



E X E C U T I V E S U M M A R Y

Ice Age Complex

DRAFT GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN | ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

AT CROSS PLAINS

The Wisconsin Ice Age

A mere 20,000 years ago, two-thirds of what is today the state of Wisconsin lay under the grip of colossal ice sheets. The climate warmed and the ice sheets began to melt back, leaving in their wake an impressive landscape of fascinating glacial landforms such as moraines, drumlins, kames, kettles, eskers, outwash plains, meltwater channels, driftless (unglaciated) topography, glacial lake beds and islands, and more. These Wisconsin Ice Age remnants are considered among the world's finest examples of how continental glaciation sculpts our planet.

The Connection: Ice Age National Scientific Reserve, Ice Age National Scenic Trail, and Ice Age Complex at Cross Plains

There is a 1,700-acre area located just west of Madison, Wisconsin, near the village of Cross Plains, that contains an outstanding collection of glacial landforms, including a gorge carved by meltwater and expansive views of both driftless and glaciated terrain. This landscape has been deemed nationally significant under two related, but distinct, federal designations: (1) Ice Age National Scientific Reserve and (2) Ice Age National Scenic Trail. The elements recognized in both designations are parts of the singular concept advanced by Wisconsin citizens in the late 1950s and early 1960s to protect and showcase Wisconsin's heritage from continental glaciation. For simplicity, this plan refers to this area as "the Ice Age Complex at Cross Plains." In addition to National Park Service land, the Ice Age Complex includes public land owned by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Dane County, Wisconsin.



Ice Age National Scientific Reserve

Congress enacted legislation in 1964 that directed the secretary of the interior to cooperate with the governor of Wisconsin in studying and subsequently designating an Ice Age National Scientific Reserve (“Ice Age Reserve”). When the study was completed, nine sites were identified to be protected and managed by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) as units of the Ice Age Reserve (see map to the left). The secretary of the interior published an order in the *Federal Register* on May 29, 1971, that formally brought the Ice Age Reserve into existence. Congress envisioned the Ice Age Reserve as a network of distinct areas, each exhibiting an outstanding example of one type of landscape or landform resulting from continental glaciation.

Ice Age National Scenic Trail

Congress again recognized the national significance of Wisconsin’s glacial landscapes when, on October 3, 1980, it amended the *National Trails System Act* to authorize and establish the Ice Age National Scenic Trail (“Ice Age Trail”) as a component of the national trails system. The Ice Age Trail connects six of the nine units of the Ice Age Reserve (see map to the left). The trail meanders through Wisconsin for approximately 1,200 miles, from Potawatomi State Park in Door County to Interstate State Park in Polk County, generally following the terminal moraine and other glacial landscape features.

Ice Age Complex at Cross Plains — One of the Nine Units of the Ice Age Reserve

When the Cross Plains unit of the Ice Age Reserve was originally delineated in 1968, its boundary was much smaller and only north of Old Sauk Pass. At that time the small Cross Plains unit of the reserve was designated as Cross Plains State Park. Since that time the unit’s boundary has been expanded, the Ice Age Trail’s route in Dane County has been planned, and other state property has been acquired next to the state park boundary for the Ice Age Trail.

The Proposed Alternatives

The *Draft General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement for the Ice Age Complex at Cross Plains* presents five alternatives for future management of the Ice Age Complex. The alternatives are based on the purpose, significance, and special mandates for the Ice Age Complex, and each presents different ways to manage resources and visitor use and improve facilities and infrastructure. The maps on pages 6, 8, 10, and 11 show the boundaries and management areas for the Ice Age Complex under action alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5.



Alternative 1: No-Action, Continuation of Current Management

This alternative describes how the Ice Age Complex would look in the future if no *new* actions were taken. The description for alternative 1 was used as a baseline against which to assess the benefits, costs, and impacts of action alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Currently, the Ice Age Complex is undeveloped for visitor use and minimally maintained. Each public landowning agency manages vegetation on the land it owns. Staff members for the Ice Age Trail have stabilized facilities to prevent their deterioration. The lands owned by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and National Park Service (NPS) currently have no improvements (such as parking or constructed trails) to facilitate visitor experience. The Shoveler Sink Waterfowl Production Area (WPA), managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, is open to visitors for hunting, fishing, and other wildlife-dependent activities, but the WPA has no visitor facilities other than two small unsurfaced parking lots. Privately owned lands in the complex consist of agricultural fields, along with several homes and their outbuildings. The segment of the Ice Age Trail would still be built within the identified corridor, but other trails would not be constructed.

