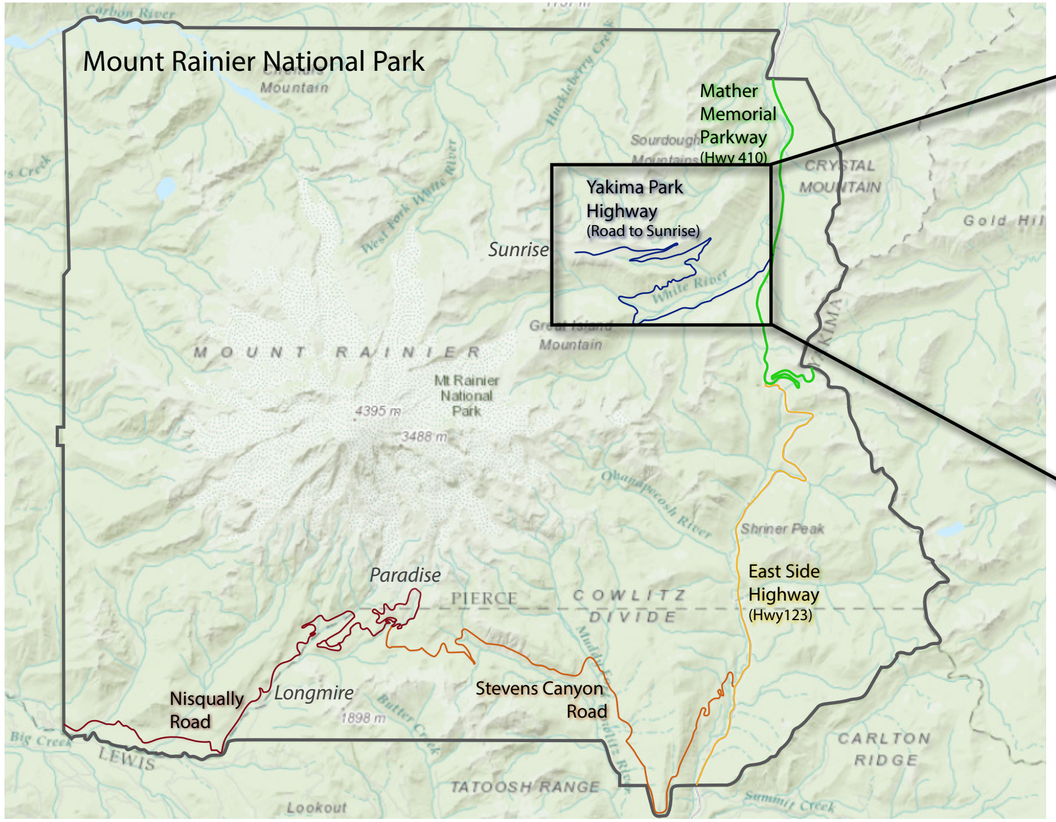
View Assessment and Management Recommendations
From the Junction with HWY 410 to Sunrise Developed Area

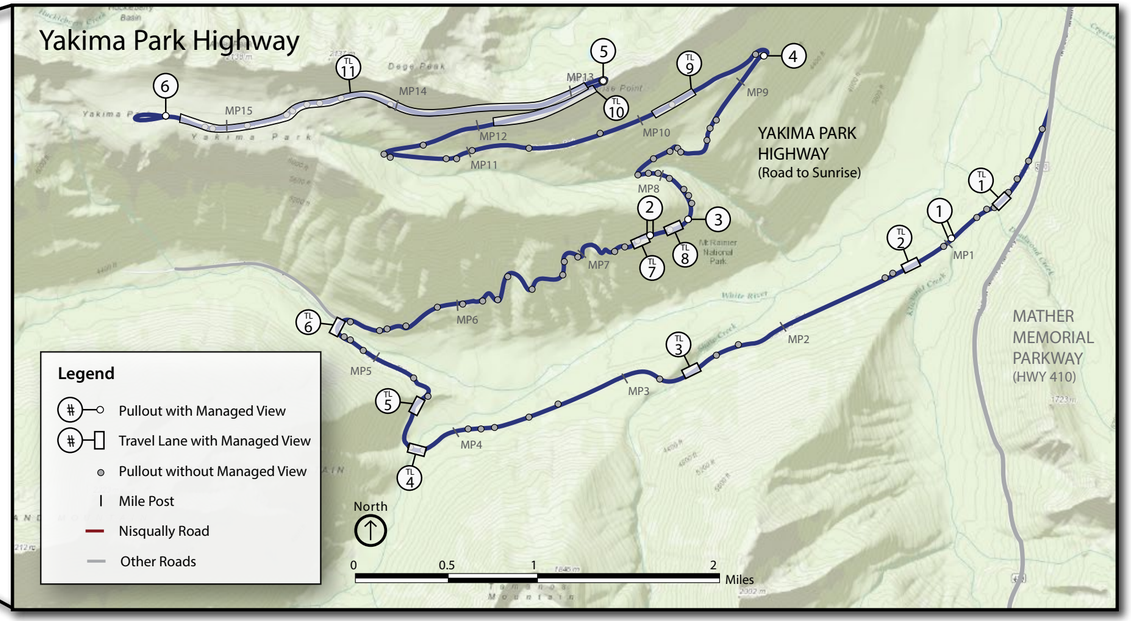
Mileage begins at the HWY 410 Junction stop sign

Yakima Park Highway connects Sunrise Developed Area to the Mather Memorial Highway and part of the road system developed in Mount Rainier National Park's early planning efforts. Construction of the Yakima Park Highway took place between 1927 and 1931. Although the park highway was mostly new construction, a part of the lower portion of the road followed an old Mount Rainier Mining Company road known as the Storbo Mine Road built between 1914 and 1916. From 1933 to 1941 the Civilian Conservation Corps carried out various erosion control and stabilization projects on the road. This activity extends the period of significance of the road beyond the dates of its initial construction to 1941.

Yakima Park Highway was developed as part of the park master plan to provide access to the high mountain meadows at Yakima Park (now known as Sunrise Developed Area) on the northeast side of Mount Rainier. The road was designed using the NPS' newly developed standard specification for road construction which included standards to protect landscape features and remove construction scarring. NPS landscape architects, working with the Bureau of Public Roads, designed the road to highlight the most outstanding natural features. The narrow and winding road with a steady grade, gentle curves, and numerous stopping places creates an environment that encourages visitors to drive slowly and notice their surroundings. As NPS director George Hartzog wrote, "it is almost a truism that the slower you go the more you will see…along these roads, you will find a world as varied as it is unhurried.'" (NPS 2008: 13). The design of the road protects natural features and frames dramatic views of Mt. Rainier and the surrounding valleys and mountains, making the Yakima Park highway a stunning and popular drive within the park.

The development of Yakima Park Highway was hailed for its unprecedented scenic preservation efforts and as being one of the most coordinated planning projects by the NPS to date. As an integral part of the park's early master plan, the Yakima Park Highway is an intact example of an early national park scenic highway constructed using the first national NPS standards for road building. As a part of the roads naturalistic design, road features such as guard walls, retaining walls, and culverts were made of local stone to harmonize with the natural landscape. The Yakima Park Highway remains largely unchanged, and its design and surviving features convey the integrity of the road as a scenic highway.

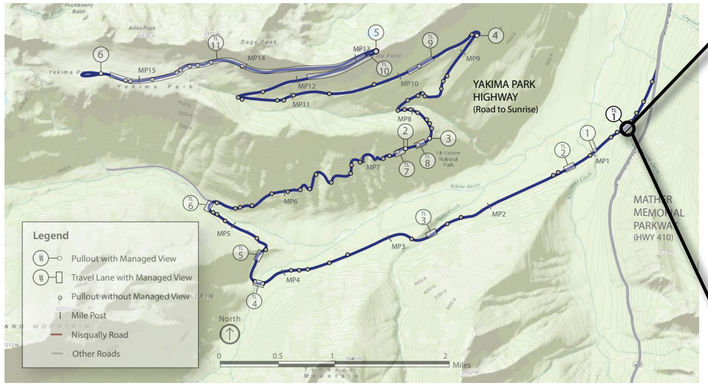




List of Pullouts and Travel Lane Segments with Views to be Managed

Number	Name	MP	Page Number
TL 1	(Unnamed)	0.64 - 0.65	244
1	Klickitat Creek Bridge	1.0	246
TL 2	(Unnamed)	1.2 - 1.3	248
TL 3	Shaw Bridge	2.6 -2.7	250
TL 4	Frying Pan Creek Bridge	4.1 - 4.2	252
TL 5	(Unnamed)	4.3 - 4.5	254
TL 6	White River Bridge	5.1	256
TL 7	(Unnamed)	7.2 - 7.5	258
2	(Unnamed)	7.3	260

Number	Name	MP	Page Number
TL 8	(Unnamed)	7.4 - 7.5	262
3	(Unnamed)	7.5	264
4	(Unnamed)	9.0	266
TL 9	(Unnamed Travel Lane)	9.6 - 9.8	268
TL 10	(Unnamed)	11.8 - 12.5	270
5	Sunrise Point	12.6	272
TL 11	(Unnamed)	12.8 - 15.1	274
6	Sunrise Developed Area	15.1	276

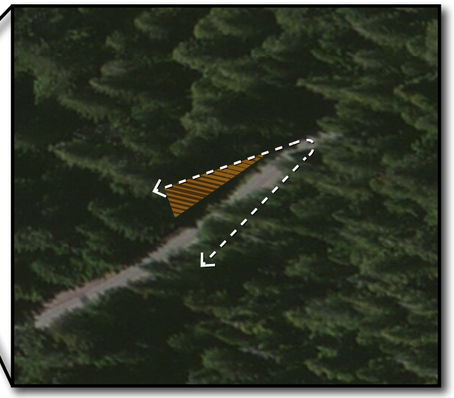


Travel Lane 1

MP 0.64 - 0.65

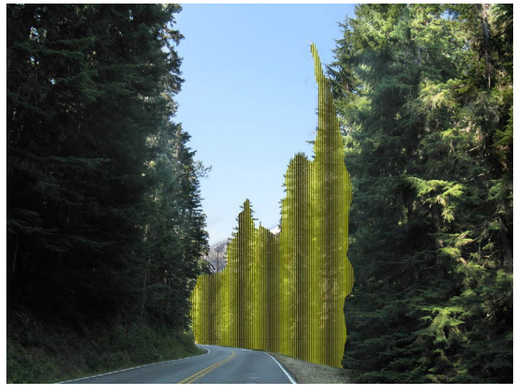
Contributing

This travel lane view is located just before the White River entrance pay station. Views are in good condition.



Major Views

The major view is a high-angle southwest-facing view of Mount Rainier.



