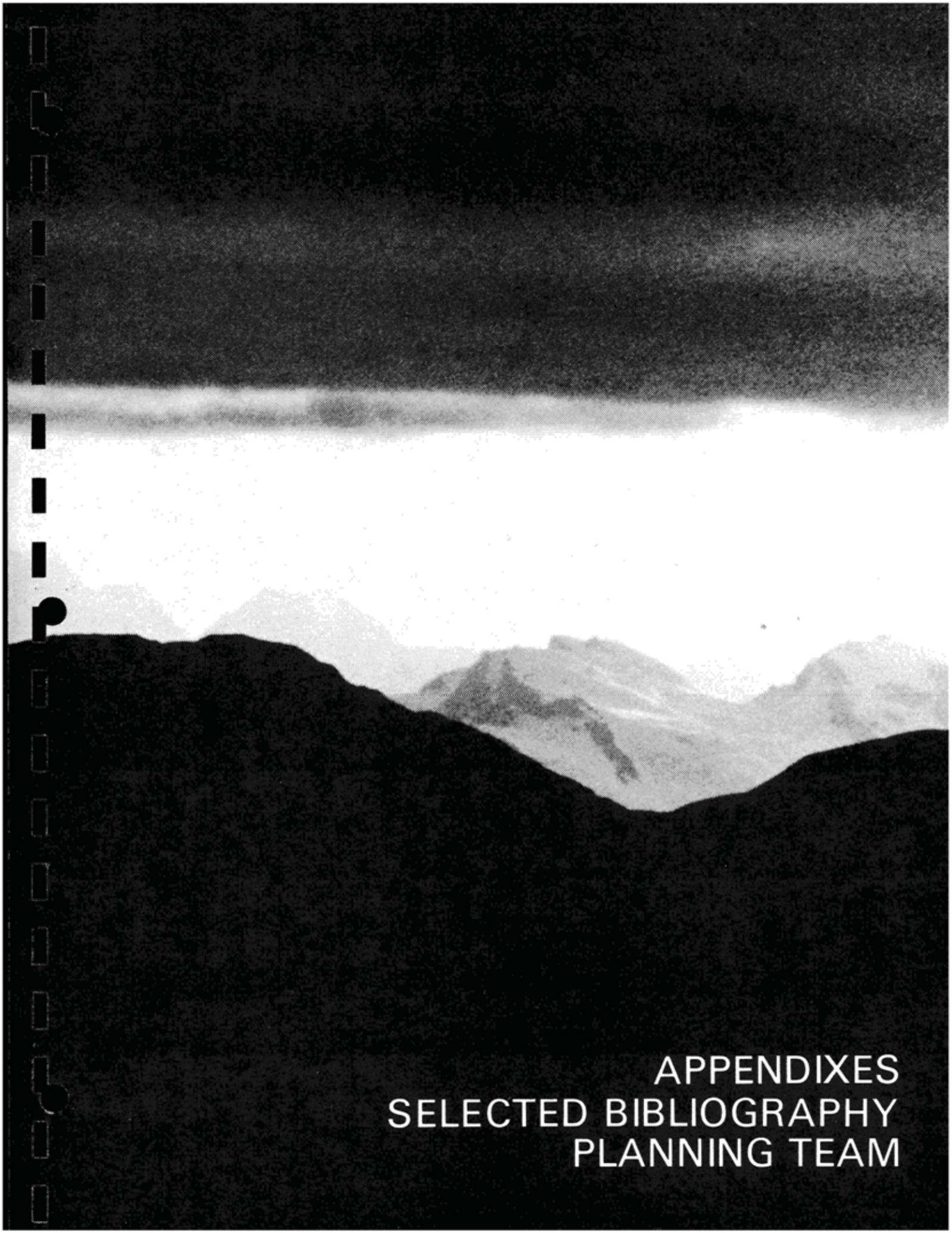

APPENDIXES
SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY
PLANNING TEAM

APPENDIX A: LEGISLATION

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 1733—Feb. 26, 1925—43 Stat. 1988]

WHEREAS, There are around Glacier Bay on the southeast coast of Alaska a number of tidewater glaciers of the first rank in a magnificent setting of lofty peaks, and more accessible to ordinary travel than other similar regions of Alaska,

AND, WHEREAS, the region is said by the Ecological Society of America to contain a great variety of forest covering consisting of mature areas, bodies of youthful trees which have become established since the retreat of the ice which should be preserved in absolutely natural condition, and great stretches now bare that will become forested in the course of the next century,

