



*Consultation and Coordination*

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# Public Involvement

Public involvement was extensive during the general management planning process at Glacier National Park. As part of the process six newsletters were distributed and two series of public meetings were held.

The National Park Service sought public input throughout to help refine the planning process, to scope the issues to be addressed in the plan and environmental impact statement, and to identify alternatives for the future of Glacier.

Public involvement activities provided a means for people at the local and the national level to comment on the plan. Each phase of the process featured a variety of events and meetings that provided forums for public expression and opportunities for dialogue between the National Park Service and the public as well as written comments.

## SCOPING

The planning process officially began with a notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement for Glacier National Park general management plan in the Federal Register (vol. 60, no. 67, of April 7, 1995, p.17804-17805). Public involvement began with the distribution of a one-page mailer in March 1995 to introduce the general management plan and to invite the public to attend open houses.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS

Nine open houses were held in the spring 1995. In Montana, there were meetings in Browning, Great Falls, Helena, Kalispell, Missoula, St. Mary, and West Glacier. In Canada meetings took place in Lethbridge, Alberta, and Fernie, British Columbia.

## Newsletter 1

Sent to the public in June 1995, *Newsletter 1* included draft park purpose and significance statements, planning issues, a description of the planning process, and a schedule for the general management plan. A comment form was included to request comments on park purpose and significance and issue statements. Prior to *Newsletter 1*, the park had received 2,000 individual comments from the open



houses and letters. In response to *Newsletter 1*, approximately 300 letters were received.

## **Newsletter 2**

*Newsletter 2*, sent in November 1995, presented the revised purpose, significance, and planning issues. Revisions were made based on park staff and public comments. The newsletter also included an update on the planning process and schedule and described what the public could expect next.

## **ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT**

### **Newsletter 3**

In July 1996 *Newsletter 3* was distributed to the public, presenting preliminary draft alternatives. Glacier's role in the ecosystem was also included. Also included in *Newsletter 3* was a comment form. Comments were due by August 30, 1996. Due to the high level of public interest the deadline was extended to October 1, 1996.

### **Public Meetings**

Twelve public meetings were held between August 12 and August 25, 1996. The meetings were held in Montana in Browning, St. Mary, West Glacier, Pablo, Missoula, Columbia Falls, Helena, Great Falls, and Kalispell. In Canada, the meetings were held in Fernie, British Columbia, and Lethbridge and Waterton Townsite, Alberta. A total of more than 1,300 people attended the 12 meetings.

In general, the preliminary draft alternatives were not well received by the public as evidenced by the written responses and testimony received at the public meetings.

### **Content Analysis**

In September, October, and November of 1996, an analysis of comments on *Newsletter 3* was conducted under contract by the Flathead National Forest. A team of Glacier National Park and Flathead National Forest employees entered comments from approximately 1,600 written comments (letters and the response sheet included in *Newsletter 3*), petitions, and the 12 public meetings into a computerized database. Comments were classified into more than 100 different subjects. The database allowed searches by subject, word, and individual letter so that park managers could easily refer to public comments as they proceeded with the planning effort.

The content analysis was one of the tools that the planning team used to understand how the public felt about *Newsletter 3*. Responses came in the form of letters and petitions, over the Internet, on a newsletter response sheet, through

public meetings, and through comments from park staff. Respondents included people who attended public meetings, Glacier National Park staff, university staffs, professional societies, recreational/multiple use organizations, local community officials, businesses, conservation and preservation groups, elected officials, county representatives, and other federal agencies. There were 826 individuals from Montana and 603 people from other states who commented. Six petitions were received with more than 1,400 signatures. There were 22 individuals from foreign countries who responded. Many people wrote more than one letter.

The deadline for public comment in response to *Newsletter 3* was October 1, 1996. However, the park continued to receive comments on a daily basis after October 1. Those comments were not recorded in the database/content analysis but were considered as the park staff moved forward with new alternative development.

#### **Newsletter 4**

The purpose of *Newsletter 4*, distributed in December 1996, was to update the public and maintain a dialogue as the comments continued to be analyzed.

#### **Newsletter 5**

Sent to the public in April 1997, *Newsletter 5* presented a summary of the content analysis of public comment on *Newsletter 3*, letting the public know who responded and what was heard. Also included was a postage paid mailer for people to use to request a copy of the Synopsis of Public Comment on *Newsletter 3*. Among others, one of the comments heard frequently from the public was “leave it like it is” and “why fix something that isn’t broken?” For this reason, the planning team decided to present some of the issues facing park managers. In *Newsletter 5*, the four issues presented were “Deterioration of Historic Park Lodges and Other Buildings,” “Commercial Helicopters and Fixed-Wing Air Tours,” “Increasing Park Visitation,” and “Rehabilitation of the Going-to-the-Sun Road.” Because a general management plan is supposed to provide a framework for making decisions into the future, the planning team began working on defining future management goals and objectives for the six commonly known areas or geographic areas introduced in *Newsletter 5* (Goat Haunt, Many Glacier, Two Medicine, Middle Fork, North Fork, and Going-to-the-Sun Road).

#### **Newsletter 6**

Sent in August 1997, *Newsletter 6* presented an overall park management philosophy and guiding philosophies for each of the six geographic areas in the park (Goat Haunt, Many Glacier, Two Medicine, Middle Fork, North Fork and Going-to-the-Sun Road corridor). As in *Newsletter 5*, some of the many challenges facing the park were presented in more detail. The issues mentioned were regional challenges, visitor use on Going-to-the-Sun Road, heritage and lodging, and scenic air

tours over Glacier National Park. The public was encouraged to continue sending any comments they might have.

### **Focus Groups on Issues**

Between September 2 and October 15, 1997, focus group meetings were held on the issues described in Newsletter 6: heritage and lodging, regional challenges, increasing use on the Going-to-the-Sun Road and scenic air tours over Glacier National Park. The purpose for these groups was to gather ideas for resolving these issues while discussing them in more depth. To ensure that a range of ideas would be heard, people with varying expertise and viewpoints were invited to each meeting. The ideas from the focus groups, as well as all the ideas and comments received from the park staff and public since the project began, were used by the planning team to develop new GMP alternatives.

The groups were constantly reminded that they were not there to reach consensus or give advice on what should and should not be considered. The groups were not asked to meet again.

### **SPEAKING ENGAGEMENTS**

Various groups requested that park staff speak with them during the planning process. These included:

- Friends of Glacier
- Montana Wilderness Association
- Columbia Falls Chamber of Commerce
- Flathead Area Associated Chamber of Commerce
- Shelby Chamber of Commerce
- Kalispell Chamber of Commerce
- Glacier-Waterton Visitor Association
- Hungry Horse Ranger District, Flathead National Forest
- University of Montana (individual classes)
- Iowa State University (individual classes)

### **American Indian Consultation**

Two local American Indian Tribes (Blackfeet and the Confederated Salish and Kootenai tribes) have been involved throughout the planning process. The Blackfeet Indian Reservation borders the east boundary of Glacier National Park. The Confederated Salish-Kootenai tribes reside on the Flathead Reservation, southwest of Glacier National Park. Ongoing informal discussions are taking place with both tribes.

## **PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT ON THE DRAFT GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

The *Draft General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement* was released to the public in August 1998 for a 90-day review period that ended November 30. A total of 26 public open houses and hearings were held between September 1 and October 22, 1998, with approximately 370 members of the public attending. Open houses were held throughout Montana (Kalispell, Helena, West Glacier, Billings, Browning, Great Falls, Missoula, and Pablo), in Waterton and Lethbridge, Alberta, and in Denver, Colorado, Seattle and Spokane, Washington, and St. Paul Minnesota. Public hearings were conducted at Lethbridge, Alberta, and in Montana at Kalispell, Missoula, Helena, Great Falls, Bozeman, Browning, and West Glacier. There also were public hearings at St. Paul, Denver, Spokane, Seattle,

During the comment period, the park received 2,709 comments on the draft plan. Comments came in the form of individual letters, form letters, public hearing testimony, petitions and over the Internet. Volume 2 contains copies of letters received from federal agencies and elected officials, state and local agencies and elected officials, organizations, and businesses, as well as copies of comments received at public hearings and in letters from businesses and organizations. The responses of the National Park Service responses to those comments are also included in volume 2. Many other comments that were received from individuals have been summarized in volume 2 by topic.