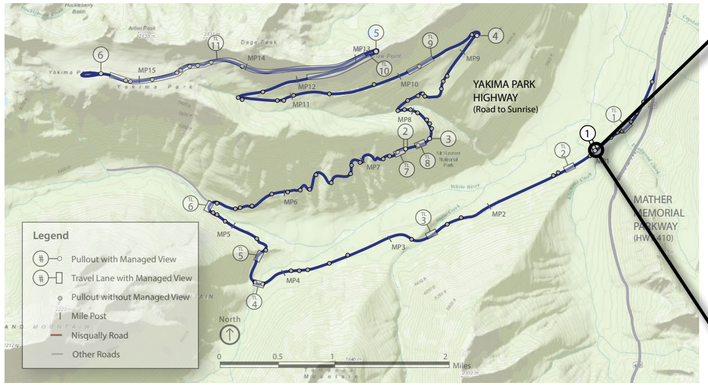
Contemporary view
Direction from Location

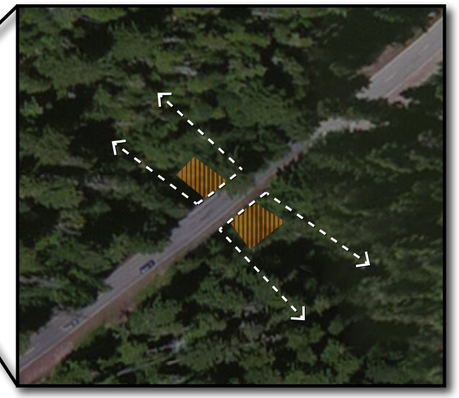
Management Action

Within 10 years, selectively thin conifers along the north edge of the road to restore views of Mount Rainier. Revisit every 20 years to maintain views.

Travel Lane 1 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 1 - Unnamed	0.64 - 0.65	Travel Lane	Contributing	Mount Rainier	N/A	Selectively thin along north side of the road to restore views of mountain	Medium	Remove	20 years	20 years.





Pullout 1: Klickitat Creek Bridge

MP 0.99

Contributing

This historic pullout includes the view from Klickitat Creek Bridge overlooking Klickitat Creek. Views are in good condition.

Major Views

The major views are low-angle views facing both southeast and northwest of Klickitat Creek.





Contemporary view

Panoramas facing northwest (top image) and southeast (bottom image) from Klickitat Bridge



Contemporary view

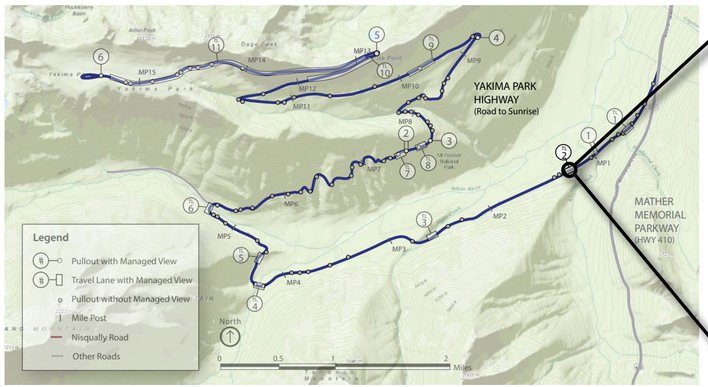
Detail view of northwest treatment area with hemlocks to remove highlighted

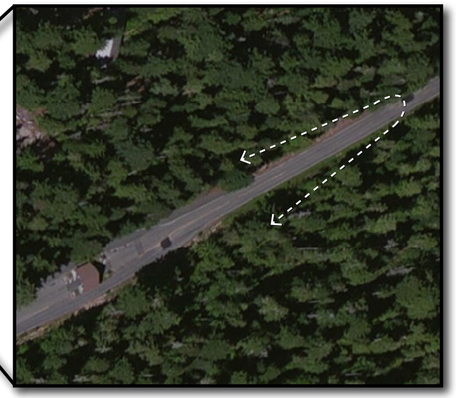
Management Action

Within 10 years, remove small mountain hemlocks on the northwest side of the bridge and limb up trees on the southeast side of the bridge. Alternately, to avoid destabilizing banks, a less preferred treatment option is to limb up trees on the northwest side of the bridge rather than removing them. After initial treatment, revisit every 15 years to maintain views.

Pullout 1: Klickitat Creek Bridge Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
1 - Klickitat Creek Bridge	0.99	Pullout	Contributing	Klickitat Creek	Remove small mountain hemlocks along NW side of bridge	Limb up trees on left bank of SW side of bridge	Small	Remove	10 years	15 years.





Travel Lane 2

MP 1.2 - 1.3

Contributing

This travel lane view is located east of the White River Wilderness Information Center and comfort station. Views are in good condition

Major Views

The major view is a high-angle west-facing view of Mount Rainier and the pay station. It is unclear whether the original intent of this view to have the mountain frame the pay station, future investigation is needed. See forthcoming White River Entrance Station CLI for more information.



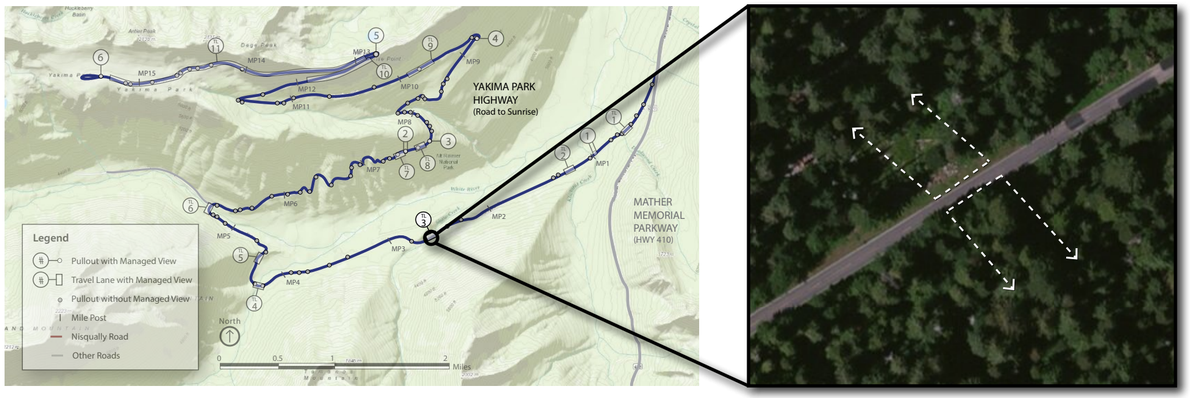
Contemporary view
Direction from Location

Management Action

No management action required at this time. This view is self-maintaining due to its alignment with the direction of travel. Revisit every 20 years or after significant high-water events to ensure views as shown in contemporary photos.

Travel Lane 2 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 2 - Unnamed	1.2 - 1.3	Travel Lane	Contributing	Mount Rainier Entrance Pay station	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	20 years	20 years. Maintain views as shown in contemporary photo



Travel Lane 3: Shaw Creek Bridge

MP 2.6 - 2.7

Contributing

This travel lane view is located at Shaw Creek Bridge. Views are in good condition.

Major Views

The major views are low-angle views facing southeast and northwest of Shaw Creek.



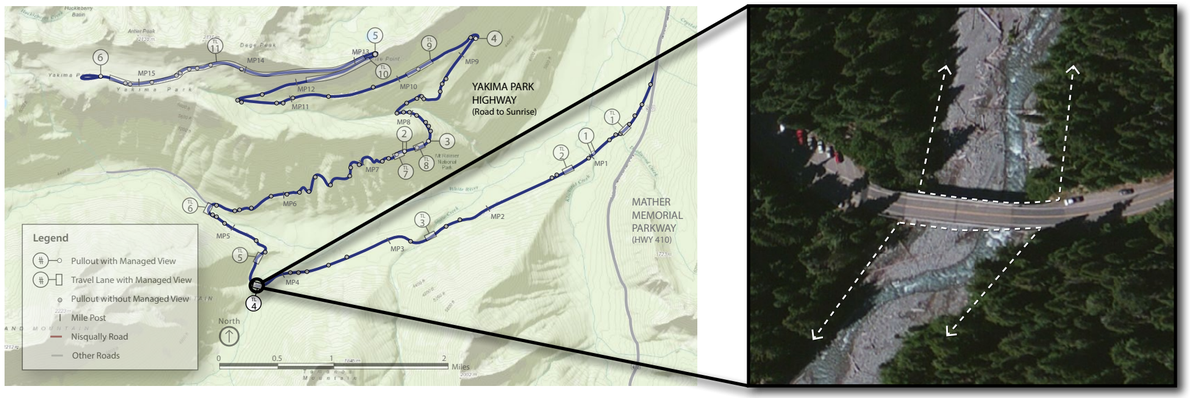
Contemporary view
Typical view from Shaw
Creek Bridge

Management Action

No management action required at this time. This view is self-maintaining. Revisit every 20 years or after significant high-water events to ensure views as shown in contemporary photos.

Travel Lane 3: Shaw Creek Bridge Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 3 - Shaw Bridge	2.6 - 2.7	Travel Lane	Contributing	Shaw Creek	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	20 years	20 years or after significant high-water events. Maintain views as shown in contemporary photo



Travel Lane 4: Fryingpan Creek Bridge

MP 4.1 - 4.2

Contributing

This travel lane view is located at Fryingpan Creek Bridge. Views are in good condition.

Major Views

The major views are a low-angle north-facing view of Fryingpan Creek, a low-angle south-facing view of Fryingpan Creek, and a high-angle south-facing view of Tamanos Mountain.



Contemporary view
North from Fryingpan
Creek Bridge



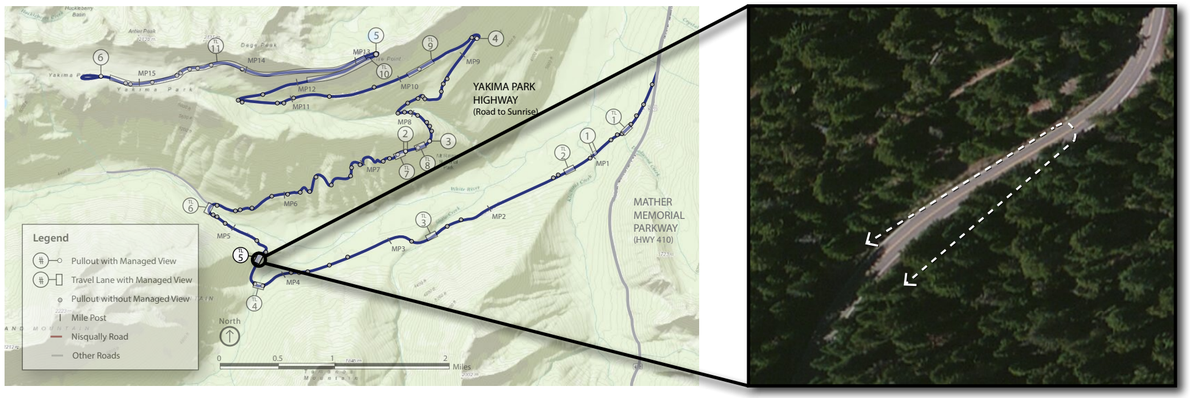
Contemporary view
South from Fryingpan
Creek Bridge

Management Action

No management action required at this time. Views are self-maintaining. Revisit every 10 to 15 years or after significant high-water events to ensure alders are not encroaching upon views.

Travel Lane 4: Fryingpan Creek Bridge Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 4 - Fryingpan Creek Bridge	4.1 - 4.2	Travel Lane	Contributing	Fryingpan Creek Tamanos Mountain	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	10 t0 15 years	10 to 15 years, or after significant high-water events. Keep an eye on alders and remove if they begin to encroach upon views of the creek.



Travel Lane 5

MP 4.4 - 4.5

Contributing

This travel lane view is visible heading downhill between White River and Fryingpan Creek. Views are in good condition.

Major Views

The major view is a high-angle southwest-facing view of the ridgeline.



