National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Mt. Rainier National Park

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2015 Superintendent's Compendium
Of Designations, Closures, Permit Requirements and Other Restrictions Imposed Under Discretionary Authority.

Approved:

Randy King, Superintendent

6/5/15
Date

In accordance with regulations and the delegated authority provided in Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR), Chapter 1, Parts 1-7, authorized by Title 16 United States Code, Section 3, the following provisions apply to all lands and waters administered by the National Park Service, within the boundaries of Mount Rainier National Park. Unless otherwise stated, these regulatory provisions apply in addition to the requirements contained in 36 CFR, Chapter 1, Parts 1-7 (Included at the end of this document).

Written determinations, which explain the reasoning behind the superintendent's use of discretionary authority, as required by Section 1.5(c), appear in this document identified by italicized print.

I. 36 CFR §1.5 – VISITING HOURS, PUBLIC USE LIMITS, CLOSURES, AND AREA DESIGNATIONS FOR SPECIFIC USE OR ACTIVITIES

(a)(1) The following visiting hours and public use limits are established for all or for the listed portions of the park, and the following closures are established for all or a portion of the park to all public use or to a certain use or activity:

Visiting Hours:

- Visiting hours for certain facilities and roads have been established for Mount Rainier National Park. All current designations are posted on the park's website (www.nps.gov/mora).

Public Use Limits:

- Public use limits have been established for camping, climbing and hiking in non-developed areas. These special regulations are found in 36 CFR 7.5 (included at the end of this document).

- Drivers of commercial passenger carrying diesel fueled motor vehicles are prohibited from idling their engines in the parking areas of developed areas. The noise and fumes caused by these engines severely impacts the natural experience sought by many visitors.

  Determining Factor: Diesel Fumes are toxic and the noise associated with idling passenger vehicles and buses adversely impacts the visitor experience and disturbs wildlife.

- All wild steelhead fish (unmarked and identified by intact adipose fin) must be released. All other wild (unmarked) salmon species must be released. Fishing for bull trout and Dolly Varden is prohibited in all park waters; these species must be safely released if accidentally caught.

  Determining Factor: These restrictions are mandated by the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. §1531)

Closures

- Seasonal road closures are established and identified on the park's website (www.nps.gov/mora).

  Determining Factor: Seasonal road closures are due to the hazards created by the high volume of snow received in those areas.

- Park roads and buildings are subject to temporary closure at any time for visitor safety.

  Determining Factor: Storms, floods, avalanches, snow drifts, rock slides, repairs or construction activities, or other unforeseen events, may require temporary closure of park roads or facilities to protect public and employee safety.

- During snow plowing operations or when otherwise posted, park roads are closed to all use, including hiking, skiing, snowmobiles and bicycling

  Determining Factor: These closures are established to protect visitors and equipment operators and are the minimum restrictions necessary to achieve such protection.

- The following areas are closed to picnicking:
  - Concessioner facilities except the dining area of the Henry M. Jackson Visitor Center on a space available basis
  - Residential areas, except by park residents and their guests

  Determining Factor: Concessioner facilities and residential areas are not intended to accommodate picnicking for the general public who are not customers or residents, and conflict with the intended uses of these areas..

- Rappelling, bungee jumping, base jumping or other similar activities are not permitted from any man-made structures.

  Determining Factor: This restriction is established to provide for visitor safety and to avoid conflict with other user groups and is the minimum necessary to achieve such results.

- The following waters are closed to fishing:
  - Ghost Lake
  - Edith Creek Basin above the Paradise water supply
  - Please refer to § 7.5 for other closures

  Determining Factor: These closures were established to protect the domestic potable water supply for White River and Paradise and are the minimum necessary to achieve such protection.

- The following waters are closed to boating, including inflatable rafts with side walls:
  - Reflection Lakes
  - Tipsoo Lakes

  Determining Factor: These are heavily visited areas of the park. A boating closure is intended to protect shoreline and aquatic resources and the quality of the visitor experience at these locations and are the minimum necessary to achieve such protection.

- The Butter Creek Research Natural Area (RNA) is closed to public use except pursuant to a scientific research permit. See reference map in the Park's General Management Plan.