## **PUBLIC OFFICIALS, AGENCIES, AND ORGANIZATIONS THAT RECEIVED THE DRAFT OR FINAL GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN / ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT OR THE DRAFT GMP/EIS SUMMARY**

### **Elected Officials**

Max Baucus, United States Senate  
 Conrad Burns, United States Senate  
 Rick Hill, United States House of Representatives  
 Mickey Pablo, chair, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal Council  
 Earl Old Person, chair, Blackfeet Tribal Business Council  
 Marc Racicot, governor of Montana  
 Howard Gipe, chair, Flathead County Board of Commissioners  
 Dan Geer, chair, Glacier County Board of Commissioners  
 Gary Hall, mayor of Columbia Falls  
 William Morris, mayor of Browning  
 Bill Boharski, mayor of Kalispell  
 Mike Jenson, mayor of Whitefish

### **Federal Agencies**

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation  
 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Forest Service, Flathead National Forest  
Forest Service, Lewis and Clark National Forest  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
U.S. Geological Survey, Biological Resources Division  
U.S. Department of Transportation  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

### **Canadian Government Agencies**

Waterton Lakes National Park

### **State and Provincial Agencies**

British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks  
British Columbia Ministry of Forests  
Montana Department of Commerce  
Montana Department of Environmental Quality  
Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks  
Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation  
Montana Department of Transportation  
Montana State Historic Preservation Office

### **Local Governments**

Carlston, Town of

### **Organizations**

Action Travel  
Adventure Cycling  
Alliance for the Wild Rockies  
American Lands Alliance  
American Resource Management, Inc.  
American Whitewater  
American Wildlands  
Alliance for the Wild Rockies  
Backcountry Horsemen of the Flathead  
Beartooth Backcountry Horsemen  
Bicycle Federation of America  
Big Wild Advocates  
Burlington Northern Santa Fe  
Canyon RV and Campground  
Castle Crown Wilderness Coalition  
Center for Wildlife Information [0263]  
Coalition for Canyon Preservation  
Cold Mountain, Cold Rivers  
Columbia Falls Area Chamber of Commerce



Community Development Services of Montana  
Concerned Pikuni Committee  
Conference of National Park Concessioners  
Continental Divide Trail Society  
East Glacier Chamber of Commerce  
The Ecology Center  
The Equinox  
F. H. Stoltze Land and Lumber Co.  
Flathead Basin Commission  
Flathead Business and Industry Association  
Flathead Economic Policy Center  
Flathead Fishing Association  
Flathead Resource Organization  
Flathead Valley Community College  
Flathead Wildlife, Inc.  
Friends of the Bitterroot  
Friends of the Earth  
Friends of Glacier  
Friends of the West  
Friends of the Wild Swan  
Glacier Action and Involvement Now, Inc.  
Glacier Country Regional Tourism Commission  
Glacier Mountain Shadows Resort and Western Inns  
Glacier Natural History Association  
Glacier Park Boat Company  
Glacier Park Foundation  
Glacier Park, Inc.  
Glacier Park International Airport  
Glacier Park Ski Tours  
Glacier Raft Company  
Glacier-Two Medicine Alliance  
Glacier-Waterton Visitors Association  
Glacier Wilderness Guides  
Good Medicine Lodge  
Great Bear Foundation  
Great Falls Chamber of Commerce  
Great Northern Railroad Historical Society  
Hugh Black-St. Mary Enterprises, Inc.  
Inland Empire Public Lands Council  
John L. Clarke Western Art Gallery and Memorial Museum  
Kalispell Area Chamber of Commerce  
Last Chance Backcountry Horsemen  
The Lodge at Waterton Lakes  
Mission Valley Backcountry Horsemen  
Montana Aviation Trades Association

Montana Computer Wholesalers  
Montana Historical Society  
Montana Innkeepers Association  
Montana Nature Conservancy  
Montana River Action Network  
Montana Pilots' Association  
Montana Wilderness Association  
Montanans for Multiple Use  
National Parks and Conservation Association  
National Trust for Historic Preservation  
National Wildlife Federation  
Nature Conservancy, Montana Chapter  
North Fork Preservation Association  
Northern Rockies Natural History  
People for Elk  
Purdy Ranches  
Restaura  
Rotary International  
The Sierra Club, Bitterroot Mission Group  
Silver Wolf Log Chalet Resort  
St. Mary Lodge and Resort  
Swan View Coalition  
University of Montana Institute for Tourism and Recreation Research  
U.S. Air Tour Association  
Wascana Centre Authority  
Waterton-Glacier Visitor Association  
West Glacier Village  
Wild Wilderness  
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads  
The Wilderness Society, Northern Rockies Region  
Wilderness Watch  
Wildlife Biology Program, University of Montana  
Yeager Enterprises Motel  
Z Air, Inc.

A complete listing of agencies, organizations, public officials, and individuals to whom a copy of the *Draft General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement* and the *Final General Management Plan* or the *Overview* were sent is on file at Glacier National Park.



IN REPLY REFER TO:

## United States Department of the Interior

### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

ECOLOGICAL SERVICES  
100 N. PARK, SUITE 320  
HELENA, MT 59601  
(406) 449-5225

M.25 Glacier NP (I)

August 14, 1995

Mr. David A. Mihalic, Superintendent  
Glacier National Park  
West Glacier, Montana 59936

Dear Mr. Mihalic:

This is in response to your letter received June 19, 1995 regarding your species list request for the Environmental Impact Statement on the proposed General Management Plan for Glacier National Park.

In accordance with Section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended, we have determined that the following listed, proposed and category 1 candidate threatened or endangered (T/E) species may be present in the project area.

#### Listed Species

#### Expected Occurrence

grizzly bear ( <u>Ursus arctos horribilis</u> )	resident
gray wolf ( <u>Canis lupus</u> )	resident
peregrine falcon ( <u>Falco peregrinus</u> )	transient
bald eagle ( <u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u> )	resident
water howellia ( <u>Howellia aquatilis</u> )	below 5000'

#### Proposed Species

None

#### Category 1 Candidate Species

bull trout ( <u>Salvelinus confluentus</u> )	resident
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Section 7(c) of ESA requires that Federal agencies proposing major construction activities complete a biological assessment to determine the effects of the proposed actions on listed and proposed species and use the biological assessment to determine whether formal consultation is required. A major construction activity is defined as "a construction project (or other undertaking having similar physical impacts) which is a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as referred to in the National Environmental

Policy Act" (50 CFR Part 402). If a biological assessment is not required (i.e. all other actions), the Federal agency is still required to review their proposed activities to determine whether listed species may be affected. If such a determination is made, formal consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is required.

For those actions wherein a biological assessment is required, it should be completed within 180 days of initiation, but can be extended by mutual agreement between the Federal agency or its designated non-Federal representative and the Service. If the assessment is not initiated within 90 days, the list of T/E species should be verified with the Service prior to initiation of the assessment. The biological assessment may be undertaken as part of the Federal agency's compliance of Section 102 of the National Environment Policy Act (NEPA) and incorporated into the NEPA documents. We recommend that biological assessments include the following:

1. A description of the project,
2. A description of the specific area that may be affected by the action,
3. The current status, habitat use, and behavior of T/E species in the project area,
4. Discussion of the methods used to determine the information in Item 3,
5. An analysis of the affects of the action on listed species and proposed species and their habitats, including an analysis of any cumulative effects,
6. Coordination/mitigation measures that will reduce/eliminate adverse impacts to T/E species,
7. The expected status of T/E species in the future (short and long term) during and after project completion,
8. A determination of "is likely to adversely affect" or "is not likely to adversely affect" for listed species,
9. A determination of "is likely to jeopardize" or "is not likely to jeopardize" for proposed species.
10. Citation of literature and personal contacts used in developing the assessment.

If it is determined that the proposed program or project "is likely to adversely affect" any listed species, formal consultation should be initiated with this office. If it is concluded that the project "is not likely to adversely affect" listed species, we should be asked to review the assessment and concur with the determination of no adverse effect.

3

Pursuant to Section 7(a) (4) of ESA, if it is determined that any proposed species may be jeopardized, the Federal agency should initiate a conference with us to discuss conservation measures for those species. Although candidate species have no legal status and are accorded no protection under ESA, they are included here to alert your agency of potential proposals or listings.

A Federal agency may designate a non-Federal representative to conduct informal consultation or prepare biological assessments. However, the ultimate responsibility for Section 7 compliance remains with the Federal agency and written notice should be provided to the Service upon such a designation. We recommend that Federal agencies provide their non-Federal representatives with proper guidance and oversight during preparation of biological assessments and evaluation of potential impacts to listed species.

Section 7(d) of ESA requires that the Federal agency and permit/license applicant shall not make any irreversible or irretrievable commitment of resources which would preclude the formulation of reasonable and prudent alternatives until consultation on listed species is completed.

Please contact us by mail at the above-referenced letterhead address or call Kevin Shelley at (406) 758-6881 if we can be of further assistance. Your interest and cooperation in meeting our joint responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act are appreciated.

Sincerely,



Kemper M. McMaster  
Field Supervisor  
Montana Field Office

MGMTPLAN.DOC

cc: ES Kalispell Suboffice





# State Historic Preservation Office

## Montana Historical Society

1410 8th Avenue • PO Box 201202 • Helena, MT 59620-1202 • (406) 444-7715 • FAX (406) 444-6575

July 25, 1995

Mr. David A. Mihalic, Superintendent  
Glacier National Park  
West Glacier, Montana 59936

Re: Task Directive: General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Mr. Mihalic:

Thank you for a copy of the above cited document for our review and comment.

From the standpoint of cultural resources, I believe the recent studies underway in the areas of archaeological survey, ethnographic overview, and addendums to the nomination of historical resources in the Park will be valuable tools in the development of the GMP/EIS. I encourage you to integrate this information in your development of a GIS.

I have no questions or comments to make on the Task Directive. Our office looks forward to our future involvement in the EIS process.

Sincerely,

Mark F. Baumbler, Ph.D.  
Interim State Historic Preservation Officer

File: NPS/Glacier NP/1995

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# Compliance with Federal and State Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations

In implementing the *General Management Plan* by Glacier National Park, the National Park Service would comply with all applicable laws and executive orders. Some of the more pertinent ones are discussed below.

***The National Environmental Policy Act*** — NEPA is the basic national charter for environmental protection. It establishes policy, sets goals, and provides means for carrying out the policy. The act contains an “action-forcing” provision to ensure that federal agencies act according to the letter and spirit of the law. It requires a systematic analysis of major federal actions that will consider all reasonable alternatives as well as an analysis of short-term and long-term, irretrievable and irreversible, and unavoidable impacts. The act also establishes the Council on Environmental Quality.