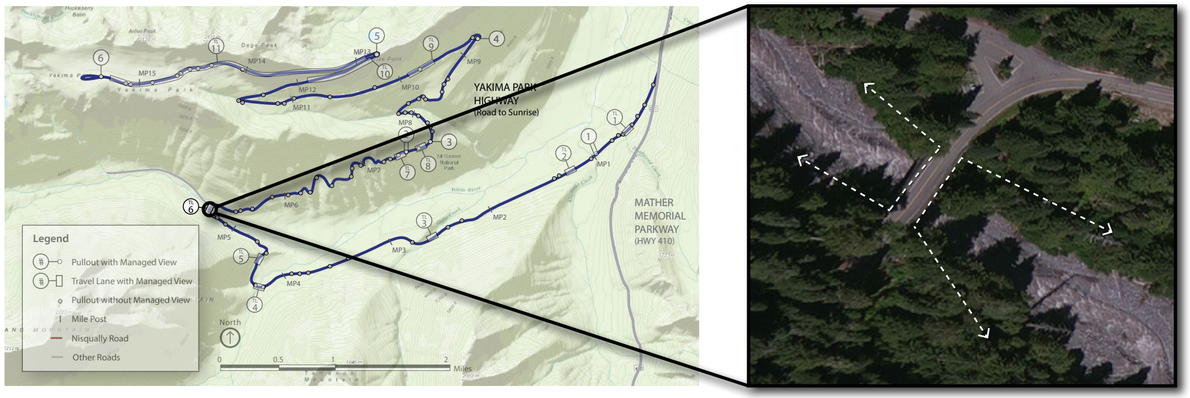
Contemporary view
Southwest along Yakima
Park Highway

Management Action

No management action required at this time. This view is self-maintaining due to its alignment with the direction of travel. Revisit every 25 years to ensure views as shown in contemporary photos.

Travel Lane 5 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 5 - Unnamed	4.3 - 4.5	Travel Lane	Contributing	Peak	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. Maintain views as shown in contemporary photo



Travel Lane 6: White River Bridge

MP 5.1

Contributing

This travel lane view is located on White River Bridge. Views are in good condition.

Major Views

The major views are high-angle northwest-facing and southeast-facing views of White River Valley, and low-angle northwest-facing and southeast-facing views of White River.



Contemporary view
Southeast from White
River Bridge



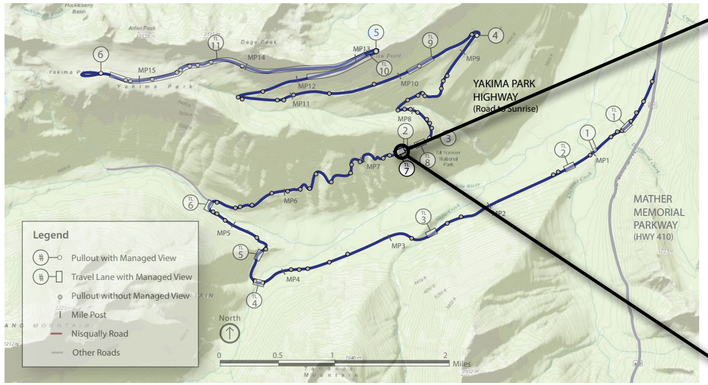
Contemporary view
Northwest from White
River Bridge

Management Action

No management action required at this time. These views are self-maintaining. Revisit every 15 years or after significant high-water events to ensure alders are not encroaching upon views.

Travel Lane 6: White River Bridge Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 6 - White River Bridge	5.10	Travel Lane	Contributing	White River	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	15 years	15 years, or after significant high-water events.





Travel Lane 7

MP 7.2 - 7.5

Non-Contributing

This travel lane view is located on a semi-circular segment of road between two pullouts.

Major Views

The major view is a high-angle south-facing view of White River Valley and Governors Ridge.



Contemporary view
Southeast-facing panorama from Yakima Park Highway

Management Action

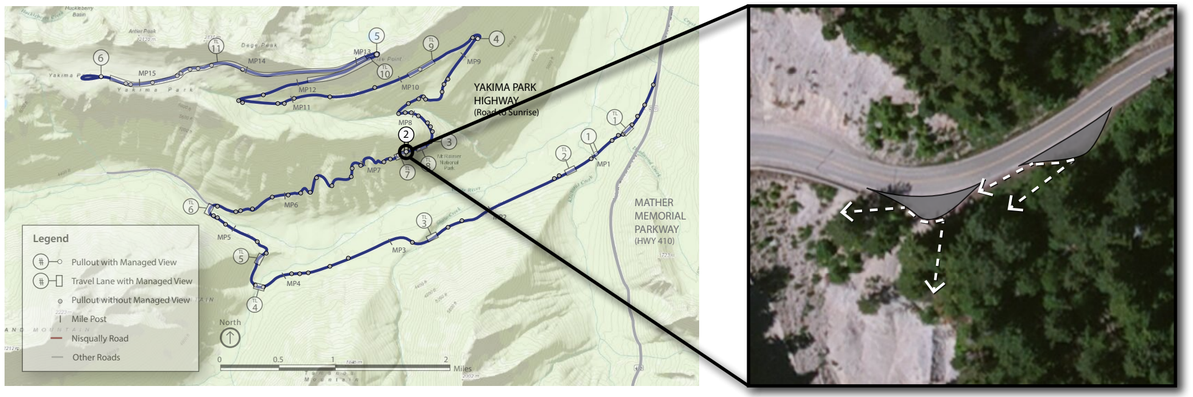
Within 10 years, selectively thin woody vegetation along the entire width of the retaining wall to preserve existing views. After initial treatment, revisit every 10 years to ensure views are maintained as shown in contemporary photos.



Contemporary view
Treatment detail over guardwall

Travel Lane 7 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 7 - Unnamed	7.2 - 7.5	Travel Lane	Non-contributing	White River Valley Governors Ridge	N/A	Selectively thin woody vegetation along width of retaining wall	Small	Lop and scatter	10 years	10 years. Maintain views as shown in contemporary photo



Pullout 2

MP 7.3

Contributing

The historic Pullout 2 includes two pullouts located on the south side of the road at the eastern end of Travel Lane 7. Views are in good condition.

Major Views

The major views are a high-angle west-facing view of Mount Rainier and White River Valley.



Contemporary view
East from Pullout



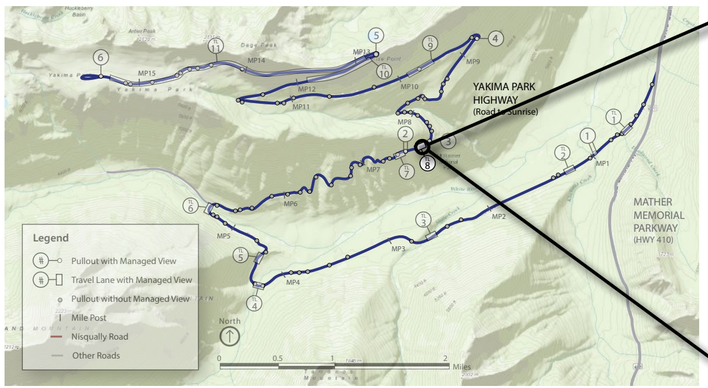
Contemporary view
Southeast from Pullout

Management Action

No management action required at this time. Due to the steepness of the slopes, views are self-maintaining. Visit every 25 years to ensure views remain as shown in contemporary photos.

Pullout 2 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
2 - Unnamed	7.30	Pullout	Contributing	Mount Rainier and valley	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. Maintain views as shown in contemporary photo





Travel Lane 8

MP 7.4 - 7.5

Contributing

This travel lane view is located past Travel Lane 7 and south of a large bend in the road. Views are in good condition.

Major Views

The major views are a high-angle south-facing view of Mount Rainier, White River Valley, Tamanos Mountain, and Governors Ridge.



Contemporary view
South-facing panorama
from Yakima Park Highway

Management Action

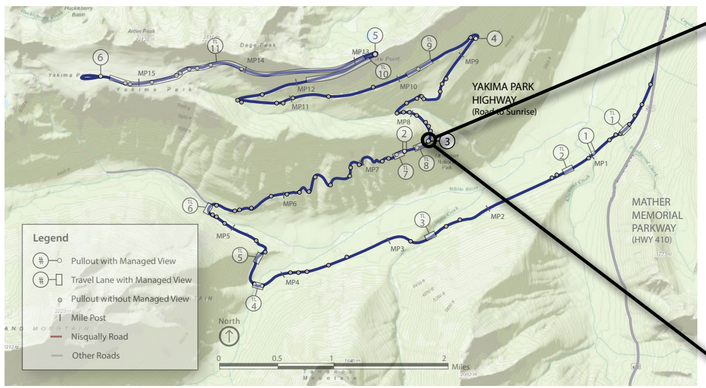
Within 10 years, selectively thing young woody vegetation along the length of the rock wall to maintain views. After initial treatment, revisit every 15 years to maintain views as shown in contemporary photos.



Contemporary view
Detail of treatment area
over guardwall

Travel Lane 8 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 8 - Unnamed	7.4 - 7.5	Travel Lane	Contributing	Mount Rainier and valley	N/A	Selectively thin woody vegetation along width of rock wall	Small	Lop and scatter	10 years	15 years.





Pullout 3

MP 7.5

Contributing

This historic pullout is located east of Travel Lane 8 on the south side of the road. Views are in good condition.

Major Views

The major view is a high-angle west-facing view of Mount Rainier.



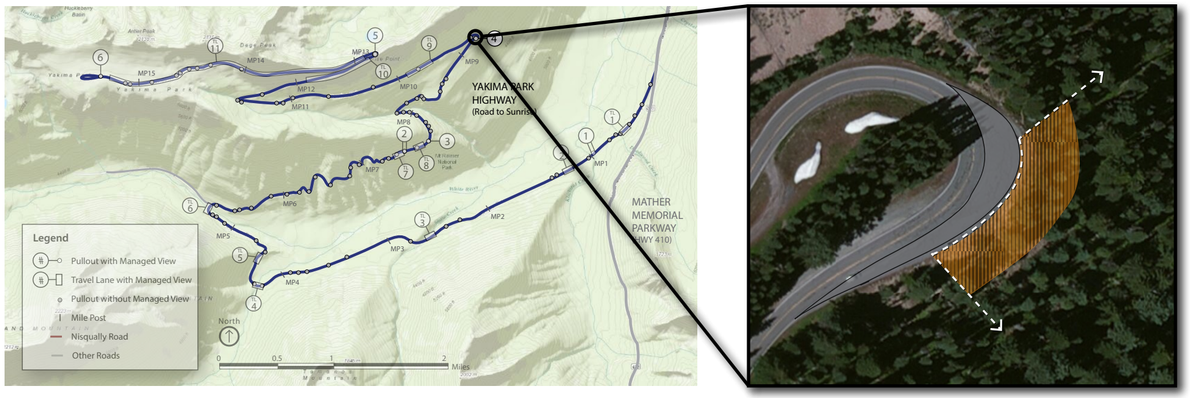
Contemporary view
East from Pullout 3
toward Mount Rainier

Management Action

No management action required at this time. This view is self-maintaining. Revisit every 20 years to ensure views as shown in contemporary photos.