  Determining Factor: RNA's are part of a national network of sites designed to facilitate research and preserve natural features. RNAs are usually established in a typical example of an ecological community type, preferably one having been little disturbed in the past and where natural processes are not unduly impeded. This tract is set aside permanently and is managed

exclusively for approved non-manipulative research; i.e., research that measures, but does not alter, existing conditions.

- Please refer to §3.21 of this compendium for swimming and bathing closures.

- All areas of the park are closed to the use of elk bugles, varmint calls, audio attractants, or other artificial or natural means of attracting or disturbing wildlife (including rattling antlers and verbal bugling imitations) except as otherwise authorized as part of an approved research or resource management activity.

  Determining Factor: This closure is established to protect wildlife from harassment and is the minimum restriction necessary to achieve such protection.

- <u>Wilderness</u>

  National Park wilderness, including trails, is closed to the possession or use of any machine, conveyance, device or vehicle activated and propelled by a motor, engine, or other non-living power source. The use or possession of these, and all other forms of mechanical transport in Wilderness, are prohibited. This includes, but is not limited to, cars, trucks, all-terrain vehicles (ATV), motorcycles, aircraft, snow machines, motorboats, chain saws, weed whackers, power drills, power saws, generators, compressors, windmills or turbines, and snow or leaf blowers.

  National Park wilderness, including trails, is closed to the possession or use of any contrivance for moving people or material in or over land, water, snow or air that has moving parts, that provides a mechanical advantage to the user, and is powered by a living or non-living power source for the preservation of wilderness character. This includes, but is not limited to, non-motorized wheeled vehicles, conveyances and devices, such as bicycles, Segways™ and other Electric Personal Assistance Mobility Devices (EPAMD), carts, game carriers, canoe dollies, wheel barrows, wagons, strollers, ski kites, sailboats/boards, hang gliders and paragliders. Wheelchairs as defined in Title V Section 507(c) of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) may be used by persons with disabilities.

  Determining Factor: The Wilderness Act 1964 prohibits these uses in designated wilderness. Allowing such use would place the park in violation of the Wilderness Act.

- Launching, landing, or operating an unmanned aircraft from or on lands and waters administered by the National Park service within the boundaries of Mount Rainier National Park is prohibited, except as approved in writing by the superintendent. **36 CFR § 1.5(a)(1); 36 CFR § 1.5(f)**

  Determining Factors: This restriction is to protect the public from hazards and preserve the park's natural, aesthetic, and scenic values. The use of unmanned aircraft devices, such as Unmanned Aircraft Systems, (UAS) or drones, has the potential to interfere with public safety by posing an in-flight hazard to other legal aircraft use in the park. The use of these devices also has the potential to disrupt wildlife by interrupting migration, nesting, mating, and hunting activities to include, but no limited to protected species such as the Northern Spotted Owl, Marbled Murrelets, and Peregrine Falcon, as well as native birds and mammals. This restriction is in accordance with NPS Management Policy 8.2 which prohibits recreational uses that conflict with the scenic, natural, and historic values the park was designated to protect, and the associated activities in which individuals seek solitude and tranquility with and expectation of privacy. 97% of Mount Rainier National Park is designated Wilderness. Launching and landing of UAS's in the park can invite violations to the Wilderness Act, which prohibits the operation of motorized vehicles or mechanized transport.

(a)(2) The following areas have been designated for a specific use or activity under the conditions and/or restrictions as noted:

Seasonally Closed Roads:

- Roads gated and closed to motor vehicles for the winter due to snow become backcountry use areas for management purposes.

Snow Play Area:

- Snow play is defined as sledding or sliding on any device such as a sled, an inner-tube, saucer, plastic/fiberglass toboggan, or similar manufactured or improvised device.

- Snow play is allowed only in the designated constructed snow pay area at Paradise.

- The Superintendent will establish the opening and closing dates for snow play. Snow play is not allowed prior to or after the established dates.

- Skiing and snowboarding are prohibited in the designated snow play run and designated walkways.

- Snow play may be terminated at any time to enhance visitor safety or to protect natural resources.

  Determining Factor: Snow play is only allowed within the designated area at Paradise to reduce visitor injuries on otherwise hazardous terrain. To protect meadow vegetation from sledding and grooming equipment impacts, a minimum snow depth of five feet is required at Paradise before snow play can occur.