Many of the actions discussed in this document would have to be analyzed further after specific sites were selected. Additional environmental assessments or environmental impact statements would be prepared as necessary. These include expanding visitor opportunities along the Going-to-the-Sun Road, rehabilitation of the Many Glacier Hotel and other visitor facilities, identification of alternative sites for Divide Creek development, and reconstruction of the Going-to-the-Sun Road.

***The National Parks Omnibus Management Act of 1998 (PL 105-391), Title IV, National Park Service Concessions Management Improvement Act of 1998*** — This new law limits the term of concession contracts with significant capital improvement requirements to no more than 20 years. The act also limits the value of the concessioner’s leasehold surrender interest to the initial value of construction increased with the consumer price index less depreciation of the capital improvements. The act eliminates capital improvement accounts in new contracts such as the one that currently allows Glacier’s primary concessioner to expend 5 percent of its gross receipts on capital improvements to the concession facilities in lieu of franchise fees to the General Treasury. Franchise fees under new contracts would be allocated 80 percent to the park where they were earned, for visitor services and resource management, and 20 percent to support activities throughout the national park system. These provisions have the potential to affect the desirability for a private concessioner to invest the funds needed for the rehabilita-

tion efforts, as described under “Preservation of Historic Hotels and Visitor Services: Issue.”

***The Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (42 USC 4151 et seq.) and The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 USC 701 et seq.)*** — All facilities and programs developed would be accessible to visitors and employees with disabilities to the extent possible without compromising the values for which the park was established.

***The Wilderness Act*** — The purpose of the act is to establish enduring wilderness resources for public use and enjoyment. The act establishes a National Wilderness Preservation System to be composed of federally owned areas designated as wilderness areas, and it directs the secretaries of the interior and agriculture to study all roadless areas of 5,000 or more acres and every roadless island (regardless of size) as to suitability for inclusion in the wilderness system.

***The Clean Air Act, as amended (42 USC 7401 et seq.)*** — The purpose of the Clean Air Act is to prevent and control air pollution, to initiate and accelerate research and development, and to provide technical and financial assistance to state and local governments in connection with the development and execution of air pollution programs. The act establishes requirements for areas failing to attain National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and provides for the prevention of significant deterioration of areas where air is cleaner than NAAQS.

Glacier National Park is designated as a mandatory Class I area under section 162(a) of the Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.). This designation gives the federal land manager (the assistant secretary of the interior for fish and wildlife and parks) and the park superintendent an affirmative responsibility to protect the air quality and air quality-related values in the park. Air quality-related values are defined as visibility and those scenic, cultural, biological, and recreational resources of an area that are affected by air pollution. Section 118 of the Clean Air Act requires all federal facilities to comply with federal, state, and local air pollution control laws and regulations. The park is in two air quality control regions, the Missoula Intrastate Air Quality Control Region west of the Continental Divide and the Great Falls Intrastate Air Quality Control Region east of the divide. The Missoula Air Quality Control Region is maintaining all national air quality standards except for fine particulate matter (PM-10), while the Great Falls Air Quality Control Region is maintaining all standards except for carbon monoxide in the city of Great Falls. Glacier National Park would work with the state to ensure that all park activities meet all requirements. During the design phase for any proposed development in the park, an analysis of anticipated emissions from construction activities would be conducted to ensure conformity with federal and state air quality regulations as part of the Clean Air Act. Glacier National Park would continue to participate in the following air quality monitoring programs: the National Dry Deposition Network, the Visibility Monitoring and Data Analysis Program / Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments, the National Atmospheric Deposition Program / National Trends Network, Columbia Falls Aluminum Company baseline fluoride monitoring program, and (through the Environmental Protection Agency) the Demonstration Index Site Project.

***The Safe Drinking Water Act (PL 93-523, 88 Stat. 1660, 42 USC 300 et seq., 43 SC 201; 21 USC 349)*** — Directs the Environmental Protection Agency to publish and enforce regulations that consist of maximum allowable contaminant levels in drinking water. Establishes the mechanisms of national drinking water standards. Regulates the underground injection of wastes and other materials.

***The Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969*** — This act provides a program for the conservation, protection, restoration, and propagation of selected species of native fish and wildlife, including migratory birds that are threatened with extinction.

***The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 USC 1531 et seq.)*** — The *Draft General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement* was submitted to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for concurrence with NPS determinations. Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act requires all federal agencies to consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to ensure that any action authorized, funded, or carried out by the agency does not jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or critical habitat. The National Park Service is conducting informal section 7 consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. In accordance with a discussion between Glacier staff and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, a biological assessment on the preferred alternative has been completed. The National Park Service determined that the preferred alternatives for visitor use on the Going-to-the Sun Road, preservation of the Going-to-the-Sun Road, preservation of historic hotels and visitor services, winter use, and Divide Creek flood hazard would not be likely to adversely affect any federally listed species. This determination was reached because of mitigation that would be implemented to ensure no adverse effects and the fact that many of these actions would occur in already developed areas in Glacier National Park. The National Park Service also determined that the preferred alternatives for personal watercraft and scenic air tours would have no effect on federally listed species. Banning both of these activities from the park would result in a beneficial effect on these species. The Draft EIS was submitted to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for concurrence with NPS determinations. A record of decision will not be issued until compliance with section 7 is concluded. As agreed, during development of implementation plans and further design, the National Park Service would continue to consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Mitigation to protect listed species and those proposed for listing would be developed through consultation. Any design would be submitted to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and modified if necessary to avoid adverse effects on listed species and those proposed for listing.

***The Migratory Bird Conservation Act*** — Aids in the restoration of scarce or extinct species and regulates the introduction of American or foreign birds or other animals.

***The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918*** — Prohibits taking, possession, and trade of migratory birds, except as permitted by regulations. The act gives search, arrest, and seizure authority to authorized USDA employees, provides for civil and criminal penalties for violation, allows states to impose more restrictive measures to protect migratory birds, and allows for taking for scientific and propagating purposes.

*Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470, et. seq.)* — Section 106 requires that federal agencies having direct or indirect jurisdiction over undertakings take into account the effects of those undertakings on national register properties and allow the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment. Toward that end, the National Park Service would work with the Montana state historic preservation officer and the advisory council to meet the requirements of the July 25, 1997 programmatic agreement among the National Park Service (Glacier National Park), the advisory council, and the Montana state historic preservation officer. That agreement provides for a number of “programmatic exclusions” or actions that may be implemented without the normal review by the Montana state historic preservation officer and the advisory council. The terms of the agreement apply to planning, design, construction, and maintenance undertakings in Glacier National Park and the East Glacier administrative site. In addition to those actions listed in the plan further consultation may be undertaken during design to ensure adequate mitigation of any effects.

Archeological surveys would be conducted prior to construction on all sites and an archeologist would monitor ground-disturbing activities.

As designs are developed for the following actions proposed in this plan, Section 106 compliance would be initiated under the terms of the programmatic agreement:

- rehabilitating the Many Glacier Hotel
- rehabilitating the Swiftcurrent Motor Inn and cabins
- rehabilitating the Lake McDonald Lodge and cabins
- making structural improvements in the Rising Sun historic district
- making structural improvements to the Two Medicine campstore
- making facilities, including historic structures, accessible for people with disabilities
- relocating St. Mary administrative facilities out of the floodplain
- reconstructing the Going-to-the-Sun Road
- developing a comprehensive use plan for the Going-to-the-Sun Road

*Executive Order 11593, “Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties” (36 CFR 60, 61, 63, 800; 44 FR 6068)* — Instructs all federal agencies to support the preservation of cultural properties; directs them to identify and nominate to the National Register cultural properties under their jurisdiction and to “exercise caution . . . to assure that any federally owned property that might qualify for nomination is not inadvertently transferred, sold, demolished, or substantially altered.”

*Executive Order 11988, “Floodplain Management”* — This order requires all federal agencies to avoid the construction of certain types of facilities in the 100-year and 500-year floodplains unless no other practical alternatives exist. No new floodplains would be impacted by development. The Divide Creek development would be removed.



**Executive Order 11990, "Protection of Wetlands"** — This order requires federal agencies to avoid, where possible, impacts on wetlands. No known wetlands would be affected by the preferred alternatives.

**The Federal Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988** — The purpose of this act is to identify and preserve significant caves on federal land and to foster increased cooperation and information exchange between government agencies and others on the use of these caves for scientific, educational, and recreational purposes.

**The National Trails System Act, as amended (16 USC 1241, et. seq.)** — This act establishes principles for the management of national scenic trails such as the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, which traverses the park from the Canadian border to Maria's Pass, a distance of approximately 100 miles.

**The American Indian Religious Freedom Act** — This act declares the policy to protect and preserve the inherent and constitutional rights of American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Native Hawaiian people to believe, express, and exercise their traditional religions, and it calls for a now-completed evaluation of federal procedures, programmatic objectives, and policies. Religious concerns should be accommodated or addressed under NEPA or other appropriate statutes.

**The Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act** — The act assigns ownership or control of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony that are excavated or discovered on federal lands or tribal lands after passage of the act to lineal descendants or culturally affiliated Native American groups; establishes criminal penalties for trafficking in remains or objects obtained in violation of the act; provides that federal agencies and museums that receive federal funding shall inventory Native American human remains and associated funerary objects in their possession or control and identify their cultural and geographical affiliations within five years and prepare summaries of information about Native American unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. This is to provide for the repatriation of such items when lineal descendants or Native American groups request it.