Pullout 3 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
3 - Unnamed	7.50	Pullout	Contributing	Mount Rainier	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	20 years	20 years. Maintain views as shown in contemporary photo



Pullout 4

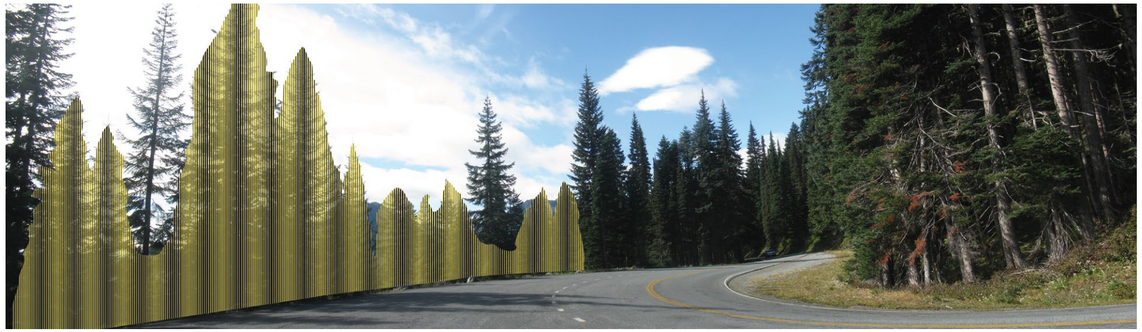
MP 9.0

Contributing

This historic pullout is located on the southern side of a hairpin turn. Views are moderately obscured.

Major Views

The major view is a high-angle east-facing view of the valley and ridgeline.



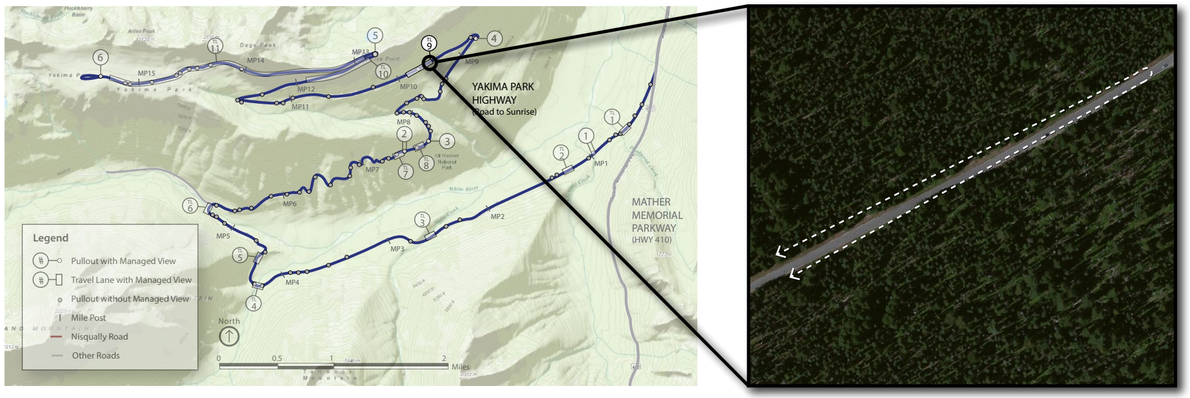
Contemporary view
Southwest-facing
panorama from Pullout 4

Management Action

Selectively thin conifers along the width of the pullout to restore filtered views of the valley. After initial treatment, revisit every 20 years to maintain views.

Pullout 4 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
4 - Unnamed	9.00	Pullout	Contributing	Valley	N/A	Selectively thin woody vegetation along the width of the pullout	Large	Lop and scatter	Immediately	20 years.



Travel Lane 9

MP 9.6 - 9.8

Contributing

This travel lane view is visible from the uphill lane and is located west of a hairpin turn. It showcases Mount Rainier. Views are in good condition.

Major Views

The major view is a high-angle southwest-facing view of Mount Rainier.



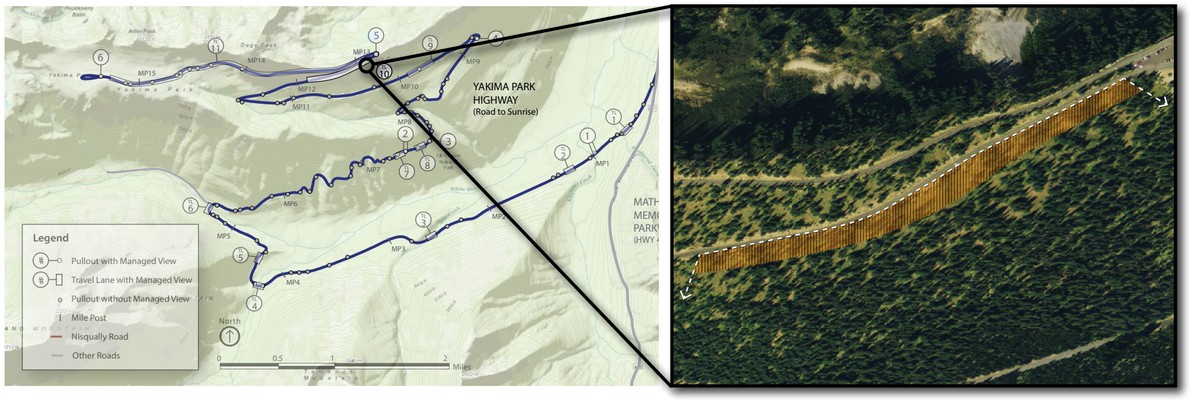
Contemporary view
West along Yakima Park Highway
toward Mount Rainier

Management Action

No management action required at this time. This view is self-maintaining due to its alignment with the direction of travel. Revisit every 20 years to ensure views as shown in contemporary photos.

Travel Lane 9 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 9 - Unnamed	9.6 - 9.8	Travel Lane	Contributing	Mount Rainier	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	20 years	20 years. Maintain views as shown in contemporary photo



Travel Lane 10

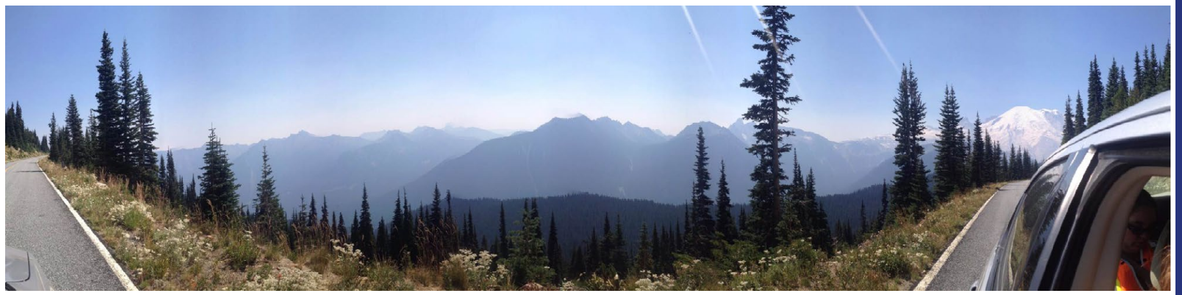
MP 11.8 - 12.5

Contributing

This travel lane view is located west of Sunrise Point. Lower portion of this travel lane is moderately obscured.

Major Views

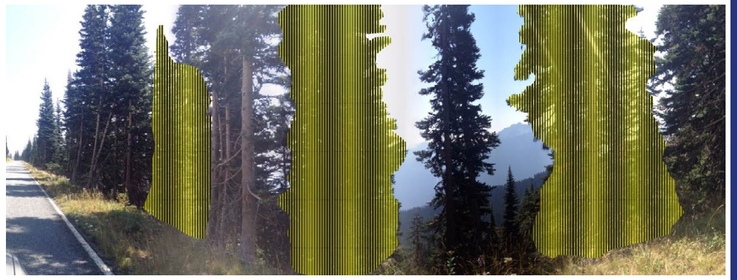
The major view is a high-angle south-facing view of Mount Rainier and the valley.



Contemporary view
South-facing panorama illustrating
desired condition of filtered views

Management Action

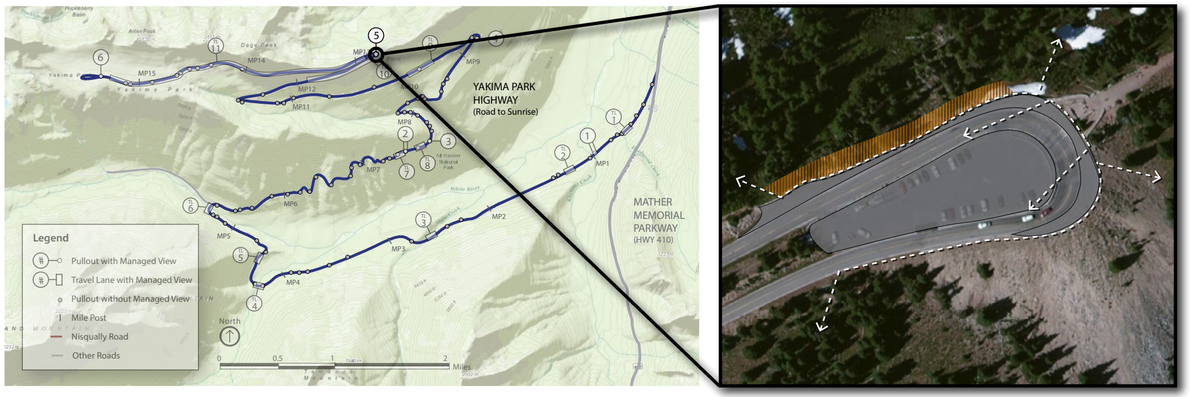
Within 5 to 10 years selectively thin conifers along the length of the travel lane to reopen filtered views. After initial treatment, revisit every 20 years to maintain views.



Contemporary view
South-facing panorama illustrating
overgrown portion of Travel Lane 10
and recommended treatment action

Travel Lane 10 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 10 - Unnamed	11.8 - 12.5	Travel Lane	Contributing	Mount Rainier and valley	N/A	Selectively thin woody vegetation	Large	Lop and scatter	5 to 10 years	20 years.



Pullout 5: Sunrise Point

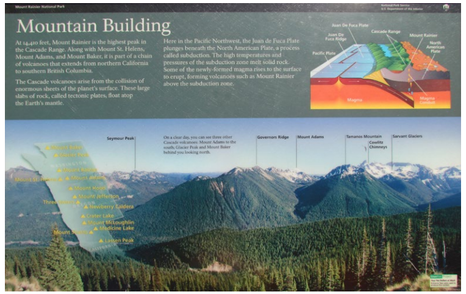
MP 12.6

Contributing

This historic pullout is located at a hairpin turn and includes the parking lot and a viewing area. Views are in good condition.

Major Views

From the southeast facing rock wall, the major views are a high-angle southeast-facing view of Mount Rainier, Tamanos Mountain, and Governors Ridge. From the northwest facing rock wall, the major views include a high-angle west-facing view of Mount Rainier and a low-angle north-facing view of Sunrise Lake. From the viewing area there is a high-angle west-facing view of Mount Rainier.



Right image: View from Sunrise Point of surrounding peaks, as illustrated in an interpretive panel



Contemporary view
South-facing panorama
from Sunrise Point

Management Action

Within 15 years selectively thin woody vegetation along top of the ridge on the northwest edge. After initial treatment, revisit every 25 years to maintain filtered views of Sunrise Lake.