AND WHEREAS, this area presents a unique opportunity for the scientific study of glacial behavior and of resulting movements and development of flora and fauna and of certain valuable relics of ancient interglacial forests,

AND WHEREAS, the area is also of historic interest having been visited by explorers and scientists since the early voyages of Vancouver in 1794, who have left valuable records of such visits and explorations,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by section two of the act of Congress entitled: "An Act for the preservation of American Antiquities", approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat., 225), do proclaim that there is hereby reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, subject to all prior valid claims, and set apart as the Glacier Bay National Monument, the tract of land lying within the following described boundaries, to wit:

Beginning at the most southerly point of North Marble Island in approximate latitude 58°40′ north and approximate longitude 136°4′ west as shown on Coast and Geodetic Survey chart No. 8306; Thence southeasterly to the most westerly point of the largest island at the entrance of Bear Track Cove in approximate latitude 58°34′ north and approximate longitude 135°56′ west; thence following the mean high water of the southerly shore to the most easterly point of said island; thence east on a parallel of latitude to the crest of the divide between the waters of Bear Track Cove and Bartlett Cove; thence northeasterly along this divide to the summit of the divide between the waters of Excursion Inlet and Glacier Bay; thence northerly along this divide to the crest of the divide between the waters of Glacier Bay and Lynn Canal; thence northerly and westerly along this divide to the International Boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia; thence southwesterly along the International Boundary line to the summit of Mt. Fairweather; thence southeasterly to the summit of Mt. Lituya; thence easterly and southerly along the divide between the waters of the Pacific Ocean and the waters of Glacier Bay and Icy Strait to the summit of Mt. La Perouse; thence easterly across Brady Glacier to the summit of the mountain marked 4480 on Coast and Geodetic Survey chart No. 8306 in approximate latitude 58°33′ north and approximate longitude 136°38′ west; thence northeasterly to the summit of the mountain marked 4030 on said chart in approximate latitude 58°34′ north and approximate longitude 136°33′ west; thence northeasterly to the most southerly point on the north shore of Geikie Inlet; thence northeasterly following the mean high water of this shore to the most easterly point of land at the entrance of Geikie Inlet, thence southeasterly to the place of beginning, containing approximately 1,820 square miles.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate or injure any natural feature of this monument or to occupy, exploit, settle or locate upon any of the lands reserved by this proclamation.

And I do also proclaim that my order No. 3983 of April 1, 1924, withdrawing the public lands within the hereinafter described limits pending determination of the area therein which should be set apart for national monument purposes, is hereby revoked:

Beginning at the western extremity of Cape Fairweather on the west coast of Alaska, thence in a northeasterly direction to the summit of Mt. Fairweather on the international boundary between Canada and the United States, thence following such boundary easterly, northeasterly and easterly to Monument No. 157 of the survey of such boundary by the International Boundary Commission approved June 9, 1923; thence east following the latitude of said monument to an intersection with the right bank of Chilkat Inlet; thence southerly along the right banks of said inlet and Lynn Canal to Icy Strait; thence westerly along the north shores of Icy Strait and Cross Sound to the Pacific Ocean; thence in a general northwesterly direction along the shore of the Pacific Ocean to Cape Fairweather, the place of beginning containing approximately 2,560,000 acres.

And I do further proclaim and make known that pursuant to Public Resolution No. 29 of February 14, 1920 (41 Stat., 434), as amended by Resolutions Nos. 36 and 79, approved January 21 and December 28, 1922, respectively (42 Stat., 358, 1067), it is hereby ordered that the public lands in that portion of the area last above described not included in said Glacier Bay National Monument by this proclamation, subject to valid rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals, shall be opened only to entry under the applicable homestead laws by qualified ex-service men of the war with Germany, under the terms and conditions of said resolutions and the regulations issued thereunder, for a period of ninety-one days beginning with the sixty-third day from and after the date hereof, and thereafter to appropriation under any public land law applicable thereto. Subsequent to the date hereof and prior to the date of restoration to general disposition as provided herein, no rights may be acquired to the lands so restored by settlement in advance of entry, or otherwise except strictly in accordance herewith.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior shall have the supervision, management, and control of the Glacier Bay National Monument, 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), as amended June 2, 1920 (41 Stat., 732).