Boundary expansion — The Ice Age Complex would be 1,473 acres, with no expansion of the current boundary.

Estimated costs and staffing — Implementing this alternative, together with administering the Ice Age Trail across the state, would require a staff of six full-time equivalents. The annual operating cost (in 2010 dollars) would be approximately \$560,000, including costs for resource management, employee salaries and benefits, and leasing office space. There would be a one-time cost of approximately \$1.24 million (in 2010 dollars) for stabilizing the Wilkie property and purchasing seed to reestablish natural vegetation. These figures do not include the costs of land protection, such as acquisition or easements.

Summary of impacts from alternative 1 —

Soils — The potential impact on soils from trail construction and use of the Ice Age Trail would be mitigated to a negligible (that is, extremely small) level.

Water quality — There would be negligible adverse impact to Coyle Pond and Shoveler Sink from agricultural runoff.

Soundscapes — There would be negligible adverse impacts on the soundscape from visitation.

Vegetation and wildlife — There would be few defined trails, so there would be some risk of vegetation trampling, resulting in negligible adverse impacts from the creation of social trails. It seems likely that, considering the site as a whole, there would be negligible impacts on vegetation and wildlife.

Socioeconomics — All alternatives could produce beneficial impacts by increasing the value of adjacent lands. All alternatives could have adverse impacts on the local tax base if lands were federally owned, and economic impacts could be beneficial or adverse, depending on net property tax receipts.

Visitor use and experience — This alternative would result in negligible to minor beneficial impacts on visitor use and experience due to the available activities over current conditions.

TABLE 1: FIVE MANAGEMENT AREAS FOR THE ICE AGE COMPLEX

	Park Operations and Visitor Orientation	Sensitive Resources	Natural Experience	Landscape Interpretation	Expanded Recreational Experience
Desired Resource Condition	Park operations and visitor orientation are maintained in good condition but can be highly modified, as needed, to accommodate and withstand high levels of use by visitors and staff.	Natural resources that are a direct result of glaciation are intact. Natural resources that may not be a direct result of glaciation are managed, as necessary, to reveal glacial features. Resources particularly sensitive to user-created impacts or conditions or that pose a risk to visitor safety are located here. There are no agricultural fields in this management area.	Natural resources are managed to approximate presettlement (circa 1830) conditions. To the extent possible, natural ecological processes sustain the integrity of these resources.	Natural resources that are a direct result of glaciation are intact. Natural resources that may not be a direct result of glaciation are managed, as necessary, to reveal glacial features (while vegetation would be native wherever feasible, land cover would need to meet glacial feature-revealing criteria such as height requirements). Structures or manipulated landscapes (such as agricultural fields) do not prevent visitors from being able to recognize glacial and driftless features from key viewpoints.	Natural resources that are a direct result of glaciation are intact. Natural resources that may not be a direct result of glaciation are managed, as necessary, to reveal glacial features (land cover would need to meet certain criteria and specifications such as height requirements). Structures or manipulated landscapes (such as agricultural fields and yards) do not prevent visitors from being able to recognize glacial and driftless features from key viewpoints.
Desired Visitor Experience	Orientation. Visitors come to this area for access and to gain an understanding of this site and its resources. Visitor activities might include viewing orientation maps at trailheads, viewing exhibits and/or participating in interactive exhibits, watching a film, and enjoying programming in both indoor and outdoor sheltered settings. Visitors would generally have access to this entire area, except for office spaces and maintenance and operation areas.	Access to these areas would be highly controlled to protect resources and ensure safety.	Direct sensory experience of natural resources from foot paths would be provided. Interpretation is primarily provided by wayside exhibits and audio tours. Visitors could participate in low-impact activities such as snowshoeing, cross-country skiing on ungrooved trails, berry picking, photography, bird watching, and earth caching.	Views of the results of glaciation on the land across a wide expanse from key points on foot paths, as well as direct experience of smaller-scale features along paths. Interpretation is primarily provided by wayside exhibits and audio tours. Visitors could participate in low-impact activities such as snowshoeing, cross-country skiing on ungrooved trails, berry picking, photography, bird watching, and earth caching.	The primary use is hiking. Other allowed uses include primitive camping, following "leave-no-trace principles," and low-impact activities such as snowshoeing, cross-country skiing on ungrooved trails, berry picking, photography, bird watching, and earth caching. Existing snowmobiles and horse trails are accommodated.
Appropriate Facilities	Facilities (newly constructed and/or existing) would be developed to serve purposes such as a visitor center or contact station; indoor and outdoor exhibits; sheltered picnic areas; outdoor gathering areas (such as an amphitheater); office space; maintenance and operations space; parking, bike racks, and bus shelters; access roads and trails; and hardened trails and trailheads leading out of this area.	Trails and overlooks would be carefully designed and located to afford access to or views of resources while avoiding impacts.	Trails would be designed and located to afford direct experience of natural resources. Wayside exhibits, directional signage, and occasional benches, as well as roads for service vehicles to use for maintenance and resource preservation purposes and in emergencies, might also be located in this management area.	Trails would be designed and located to afford views and direct experience of glacial features. Wayside exhibits, directional signage, and occasional benches, as well as roads for service vehicles to use for maintenance and resource preservation purposes and in emergencies, might also be located in this management area.	Trails would be built in this management area. Spaces and minimal enhancements to accommodate primitive camping, such as a privy, would be provided. Roads for service vehicles to use for maintenance and resource preservation purposes and in emergencies might also be located here.