## **ADDITIONAL COMPLIANCE TO BE CARRIED OUT**

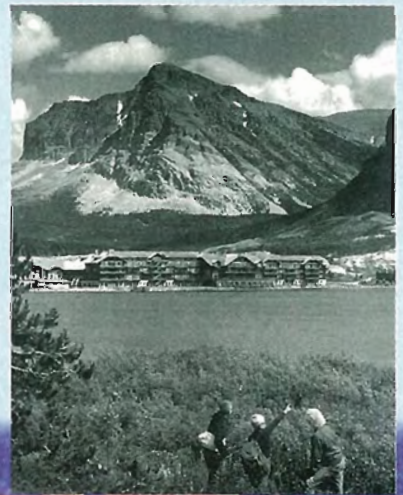
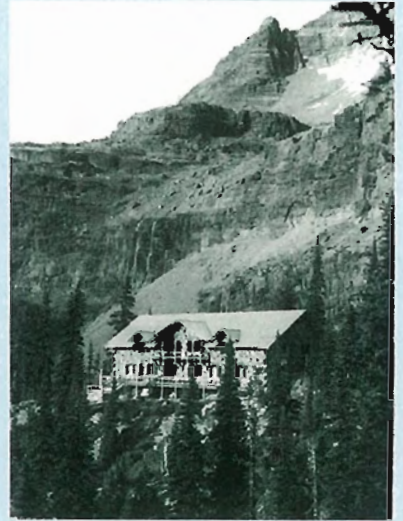
The following additional actions would be taken to ensure compliance with federal and state laws and regulations:

To comply with the Clean Water Act, the necessary permits would be obtained and consultation conducted for each action proposed in the *General Management Plan*. This would include a 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for any construction below the high water line of lakes and streams in the park. This would also include a permit from the Montana Office of Water Quality for any construction near lakes and streams, including the modification or placement of culverts.

Permits and/or a 401 certificate would also be obtained from the Montana Office of Water Quality and Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks for actions involving streams and lakes in the park and with the Blackfoot Tribe for Divide Creek.

In situations where it is applicable, a sedimentation and erosion control plan would be submitted to the state of Montana before construction, and a permit authorizing the work would be obtained. The state of Montana would also issue stormwater management approval based on the sedimentation and erosion control plan and construction drawings. Best management practices would be developed and adhered to.





Appendixes, Bibliography, Preparers, Glossary, Index

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## **Appendix A — Legislation and Designations**



## APPENDICES

## A: LEGISLATION

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## LAWS FOR NAT. PARK SERVICE, PARKS, &amp; MONUMENTS

An Act to establish "The Glacier National Park" in the Rocky Mountains south of the international boundary line, in the State of Montana, and for other purposes, approved May 11, 1910 (38 Stat. 354)

Glacier National Park, Mont.  
Lands set aside as.  
Description.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the tract of land in the State of Montana particularly described by metes and bounds as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the international boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada at the middle of the Flathead River; thence following southerly along and with the middle of the Flathead River to its confluence with the Middle Fork of the Flathead River; thence following the north bank of said Middle Fork of the Flathead River to where it is crossed by the north boundary of the right of way of the Great Northern Railroad; thence following the said right of way to where it intersects the west boundary of the Blackfoot Indian Reservation; thence northerly along said west boundary to its intersection with the international boundary; thence along said international boundary to the place of beginning, is hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or disposal under the laws of the United States, and dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasure ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the United States under the name of "The Glacier National Park;" and all persons who shall locate or settle upon or occupy the same, or any part thereof, except as hereinafter provided, shall be considered trespassers and removed therefrom: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall affect any valid existing claim, location, or entry under the land laws of the United States or the rights of any such claimant, locator, or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of his land: *Provided further*, That rights of way through the valleys of the North and Middle forks of the Flathead River for steam or electric railways may be acquired within said Glacier National Park under filings or proceedings heretofore or hereafter made or instituted under the laws applicable to the acquisition of such rights over or upon the unappropriated public domain of the United States, and that the United States Reclamation Service may enter upon and utilize for flowage or other purposes any area within said park which may be necessary for the development and maintenance of a Government reclamation project: *And provided further*, That no lands within the limits of said park hereby created belonging to or claimed by any railroad or other corporation now having or claiming the right of indemnity selection by virtue of any law or contract whatsoever shall be used as a basis for indemnity selection in any State or Territory whatsoever for any loss sustained by reason of the creation of said park. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 161.)

Removal of trespassers.  
*Proviso.*  
Valid rights not affected.  
Rights of way for railways.  
(Repealed by 46 Stat. 1048. See p. 161.)

No indemnity selections allowed corporations.

Regulations for protection, etc.

Sec. 2. That said park shall be under the executive control of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it

## LEGISLATION RELATING TO NATIONAL PARKS

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shall be, as soon as practicable, to make and publish such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the laws of the United States as he may deem necessary or proper for the care, protection, management, and improvement of the same, which regulations shall provide for the preservation of the park in a state of nature so far as is consistent with the purposes of this act, and for the care and protection of the fish and game within the boundaries thereof. Said Secretary may, in his discretion, execute leases for hotels, etc. (This act so far as it relates to use of Glacier National Park land for summer homes and cottages repealed by 48 Stat. 1043, sec. 3. See p. 161.)

Leases for hotels, etc. (This act so far as it relates to use of Glacier National Park land for summer homes and cottages repealed by 48 Stat. 1043, sec. 3. See p. 161.)

after authorize to erect summer homes or cottages; he may also sell and permit the removal of such matured or dead or down timber as he may deem necessary or advisable for the protection or improvement of the park. Removal of dead, etc., timber.

(U.S.C., title 16, sec. 162.)

## LEGISLATION RELATING TO NATIONAL PARKS

151

Excerpts from "An Act To provide for uniform administration of the national parks by the United States Department of the Interior, and for other purposes," approved January 26, 1931 (46 Stat. 1043)

SEC. 3. No permit, license, lease, or other authorization for the use of land within the Glacier National Park, Montana, \* \* \* for the erection and maintenance of summer homes or cottages shall be granted or made: *Provided, however,* That the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, renew any permit, license, lease, or other authorization for such purpose heretofore granted or made. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 162a.)

SEC. 5. The acquisition of rights of way through the valleys of the north and middle forks of the Flathead River for steam or electric railways in the Glacier National Park, Montana, under filings or proceedings under the laws applicable to the acquisition of such rights over or upon the unappropriated public domain of the United States is prohibited. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 161.)

Glacier National Park, Montana. Permits for summer homes, etc., prohibited. (Repeals 36 Stat. 354, sec. 2, insofar as it relates to summer homes. See p. 188.)  
Proviso. Renewal of present leases, etc.  
Certain valleys of Flathead River, Glacier, Mont. (Repeals 36 Stat. 354, U.S.C., title 16, sec. 161, insofar as it relates to steam or electric railway rights of way. See p. 188.)

An Act For establishment of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park, approved May 2, 1932 (47 Stat. 145)

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That for the purpose of permanently commemorating the long-existing relationship of peace and good will existing between the people and Governments of Canada and the United States and upon the enactment by the proper authority of the Canadian Government of a similar provision respecting the Waterton Lakes National Park in the Province of Alberta and upon the proclamation of the President of the United States, who is hereby authorized to issue such a proclamation, the Glacier National Park in the State of Montana shall become a part of an international park to be known as the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 161a.)

Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. Establishment of. Concurrent action by Canada.

Proclamation to issue.

Glacier National Park to become a part.

SEC. 2. For purposes of administration, promotion, development, and support by appropriations that part of the said Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park within the territory of the United States shall be designated as the Glacier National Park. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 161b.)

Designation of portion within the United States.

# 5. Glacier National Park

	Page
Glacier National Park to be a part of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park: Proclamation (No. 2003) of June 30, 1932.....	27

## WATERTON-GLACIER INTERNATIONAL PEACE PARK

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

### A PROCLAMATION

[No. 2003—June 30, 1932—47 Stat. 2519]

WHEREAS it being desired to commemorate permanently the long-existing relationship of peace and good will existing between the people and Governments of the United States and Canada; and

WHEREAS this desire was crystallized into law by an act of the Congress of the United States on May 2, 1932 (Public No. 116, 72d Cong., 1st sess.), said act being entitled "AN ACT For establishment of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park"; and

WHEREAS, as provided by section 1 of the aforementioned act, a similar provision respecting the Waterton Lakes National Park, in the Province of Alberta, has been enacted into law by Royal assent of the Canadian Government on May 26, 1932;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by section 1 of the act of Congress entitled "An Act For establishment of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park," approved May 2, 1932 (Public No. 116, 72d Cong., 1st sess.), do proclaim that the Glacier National Park in the State of Montana shall be, and is hereby, made part of an international park to be known as the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park.

For purposes of administration, promotion, development, and support by appropriations, that part of said Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park within the territory of the United States shall be designated as the Glacier National Park, to be supervised, managed, and controlled by the Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as provided in the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat., 535-536).

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two, and of the Independence [SEAL] of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-sixth.

HERBERT HOOVER.

By the President:

HENRY L. STIMSON,  
Secretary of State.

United Nations Educational, Scientific  
and Cultural Organization



Programme on Man and the Biosphere

By decision of the Bureau of the International  
Co-ordinating Council of the Programme on Man  
and the Biosphere, duly authorized  
to that effect by the Council

*Glacier National Park*

is recognized as part  
of the international network of Biosphere Reserves.  
This network of protected samples of  
the world's major ecosystem types  
is devoted to conservation  
of nature and scientific research  
in the service of man.  
It provides a standard against which can be measured  
the effects of man's impact  
on his environment.