Views from the viewing area and the southeast edge are self-maintaining, visit every 25 years to ensure views are preserved as shown in contemporary photos.



Contemporary view
West-facing image of
Mount Rainier from viewing
platform

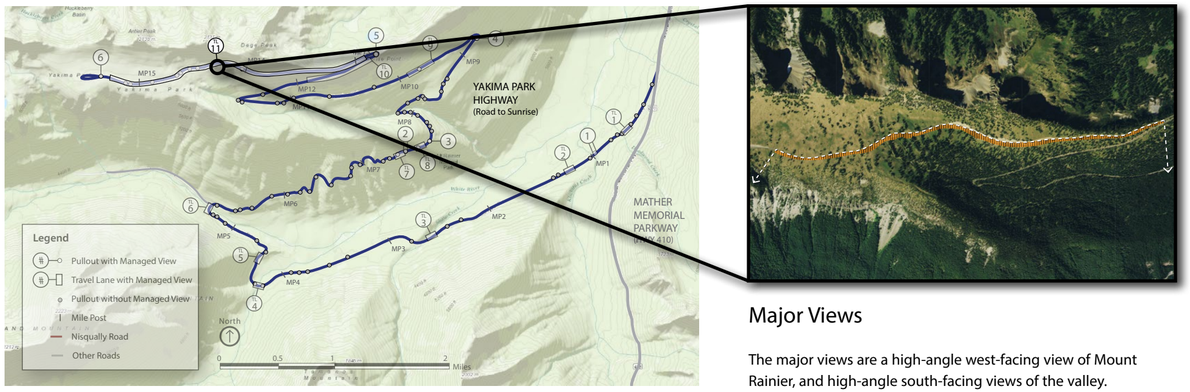




Contemporary views
Images at left and right indicate treatment area:
Left image shows context for treatment area, along right edge of image past guardwall.
Right image shows treatment detail to maintain views of Sunrise Lake.

Pullout 5: Sunrise Point Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
5 - Sunrise Point Overlook	12.60	Pullout	Contributing	Mount Rainier Governors Ridge	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	20 years	20 years. Maintain views as shown in contemporary photo
5 - Sunrise Point Southeast Edge	12.60	Pullout	Contributing	Mount Rainier Governors Ridge Tamanos Mountain	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	20 years	20 years. Maintain views as shown in contemporary photo
5 - Sunrise Point Northwest Edge	12.60	Pullout	Contributing	Mount Rainier Sunrise Lake	N/A	Selectively thin woody vegetation along NW edge	Small	Consult EA for disposal	15 years	20 years.



Travel Lane 11

MP 12.8 - 15.1

Contributing

This travel lane view is located west of Sunrise Point. Views are becoming obscured in places.

Major Views

The major views are a high-angle west-facing view of Mount Rainier, and high-angle south-facing views of the valley.



Contemporary view
South-facing panorama
along Travel Lane 11

Management Action

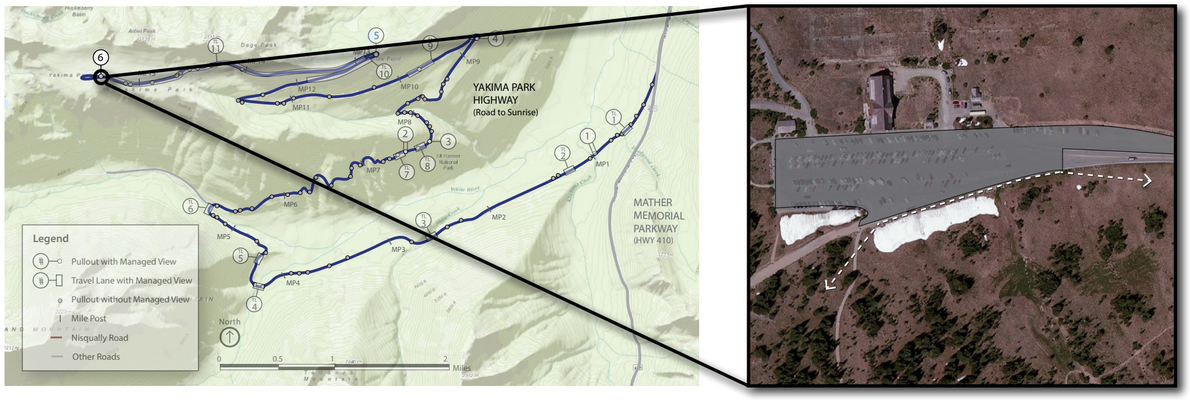
Comply with the recommendations from the Environmental Assessment for clearing vegetation in this subalpine zone. Within 10 to 15 years, selectively thin conifers along the south edge of the travel lane to maintain filtered views of Mount Rainier. After initial treatment, revisit every 25 years to maintain views.



Contemporary view
East view along Yakima Park Highway
toward Mount Rainier from Travel Lane 11

Travel Lane 11 Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 11 - Unnamed	12.8 - 15.1	Travel Lane	Contributing	Mount Rainier valley and ridgeline	N/A	Selectively thin along travel lane to open filtered and framed views, focus treatment on pullouts	Small	Consult EA for disposal	5 to 10 years	15 years.



Pullout 6: Sunrise Developed Area

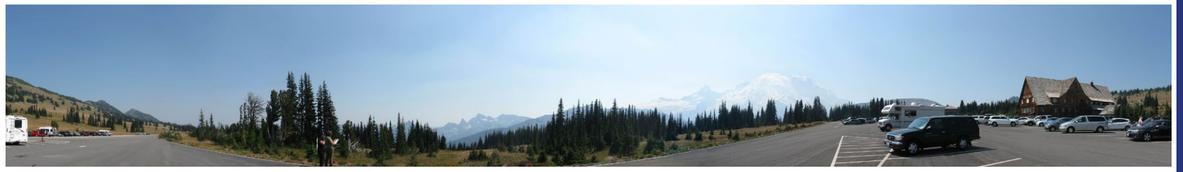
MP 15.1

Contributing

This historic pullout is located at Sunrise Developed Area. Views are in good condition.

Major Views

The major views are a high-angle southwest facing view of Mount Rainier, Governors Ridge, and Tamanos Mountain.



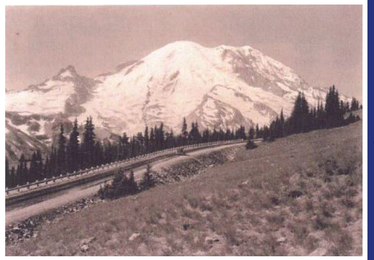
Contemporary view
South from eastern end of parking area

Management Action

No management action required at this time. Subalpine location indicates that vegetation growth will be slow; view is self-maintaining. Visit every 25 years to ensure young conifers do not begin to obscure views.



Contemporary view
Southwest from western end of parking area



Historic view 1931
Southeast from Sunrise Developed Area toward Mount Rainier

Pullout 6: Sunrise Developed Area Treatment Summary

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
6 - Sunrise Developed Area	15.10	Pullout	Contributing	Mount Rainier Governors Ridge Tamanos Mountain	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	N/A	25 years. Maintain views as shown in contemporary photo



Opposite Image:
Tipsoo Lake, with Mount Rainier in the background

Bibliography

Carr, Ethan. 1998. *Wilderness by Design: Landscape Architecture and the National Park Service*. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press.

Catton, Theodore. 1996. *Wonderland: an Administrative History of Mount Rainier National Park.* Seattle, WA: Pacific West Region, Cultural Resources Program.

McClelland, Linda Flint. 1998. *Building the National Parks: Historic Landscape Design and Construction.* Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press.

National Park Service [NPS]. 2005. *Cultural Landscapes Inventory 2005, East Side Highway, Mount Rainier National Park.* Seattle, WA: Pacific West Region, Cultural Landscapes Program.

_____. 2004. *Cultural Landscape Inventory 2004, Mather Memorial Parkway, Mount Rainier National Park.* Seattle, WA: Pacific West Region, Cultural Landscapes Program.

_____. 2004. *Cultural Landscape Inventory 2004, Road to Paradise, Mount Rainier National Park.* Seattle, WA: Pacific West Region, Cultural Landscapes Program.

_____. 2005. *Cultural Landscapes Inventory 2005, Stevens Canyon Highway, Mount Rainier National Park.* Seattle, WA: Pacific West Region, Cultural Landscapes Program.

_____. 2008. *Cultural Landscapes Inventory 2005, Yakima Park Highway, Mount Rainier National Park.* Seattle, WA: Pacific West Region, Cultural Landscapes Program.

_____. 2002. *Nisqually Road Vista Management Plan, Mount Rainier National Park*. Seattle, WA: Columbia Cascades Support Office.

_____. 1968. *Park Road Standards, 1968.* Washington, D.C.: National Park Service.

_____. 1918. "Policy Statement." May 13.

National Register of Historic Places [NHLD]. 1997. Mount Rainier National Park, National Historic Landmark District. Ashford, Pierce and Louis Counties, Washington State. National Register #97000344.

Quin, Richard H. 1992. *East Side Road (Highway 123).* Washington, D.C.: Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service. HAER WA-124.

_____. 1992. *Nisqually Road (Government Road).* Washington, D.C.: Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service. HAER WA-119.

_____. 1994. *Mount Rainier National Park Roads and Bridges.* Washington, DC: Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service. HAER WA-35.

_____. 1992. *Mather Memorial Parkway (Washington Highway 410)*. Washington, D.C.: Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service. HAER WA-125.

_____. 1992. *West Side Road, Mount Rainier National Park.* Washington, D.C.: Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service. HAER WA-122.

_____. 1992. *Yakima Park Highway, Mount Rainier National Park*. Washington, D.C.: Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service. HAER WA-126.

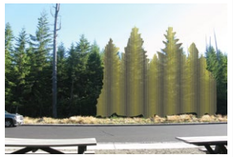


Mount Rainier National Park
Vista Management Plan

Appendix

Treatment Summary Matrices

Opposite Image: Photo of wildflowers near Fourth Crossing on Nisqually Road

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	GPS Center (UTM Zone 10)	Page Number	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	Image	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
1 - Entrance Arch	0	582641, 5176970	27	Pullout	Contributing	Typical Entrance	Entrance Arch	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. View is self-maintaining
TL 1 - Tahoma Creek	1.10	584301, 5177022	32	Travel Lane	Contributing		Tahoma Creek	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	N/A	25 years. ensure vegetation has not changed or after significant high-water events
2 - Tum Tum Vista	2.30	586055, 5176263	34	Pullout	Contributing		Tum Tum Ridge	100 feet linear along N edge as indicated on map	Selectively thin conifers W of the turnout along the N side of the road	Medium	Lop and scatter	10 years	10 years. Watch trees along N edge of the road to ensure view is not blocked.
3 - Kautz Creek Pullout	3.30	587421, 5176458	36	Pullout	Non-Contributing		Mount Rainier	N/A	Thin on N edge of road to reveal Mount Rainier	Small	Remove	Immediate	10 years, View is currently totally obscured from picnic area and pullout
3 - Kautz Creek Overlook	3.30	587351, 5176527	36	Pullout	Non-Contributing		Mount Rainier	Flush cut alders along bank to maintain current view of Mount Rainier	N/A	Small	Remove	3 to 5 years	5 years. Remove alders if they begin to encroach upon views
4 - Unnamed	6.00	590184, 5177689	38	Pullout	Non-Contributing		Nisqually River	Flush cut alders on fill slope within 30 feet of outside edge of pullout	N/A	Small	Lop and scatter	3 to 5 years	5 years. Remove alders if they begin to encroach upon views