Alternative 2: Ecological Restoration Emphasis

The ecosystem throughout most of the site would be restored to a period before European settlement (circa 1830). The restoration would support interpretation of how natural conditions in the complex would have evolved after the glacial period under minimal human influence. Vegetation would be managed at key points to reveal glacial landscapes, but the focus would be on ecosystem management. Visitors would enjoy a sense of perceived remoteness and quiet, primarily by hiking on trails. This management concept would be implemented by

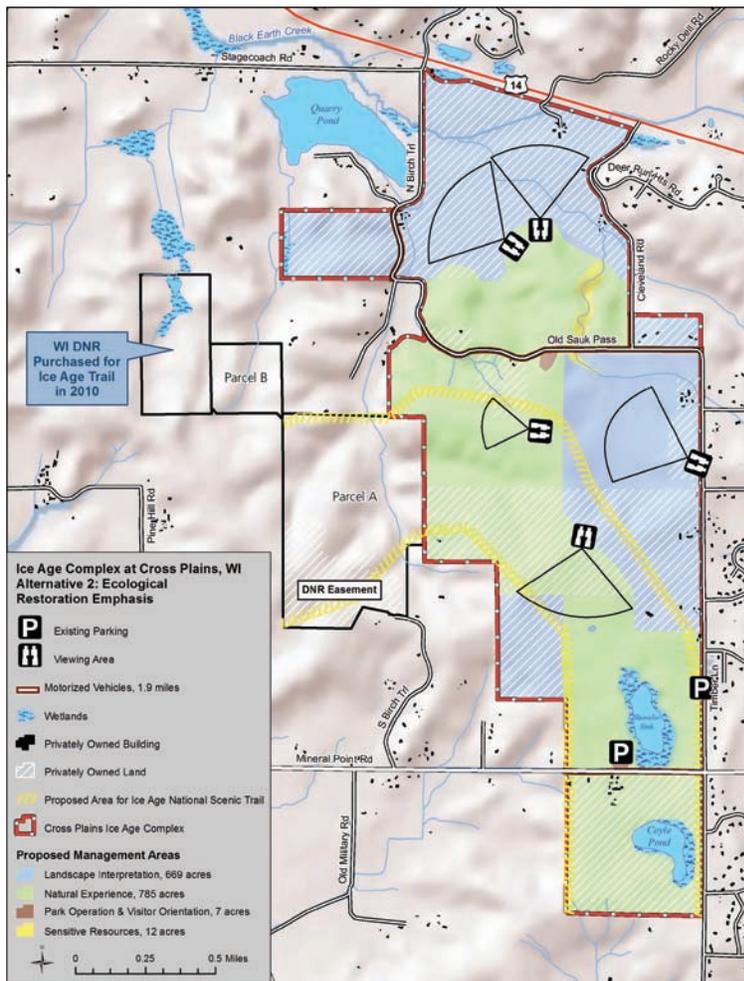
restoring presettlement vegetation by applying natural processes wherever possible

removing the buildings at the core of the site that belonged to the Wilkie family and providing parking and trail access at this location, as well as outdoor exhibits and primitive restrooms

providing a minimally developed trail to and along the rim of Cross Plains gorge

interpreting the site with wayside and outdoor exhibits

Map for Alternative 2



managing the complex from an off-site location; there would be no permanent staff stationed at the site, and visitor interaction with park staff would be rare

Boundary expansion — The Ice Age Complex would be 1,473 acres, with no expansion of the current boundary (see the map for alternative 2 to the left).