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 26th day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-ninth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

By the President:
CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 2330—Apr. 18, 1939—53 Stat. 2534]

WHEREAS it appears that certain public lands, part of which are within the Tongass National Forest, adjacent to the Glacier Bay National Monument, in Alaska, have situated thereon glaciers and geologic features of scientific interest; and

WHEREAS a portion of the aforesaid public lands contiguous to the said monument are necessary for the proper care, management, and protection of the objects of scientific interest situated on the lands included within the said monument; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve all of the aforesaid public lands as a part of the said monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the act of June 4, 1897, 30 Stat. 11, 34, 36 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 473), and the act of June 8, 1906, c. 3060, 34 Stat. 225 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 431), do proclaim that all of the following-described lands which lie within the Tongass National Forest, in Alaska, are excluded therefrom, and that, subject to valid existing rights, all the following-described lands in Alaska are hereby added to and made a part of the said Glacier Bay National Monument:

Beginning at the summit of Mount Fairweather, on the International Boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia; thence southeasterly along present southern boundary of Glacier Bay National Monument to the point of the divide between the waters of Glacier Bay and Lynn Canal where said divide is forked by the headwaters of Excursion Inlet; thence easterly and southeasterly along the divide between the waters of Excursion Inlet and Lynn Canal to a point in approximate latitude 58°27′ N., longitude 135°18′ W., where said divide meets a subsidiary divide between streams flowing into Excursion Inlet; thence westerly and northwesterly along said subsidiary divide to the east shore of Excursion Inlet; thence due west to the center of the principal channel of Excursion Inlet; thence southerly along the center of the principal channel of Excursion Inlet to its junction with the Icy Passage; thence westerly and southwesterly along the center of Icy Passage, North Passage, North Indian Pass, and Cross Sound to the Pacific Ocean; thence northwesterly following the general contour of the coast at a distance of 3 nautical miles therefrom to a point due west of the mouth of Seaotter Creek; thence due east to the north bank of Seaotter Creek and easterly along the north bank of Seaotter Creek to its headwaters; thence in a straight line to the summit of Mount Fairweather, the place of beginning. Containing approximately 904,960 acres.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of the monument 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 (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 1 and 2), and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

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 18th day of April in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-third.

[SEAL]

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

CORDELL HULL,

Secretary of State.

Public Law 96-487
96th Congress

An Act

To provide for the designation and conservation of certain public lands in the State of Alaska, including the designation of units of the National Park, National Wildlife Refuge, National Forest, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Wilderness Preservation Systems, and for other purposes.

Dec. 2, 1980
[H.R. 39]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act".

Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.
16 USC 3101

* * * * * *

ADDITIONS TO EXISTING AREAS

SEC. 202. The following units of the National Park System are hereby expanded:

16 USC 410hh-1.

(1) Glacier Bay National Monument, by the addition of an area containing approximately five hundred and twenty-three thousand acres of Federal land. Approximately fifty-seven thousand acres of additional public land is hereby established as Glacier Bay National Preserve, both as generally depicted on map numbered GLBA-90,004, and dated October 1978; furthermore, the monument is hereby redesignated as "Glacier Bay National Park". The monument addition and preserve shall be managed for the following purposes, among others: To protect a segment of the Alsek River, fish and wildlife habitats and migration routes, and a portion of the Fairweather Range including the northwest slope of Mount Fairweather. Lands, waters, and interests therein within the boundary of the park and preserve which were within the boundary of any national forest are hereby excluded from such national forest and the boundary of such national forest is hereby revised accordingly.

Glacier Bay National Monument.

* * * * * *

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 203. Subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary shall administer the lands, waters, and interests therein added to existing areas or established by the foregoing sections of this title as new areas of the National Park System, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), and, as appropriate, under section 1313 and the other applicable provisions of this Act: *Provided, however,* That hunting shall be permitted in areas designated as national preserves under the provisions of this Act. Subsistence uses by local residents shall be allowed in national preserves and, where specifically permitted by this Act, in national monuments and parks. Lands, waters, and interests therein withdrawn or reserved for the former Katmai and Glacier Bay National Monuments are hereby incorporated within and made a part of Katmai National Park or Glacier Bay National Park, as appropriate. Any funds available for the purposes of such monuments are hereby made available for the purposes of Katmai National Park and Preserve or Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, as appropriate. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no fees shall be charged for entrance or admission to any unit of the National Park System located in Alaska.

16 USC 410hh-2.

Post, p. 2483.