Winter Camping:

- Please refer to §2.10 of this compendium for specific winter camping area designations

Roads:

- During the winter season, November 1 through May 1, the Longmire-Paradise Road uphill lane of travel above Longmire is closed to all visitor traffic when the uphill gate is closed at Longmire, or as otherwise posted. When the downhill and uphill Longmire gates are closed, the entire Longmire-Paradise Road above Longmire is closed to all visitor traffic except in emergencies.

- Due to public safety concerns, the Longmire-Paradise Road may be closed at the Longmire gate based on degraded environmental conditions.

- From November 1 through May 1, all vehicles must carry tire chains on the Nisqually Road to Paradise when traveling above the Nisqually Entrance. Law Enforcement Rangers may prohibit any vehicle from driving above the Nisqually Entrance when it is determined that the vehicle may have difficulty safely traveling the area.

- When traffic control signs are posted, it is unlawful for any vehicle to enter the controlled area without having mounted on its drive tires the traction device specified by the sign, which must also meet the requirements of Washington State Administrative Code (WAC) 204-24-040 (http://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/). When "Chains Required" signs are posted, all-wheel drive vehicles shall be exempt from the chain requirement when all wheels are in gear and are equipped with approved traction devices as specified in WAC 204-24-040 provided that tire chains for at least one set of drive tires are carried in the vehicle.

Determining Factor: Mount Rainier is home to one of the world's most extreme winter environments with Paradise typically receiving more than 600 inches of snowfall per year. Highly variable and sometimes impassable or unsafe road conditions are the result. Road closures, traction tire or tire chain requirements are necessary to enhance visitor safety. The nightly closure of the gate at Longmire during winter driving conditions helps protect visitors and the snow plow operators who maintain road access to Paradise.

Hiking:

- Where trails are no longer obscured by snow, hiking or pedestrian traffic is restricted to the trail tread of walkways in the following areas:
  - Paradise
  - Sunrise
  - Tipsoo Lakes meadow area
  - Ohanapecosh Hot Springs area

  Determining Factor: These are the most heavily visited areas of the park, and all but Ohanapecosh are located within subalpine zones with extremely short growing seasons and include vegetation easily damaged by trampling. This restriction is intended to prevent resource damage from off-trail hiking and protect the places people enjoy visiting.

II. 36 CFR §1.6 – ACTIVITIES THAT REQUIRE A PERMIT

(f) The following is a compilation of those activities for which a permit from the Superintendent is required:

§2.4(d) Carry or possess a weapon, trap or net with the exception of firearms allowed under Section 512 of Public Law 111-24

§2.5(a) Specimen collection of plant, fish, wildlife, rocks, minerals or fossils

§2.10(a) Camping in developed areas

§2.12(a)(2) Operating a chainsaw

§212(a)(3) Operation of any type of portable motor or engine or device powered by a portable motor or engine in nondeveloped areas

§212(a)(4) Operation of public address system in connection with a public gathering or special event for which a permit has been issued pursuant to §2.50 or §2.51

§2.17(a)(3) Delivery or retrieval of a person or object by parachute, helicopter or other airborne means

§2.17(c)(1) Removal of a downed aircraft (see Office Order A-70)

§2.37 Soliciting or demanding gifts, money, goods or services

§2.38(a) Use, possess, store, or transport explosives, blasting agents or explosive material

§2.50(a) Conduct a sports event, pageant, regatta, public spectator attraction, entertainment, ceremony or similar event

§2.51(a) Permitted public assemblies, meetings, gatherings, sale, demonstrations, parades and other public expressions of views.

§2.52(a) Sale or distribution of printed matter that is not solely commercial advertising.

- ❖ Groups of 25 or less meeting all the conditions listed in the Interim rule to 36 CFR 2.52 published in the Federal Register / Vol. 75, No. 201 on Tuesday, October 19, 2010 are not required to have a permit for activities listed in §2.51(a) and §2.52(a)

As designated by the Superintendent, only the following locations are available within Mount Rainier National Park for public assemblies and sale or distribution of printed matter:

Longmire:
- 20' x 20' area directly in front of the Old Longmire Gas Station (L260)

Cougar Rock:
- The Cougar Rock Campground Amphitheater

Paradise:
- 20' x 20' area at the southeast corner of the Jackson Visitor Center (JVC) (corner of building to the left of the main entrance)