A.A.A. Amw

Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow

Date: 17 January 1977

Director-General  
of Unesco



## COPIE POUR INFORMATION



fifty years

US Observer Mission  
American Embassy  
2 Avenue Gabriel  
75382 Paris Cedex 08

Reference WHC/74/533.2/MR/HE

8 January 1996

**Subject: Waterton Glacier International Peace Park  
(Canada/United States of America) (354rev.)**

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to inform you that the World Heritage Committee at its nineteenth session held in Berlin (Germany) from 4 to 9 December 1995 inscribed the nominated property on the World Heritage List under criteria (ii) and (iii). The site has a distinctive climate, physiographic setting, mountain/prairie interface and tri-ocean hydrographical divide as well as its scenic values and the cultural importance of its International Peace Park designation.

The Committee recommended that the State Party should consider creating a single "Biosphere Reserve" from the three Biosphere Reserves already existing in the area. It furthermore recommended that the World Heritage site be eventually expanded with the cooperation of the Government of British Colombia to include the adjacent protected area in the Akamina/Kishinena. It was further agreed that the World Heritage site should be known as Waterton Glacier International Peace Park.

It is recommended to organize on the occasion of the inscription of the site on the World Heritage List, preferably jointly with the Canadian Authorities, a World Heritage dedication ceremony. You may wish to invite the World Heritage Centre to present at this occasion the World Heritage certificate. Such an event normally tends to be well covered by the media and would thus help to promote World Heritage.

Your correspondent

7, place de Fontenoy  
75352 Paris 07 SP France  
Tel + (33.1) 45 68 10 00  
Fax + (33.1) 45 67 16 90

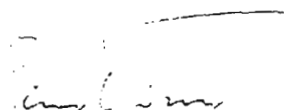
.../2  
Canada/United States of America

8 January 1996

I would like to take the opportunity to thank you for your help in implementing the World Heritage Convention.

Please accept my best wishes for 1996.

Yours sincerely,



Bernd von Droste  
Director  
UNESCO World Heritage Centre

cc. Permanent Delegation of Canada  
Ms. Cantin  
Ms. Cleary  
IUCN  
SC/ECO  
Superintendent Glacier National Park

Selected Portions of the Reporter's Statement of the Case and the Opinion of the Court in the Judge's Decision *Blackfeet et al. Nations v. United States*

**Reporter's Statement of the Case**

United States all their right, title, and interest in and to the lands embraced within the reservation, except as to three certain described tracts of land (art. 2), which, under the terms of the agreement (art. 1), were set up as separate reservations, one for the Indians then attached to and receiving rations at the Fort Peck Agency, one for the Indians then attached to and receiving rations at the Fort Belknap Agency, and one for the Indians then attached to and receiving rations at the Blackfeet Agency.

By article 3 of the agreement the United States, in consideration of the cession, agreed to advance and expend annually for a period of ten years following the ratification of the agreement, for the Fort Peck Indians, \$165,000; for the Fort Belknap Indians, \$115,000; and for the Blackfeet Agency Indians, \$150,000; or a total consideration of \$4,300,000. The obligations of the United States in this respect were fully complied with.

The area of the lands ceded to the United States under this agreement was approximately 17,500,000 acres.

XVI. Under the terms of an agreement concluded with the Indians of the Blackfeet Reservation on September 28, 1895, ratified by an act of Congress approved June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. 321, 353), the said Indians ceded to the United States all of their reservation west of a certain line, reserving the right to go upon the ceded lands "so long as the same shall remain public lands of the United States" to cut and remove wood and timber therefrom for agency and school purposes and for their personal use for houses, fences, and all other domestic purposes, and to hunt upon said ceded lands and fish in the streams thereof "so long as the same shall remain public lands of the United States." In consideration of the cession, the United States agreed to expend in the manner and for the purposes stipulated the total sum of \$1,500,000.

By an act of Congress approved May 11, 1910 (36 Stat. 354), the said tract in question was withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or disposal under the laws of the United States and dedicated and set apart as a public park under the name of "the Glacier National Park."

*Reporter's Statement of the Case*

Under the terms of the act, control of the tract was placed under the Secretary of the Interior, and the duty was placed upon him to make and publish such rules and regulations as he might deem necessary for the proper care and management of the park, for its preservation in a state of nature, and for the care and protection of the fish and game within its boundaries.

Prior to the act of May 11, 1910, the Indians of the Blackfeet Reservation did not exercise to any appreciable extent the rights reserved in the aforesaid agreement of September 26, 1895, to hunt and fish in and remove timber from the land ceded in the agreement, and such rights were authoritatively terminated by the limitations of the act of May 11, 1910.

XVII. During the period from 1856 to June 30, 1927, the United States, in addition to the appropriations and disbursements therefrom made in satisfaction of treaty or other obligations, expended on behalf and for the benefit of the Blackfeet, Blood, Piegan, and Gros Ventre Tribes of Indians out of gratuity appropriations, the total sum of \$5,508,409.31.

Of the aforesaid amount \$4,032,155.51 was expended for the benefit of the Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan Tribes, and \$1,476,253.70 was expended for the benefit of the Gros Ventre Tribe.

During the same period the United States, in addition to the appropriations and disbursements therefrom made in satisfaction of treaty or other obligations, expended on behalf and for the benefit of the Nez Perce Tribe the sum of \$1,823,421.86.

Out of the gratuity disbursements made for the benefit of the Blackfeet, Blood, Piegan, and Gros Ventre Tribes, \$1,299,465.50 was expended for the purpose of education, \$940,252.23 being for the benefit of the Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan Tribes, and \$359,213.27 for the benefit of the Gros Ventre Tribe. By far the larger part of the aforesaid expenditures was made for the support and maintenance of agency schools located on the various reservations then occupied by plaintiffs.

XVIII. The average proportion in population of the plaintiffs, the Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan Tribes residing upon

*Opinion of the Court*

United States without the consent or agreement of the tribes, and for which they have not been compensated, amounting to \$24,312,753.09.

3. Claim of plaintiffs, the Blackfeet, Blood, Piegan, and Gros Ventre Tribes, for the value of 2,092,420 acres of land alleged to have been taken by the defendant in virtue of the Executive order of August 19, 1874, and for which plaintiffs have not been compensated, amounting to \$2,615,325.00.

4. Claim of plaintiffs, the Blackfeet Tribes, based on the acts of the defendant, under the act of Congress of May 11, 1910 (36 Stat. 354), in taking from them and depriving them of the right to cut and remove wood for agency and school purposes, and for their personal use for houses, fences, and all other domestic purposes, and to hunt and fish thereon, a tract of land constituting a part of Glacier National Park, which rights had been reserved by the plaintiffs in an agreement with the defendant ratified by the act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. 321), \$250,000.

The total recovery sought in the petition on the four claims aggregates \$71,338,278.09. This demand is considerably increased in plaintiffs' requested findings of fact.

1. The Blackfoot Nation of Indians constituted a confederated tribe made up of Blackfeet, Blood, Piegan, and Gros Ventre Indians. Prior to 1855 they were "a wild, warlike, nomadic people, depending upon the buffalo for practically every want of their primitive existence", and this particular source of living was at the time not only sufficient but more than abundant. In the territory over which they roamed and hunted, i. e., the plains of the Muscle Shell, the Judith, the Missouri, the Milk and the Saskatchewan Rivers in the Rocky Mountain country, not only were buffalo in large numbers to be found, but additional small game, as well as deer, antelope, mountain sheep, and a variety of fur-bearing animals abounded in vast numbers—an area amply suited to their habits and purposes.

2. The early habitat of the Nez Perce Tribe was in what is now western Idaho, northeastern Oregon, and southeastern Washington. Unlike the Blackfeet, who relied principally upon the buffalo for living, this tribe subsisted upon salmon,

## **Appendix B — Visitation Statistics and Projects**

## GLACIER NATIONAL PARK: COMPARATIVE VISITATION FIGURES 1911-1949

YEAR	VISITORS	% CHNG	COMMENTS
1911	4,000		First year as a national park
1912	6,257	56.43	
1913	12,138	93.99	
1914	12,168	0.25	
1915	13,465	10.66	
1916	12839	-4.65	Two Medicine Fire
1917	15,050	17.22	
1918	9,086	-39.63	WW-I in progress
1919	18,956	108.63	
1920	22,449	18.43	
1921	19,736	-12.09	
1922	23,935	21.28	
1923	33,988	42.00	
1924	33,972	-0.05	
1925	40,062	17.93	
1926	36,901	-7.89	North Fork Fire
1927	41,745	13.13	Work started on the Going-to-the-Sun Road
1928	53,454	28.05	
1929	70,742	32.34	Apgar Village lost to forest fire
1930	73,783	4.30	
1931	59,846	-18.89	
1932	53,202	-11.10	
1933	76,615	44.01	Going-to-the-Sun Road completed and opened to traffic
1934	116,965	52.67	
1935	143,240	22.46	
1936	210,072	46.66	
1937	194,522	-7.40	
1938	153,528	-21.07	Change in visitor counting methods
1939	170,073	10.78	
1940	177,307	4.25	
1941	179,082	1.00	
1942	63,080	-64.78	WW-II in progress
1943	23,496	-62.75	WW-II in progress
1944	36,192	54.03	WW-II in progress
1945	67,179	85.62	WW-II in progress
1946	201,145	199.42	WW-II over
1947	324,396	61.27	
1948	281,562	-13.20	
1949	478,839	70.07	