Estimated costs and staffing — Implementing this alternative, together with administering the Ice Age Trail statewide, would require a staff of eight full-time equivalents. The annual operating cost (in 2010 dollars) would be approximately \$760,000 to pay for resource management, employee salaries and benefits, and leasing office space. The total one-time cost of approximately \$1.94 million (in 2010 dollars) would be for removing the Wilkie structures, constructing trails, and purchasing seed to reestablish natural vegetation conditions over more acreage than the no-action alternative. The one-time cost would not include the cost of land protection, such as acquisition or easements.

Summary of impacts from alternative 2 —

Soils — Increased trail usage would likely result in minor impacts on trails from compaction. There could also be moderate impacts from compaction in parking areas, which would eventually be paved. There could be moderate adverse impacts on soil and the forest duff covering the gorge walls until the park has the capacity to keep the public off the walls.

Water quality — Reduced application of agricultural chemicals would likely have a beneficial effect on groundwater, but the amount of this effect cannot be quantified.

Soundscape — There would be negligible adverse impacts on the soundscape from increased visitation. Building removal would result in temporary moderate adverse impacts on the soundscape.

Vegetation and wildlife — Managing much of the complex for a natural experience, in which vegetation would be restored to presettlement conditions, would have a moderate beneficial impact on vegetation and wildlife.

Socioeconomics and visitor use and experience — Same impacts as presented for alternative 1.

Alternative 3: Interpretation and Education Emphasis

The glacial landscape would be interpreted with a focus on how the Ice Age Complex has evolved over time since the retreat of the last glacier. Throughout most of the complex, ecological resources would be managed to reveal the glacial landscape. Visitors would have an opportunity to experience a wide variety of resources, both ecological and geological, as well as remnants of human use of the site. The visitor experience would involve sheltered and indoor settings at the core of the property and hiking throughout most other areas of the site. Trails would be placed to tell stories of the formation of the glacial landscape and, to a lesser extent, about the ecological resources, such as the oak savanna. The Ice Age Complex would serve as the headquarters for the Ice Age Trail. This management concept would be implemented by

- renovating the house and/or barn at the core of the site for adaptive reuse to accommodate visitor orientation, while interpreting human use and settlement patterns; space in these facilities would also be renovated for use as staff offices

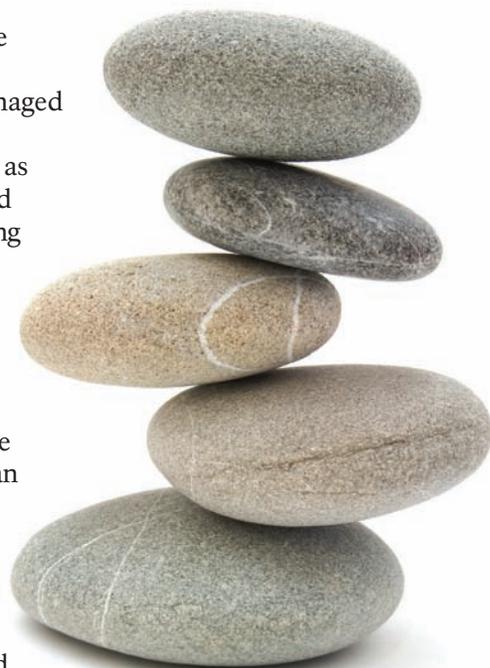
- constructing a new facility at the core of the site to accommodate maintenance needs

- working with the village of Cross Plains to manage traffic along Old Sauk Pass between Cleveland Road and North Birch Trail to reduce hazards to pedestrians

- providing a trail to and along the gorge with overlooks, surfaced at least in part to accommodate people with disabilities, as well as controlled partial access along the floor of the gorge

- preserving and enhancing key views through vegetation management (for example, by selective thinning and pruning)