Ohanapecosh:
- 20' x 20' area at the north end of the Ohanapecosh Visitor Center parking lot
- The Ohanapecosh Campground Amphitheater

White River:
- 20' x 20' area at the west end of the parking lot just after the White River Entrance Station
- The White River Campground Amphitheater

Sunrise:
- 20' x 20' area adjacent to the northwest end of the parking lot

Carbon River:
- 20' x 20' area at the northwest end of the parking lot just before the Ranger Station

- Maps and further details are available in Appendix A and on the Park's website.
- To ensure protection of park resources, participants and visitors, no objects may extend beyond the perimeter of the designated area or more than 10 feet above the designated area.
- These locations are available by permit, or for small groups as noted above, for public assemblies and meetings when not being used by the NPS.

§2.62(b) Memorialization (scattering ashes from human remains)
- See §2.62(b) of this compendium for conditions and locations

§4.11(a) Exceeding established vehicle load, weight and size limits

§5.1 Advertisements (display, posting or distribution)

§5.3 Engaging in or soliciting any business (requires a permit, contract or other written agreement with the United States, or must be pursuant to special regulations)

§5.5(a) Commercial filming of motion pictures or television involving the use of professional casts, settings or crews, other than bona fide newsreel or news television.

§5.5(b) Still photography of vehicles, or other articles of commerce or models for the purpose of commercial advertising.

§5.6(c) Use of commercial vehicles on park area roads

§5.7 Construction of buildings, facilities, trails, roads, boat docks, paths, structures, etc

§5.10(a) Operation of eating, drinking or lodging establishments on private lands

§6.9(a) Operation of a solid waste disposal site

Part 7 Special Regulations

§7.5(b) Climbing and hiking on glaciers or above the designated high camps

§7.5(c) Backcountry camping

III. GENERAL REGULATIONS

36 CFR §2.1 – PRESERVATION OF NATURAL, CULTURAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

(b) Hiking or pedestrian traffic is restricted to the trail or walkway as listed in Section 1.5 of this document.

(c)(1), (c)(2) The following fruits, nuts berries or unoccupied seashells may be gathered by hand for personal use or consumption, in accordance with the noted size, quantity, collection sites and/or use or consumption restrictions:

- Blueberries, highbush cranberries, gooseberries, salmonberries, blackberries, thimbleberries, serviceberries and strawberries
- Edible fungi (mushrooms)
- Collection of the above is for personal use or consumption and shall be no more than one (1) gallon per person, per day.

  Determining Factor: The gathering or consumption of a limited amount of berries and edible fungi has been determined to not adversely affect park wildlife, the reproductive potential of the plant species or otherwise adversely affect park resources.

36 CFR §2.2 – WILDLIFE PROTECTION

(a)(2) Recorded animal calls or other sounds used to attract or dispel wildlife are restricted as listed in section 1.5 of this document.

(d) The transporting of lawfully taken wildlife through the park is permitted under the following conditions and procedures:

- Legally taken and properly tagged and identified wildlife may be transported through the park on the following roads or trails:
  - From park boundaries to park residences for park residents only.
  - Highway 410/123 when open to through traffic.
  - When other means or access are impractical or impossible, and with prior approval by a park ranger, through those sections of the Pacific Crest Trail within the park that provides access to otherwise inaccessible and contiguous USFS lands or waters.

(e) All park areas are closed to the viewing of wildlife with the use of an artificial light.

36 CFR §2.4 – WEAPONS, TRAPS AND NETS

(d) A permit is required to possess a weapon, trap or net with the exception of firearms allowed under Section 512 of Public Law 111-24. The Superintendent will only issue a permit under the following conditions:

- When necessary to support approved/permitted research activities.
- To persons in charge of pack trains or saddle horses for emergency use.
- For employees, law enforcement officers, agents or cooperating officials for official duty.
- When providing access for lawfully taken wildlife as stated in §2.2(d) of this document.

36 CFR §2.10 – CAMPING AND FOOD STORAGE

(a) The sites and areas listed below have been designated for camping activities as noted. A permit system has been established for certain campgrounds or camping activities, and conditions for camping and camping activities are in effect as noted:

- Camping is limited to 14 consecutive days in any campground in developed areas, or five consecutive days in Wilderness areas; camping is limited to no more than 28 cumulative days per calendar year in all areas of the park.