**GLACIER NATIONAL PARK: COMPARATIVE VISITATION FIGURES 1949-1987**

YEAR	VISITORS	% CHNG	COMMENTS
1949	478,839		
1950	485,950	1.49	
1951	500,125	2.92	
1952	630,949	26.16	
1953	633,480	0.40	
1954	608,230	-3.99	
1955	674,004	10.81	
1956	718,938	6.67	
1957	759,161	5.59	
1958	706,841	-6.89	
1959	722,338	2.19	
1960	724,538	0.30	
1961	739,982	2.13	
1962	966,100	30.56	
1963	811,214	-16.03	
1964	642,100	-20.85	Major, disastrous flooding:early June
1965	847,104	31.93	
1966	907,839	7.17	
1967	884,049	-2.62	
1968	964,493	9.10	
1969	1,051,165	8.99	
1970	1,241,603	18.12	
1971	1,303,073	4.95	
1972	1,392,145	6.84	
1973	1,398,958	0.49	
1974	1,406,643	0.55	
1975	1,571,393	11.71	
1976	1,662,678	5.81	
1977	1,656,212	-0.39	
1978	1,601,131	-3.33	
1979	1,446,236	-9.67	
1980	1,475,538	2.03	
1981	1,786,843	21.10	
1982	1,666,431	-6.74	
1983	2,204,131	32.27	
1984	1,946,783	-11.68	
1985	1,580,620	-18.81	
1986	1,579,191	-0.09	
1987	1,660,737	5.16	

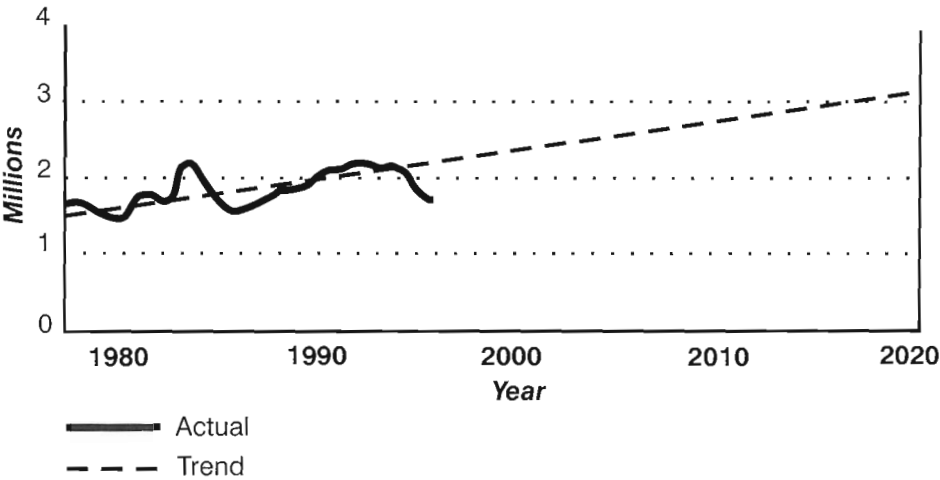
**GLACIER NATIONAL PARK: COMPARATIVE VISITATION FIGURES 1987-2025**

YEAR	VISITORS	% CHNG	COMMENTS
1987	1,660,737		Longest open season for the Going-to-the-Sun Road
1988	1,817,733	9.45	
1989	1,821,523	0.21	Severe windstorm January 1...much damage Parkwide
1990	1,987,000	9.08	Shortest open season for the Going-to-the-Sun Road
1991	2,096,966	5.53	Avalanche damage to Going-to-the-Sun Road :Haystack Creek
1992	2,199,767	4.90	3rd Mon of Oct to be yearly close of Going-to-the-Sun Road
1993	2,141,704	-2.64	
1994	2,152,989	0.53	
1995	1,839,518	-14.56	Early June flooding:road loss/damage
1996	1,720,805	-6.45	Heavy snow/cool spring caused late Going-to-the-Sun Road opening.
1997	1,708,877	-0.69	
1998	1,830,944	7.14	
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### What are our projections for visitor use?

Glacier's future visitation has been forecast based on data from the past 20 years. Although visitation has fluctuated over the past, it is likely that the number of park visitors will reach 3 million by the year 2020. Since 1977, Glacier's annual visitation has grown from about 1.6 million to 2.2 million. This is an increase of 37 percent. In the same period, visitation to National Parks increased approximately 28 percent. The United States population grew only about 21 percent over this same time.

### Projected Annual Recreation Visits



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## **Appendix C — Money Generation Model**

## THE MONEY GENERATION MODEL

### CRITICAL LEARNING INFORMATION POINTS

(PREPARED FOR THE PUBLIC/PRIVATE VENTURES TRAINING, U.S. FOREST SERVICE, FEB 4, 1987, DENVER, CO.)

**WHAT?** People have, do and will pay to be in your forest. This is how you convert going to and being in a forest to money. That money is one measure of what the forest is worth. For people who don't otherwise know what a forest is about, that means a lot. The forest-to-money equation is important to have for many forest to community discussions.

**DO IT!** There are 7 steps to calculate the MGM. Look up recreation visit days per year for your area. Look up \$/day for your state in Appendix A of your MGM Manual. Define what area encompasses the local community and estimate the % of visitation which is NON-local (local people are not included as contributors to their own commonwealth). The first 3 steps multiply these out:

$$1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \\ \text{Recreation Visitor Days} \times \text{\$/day} \times \% \text{NON-Local} = \text{DIRECT SPENDING}$$

Economic impacts involve more than DIRECT SPENDING, mainly INDIRECT SPENDING. That includes the benefits derived from the primary trader (e.g. motel operator or bait shop owner) who pays for wholesale goods, salaries of employees, property taxes, mortgage interest, etc. All this spending also creates jobs. Appendix B of your MGM manual gives the INDIRECT SPENDING ratio and give the job rate per million spent. The next steps involve multiplying to get TOTAL SPENDING.

$$4 \quad 5 \\ \text{DIRECT SPENDING} \times \text{INDIRECT SPENDING RATIO} = \text{TOTAL SPENDING}$$

Now divide TOTAL SPENDING by 1,000,000 and multiply by the JOB RATE.

$$6 \quad 7 \\ \text{TOTAL SPENDING} / 1,000,000 \times \text{JOB RATE} = \text{JOBS}$$

**REALITY CHECK.** Go collect your recreation visit statistics. Divide them into the DIRECT SPENDING figure to get an idea of the cost per person for a day in the forest. Sound right?

**CAVEATS.** The MGM is a hasty economic impact estimator not a substitute for the work of a professional economist. There is much more to such analysis than what is covered here...both as economic benefits and liabilities. The final answer may be the same but you can't tell if you don't do the work and pay the price. See other Hornback publications for full disclosure.

**WHAT ME?** Compute the MGM for your forest. What have you got to loose? It has been calculated for every NPS area and been in use for over 15 years. Pick a park near you and see what it adds up to. If you are RISK ADVERSE, calculate the MGM and conduct a visitor survey to verify the figures and make them more complete or hire an economist to make the MGM more complete.

**WHO IS THIS GUY ANYWAY?** Before retiring with 27 years of government service, Dr. Hornback was Chief, Socio-Economic Studies for the National Park Service. He now fiddles away his time working for the International Union of Conservation Nations, teaching, consulting and dreaming in wood working projects for next winter.

THE MGM IS MAINTAINED AND REVISED ANNUALLY

---

**Glacier NP - 1996 - Money Generation Model**


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10-Feb-99

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<u>National Park Unit:</u>	GLACIER
<u>Category:</u>	NP
<u>State:</u>	MT
<u>Location:</u>	R
<u>Field Office:</u>	IM
<u>Cluster:</u>	RM
<u>%NLNonLocal:</u>	0.83
<u>1996 RVDs:</u>	1,197,930
<u>Spent per day:</u>	\$72.50
<u>Direct Spending:</u>	\$72,085,438
<u>Indirect and Induced Multiplier:</u>	2
<u>Total Spending:</u>	\$144,170,876
<u>Sales Tax:</u>	0
<u>Tax Revenue:</u>	\$0.00
<u>Taxable Income Ratio (Profits/Salaries):</u>	0.3
<u>Combined State/Local Tax Rate:</u>	0.11
<u>Income Tax:</u>	\$4,757,638.89
<u>Total Tax:</u>	\$4,757,638.89
<u>Job Rate:</u>	15.00
<u>Jobs:</u>	2,163
<u>1996 Recreation Visits:</u>	304,374
<u>Expenditures/Visit:</u>	\$236.83

IT CALCULATES SALES, TAX REVENUE, AND JOBS. IT'S FAST, IT'S EASY, IT'S SIMPLE,  
BUT:

**-CAUTION-**

The Money Generation Model is a beginners estimate, a raw, rudimentary, benchmark, provisional, first-cut, approximation of the relationship of the park to the community. It is the first and lowest rung on a ladder of greater detail, completeness, precision, sophistication, and professional refinement that is found on higher rungs where there are other economic models that are designed for and better suited to economic decision-making and policy formulation activity. The user is cautioned that other economic models exist and may be more appropriate in situations where risk is involved.

**WATCH OUT!**

The MGM is only designed to illustrate the role of individual parks relative to their surrounding communities. The MGM is designed to under-estimate the probable economic conditions and, therefore, gives a conservative estimate. MGMS for collections of parks have been added up regionally, at the state level, and nationally. The picture of economic reality from such groups of parks becomes more distorted as it is added and, at some point, is no longer predictably conservative. Instead, the sum of MGM figures for groups of parks may be very much higher or very much lower than what may be the case.