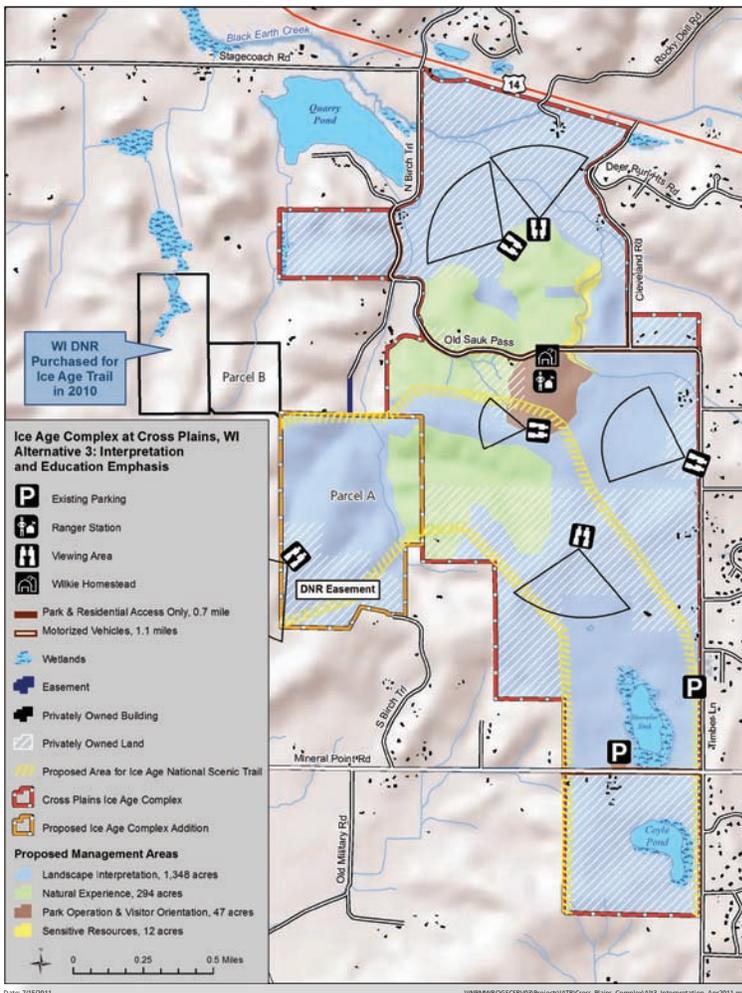
- expanding the complex boundary westward and enhancing opportunities to interpret a wider expanse of driftless area terrain



Boundary expansion — The 1,473-acre boundary would be expanded westward to include parcel A (see the map for alternative 3 below), which is a 228-acre WDNR-protected parcel (the total acres for the complex would be 1,701).

Estimated costs and staffing — A staff of 10.5 full-time equivalents would be required to implement this alternative and administer the Ice Age Trail across the state. The annual operating cost (in 2010 dollars) would be approximately \$1.01 million, including costs for resource management, employee salaries and benefits, and maintenance and operations. The total one-time cost of approximately \$4.74 million (in 2010 dollars) would be for renovating the Wilkie property, designing and installing exhibits, constructing trails and a maintenance facility, and purchasing seed to reestablish natural vegetation conditions. These one-time costs do not include the cost of land protection, such as acquisition or easements.

Map for Alternative 3



Summary of impacts from alternative 3 —

Soils — Construction activities could potentially have a temporary moderate adverse impact on soils from erosion and compaction in areas subject to construction. There would be a reduction in uncontrolled human activity, thus a reduction in the potential for soil compaction and erosion, resulting in minor to moderate beneficial impacts on those areas.

Water quality — There would be a negligible impact on groundwater from installation of a new well and septic system near the core area of the property.

Soundscapes — There would be minor adverse impacts on the soundscape from increased visitation. Renovation activities would result in temporary moderate adverse impacts on the soundscape.

Vegetation and wildlife — Since there would be a range of ways to reveal glacial features through natural resource management (for example, planting short row crops or short prairie grasses), beneficial impacts on vegetation and wildlife would range from negligible to moderate.

Socioeconomics — Same impacts as presented for alternative 1.

Visitor use and experience — This alternative would result in minor beneficial impacts on visitor use and experience due to an increase in available activities over current conditions.

Alternative 4: Outdoor Recreation Opportunities Emphasis

Visitors would be offered a variety of low-impact outdoor recreational experiences in support of and compatible with preserving and interpreting the glacial significance of the complex and restoring and managing the ecosystem. Visitors would be able to experience resources in diverse ways and enjoy a broad range of interpretive programming in indoor and outdoor settings. The Ice Age Complex would serve as the headquarters for the Ice Age Trail. This management concept would be implemented by

- renovating the Wilkie house and barn primarily for use as staff offices; the interior of these buildings might or might not be accessible to visitors; a site development plan would determine the most effective and efficient use of space

- selectively siting and constructing a new visitor center with orientation services (such as exhibits and film)

- selectively siting and constructing a new maintenance facility, unless future land acquisitions would allow for this development away from the core of visitor activity

- providing outdoor gathering spaces such as an amphitheater and picnic shelter

- working with the village of Cross Plains to manage traffic along Old Sauk Pass between Cleveland Road and North Birch Trail to reduce hazards to pedestrians (same as proposed under alternative 3)

- providing a trail to and along the gorge with overlooks that would be surfaced, at least in part, to accommodate people with disabilities. If feasible, in terms of structural engineering, cost, and environmental impacts, a pedestrian bridge spanning the gorge could be built to provide visitors a unique perspective on its formation