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	GPS Center (UTM Zone 10)	Page Number	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	Image	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
5 - Carter Falls	8.40	592339, 5179960	40	Pullout	Contributing		Nisqually River	Limb up trees to maintain views	N/A	N/A	N/A	10 years	10 years. Keep an eye on young alders at the base of the slope to ensure they do not block view
6 - Christine Falls West Pullout	10.50	–	42	Pullout	Contributing		Christine Falls Eagle Peak	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	10 years	10 years. Watch woody vegetation between pullout and bridge and remove if it encroaches upon view of bridge
6 - Christine Falls East Pullout	10.60	593201, 5181510	42	Pullout	Contributing		Christine Falls	Cut alders near Van Trump Creek to open N views from pullout	Selectively thin below the guardwall	Small	Remove due to steep slopes	Immediate	10 years
6 - Christine Falls Viewing Area	10.60	–	42	Pullout	Contributing		Christine Falls	Cut alders near Van Trump Creek to open N view from viewing area	Selectively thin below the guardwall	Small	Remove due to steep slopes	Immediate	10 years
7 - Nahunta Falls	11.30	594360, 5181710	44	Pullout	Contributing		Nisqually River Valley Ricksecker Point	N/A	Selectively thin conifers if they begin to encroach upon views.	Small	Lop and scatter	10 years	20 years.
8 - Glacier Hill Chain-up Area	11.60	594493, 5181478	46	Pullout	Non-Contributing		Nisqually River, Mount Rainier, Nisqually Glacier	N/A	Selectively thin alders along pullout to maintain view of river	Small	Remove	5 to 10 years	10 years.

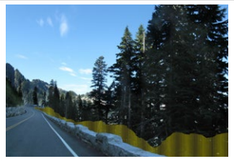
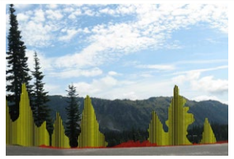
Location Name and Number	Mile Post	GPS Center (UTM Zone 10)	Page Number	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	Image	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 2 - Glacier Hill	11.7 - 12.5	start: 594408, 5181338 end: 593421, 5180570	48	Travel Lane	Contributing		Nisqually River Valley Satulick Mountain Mount Rainier	Remove woody vegetation along pullout edge	Thin conifers and alders to maintain framed views across valley	Small	Remove	10 years	10 years.
9 - Lower Miller Cutoff	12.50	593336, 5180564	50	Pullout	Contributing		Mount Rainier, Nisqually Glacier, Satulick Mountain	N/A	Selectively thin conifers along east end of pullout	Small	Lop and scatter	5 to 10 years	20 years. Cut all alders and smaller conifers in the treatment area to maintain view.
10 - Unnamed	12.60	593259, 5180504	52	Pullout	Contributing		Satulick Mountain Mount Rainier	N/A	Thin alders and small conifers within 30 feet of the guardwall	Small	Lop and scatter	10 years	20 years. Ensure alders and small conifers do not conceal views
TL 3 - Ricksecker Loop Road	12.6 - 13.3	–	54	Travel Lane	Contributing		Tatoosh Range	N/A	Selectively thin conifers along travel lane to open filtered views of Tatoosh	Medium	Lop and scatter	Immediately	25 years.
11 - Ricksecker Point	12.80	593086, 5180297	56	Pullout	Contributing		Mount Rainier Nisqually River Eagle Peak	N/A	Selectively thin entire width of pullout focusing on N edge around overlook point	Medium	Lop and scatter	10 years	15 years.
12 - Unnamed	13.00	593524, 5180249	58	Pullout	Contributing		Eagle Peak Tatoosh Range	Remove conifers selectively to create windows	Selectively thin along turnout edge and feather windows	Medium	Lop and scatter	5 to 10 years	15 years.

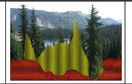
Location Name and Number	Mile Post	GPS Center (UTM Zone 10)	Page Number	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	Image	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
13 - Upper Miller Cutoff	13.40	594046, 5180207	60	Pullout	Contributing		Tatoosh Range Mount Rainier	N/A	Selectively thin along N and S edges of pullout	Small	Lop and scatter	10 years	15 years.
14 - Unnamed (below Canyon Rim)	13.30	594433, 5180886	62	Pullout	Non-Contributing		Mount Rainier Tatoosh Range	Remove conifers north of the pullout to maintain view of Mount Rainier	N/A	Medium	Remove	10 years	15 years.
15 - Canyon Rim	13.60	594535, 5181203	64	Pullout	Contributing		Mount Rainier, Nisqually River Canyon, Tatoosh Range	Remove all alders within management area, thin cedars and small conifers as needed to maintain current view	N/A	Small	Lop and scatter	Immediately	10 years
16 - Frog Heaven I	13.80	594804, 5181170	66	Pullout	Contributing		Mount Rainier	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	10 years	10 years. Watch conifers to ensure they do not encroach on views
17 - Frog Heaven II	13.85	594870, 5181087	68	Pullout	Contributing		Tatoosh Range	N/A	Selectively thin small conifers to maintain views	Small	Lop and scatter	10 years	25 years.
18 - Frog Heaven III	13.90	594881, 5181020	70	Pullout	Non-Contributing		Tatoosh Range	N/A	Selectively thin conifers to maintain views	Small	Lop and scatter	10 years	25 years

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	GPS Center (UTM Zone 10)	Page Number	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	Image	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
19 - Oh My! Point	14.40	595361, 5180778	72	Pullout	Contributing		Tatoosh Range	Remove woody vegetation along SE side of pullout	Selectively thin conifers along SE side of the pullout	Small	Lop and scatter	10 years	25 years
20 - Narada Falls Upper Falls	14.50	595704, 5180920	74	Pullout	Contributing		Narada Falls and Tatoosh Range	Self- maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	10 years	10 to 15 years. Remove vegetation surrounding falls if it begins to obscure views
20 - Narada Falls Lower Falls	14.50	–	74	Pullout	Contributing		Narada Falls	Self- maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	10 to 15 years. Remove vegetation surrounding falls if it begins to obscure views
21 - Unnamed	15.80	595508, 5181304	76	Pullout	Non-Contributing		Mount Rainier Tatoosh Range	N/A	Selectively thin the N edge of the pullout	Medium	Medium	10 years	20 years.
22 - Unnamed	16.20	595380, 5181736	78	Pullout	Non-Contributing		Tatoosh Range	100 feet from pullout	N/A	Small	Lop and scatter	10 years	25 years. Due to steep slopes, view is mostly self-maintaining, however conifers lower on slope should be cut to maintain views before they mature.
23 - Glacier View	16.30	595372, 5181872	80	Pullout	Non-Contributing		Mount Rainier	100 feet from pullout, remove all alders and small conifers to maintain views	Thin width of the pullout	Small	Lop and scatter	5 years	10 years

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	GPS Center (UTM Zone 10)	Page Number	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	Image	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
24 - Unnamed (below Jackson VC)	17.10	596060, 5181858	82	Pullout	Non-Contributing		Mount Rainier	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years
25 - Unnamed (below Paradise Inn)	17.60	596731, 5182154	84	Pullout	Contributing		Paradise Valley	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years
26 - Edith Creek	17.9-18	596949, 5182697	86	Pullout	Contributing		Edith Creek and Paradise Valley	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. Vegetation is unlikely to obscure view
27 - Unnamed	18.10	597078, 5182716	88	Pullout	Contributing		Tatoosh Range and Edith Creek bridge	N/A	Thin through treatment area to preserve key views	N/A	Lop and scatter	25 years	25 years. Vegetation is slow growing at this elevation. This view is filtered rather than open.
28 - Fourth Crossing West Pullout	18.20	597185, 5182584	90	Pullout	Contributing		Paradise Valley, Tatoosh Range, Paradise Inn and Edith Creek bridge	N/A	Selectively thin co-nifers to maintain views	Small	Lop and scatter	20 years	25 years
28 - Fourth Crossing East Pullout	18.20	597277, 5182550	90	Pullout	Contributing		Paradise Valley, Tatoosh Range, and Paradise Inn	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. Remove small conifers if they encroach upon existing view

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	GPS Center (UTM Zone 10)	Page Number	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	Image	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
29 - Unnamed	18.40	597163, 5181908	92	Pullout	Contributing		Mount Rainier and Paradise Inn	100 feet view cone, moderate/larger trees are obscuring the view of Mount Rainier	Thin larger trees within area above, feather edges	Saplings	Lop and scatter	5 to 10 years	25 years
30 - Unnamed	19.10	596741, 5181352	94	Pullout	Contributing		Mount Rainier and Paradise River	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	N/A	25 years. Ensure small trees have not encroached on views
31 - Unnamed	19.30	596560, 5181218	96	Pullout	Contributing		Mount Rainier and Paradise River	N/A	Selectively thin conifers west of turnout for 20 feet	Saplings	Lop and scatter	5 to 10 years. Views of Paradise in danger of being lost.	25 years
32 - Unnamed	19.40	596398, 5181126	98	Pullout	Non-Contributing		Mount Rainier	N/A	Selectively thin conifers between pullout and switch-back road	Small	Lop and scatter	10 years	25 years

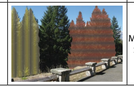
Location Name and Number	Mile Post	GPS Center (UTM Zone 10)	Page Number	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	Image	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 1 - Unnamed	0.3 - 0.6	start: 595989, 5180965 end: 595899, 5180661	104	Travel Lane	Contributing		Mount Rainier Tatoosh Range	N/A	Selectively thin conifers and alders near guardwalls to maintain views	Medium	Lop and scatter	15 years	25 years. Ensure conifers do not encroach on views
1 - Inspiration Point	0.49	595882, 5180739	106	Pullout	Contributing		Mount Rainier Tatoosh Range	Remove alders near guardwall	N/A	Small	Lop and scatter	5 to 10 years	10 years. Maintain as present condition as illustrated in photo.
2 - Reflection Lakes I	1.20	596848, 5180236	108	Pullout	Contributing		Mount Rainer West Reflection Lake	N/A	Thin young conifers	Small	Lop and scatter	5 to 10 years	10 years. Ensure that young conifers are routinely thinned to avoid encroachment along views.
3 - Reflection Lakes II	1.40	597092, 5180197	110	Pullout	Contributing		Mount Rainier West Reflection Lake	Remove willows on west side of pullout if they begin to encroach on views	N/A	Small	Remove	3 years	5 years. Maintain views as illustrated in photos, keep eye on willows on west side and clear if needed to preserve view.
4 - Louise Lake I	1.70	597480, 5180226	112	Pullout	Contributing		Louise Lake Mount Rainier	Remove alders and feather treated edge	Thin young conifers	Medium	Lop and scatter	5 to 10 years	10 years. Maintain filtered vies of Mount Rainier and Louise Lake.