**BE CAREFUL**

The MGM does not tell the whole story of economic impacts associated with parks. The MGM does not take into account seven important characteristics:

- adjustments in real estate values,
- displacement of land use,
- modification of cultural and recreational opportunities,
- transformation of the business environment,
- shifts in population demographics,
- conversion of demands on infrastructure (community services as well as water treatment and road systems),
- and alteration of associated community lifestyles.

**GET HELP**

Because the MGM is simple, it has been uniformly applied to all parks for several years. It has withstood the tests of time and diverse economic circumstances. Several offices of the agency have experience with the MGM. You can get help directly from the SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES DIVISION, at (303) 969-6977.

**YOU CAN'T AFFORD NOT TO HAVE AN MGM**

**OVERVIEW:**

There are three kinds of impacts calculated for each of three areas of activity. They are additive. Most users start with section I.

ACTIVITIES IMPACT	Tourism Expenditures	Government Expenditures	Other, Non-local Expenditures
Retail Sales	I.A.	II.A.	III.A.
Tax Revenues	I.B.	II.B.	III.B.
Jobs	I.C.	II.C.	III.C.



## THE MONEY GENERATION MODEL: INTRODUCTION AND DISCUSSION

The Money Generation Model (MGM) provides a way to estimate economic benefits of parks on gateway communities and adjacent local areas. The model provides for the following:

- . . . First, a calculation of the economic benefits to the local area resulting from expenditures by park visitors who live outside the local area (non-local tourists).
- . . . Second, a calculation of the economic benefits to the local area resulting from park-related Federal Government expenditures, (for example, NPS expenditures for park employee salaries, supplies, services, construction projects, etc.).
- . . . Third, a calculation of the economic benefits to the local area resulting from park-related expenditures by other non-local parties, (for example, State expenditures for park access roads; or capital expenditures to build concessioner facilities, such as a new marina).

In other words, the Money Generation Model estimates the economic benefits to the local economy resulting from monies that come into the local economy from outside sources.

In applying the Money Generation Model, the following three types of economic benefits are considered: SALES BENEFITS; TAX REVENUE BENEFITS; AND JOB BENEFITS.

SALES BENEFITS consist of income to local area businesses or individuals for goods and services that these businesses or individuals provide as a result of expenditures by non-local park visitors, Federal Government expenditures, and park-related expenditures by other non-local parties such as State governments, concessioner capital expenditures, etc.

TAX BENEFITS consist of increases in local area tax revenues that result from expenditures by non-local park visitors, Federal Government expenditures, and park-related expenditures by other non-local parties.

JOB BENEFITS consist of the new jobs that are created in the local area as a result of expenditures by non-local park visitors, Federal Government expenditures, and park-related expenditures by other non-local parties.

The material that follows provides a step-by-step procedure for calculating the economic benefits of parks on the local economy. Section I deals with the economic benefits resulting from expenditures by non-local park visitors.

Section II deals with the economic benefits to the local area resulting from park-related Federal Government expenditures.

Section III deals with the economic benefits to the local area resulting from park-related expenditures by other non-local parties such as State governments or outside developers.

A set of Standardized Worksheets is attached at the end of the report to facilitate carrying out the economic benefit calculations. Two examples showing completed sets of worksheets also are included, one set for a rural area national park in the Rocky Mountain Region, and one set for an urban area national historic site in the Midwest Region.

Finally, it is noted that, in most cases, year-to-year expenditures by park visitors will be considerably greater than park-related expenditures by the Federal Government or by other outside parties. Therefore, a preliminary estimate of the economic benefit of the park in the local area economy frequently

may be calculated by considering only monies spent by non-local tourists, and by ignoring, at least initially, monies spent in the local area by the Federal Government, or by other outside interests. Such a preliminary estimate will involve only SECTION I: THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF PARK TOURISM, and WORKSHEET #1: ECONOMIC BENEFITS RESULTING FROM PARK VISITOR EXPENDITURES. The economic contributions to the local area economy that are attributable to expenditures by the Federal Government or to expenditures by other outside parties can be calculated later utilizing the step-by-step procedures outlined in SECTIONS II and III respectively.

As you proceed to apply the Money Generation Model, two points are noted: First, the MGM is applicable to local areas near the park. The MGM cannot be used for large areas such as Statewide areas without considering very carefully additional factors such as travel time and enroute expenditures.

Secondly, as you use the Money Generation Model, you will be asked to make assumptions about certain economic functions such as tax rates or levels of indirect sales, which will be explained later. If you are uncertain as to what number to select, or if you feel that the average number suggested in the step-by-step calculation process may not be applicable for your park, you may find it helpful to choose reasonably high and low values, and then calculate a range for the variable in question.

## Appendix D — Funding Rehabilitation

The National Park Service examined a variety of methods for funding the rehabilitation of historic overnight accommodations in the park. Although congressional appropriations are preferred, the National Park Service would continue to explore options; however, the ultimate solution is likely to be a combination of methods. The cost estimates vary depending on the method of funding and exactly what would be required for the approach to be economically feasible. One possibility is a phased redevelopment schedule with life safety and structural rehabilitation first, with less immediate needs to follow. Some phases would be necessary to support visitor services before facilities are addressed.

**Private Investment.** Funding would be from the private investment of capital by a concessioner. At present the concessioner invests 6 percent of the company's annual gross receipts in capital improvements and another 6 percent in recurring maintenance. The capital improvement expenditures are in lieu of paying fees to the General Treasury, are expended only on NPS-approved projects, and do not result in the concessioner's ownership of these improvements. These amounts are not sufficient to complete the necessary rehabilitation work. For the park to depend on private funding sources to raise the required capital (such as a concessioner funding the rehabilitation), there needs to be sufficient return on the investment to induce investors to put their money toward this venture or allow the concessioner a reasonable opportunity to make a profit. As discussed under funding methods "Considered but Rejected" this method would depend on revenue from additionally developed hotel rooms in the park, extending the seasons, and pricing accommodations beyond the reach of most park visitors. The current concessioner has said it would require a contract term of 30 years. The president signed a federal law on November 13, 1998, that limits term of contracts to no more than 20 years. For the basis for the rejection of this method see "Considered but Rejected." Private funding of the rehabilitation would still be considered if a way can be found to use it without these unacceptable effects.

Another method might be a real estate investment trust in which capital for improvements would be raised by selling stock shares in the trust to the public. Intrinsic to this method is providing for an adequate return on the investment of the capital. The return would have to be sufficient to persuade a concessioner or other investors to fund the renovations. If revenue sources could be located to

guarantee this return without having to raise rates, increase the number of rooms in the park, change ownership of the facilities, increase the term of a contract beyond what is allowed by law, or extend the lodging season, private investment would be an acceptable source of money for the rehabilitation. Some types of private investment were rejected. These are discussed in the chapter on “Alternatives, Ideas, and Strategies Considered but Rejected,” under “Funding Strategies for Rehabilitating Historic Hotels and Visitor Services.”

**Public Investment.** This method would be funded from tax dollars, (congressional appropriations from the federal budget). It would not require a return on the investment. The National Park Service would purchase the concessioner’s compensable interest in the facilities (possessory interest), pay for the initial rehabilitation and upgrades, and hire (through a management contract) a concessioner to manage the operations and visitor services. Annual maintenance and future capital improvements would be paid for by franchise fees from the concessioner contracted to operate the services. This method would require no return on the \$80+ million investment for the rehabilitation, eliminating the need to significantly increase rates, change the kinds of service, or add more lodging to the park to raise revenue. Rates would continue to be regulated and based on comparison with other similar operations, as current law requires. Obtaining a congressional appropriation for \$80 million would require strong public support. The National Park Service recognizes that this would be difficult.

Options for sources of public money would include federal or state tax credits for rehabilitation of historic structures. An additional method of public investment would be a private investor (such as a concessioner) obtaining federal (and possibly state) tax credits for that portion of the work that relates to rehabilitation of the historic structures. Under current federal tax law, such an investor could be eligible for a one-time 20 percent tax credit on rehabilitation work on a historic structure. Although not all of the proposed investment would qualify, this could be an incentive that would reduce the amount of return on investment that would be needed for a private investor.

**Public Investment / Private Investment Combination.** This method would mingle the options listed under 1 and 2 for each property or would use different methods for different properties. In addition there may be other methods that may be used to supplement the revenue stream necessary to make a private/public investment option work.

**Entrance Fees** — A portion of current entrance fees or an increase in entrance fees could be used to raise money to rehabilitate historic structures. Under existing laws and regulations, a portion of the park entrance fees may be expended on visitor services or the maintenance backlog. Entrance fees are set by law. Congressional legislation would be required to authorize increases. Although a small portion of these fees may be available, the funding source is unreliable. Visitation changes, laws are subject to change, national programs that dictate where the fees may be expended can change, and changes in base park operating budgets may necessitate allocation of those funds to maintain park programs.

**Bond Issuance** — Public or private issuance of a bond could be an additional source of funds. Ownership of facilities by the federal government and (in some cases) the concessioner could create legal complications that prohibit issuance of bonds. Bonds depend on cash flow to service the debt. Acceptable methods to create this cash flow would have to be explored.

# Appendix E — Cost Estimates

The following are 1998-1999 class C gross construction estimates. The estimates include project planning, construction supervision, and contingencies. They were prepared by the Cost Estimating Branch, Denver Service Center, National Park Service.