- providing extensive, varied trails, including a hardened bicycle/pedestrian trail across the site

- offering primitive camping in the western sections of the complex



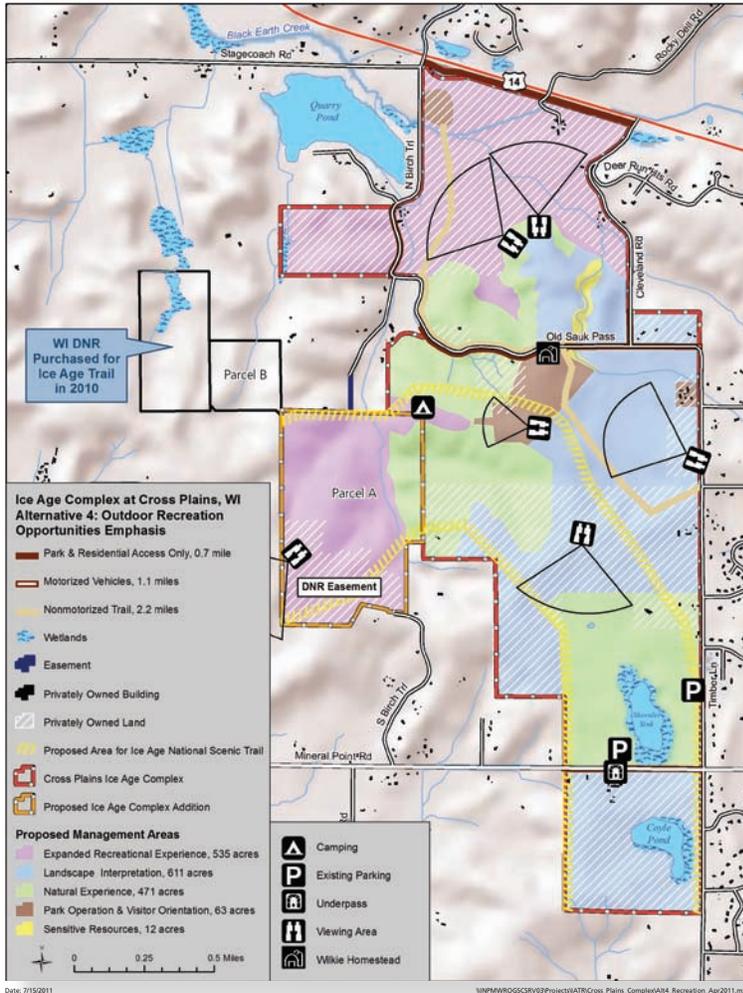
Boundary expansion — The 1,473-acre boundary of the Ice Age Complex would be expanded westward to include parcel A (see the map for alternative 4 on page 10), which is the same 228-acre WDNR-protected parcel mentioned under alternative 3 (the total acres for the complex would be 1,701).

Estimated costs and staffing — A staff of 14 full-time equivalents would be required to implement this alternative and administer the Ice Age Trail across the state. The annual operating cost (in 2010 dollars) would be approximately \$1.26 million, including costs for resource management, employee salaries and benefits, and maintenance and operations. The total one-time cost of approximately \$8.8 million (in 2010 dollars) would be for renovating the Wilkie property; designing and installing exhibits; constructing trails, a maintenance facility, and a new visitor center; and purchasing seed to reestablish natural vegetation conditions. These one-time costs do not include the cost of land protection, such as acquisition or easements.

Summary of impacts from alternative 4 —

Soils — Construction activities could potentially have a temporary moderate adverse impact on soils from erosion and compaction in areas subject to construction. There would be a reduction in uncontrolled human activity, thus a reduction in the potential for soil compaction and erosion, resulting in minor to moderate beneficial impacts on those areas.

Map for Alternative 1



Water quality — Same impacts as presented for alternative 3.

Soundscape — There would be minor adverse impacts on the soundscape from increased visitation. Construction activities would result in temporary moderate adverse impacts on the soundscape.

Vegetation and wildlife — Managing the complex for a combination of landscape interpretation, expanded recreational experience, and natural experience would result in minor beneficial impacts on vegetation and wildlife.

Socioeconomics — Same impacts as presented for alternative 1.

Visitor use and experience — This alternative would result in minor to moderate beneficial impacts on visitor use and experience due to the increase in available activities over current conditions.