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	GPS Center (UTM Zone 10)	Page Number	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	Image	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
5 - Louise Lake II	1.90	597646, 5180062	114	Pullout	Contributing		Louise Lake Mount Rainier	Remove alders within 20 feet along entire pullout	Feather edges and thin conifers in management area	Medium	Lop and scatter	5 to 10 years	10 years. Maintain views of Mount Rainier and Louise Lake.
6 - Sunbeam Creek Bridge South	2.00	597876, 5179964	116	Pullout	Contributing		Sunbeam Creek	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	10 years	10 years. View up creek is self-maintaining.
6 - Sunbeam Creek Bridge North	2.00	597876, 5179964	116	Pullout	Contributing		Sunbeam Creek Louise Lake Mount Rainier	N/A	Thin alders and young conifers	Medium	Lop and scatter	10 years	10 years. Maintain as present condition as illustrated in contemporary photos.
6 - Sunbeam Creek Pullout	2.00	_	116	Pullout	Contributing		Louise Lake Mount Rainier	N/A	Thin young conifers	Medium	Lop and scatter	10 years	10 years. Maintain filtered view of Louise Lake.
7 - Louise Lake III	2.20	598050, 5180141	118	Pullout	Contributing		Mount Rainier	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No maintenance.

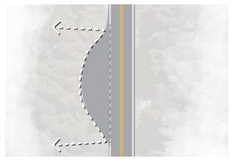
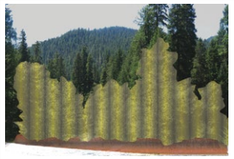
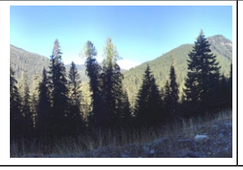
Location Name and Number	Mile Post	GPS Center (UTM Zone 10)	Page Number	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	Image	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
8 - Louise Lake IV	2.30	598150, 5180409	120	Pullout	Non-contributing		Mount Rainier Louise Lake	N/A	Selectively thin trees along pullout	Medium (selective)	Lop and scatter	10 years	25 years
9 - Unnamed	2.60	598358, 5180276	122	Pullout	Contributing		Mount Rainier	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. View is self-maintaining.
10 - Snow Lake Trailhead	2.80	598638, 5180153	124	Pullout	Contributing		Mount Rainier	Match width of pullout	Feather treatment edge	Small	Lop and scatter	3 years	5 years. Thin alders and remove young conifers if they begin to impede views.
11 - Unnamed	3.50	599596, 5179732	126	Pullout	Contributing		Mount Rainier Stevens Canyon	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. View is self-maintaining.
12 - Stevens Creek West Pullout	4.70	599057, 5181072	128	Pullout	Non-contributing		Stevens Creek	Remove woody vegetation between pullout and bridge	Thin alders in management area	Small (Selective)	Remove	3 years	5 years. Selectively thin alders to keep view of Stevens Creek clear.

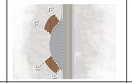
Location Name and Number	Mile Post	GPS Center (UTM Zone 10)	Page Number	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	Image	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
12 - Stevens Creek Bridge	4.70	_	128	Pullout	Non-contributing		Stevens Creek	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	20 years	25 years. Views from bridge are self- maintaining.
13 - Martha Falls	5.50	600091, 5180510	130	Pullout	Contributing		Stevens Canyon Stevens Peak Unicorn Peak Martha Falls	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. Monitor small conifers and remove them if they begin to encroach on view.
14 - Unnamed	6.20	601234, 5180199	132	Pullout	Contributing		Stevens Canyon Stevens Peak Unicorn Peak	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. Monitor small conifers and remove them if they begin to encroach on view.
15 - Unnamed	6.30	601381, 5180096	134	Pullout	Contributing		Stevens Canyon	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. Monitor small conifers, and remove if they encroach on view.
16 - Unnamed	6.80	601924, 5179735	136	Pullout	Contributing		Stevens Canyon Stevens Creek	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. Monitor oceanspray and cottonwoods and remove if they encroach on view.

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	GPS Center (UTM Zone 10)	Page Number	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	Image	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
17 - Unnamed	7.20	602519, 5179569	138	Pullout	Contributing		Stevens Canyon Stevens Creek	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	20 years	25 years. Monitor small conifers, and remove if they encroach on view.
TL 2 - Unnamed	7.8 - 7.9	start: 603543, 5179263 end: 603674, 5179271	140	Travel Lane	Contributing		Mount Adams Stevens Canyon	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. Due to steep slopes, view is self-maintaining
18 - Box Canyon Picnic Area	8.00	603856, 5179360	142	Pullout	Contributing		Stevens Peak	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. Due to path of roadway, this view is self maintaining.
19 - Box Canyon Bridge	8.60	_	144	Pullout	Contributing		Box Canyon Mount Rainier	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. The view of the canyon and Mount Rainier is self-maintaining.
19 - Box Canyon Cowlitz Overlook	8.60	604179, 5180029	144	Pullout	Contributing		Box Canyon Box Canyon Bridge Mount Baker	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. The view of Box Canyon and Mount Adams is self-maintaining.

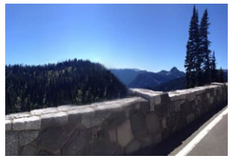
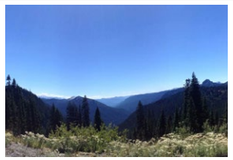
Location Name and Number	Mile Post	GPS Center (UTM Zone 10)	Page Number	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	Image	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
20 - Nickel Creek Bridge	9.10	_	146	Pullout	Contributing		Nickel Creek	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. Monitor young conifers and remove if they begin to encroach on view.
20 - Nickel Creek Pullout	9.10	604783, 5179453	146	Pullout	Contributing		Nickel Creek Mount Rainier	N/A	Selectively thin conifers to maintain filtered view of Mount Rainier	N/A	N/A	5 to 10 years	25 years. Selectively thin conifers as needed to maintain views.
21 - Unnamed	12.20	606653, 5175080	148	Pullout	Contributing		Mount Rainier Stevens Canyon	Remove conifers as indicated on photo to restore view of Mount Rainier	Thin conifers to reopen views of the canyon	Large (selective)	Lop and scatter	5 years	25 years
22 - Unnamed	12.60	606846, 5174511	150	Pullout	Contributing		Mount Rainier	N/A	Thin conifers to reopen views of the canyon	Large (selective)	Lop and scatter	5 years	25 years
23 - Backbone Ridge	13.00	606948, 5174021	152	Pullout	Contributing		Mount Rainier and Stevens Canyon	Clear conifers to open framed view of Mount Rainier as shown in treatment photo	Thin along width of the pullout, concentrating on the N side for filtered view of Mount Rainier	Large (selective)	Lop and scatter	Immediately	25 years

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	GPS Center (UTM Zone 10)	Page Number	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	Image	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 3 - Unnamed	13.3 - 13.6	start: 607390, 5173772 end: 607479, 5173845	154	Travel Lane	Contributing		Ohanapecosh River Valley	N/A	Selectively thin along length of rock wall	Medium	Lop and scatter	10 years	25 years. Clear conifers at MP 13.4 to maintain an open view.
TL 4 - Unnamed	15.3 - 15.9	start: 608231, 5176181 end: 608264, 5176263	156	Travel Lane	Contributing		Ohanapecosh River Valley	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	N/A	25 years. Clear conifers at MP 15.7 to maintain an open view.
24 - Falls Creek	18.30	609945, 5179480	158	Pullout	Contributing		Falls Creek waterfall	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	15 years	15 years. Maintain views as illustrated in contemporary photos.
25 - Grove of the Patriarchs Trailhead	18.50	610132, 5179145	160	Pullout	Contributing		Ohanapecosh River	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years or after significant high water event. Maintain views of the Ohanapecosh River.

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	GPS Center (UTM Zone 10)	Page Number	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	Image	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
1 - Entrance Arch	0.00	608716, 5174691	27	Pullout	Contributing	Typical Entrance	Entrance Arch	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. View of arch is self-maintaining
TL 1 - Laughingwater Creek	2.40	start: 610233, 5178188 end: 610230, 5178208	166	Travel Lane	Contributing		Laughingwater Creek Mount Rainier	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. View of creek is self-maintaining.
Typical A (Cedar Flats Area)	3.5 - 5.0	start: 610799, 5179910 end: 610348, 5182367	168	Pullout	Contributing		Ohanapecosh River	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	10 years	10. Make sure views are self-maintaining
3 - Panther Creek	5.10	610342, 5182405	170	Pullout	Contributing		Panther Creek	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. Revisit after significant high-water events. Monitor alder growth to maintain existing views
4 - Unnamed	5.70	610330, 5183282	172	Pullout	Contributing		Ohanapecosh River	Remove woody vegetation along edge of pullout	Thin young conifers and alders to maintain filtered view through middle of the turnout	Medium	Remove	3 years	5 years
TL 2 - Unnamed	6.5 - 6.6	start: 610282, 5184480 end: 610265, 5184695	174	Travel Lane	Contributing		Mount Rainier Governors Ridge	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	20 years	20 years

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	GPS Center (UTM Zone 10)	Page Number	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	Image	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
Typical B (Double Peak Area)	7.1 - 9.0	start: 610125, 5185324 end: 611749, 5187748	176	Pullout	Contributing		Double Peak and valley	N/A	Selectively thin woody vegetation as needed to maintain views	Large	Lop and scatter	20 years	20 years. View is mostly self-maintaining, watch woody vegetation and remove if encroaching on views
9 - Deer Creek Bridge	9.60	612955, 5187450	178	Pullout	Contributing		Deer Creek	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. View is self-maintaining, revisit after significant high-water eventss.
9 - Deer Creek North Pullout	9.60	–	178	Pullout	Contributing		Deer Creek	Remove conifers from between the pullout and the bridge	N/A	Large	Remove	Immediately	25 years
10 - Unnamed	10.40	612030, 5188323	180	Pullout	Contributing		Governors Ridge Buell Peak Shriner Peak	N/A	Selectively thin W half of pullout	Medium	Lop and scatter	5 to 10 years	10 years. View down road to peak is self-maintaining. Thin western end of the pullout to maintain views toward ridgeline.
11 - Unnamed	10.90	612179, 5189027	182	Pullout	Contributing		Governors Ridge Buell Peak	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. View is self-maintaining.
12 - Unnamed	11.00	612327, 5189176	184	Pullout	Contributing		Cayuse Pass	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A. Allow pullout to return to natural conditions

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	GPS Center (UTM Zone 10)	Page Number	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	Image	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
13 - Unnamed	11.30	612425, 5189383	186	Pullout	Contributing		Mount Rainier	Selectively remove conifers to create window views	N/A	Medium	Remove	10 years	25 years
14 - Unnamed	11.50	612803, 51896780	188	Pullout	Contributing		Double Peak	N/A	Selectively thin young conifers S of turnout to maintain view of peak	Medium	Lop and scatter	10 years	25 years. View appears self-maintaining, however young trees near pullout may obscure view as they mature.
15 - Unnamed	12.10	612863, 5190182	190	Pullout	Contributing		Seymour Peak	N/A	Selectively thin conifers to preserve filtered view of peak	Medium	Lop and scatter	10 years	25 years.
TL 4 - Unnamed	12.20 -12.49	start: 612769, 5190190 end: 62254, 5190205	192	Travel Lane	Contributing		Shriner Peak Seymour Peak	N/A	Thin along rock wall to maintain filtered views	Medium	Lop and scatter	10 years	25 years. Remove conifers at the top of the slope if they begin to encroach upon views
16 - Unnamed	12.50	612205, 5190214	194	Pullout	Contributing		Seymour Peak	N/A	Selectively thin along entire pullout, especially young cedars and alders	Large	Lop and scatter	Immediately	15 years.
17 - Chinook Creek	13.10	611998, 5191066	196	Pullout	Contributing		Chinook Creek	Clear woody vegetation along width of pullout	N/A	Medium	Lop and scatter	5 to 10 years	20 years. Remove woody vegetation at top of the slope if it begins to encroach upon view of creek.