## VISITOR USE ON THE GOING-TO-THE-SUN ROAD

- Alternative A1: to be determined by comprehensive use plan for the  
Going-to-the-Sun Road
- Alternative A: \$12,300,000 (does not include shuttle system)
- Alternative B: \$13,000,000
- Alternative C: Status Quo

## PRESERVATION OF GOING-TO-THE-SUN ROAD

- |                           |                               |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Alternative A1:           | \$70,000,000 – \$210,000,000  |
| Alternative A: 4-6 years  | \$70,000,000 – \$85,000,000   |
| Alternative B: 10± years  | \$90,000,000 – \$110,000,000  |
| Alternative C: Status Quo | \$195,000,000 – \$210,000,000 |

## PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC HOTELS AND VISITOR SERVICES

[NOTE: The costs given in the “Preservation of Historic Hotels and Visitor Services” chapter are generally lower because they were taken from rehabilitation studies prepared at different times in the past.]

### Alternative A – Rehabilitate 5 major hotels — \$100,000,000-\$135,000,000

- |                        |                              |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Lake McDonald Lodge    | \$34,600,000 to \$47,300,000 |
| Many Glacier Hotel     | \$52,500,000 to \$63,100,000 |
| Swiftcurrent Motor Inn | \$4,500,000 to \$10,400,000  |
| Rising Sun Motor Inn   | \$7,500,000 to \$13,100,000  |
| Two Medicine Chalet    | \$900,000 to \$1,100,000     |



**Alternative B – Status Quo — \$600,000 per year****WINTER USE**

Alternative A – Status Quo with additional plowing — No construction costs

Alternative B – Open Lake McDonald Lodge, Village Inn, and campstore for winter use — \$6,200,000

Alternative C – Status Quo – No construction costs

**DIVIDE CREEK FLOOD HAZARD**

Alternative A – Relocate housing, maintenance, and administrative facilities — \$10,000,000

Alternative B – Channelize Divide Creek — \$3,000,000 TO \$6,000,000

Alternative C – Status Quo — No construction costs

**WEST SIDE DISCOVERY CENTER**

Alternative A - Locate in park — \$15,000,000

Alternative B - Locate outside park — \$18,000,000

Alternative C - Status Quo, Continue to Use Apgar contact station — No construction costs

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## Appendix F — Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are ideas about park resources that are so important that every visitor should have an opportunity to understand them. They are critical to the visitor's understanding of the park's significance. These interpretive themes are used to provide guidance and direction to the park's interpretive and educational programs.

- I. Past and present geological processes create the dramatic scenery readily visible at Glacier National Park.
- II. Glacier National Park offers a primitive wilderness experience complete with the risks and rewards of encountering nature on its own terms.
- III. Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park is the world's first international peace park. It commemorates lasting peace between Canada and the United States and sets an example for other nations of the world in managing resources across boundaries.
- IV. American Indians, especially the Blackfeet and Salish-Kootenai tribes, continue to have productive relationships with Glacier National Park.
- V. Glacier National Park is the core of a largely intact ecosystem called "Crown of the Continent," and it contains one of the few triple divides in the world (from the park, water flows to the Atlantic, Pacific, and Arctic Oceans).
  - A. A vital contribution that Glacier makes to the ecosystem is as a corridor through which plants and animals can move physically and genetically.
  - B. The health and sustainability of this ecosystem ultimately depends on the cooperation and commitment of us all.

- VI. The historic objects, structures, roads, and trails of Glacier National Park represent the high value that has been placed on experiencing this park and are products of westward expansion and the movement to establish a system of national parks that predominated during the 19th and 20th centuries.
- VII. Glacier's landforms, geographic location, and climate create conditions that support exceptional biological diversity.
  - A. Glacier is a melting pot of terrestrial ecosystems: Arctic, Pacific northwest, boreal, prairie, and Rocky Mountain plants are all found in the park.
  - B. Glacier is one of the few areas in the world where all native predators and most of their prey survive in the wild.

## Appendix G — GMP Staffing Plan

POSITION TITLE	FTE	COSTS (salary and benefits)
<b>New West Side Discovery Center</b>		
Archivist	1.0	\$55,000
Park ranger naturalist	1.0	55,000
Visitor use assistant	4.0	121,000
Custodial worker	1.0	32,000
<b>Going to the Sun Road Preservation</b>		
Landscape architect	1.0	66,000
Mason leader	1.0	46,000
Mason	2.0	60,000
Equipment operator	1.0	42,000
<b>Positions needed to fully implement the <i>General Management Plan</i> but not tied to a specific alternative:</b>		
Historical architect	1.0	67,000
Natural resource interpreter	1.0	55,000
Environmental education specialist	3.0	137,000
Biological science technician	4.0	148,000
Conservation biologist	1.0	66,000
Maintenance mechanic	2.0	75,000
Equipment operator	2.0	84,000
Resource management specialist	1.0	66,000
Clerical support	2.0	50,000

## Appendix H — Sources of Information Consulted Regarding Road Reconstruction

In addition to the literature about various subjects cited throughout the text and listed in the bibliography of this document, the Glacier National Park planning team consulted the following sources in developing the alternatives for the reconstruction of the Going-to-the-Sun Road.

1925	"Transmountain Road Plans and Specifications," Bureau of Public Roads (agency that became the Federal Highway Administration)
1983	Nomination of the Going-to-the-Sun Road to the National Register of Historic Places
1984	"Parking at Trail of the Cedars," environmental assessment, National Park Service
1984	Finding of No Significant Impact for Parking at Trail of the Cedars, National Park Service
n.d.	"Road Rehabilitation Planning Study," Glacier National Park and Federal Highway Administration
1984	Visitor Survey for Transportation Plan, TRANSPRO Group, Inc. (prepared under contract for the National Park Service)
April 1985	"Environmental Assessment for Going-to-the-Sun Road Improvements," National Park Service
June 28, 1986	"Historical Survey of Going-to-the-Sun Road Walls," National Park Service
June 28, 1986	"Historical Survey of Cut Slope Instability, Going-to-the-Sun Road," National Park Service

- June 28, 1986 "Construction of Lake McDonald Section, Going-to-the-Sun Road," National Park Service Historic American Engineering Record Report, Going-to-the-Sun Road
- June 1987 "Soils Investigation, Going-to-the-Sun Road," Federal Highway Administration
- Oct. 1987 "Going-to-the-Sun Road Guard Rail Inventory," National Park Service
- April 1989 Draft Transportation Plan / Environmental Assessment, National Park Service
- 1990 An Engineering Feat, brochure, National Park Service
- Feb. 1990 "Biological Assessment for Transportation Plan, Glacier National Park"
- June 15, 1990 Finding of No Significant Impact for Lake McDonald Segment, Going-to-the-Sun Road Improvements, National Park Service
- Sept. 17, 1991 "Stone Sources and Need Survey, Going-to-the-Sun Road," National Park Service
- April 1992 "Going-to-the-Sun Road Guardrail System in Avalanche Zones," Glacier National Park
- July 1992 "Going-to-the-Sun Road: Traffic Characteristics, #1" Peccia and Associates (prepared under contract for the National Park Service)
- Sept. 1992 "Going-to-the-Sun Road: Traffic Characteristics, #2" Peccia and Associates (prepared under contract for the National Park Service)
- Nov. 5, 1992 "Draft Retaining Walls Condition Inventory," Shannon & Wilson, (prepared under contract for the National Park Service)
- Nov. 17, 1992 "Going-to-the-Sun Road Cultural Landscape Inventory," National Park Service
- July 1993 "Roadside Maintenance Guideline," National Park Service
- Nov. 15, 1993 "Traffic Safety Study," Peccia and Associates (prepared under contract for the National Park Service)
- Jan. 26, 1994 "Retaining Wall Inventory, Going-to-the-Sun Road," Alpha Engineering, (prepared under contract for the National Park Service)
- Sept. 9, 1994 "Guardwall Crash Test Results Report," Federal Highway Administration



Oct. 14, 1994	"Summary Report, Retaining Wall 29G," Alpha Engineering, (prepared under contract for the National Park Service)
May 1995	"Going-to-the-Sun Road Wayside Exhibit Plan," Glacier National Park
April 1996	"Environmental Assessment for Parking Facilities, Avalanche," National Park Service
1996	Nomination as National Historic Landmark, Going-to-the-Sun Road, National Park Service
April 1997	"Innovative Contracting Methods," Federal Highway Administration
1997	"People Movers for Glacier National Park," National Park Service
May 28, 1997	"White Paper for Rehabilitation of the Going-to-the-Sun Road," National Park Service
June 4, 1997	"Other Technologies for Road Construction in Alpine," Federal Highway Administration
June 13, 1997	"Feasibility Report: Temporary Bridge Installation," Federal Highway Administration
June 13, 1997	"Prefabrication of Components in Road Construction," Federal Highway Administration
June 15, 1997	Finding of No Significant Impact, Parking Facilities, Avalanche, National Park Service
Sept. 1997	Draft Going-to-the-Sun Road Reconnaissance Study, National Park Service
Dec. 1997	"Vehicle Movement and Traffic Study," Peccia and Associates (prepared under contract for the National Park Service)
Dec. 5, 1997	Finding of No Significant Impact, Parking Facilities, Avalanche, National Park Service
Dec. 23, 1997	"Retaining Wall Inventory Update, Going-to-the-Sun Road," Federal Highway Administration
May 11, 1998	"Revised White Paper for Rehabilitation of the Going-to-the-Sun Road," National Park Service
Sept. 1998	Triple Arches Condition Survey Video, Federal Highway Administration
Nov. 1998	"Road Inventory for Glacier National Park," Federal Highway Administration

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Biosphere Reserve



Waterton-Glacier  
International Peace Park  
World Heritage Site



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.