Developed Campgrounds:

Campgrounds are established in the following developed areas and have a permit system posted in the campground:

- Cougar Rock Campground
- Ohanapecosh Campground
- White River Campground
- Mowich Lake walk in Campground

The following conditions apply to camping in developed areas:

- Camping must be done within the design capacity of each site with a maximum of two (2) tents and six (6) people (or immediate family) per individual campsite.

- Vehicles may only be parked in designated parking spaces/sites.

- Use of group sites is restricted to groups of 12 or more.

- Quiet hours for all developed camping areas are from 9 P.M. to 7 A.M.

- Where authorized, operational hours for generators in developed campgrounds are limited to 8 A.M. – 10 A.M., 12 P.M. – 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. – 7 P.M.

- The following areas are closed to generator use at all times:
  - Cougar Rock Campground Loop E
  - Ohanapecosh Campground Loop E
  - White River Campground Loop A

  Determining Factor: Generator free zones are established to provide ambient quiet in some camping areas for those visitors who want to experience camping in the park uninterrupted by the noise created by generators.

Wilderness:

- Campers in non-developed areas are required to have a permit as required by 36 CFR 7.5(c).
- All campers are required to adhere to conditions set forth by the park's Wilderness Permit System (see 36 CFR 7.5 (c)(1) and (c)(2)).

Winter Camping:

- When and where snow depth exceeds 2' at the camp site, camping is permitted in the undeveloped areas throughout the park from October 1 to May 14, excluding the Paradise Day Use Management Zone as noted below.

- General park wide winter camping is permitted 200' or more beyond roads and a minimum of 300' from lakes, streams and other wetlands.

- Maximum party size is limited to 12 persons and a backcountry permit is required.

- Paradise Day Use Management Zone (that zone surrounding Paradise which is excluded from within the Wilderness boundary):
  - When snow depth exceeds 5' measured at the NOAA weather station, winter camping is permitted with a backcountry permit.
  - Camping is permitted 300' or more beyond buildings, roads, established winter trails and the designated snow play runs.

  Determining Factor: Winter camping regulations are established to protect sensitive park resources covered by snow, to preserve visitor experience of solitude during the winter season, and to avoid visitor use conflicts between the various activities that take place in these zones.

(d) Conditions for the storage of food, lawfully taken fish or wildlife, garbage and equipment used to cook or store food are in effect as follows:

- Within all park areas including camp grounds, picnicking and residential areas year around.

- In backcountry sites, April through October, campers must use the provided food storage poles, approved bear resistant canisters or proper hanging procedures.

- When winter camping in the Paradise winter camping zones from October 1 through May 14, all food and garbage is required to be stored in a hard-sided storage container.

- The use of bird feeders (seed and hummingbird) is considered improper food storage and is prohibited per §2.2(a)(2).

  Determining Factor: Food storage restrictions are necessary to prevent wildlife habituation due to food or garbage attractants. Drawing wildlife into areas frequented by people creates public safety hazards, sanitation problems, and endangers wildlife.

36 CFR §2.11 – PICNICKING

Picnicking is prohibited in concessioner facilities and residential areas with exceptions as listed in Section 1.5 of this document.

36 CFR §2.13 – FIRES

(a)(1) The lighting or maintaining of fires is generally prohibited except as provided for in the following designated areas or receptacles, and under the conditions noted:

- Fires are permitted only in developed area campgrounds, picnic areas, and campsites where fire rings or grills are provided by the park.

- Visitors may use only firewood acquired from vendor within Mount Rainier National Park or firewood purchased or brought from sources less than 50 miles from where it will be burned.

  Determining Factor: Campfire use is a traditional activity in campgrounds and in picnic areas. Washington forests are in jeopardy from the transportation of invasive insects, such as Emerald Ash borer and diseases in firewood. New infestations of tree-killing insects and diseases often are first found in campgrounds and parks. Wood that looks clean and healthy can still have tiny insect eggs, or microscopic fungi spores, that will start a new and deadly infestation. To make sure invasive insects are not spread on firewood, use firewood from local sources within 50 miles of where wood is planned to be burned.

(b) Fires must be extinguished according to the following conditions:

- All fires must be completely extinguished with no burning material remaining.