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	GPS Center (UTM Zone 10)	Page Number	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	Image	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
1- Entrance Arch	0.0	_	27	Pullout	Contributing	Typical Entrance	Entrance Arch	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. View of the arch is self-maintaining
2 - Tipsoo Lake I	0.15	613153, 5191606	202	Pullout	Contributing		Mount Rainier Tipsoo Lake	N/A	Selectively thin woody vegetation to maintain views	Medium	Lop and scatter	10 years	10 years
TL 1- Tipsoo Lake II	0.45 - 0.50	start: 612925, 5191484 end: 612824, 5191640	204	Travel Lane	Contributing		Mount Rainier Tipsoo Lake	N/A	Selectively thin conifers and woody vegetation to maintain filtered views	Medium	Lop and scatter	10 years	25 years. Alpine vegetation is slow-growing, however watch small conifers on W edge of road
TL 2 - Unnamed	0.65 - 0.80	start: 612638, 5191691 end: 612307, 5191766	206	Travel Lane	Contributing		Mount Rainier Governors Ridge Seymour Peak Shriner Peak	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	20 years	20 years. Views are self-maintaining.
TL 3 - Unnamed	1.0 - 1.2	start: 612233, 5191834 end: 611855, 5191834	208	Travel Lane	Contributing		Mount Rainier Governors Ridge Double Peak Shriner Peak	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	20 years	20 years. Views are self-maintaining.

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	GPS Center (UTM Zone 10)	Page Number	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	Image	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 4 - Unnamed	1.4 - 1.5	start: 611674, 5191766 end: 611495, 5191630	210	Travel Lane	Contributing		Mount Rainier	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	20 years	20 years. Views are self-maintaining.
TL 5 - Unnamed	1.6 - 1.7	start: 611571, 5191565 end: 611897, 5191715	212	Travel Lane	Contributing		Seymour Peak Shriner Peak	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. Views are self-maintaining
TL 6 - Unnamed	2.1	start: 612282, 5191605 end: 612427, 5191531	214	Travel Lane	Contributing		Mount Rainier Governors Ridge Double Peak	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	20 years	20 years. Views are self-maintaining.
3 - Unnamed	2.6	612423, 5191438	216	Pullout	Contributing		Mount Rainier Governors Ridge	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	20 years	20 years. Views are self-maintaining.
4 - Unnamed	2.90	612107, 5191612	218	Pullout	Contributing		Shriner Peak	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	20 years	20 years. Views are self-maintaining.

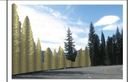
Location Name and Number	Mile Post	GPS Center (UTM Zone 10)	Page Number	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	Image	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
5 - Unnamed East Pullout	3.0	611687, 5191461	220	Pullout	Contributing		Shriner Peak Seymour Peak	Remove small alders on top of slope as they emerge to maintain existing views	N/A	Medium	Lop and scatter	10 years	10 years
5 - Unnamed West Pullout	3.1	_	220	Pullout	Contributing		Shriner Peak Seymour Peak	Remove small alders on top of slope as they emerge to maintain existing views	N/A	Medium	Lop and scatter	10 years	10 years
6 - Unnamed	3.90	611298, 5192068	222	Pullout	Contributing		Ridgeline	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Recommend for obliteration
7 - Unnamed	4.50	611230, 5193034	224	Pullout	Contributing		Ridgeline	Remove all alder within 20 feet of pullouts	Selectively thin conifers to create a more open view of ridgeline	Large	Lop and scatter	3 to 5 years	15 years
TL 7 - Unnamed	4.8 - 5.8	start: 611120, 5193604 end: 610885, 5194981	226	Travel Lane	Contributing		Governors Ridge Mount Rainier	N/A	Selectively thin conifers to provide occasional filters views throughout	Large	Lop and scatter	10 to 15 years	15 years

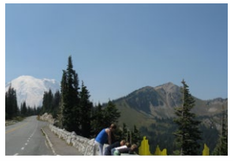
Location Name and Number	Mile Post	GPS Center (UTM Zone 10)	Page Number	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	Image	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
8 - Unnamed	5.80	610899, 5195013	228	Pullout	Contributing		Mount Rainier	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	10 years	10 years. Ensure that no alders or woody vegetation establishes itself on the slope. Maintain as illustrated in contemporary photos.
TL 8 - Deadwood Creek	6.20	start: 611166, 5195604 end: 611180, 5195631	230	Travel Lane	Contributing		Mount Rainier White River	N/A	Selectively thin conifers as needed to maintain views	Medium	Lop and scatter	15 years	15 years
9 - Mather Overlook	6.40	611393, 5196150	232	Pullout	Contributing		Mount Rainier	N/A	Selectively thin within treatment area to maintain framed view of Mount Rainier	Medium	Lop and scatter	Immediately	25 years. Big Bertha pullout should either be formalized or revegetated to alleviate the safety concern.
10 - Unnamed	9.2	611700, 5200415	234	Pullout	Contributing		White River	N/A	Thin small alders to provide filtered views of river.	Sapling	Remove	5 to 10 years	10 years
11 - Unnamed	9.90	612150, 5201427	236	Pullout	Contributing		White River	N/A	Selectively thin woody vegetation to open a filtered view to river	Medium	Remove	10 years	20 years. Maintenance of vegetation is recommended only if debris is removed.

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	GPS Center (UTM Zone 10)	Page Number	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	Image	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
12 - Unnamed West Pullout	10.30	611991, 5202086	238	Pullout	Contributing		White River	N/A	Selectively thin on NW section of the pullout for filtered views of river	Medium	Lop and scatter	10 years	15 years
12 - Unnamed East Pullout	10.30	_	238	Pullout	Contributing		waterfall	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	20 years	20 years
13 - Entrance Arch	11.60	_	27	Pullout	Contributing	Typical Entrance	Entrance Arch	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. View of the arch is self-maintaining

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	GPS Center (UTM Zone 10)	Page Number	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	Image	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 1 - Unnamed	0.64 - 0.65	start: 611063, 5195957 end: 611039, 5195933	244	Travel Lane	Contributing		Mount Rainier	N/A	Selectively thin along north side of the road to restore views of mountain	Medium	Remove	20 years	20 years.
1 - Klickitat Creek Bridge	0.99	610613, 5195598	246	Pullout	Contributing		Klickitat Creek	Remove small mountain hemlocks along NW side of bridge	Limb up trees on left bank of SW side of bridge	Small	Remove	10 years	15 years.
TL 2 - Unnamed	1.2 - 1.3	start: 610280, 5195386 end: 610229, 5195358	248	Travel Lane	Contributing		Mount Rainier Entrance Pay station	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	20 years	20 years. Maintain views as shown in contemporary photo
TL 3 - Shaw Bridge	2.6 - 2.7	start: 608343, 5194413 end: 608326, 5194402	250	Travel Lane	Contributing		Shaw Creek	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	20 years	20 years or after a significant high water event. Maintain views as shown in contemporary photo
TL 4 - Fryingpan Creek Bridge	4.1 - 4.2	start: 605948, 5193659 end: 605896, 5193663	252	Travel Lane	Contributing		Fryingpan Creek Tamanos Mountain	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	10 t0 15 years	10 to 15 years, or after a significant high water event. Keep an eye on alders and remove if they begin to encroach upon views of the creek.

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	GPS Center (UTM Zone 10)	Page Number	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	Image	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
TL 5 - Unnamed	4.3 - 4.5	start: 605899, 5194073 end: 605956, 5194118	254	Travel Lane	Contributing		Peak	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. Maintain views as shown in contemporary photo
TL 6 - White River Bridge	5.10	start: 605192, 5194758 end: 605213, 5194781	256	Travel Lane	Contributing		White River	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	15 years	15 years, or after a significant high water event.
TL 7 - Unnamed	7.2 - 7.5	start: 607831, 5195555 end: 607915, 5195581	258	Travel Lane	Non-contributing		White River Valley Governors Ridge	N/A	Selectively thin woody vegetation along width of retaining wall	Small	Lop and scatter	10 years	10 years. Maintain views as shown in contemporary photo
2 - Unnamed	7.30	607956, 5195594	260	Pullout	Contributing		Mount Rainier and valley	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	25 years	25 years. Maintain views as shown in contemporary photo
TL 8 - Unnamed	7.4 - 7.5	start: 608086, 5195653 end: 608222, 5195716	262	Travel Lane	Contributing		Mount Rainier and valley	N/A	Selectively thin woody vegetation along width of rock wall	Small	Lop and scatter	10 years	15 years.

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	GPS Center (UTM Zone 10)	Page Number	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	Image	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
3 - Unnamed	7.50	608257, 5195733	264	Pullout	Contributing		Mount Rainier	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	20 years	20 years. Maintain views as shown in contemporary photo
4 - Unnamed	9.00	608933, 5197229	266	Pullout	Contributing		Valley	N/A	Selectively thin woody vegetation along the width of the pullout for 50 feet out	Large	Lop and scatter	Immediate	20 years.
TL 9 - Unnamed	9.6 - 9.8	start: 608251, 5196844 end: 607978, 5196690	268	Travel Lane	Contributing		Mount Rainier	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	20 years	20 years. Maintain views as shown in contemporary photo
TL 10 - Unnamed	11.8 - 12.5	start: 606699, 5196604 end: 607425, 5196917	270	Travel Lane	Contributing		Mount Rainier and valley	N/A	Selectively thin woody vegetation	Large	Lop and scatter	5 to 10 years	20 years.
5 - Sunrise Point Overlook	12.60	607460, 5196954	272	Pullout	Contributing		Mount Rainier Governors Ridge	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	20 years	20 years. Maintain views as shown in contemporary photo

Location Name and Number	Mile Post	GPS Center (UTM Zone 10)	Page Number	View Type (Pullout, Travel Lane)	Contributing or Non-Contributing	Image	View Object	Width Cut	Width Thin	Max Tree Size to Clear	Disposal	Time to First Visit	Revisit Interval
5 - Sunrise Point Southeast Edge	12.60	–	272	Pullout	Contributing		Mount Rainier Governors Ridge Tamanos Mountain	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	20 years	20 years. Maintain views as shown in contemporary photo
5 - Sunrise Point Northwest Edge	12.60	–	272	Pullout	Contributing		Mount Rainier Sunrise Lake	N/A	Selectively thin woody vegetation along NW edge	Small	Consult EA for disposal	15 years	20 years.
TL 11 - Unnamed	12.8 - 15.1	start: 607399, 5196930 end: 603838, 5196538	274	Travel Lane	Contributing		Mount Rainier valley and ridgeline	N/A	Selectively thin along travel lane to open filtered and framed views, focus treatment on pullouts	Small	Consult EA for disposal	5 to 10 years	15 years.
6 - Sunrise Developed Area	15.10	603513, 5196547	276	Pullout	Contributing		Mount Rainier Governors Ridge Tamanos Mountain	Self-maintaining	Self-maintaining	N/A	N/A	N/A	25 years. Maintain views as shown in contemporary photo


MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK
EST. 1899

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Mount Rainier National Park
55210 238th Ave E
Ashford, Washington 98304