Alternative 5: Preferred Alternative

This alternative would provide visitors with interpretation of the evolution of the complex from the last glacial retreat and opportunities to enjoy appropriate low-impact outdoor recreation. Ecological resources would largely be managed to reveal the glacial landscape. The most sensitive ecological areas would be carefully protected, and visitor access would be highly controlled in these areas. Visitors would experience a wide variety of indoor and outdoor interpretive programming. The Ice Age Complex would serve as the headquarters for the Ice Age Trail.

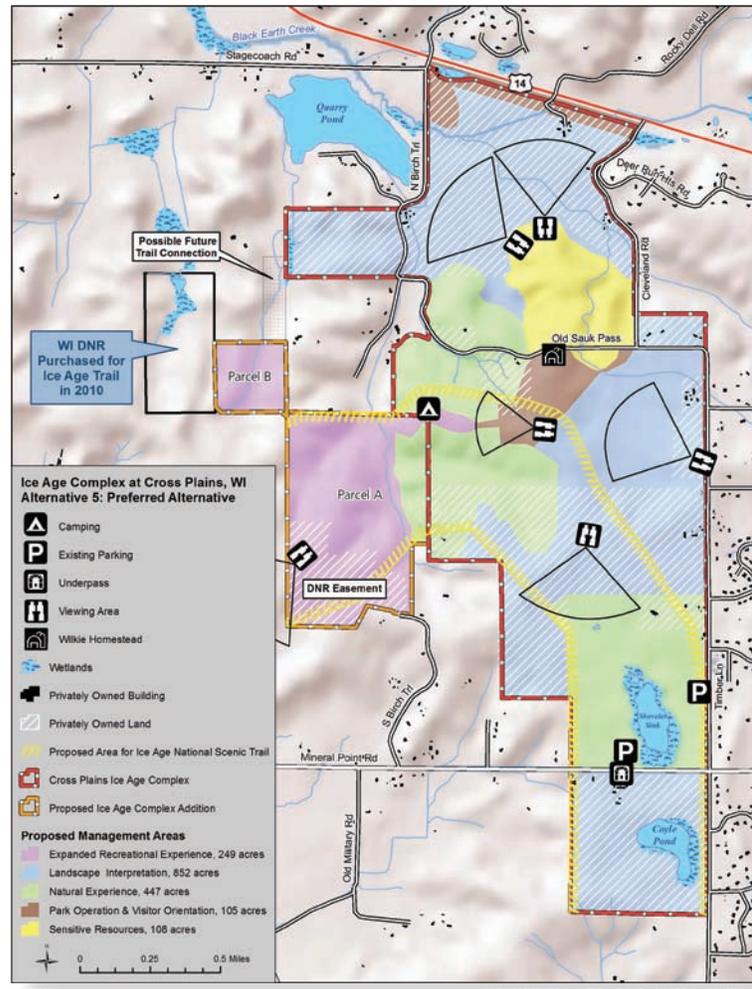
The core of the site (the former Wilkie property) would be developed to accommodate offices for Ice Age Trail staff (who would support administrative and maintenance functions) and provide for a visitor center, including a sheltered picnic area. The elements involved in developing the site include

producing a building complex that would be highly sustainable (the overall goal of this development) and certified under the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design rating system at a gold level. It would have a minimal carbon footprint and employ systems to carefully control surface water runoff and avoid impacting the quality of Black Earth Creek.

retaining parts of the existing house and barn to the extent that is practical, given the need for a cost-effective, environmentally sustainable visitor center, office space, and space to support maintenance functions. Ultimately, the design of the core area for public and operational use would reflect public feedback, as well as cost and environmental factors.

Until the visitor center, office, and maintenance facility complex described above can be funded and constructed, the existing buildings in the core area may be minimally modified, as necessary, to make them useful on an interim basis as a visitor contact station and for maintenance and storage purposes.

Map for Alternative 5



Date: 7/15/2011

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The management concept for alternative 5 would be implemented by

working with the village of Cross Plains to manage traffic along Old Sauk Pass between Cleveland Road and North Birch Trail to reduce hazards to pedestrians (same as alternatives 3 and 4)

providing a trail leading to and along the gorge with overlooks surfaced, at least in part, to accommodate people with disabilities; vegetation in the gorge would be restored and volunteer trails removed

providing an extensive, varied hiking trail network throughout the complex

providing a management area in a narrow strip along U.S. Highway 14 to accommodate a bicycle path (in the planning stages) to connect Middleton to Cross Plains; this alternative does not envision the National Park Service or the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources building the bicycle path but, rather, would accommodate local efforts to build the path

offering primitive camping equipped with a privy in the western part of the complex