- Fires will be considered out when all burnable materials are cold to the touch.

(c) High fire danger closures will be in effect as noted:

- As posted during periods of extreme fire danger, Mount Rainier National Park may adopt the burning and fire restrictions in effect on adjacent USFS lands.

36 CFR §2.14 – SANITATION AND REFUSE

(a) Conditions for the disposal, containerization or carryout of solid human body waste have been established for the following:

- No human waste may be deposited less than 200 feet from surface water.

- Human waste must be buried in at least a six (6) inch deep hole.

- Toilet paper and refuse must be packed out as trash.

- Hikers and climbers above the tree line, and winter group campers at Paradise, are required to remove and properly dispose of their own solid human waste and associated waste products.

36 CFR §2.15 – PETS

(a)(1) Leashed pets are permitted only in picnic areas, campgrounds and parking lots and along roads currently open to public vehicles. Pets are prohibited in non-developed areas and on all trails except the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail.

(a)(5) Pet excrement must be disposed of in accordance with the following conditions:

- Pet owners must remove and properly dispose of all solid pet excrement.

(e) Pets may be kept by park employees under the following conditions:

- Pets may be kept by park employees as provided for in Office Order 94-2 and the Housing Management Plan

36 CFR §2.16 – HORSES AND PACK ANIMALS

(a) The following animals are designated as pack animals for the purposes of transporting equipment:

- Horses, mules, burros, and llamas

(b) The use of horses or pack animals is allowed on the following trails, routes or areas:

- Pacific Crest Trail (PCT)
  - Parties on the PCT are restricted to a combined total of 12 people and stock (12 heartbeats total).

- Laughingwater Creek from Highway 123 to the PCT near Carlton Pass.
  - No more than five (5) head of stock per party on the Laughingwater Creek Trail.

- Camping with pack animals is restricted to Three Lakes Camp.
  - Stock must be hitched to posts or high lines at Three Lakes Camp.

(g) Other conditions concerning the use of horses or pack animals:

- The Superintendent may temporarily close any trail to stock use due to current trail conditions

- No grazing is allowed and only feed pellets are authorized.

- Possessing, storing or transporting any hay, straw, mulch, or forage, which has not been certified as free of noxious weeds and seeds by a certified Washington State Dept. of Agriculture's Plant Services Program, is prohibited within the boundaries of Mount Rainier National Park. Any certified bail of hay, straw, mulch, or forage should be covered.

- Possessing, storing, or transporting either certified or non-certified weed free forage beyond any park trailhead is prohibited within the boundaries of Mount Rainier National Park.

  Determining factor: Invasive plants can be introduced to park wilderness via non-certified hay, mulch, straw, and raw feeds. Invasive plants out-compete native plants, degrade wildlife habitat, and reduce soil and water quality. They cause economic losses in natural areas and impact aesthetics and recreation opportunities.

  Definitions:
  Forage - Includes hay, straw, or mulch.

  Noxious weeds - Those weeds, including any weed seed or propagative plant parts, any invasive, non-native plant that threatens agricultural crops, local ecosystems or fish and wildlife habitat designated by State Noxious Weed Control Board adopts, by rule (**WAC 16-750**), as noxious and where control will be required in Washington State.

  Noxious weed-free hay and straw - Free of mature seed heads or propagating parts of any weeds on the Washington noxious weed list or the North American Weed Management Association's list.

Weed free certification - Assurance that the field was inspected based upon a reasonable and prudent visual inspection, and no noxious weeds were detected by Washington State Department of Agriculture's Plant Services Program or neighboring State Department of Agriculture. Commercially processed feed pellets and steamed, rolled grains are considered weed-free feed and do not need additional certification.

36 CFR §2.17 – AIRCRAFT and AIR DELIVERY

(c)(1) The removal of a downed aircraft, components, or parts thereof is subject to procedures established by the Superintendent through written authorization.

36 CFR §2.18 – SNOWMOBILES

(c) Snowmobiles may be operated only on routes designated in section 7.5(d).

- Snowmobiles must stay within the road prism on the designated routes.

36 CFR §2.20 – SKATING, SKATEBOARDS and SIMILAR DEVICES

Using roller skates, skateboards, roller skis, coasting vehicles, scooters or similar devices is prohibited except in designated areas as follows:

- By park residents and their guests in employee residential areas that are not open to the public.