establishing a wildlife corridor of unbroken habitat between the former Wilkie property and Shoveler Sink (the area of this corridor is defined as “landscape interpretation” because of the abundance of opportunity to view glacial features here; the intent of landscape interpretation in this particular corridor is to return the land to a type of native vegetation [such as short prairie grasses rather than tall prairie grasses] that would not obscure the view of glacial features)

providing picnic areas next to parking areas along U.S. Highway 14 and along Mineral Point Road

designating all State lands within the project boundary as a State Park



Boundary expansion — The 1,473-acre boundary would be expanded westward to incorporate parcels A and B (see the map for alternative 5 on page 11). Parcel A is the same 228-acre WDNR-protected parcel mentioned above under alternatives 3 and 4, and parcel B is a 40-acre parcel protected and owned by the Department of Natural Resources (the total acres for the complex would be 1,741).

Estimated costs and staffing — A staff of 14 full-time equivalents would be required to implement this alternative and administer the Ice Age Trail across the state. The annual operating cost (in 2010 dollars) would be approximately \$1.26 million, including costs for resource management, employee salaries and benefits, and maintenance and operations. The total one-time cost of approximately \$7.09 million (in 2010 dollars) would be for renovating the Wilkie property and new construction in the core area, designing and installing exhibits, constructing trails, and purchasing seed to reestablish natural vegetation conditions. The one-time costs would not include the cost of land protection, such as acquisition or easements. The one-time costs would be lower than alternative 4 because alternative 5 does not propose constructing a bicycle path to traverse the property, constructing a pedestrian bridge spanning the gorge, or renovating the former Wilkie buildings, unless the cost would be comparable to building new facilities.

Summary of impacts from alternative 5 —

Soils — Construction activities could potentially have a moderate adverse impact on soils from erosion and compaction during construction. There would be a reduction in uncontrolled human activity, thus a reduction in the potential for soil compaction and erosion, resulting in minor to moderate beneficial impacts on those areas.

Water quality — Same impacts as presented for alternative 3.

Soundscapes — Impacts on the soundscape would be very similar to alternative 4, albeit slightly less because there would not be a bike path across the complex under alternative 5. Overall, adverse impacts on the soundscape would be negligible to minor.

Vegetation and wildlife — Same impacts as presented for alternative 4.

Socioeconomics — Same impacts as presented for alternative 1.

Visitor use and experience — This alternative would result in moderate beneficial impacts on visitor use and experience due to the increase in available activities over current conditions.



Please Note



Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment — including your personal identifying information — may be publicly available at any time. While you may ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Next Steps in the Planning Process

There will be a 60-day public review and comment period following distribution of the draft general management plan / environmental impact statement, after which the NPS planning team will evaluate comments from federal agencies, organizations, businesses, and individuals regarding that draft document. Appropriate changes will be incorporated into the final general management plan / environmental impact statement. That final document will also include letters from government agencies and tribes (if applicable); any substantive comments on the draft document; and NPS responses to those comments. Following distribution of the final plan and a 30-day no-action period, a “record of decision” may be prepared that would document the NPS selection of an alternative for implementation. At the state level, the WDNR Board must give its approval before implementation of the plan for state owned land within the Ice Age Complex.

The approval of the general management plan does not guarantee that the funding and staffing needed to implement the plan would be forthcoming. The implementation of the approved plan would depend on future funding, and it could also be affected by factors such as changes in NPS staffing, visitor use patterns, and unanticipated environmental changes. NPS funding levels and servicewide priorities, partnership funds, time, and effort would also influence the plan’s implementation.

Full implementation could be many years in the future. Once the general management plan has been approved, additional feasibility studies and more detailed planning, environmental documentation, and consultations would be completed, as appropriate, before certain actions in the selected alternative could be carried out.

How to Read the Full GMP/EIS and/or Submit Comments

The full GMP/EIS can be found at the park planning website listed below. The National Park Service prefers that readers submit comments online so the comments become incorporated in the NPS Planning, Environment, and Public Comment System. An electronic public comment form is provided through this website.

Please submit comments

- Online at:** <http://www.planning.nps.gov>
- Or by Mail:** Ice Age Complex at Cross Plains
Draft GMP/EIS, National Park Service
Attn: Christina Miller
12795 W. Alameda Parkway
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, CO 80225
- Or Hand Delivery:** at public meetings following the release of the draft general management plan / environmental impact statement (see insert for dates and times).



“Take only pictures,
leave only footprints.”

– *Anonymous*

Ice Age Complex AT CROSS PLAINS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
PERMIT NO. G-83



OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE \$300



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Denver Service Center-C. Miller, DSC-P
12795 West Alameda Parkway
PO Box 25287
Denver, CO 80225-0287