36 CFR §2.21 – SMOKING

(a) The following portions of the park, or all or portions of buildings, structures or facilities are closed to smoking:

- All government buildings, structures or facilities are closed to smoking with the exception of some residences as noted in Office Order 85-2.

36 CFR §2.22 – PROPERTY

(a)(2) Property may be left unattended for periods longer than 24 hours in the following areas and under the following conditions:

- Visitors on permitted backcountry or climbing trips are allowed to leave vehicles unattended for the duration of their trip, unless otherwise prohibited.

36 CFR §2.23 – RECREATION FEES

(b) Recreation fees, in accordance with 36 CFR part 71, are established for the following entrance fee areas, and/or for the use of the following specialized sites, facilities, equipment or services, or for participation in the following group activities, recreation events or specialized recreation uses:

Entrance Fee Areas:

- Nisqually Entrance
- Stevens Canyon Entrance
- White River Entrance
- Carbon River Entrance

- Mowich Lake Entrance

Daily Site Use Fee Areas:

- Cougar Rock Campground
- Ohanapecosh Campground
- White River Campground
- Mowich walk-in Campground

Wilderness Camping Fees:

- There are currently no fees for wilderness camping; however, there is a fee for advance reservations of wilderness camp sites.

Climbing Permit Fees:

- There is an annual climbing pass cost recovery fee collected under the authority of 31 U.S.C. 9701.

All current fees are posted on the park website (www.nps.gov/mora).

36 CFR §2.35 – ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES and CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

(a)(3)(i) The following public use areas, portions of public use areas, and/or public facilities within the park are closed to consumption of alcoholic beverages, and/or to the possession of a bottle, can or other receptacle containing an alcoholic beverage that is open, or has been opened, or whose seal has been broken or the contents of which have been partially removed:

Indoor Areas:

- Public use buildings, except in food service areas in the Jackson Visitor Center and Sunrise Day Lodge, and the public areas in the following locations:
  - Paradise Inn
  - National Park Inn

  Determining Factor: These areas are established to provide indoor locations where responsible consumption of alcohol can occur within the shelter of specific park buildings.

Outdoor Areas:

- Paradise Snow Play Area

  Determining Factor: This restriction is to avoid visitor conflicts, provide for visitor safety in an area heavily used by families and children, and help prevent injuries to all park visitors.

36 CFR §2.62 – MEMORIALIZATION

(b) A permit is required for the scattering of ashes from cremated human remains, or in the following designated areas without a permit, in accordance with the following terms and conditions:

- A permit is required for scattering ashes in all areas of the park.

- The remains to be scattered must have been cremated and pulverized.

- The scattering of remains by persons on the ground is to be performed at least 300' from any trail, road, developed area or flowing stream, river or other body of water with the following exceptions:
  - Cremated remains are not allowed within 0.5 (1/2) miles of Tipsoo Lakes and Reflection Lakes.

- The scattering of remains from the air is to be performed at a minimum altitude of 2,000' above the ground.

- No scattering of remains from the air is to be performed over developed areas, facilities or bodies of water.

- Scattering on the ground must result in complete dispersal of ashes so that no obvious piles remain in any one place. No containers/urns are to be left behind or buried.

36 CFR §3.21 – SWIMMING and BATHING

(a)(1) The following areas are closed to swimming and bathing:

- Tipsoo Lakes
- Reflection Lakes
- Frozen Lake
- Ghost Lake
- Shadow Lake
- Edith Creek Basin above the Paradise water supply
- Klickitat Creek above the White River water supply
- Laughingwater Creek above the Ohanapecosh water supply

36 CFR §4.10 – TRAVEL ON PARK ROADS AND ROUTES

(a) Park roads open for travel by motor vehicle are those indicated below and/or as indicated in the following publication or document:

- The Mount Rainier National Park Official Map and Guide, except for seasonal closures identified on the website and the quarterly Tahoma News published each quarter.

- During winter periods when overnight road traffic to Paradise is restricted by closed gates, vehicles parked overnight must be in the designated overnight parking areas at Paradise, Narada Falls or Longmire. Overnight parking in all other areas along the Nisqually to Paradise Road must be with prior approval by a park ranger.

  Determining Factor: This is necessary to prevent damage to vehicles and provide for the safety of equipment operators by maintaining clear access for morning snow plowing and to provide accountability for unoccupied vehicles behind closed gates overnight.

36 CFR §4.11 – VEHICLE LOAD, WEIGHT and SIZE LIMITS

(a) The following load, weight and size limits, which are more restrictive than State Law, apply to the roads indicated under the terms and conditions, and/or permit as noted:

- The weight limit for the bridge over the Nisqually River at Longmire is 20,000 pounds (10 tons).

36 CFR §4.21 – SPEED LIMITS

(b) The following speed limits are established for the routes/roads indicated:

- Maximum speed limits are as posted.

36 CFR §4.30 – BICYCLES

(a) Park roads and parking areas that are closed to bicycle are listed in section 1.5 of this document.

The following additional routes, in developed areas or special use zones, have been designated for bicycle use:

- On the designated trail from the Carbon River Entrance to Ipsut Creek Campground.
- On the Westside Road to Klapatche Point.

  Determining Factor: Both of these routes were once public roads and their use by bicyclists is consistent with the park's goals and objectives for visitor enjoyment and resource protection.

36 CFR §7.5 – MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK SPECIAL REGULATIONS

FISHING

(a)(1) The following waters are closed to fishing:

(a)(1)(i) Tipsoo Lakes.
(a)(1)(ii) Shadow Lake.
(a)(1)(iii) Klickitat Creek above the White River Entrance water supply intake.
(a)(1)(iv) Laughing Water Creek above the Ohanapecosh water supply intake.
(a)(1)(v) Frozen Lake.
(a)(1)(vi) Reflection Lakes.
(a)(1)(vii) Ipsut Creek above the Ipsut Creek Campground water supply intake.

(a)(2) Except for artificial fly fishing, the Ohanapecosh River and its tributaries are closed to all fishing.

(a)(3) There shall be no minimum size limit on fish that may be possessed.

(a)(4) The daily catch and possession limit for fish taken from park waters shall be six pounds and one fish, not to exceed 12 fish.

CLIMBING AND HIKING

(b)(1) Registration with the Superintendent is required prior to and upon return from any climbing or hiking on glaciers or above the normal high camps such as Camp Muir and Camp Schurman.

(b)(2) A person under 18 years of age must have permission of his parent or legal guardian before climbing above the normal high camps.

(b)(3) A party traveling above the high camps must consist of a minimum of two persons unless prior permission for a solo climb has been obtained from the Superintendent. The Superintendent will consider the following points when reviewing a request for a solo climb: The weather prediction for the estimated duration of the climb, and the likelihood of new snowfall, sleet, fog, or hail along the route, the feasibility of climbing the chosen route because of normal inherent hazards, current route conditions, adequacy of equipment and

clothing, and qualifying experience necessary for the route contemplated.

BACKCOUNTRY CAMPING

(c)(1) Backcountry camping permits required.

- No person or group of persons traveling together may camp in the backcountry without a valid backcountry camping permit. Permits may be issued to each permitee or to the leader of the group for a group of persons. The permit must be attached to the pack or camping equipment of each permitee in a clearly visible location. No person may camp in any location other than that designated in the permit for a given date.

(c)(2) Group size limitations.

Groups exceeding five persons must camp at a group site, but groups may not exceed twelve persons. The Superintendent may, however:

(c)(2)(i) Waive group size limitations on routes in the climbing zone when he determines that it will not result in environmental degradation; and

(c)(2)(ii) Establish special zones and group size limitations during the winter season to balance the impact of cross-country skiers, snowshoers, and snowmobilers on the resource.

SNOWMOBILE USE

(d)(1) Designated routes.

(d)(1)(i) That portion of the West Side Road south of Round Pass.

(d)(2)(ii) The Mather Memorial Parkway (State Route 410) from its intersection with the White River Road north to the park boundary.

(d)(2)(iii) The White River Road from its intersection with the Mather Memorial Parkway to the White River Campground.

(d)(2)(iv) The Cougar Rock Campground road system.

(d)(2)(v) The Stevens Canyon Road from Stevens Canyon Entrance to the Stevens Canyon Road tunnel at Box Canyon.

- END -