* * * * * *

COMMERCIAL FISHING

SEC. 205. With respect to the Cape Krusenstern National Monument, the Malaspina Glacier Forelands area of Wrangell-Saint Elias National Preserve and the Dry Bay area of Glacier Bay National Preserve, the Secretary may take no action to restrict unreasonably the exercise of valid commercial fishing rights or privileges obtained pursuant to existing law, including the use of public lands for campsites, cabins, motorized vehicles, and aircraft landings on existing airstrips, directly incident to the exercise of such rights or privileges, except that this prohibition shall not apply to activities which the Secretary, after conducting a public hearing in the affected locality, finds constitute a significant expansion of the use of park lands beyond the level of such use during 1979. 16 USC 410hh-4.

WITHDRAWAL FROM MINING

SEC. 206. Subject to valid existing rights, and except as explicitly provided otherwise in this Act, the Federal lands within units of the National Park System established or expanded by or pursuant to this Act are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation or disposal under the public land laws, including location, entry, and patent under the United States mining laws, disposition under the mineral leasing laws, and from future selections by the State of Alaska and Native Corporations. 16 USC 410hh-5.

* * * * * *

DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS WITHIN NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

SEC. 701. In accordance with subsection 3(c) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 892), the public lands within the boundaries depicted as "Proposed Wilderness" on the maps referred to in sections 201 and 202 of this Act are hereby designated as wilderness, with the nomenclature and approximate acreage as indicated below: 16 USC 1132.

(1) Denali Wilderness of approximately one million nine hundred thousand acres; 16 USC 1132 note.

(2) Gates of the Arctic Wilderness of approximately seven million and fifty-two thousand acres; 16 USC 1132 note.

(3) Glacier Bay Wilderness of approximately two million seven hundred and seventy thousand acres; 16 USC 1132 note.

(4) Katmai Wilderness of approximately three million four hundred and seventy-three thousand acres; 16 USC 1132 note.

(5) Kobuk Valley Wilderness of approximately one hundred and ninety thousand acres; 16 USC 1132 note.

(6) Lake Clark Wilderness of approximately two million four hundred and seventy thousand acres; 16 USC 1132 note.

(7) Noatak Wilderness of approximately five million eight hundred thousand acres; and 16 USC 1132 note.

(8) Wrangell-Saint Elias Wilderness of approximately eight million seven hundred thousand acres. 16 USC 1132 note.

APPENDIX B : COMPLIANCE

The proposals described in this plan are in compliance with Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management (3 CFR 121, supp. 1977), and Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands (3 CFR 121, supp. 1977). No proposed NPS development sites have been identified to be within coastal high hazard areas under the Alaska coastal zone management program. Therefore, a statement of findings is not required. A determination of consistency with the Alaska Coastal Management Act was made for the 1983 Environmental Assessment. The Alaska Coastal Zone Management Office concurred with this determination.

Some actions will directly affect the coastal area of the park, an estuary near Bartlett Cove, and marine mammals. These specific elements of the plan conform with the Estuary Protection Act (16 USC 1221 et seq.); the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (16 USC 1361 et seq.); the Marine Mammal Protection Act (16 USC 1361 et seq.); the Endangered Species Act (16 USC 1531 et seq.), and the Coastal Zone Management Act (16 USC 1451 et seq.). Requirements of section 10 of the Rivers and Harbor Act of 1899 as well as sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act will be met.

The increments of water and air pollution parkwide are expected to be too small to measure or to require compliance with the Clean Water Act (33 USC 1251 et seq.) or the Clean Air Act. Water drawn for human consumption must be treated to meet state and federal standards, in conformance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

There are federally listed threatened or endangered species of animals known to live in, and depend for the existence on, habitats within the park or preserve. Thus, consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is required for compliance with the Endangered Species Act. Additional consultation will be achieved through the review of this plan by both agencies.

No prime or unique farmlands will be adversely affected by the proposals.

In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, cultural resources on federal lands within the park and preserve will be identified and evaluated. Future actions that affect cultural resources will conform to NPS policies, and the National Park Service will cooperate with the Alaska state historic preservation officer, in accordance with the requirements of section 106 the National Historic Preservation Act.

This plan complies with the Alaska Outdoor Recreation Plan. Consultations will be held with the outdoor recreation state liaison officer as necessary.

This plan has been developed according to NPS planning guidelines, wich have been derived from the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and in accordance with the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and ANILCA.

As described in the "Finding of No Significant Impact" (see appendix E), only the wilderness boundary proposals have the potential for significant effects on the human environment. Therefore, the Park Service will complete its NEPA compliance requirements for the wilderness proposal if these recommendations are acceptable to Congress.

APPENDIX C: CLASS C (PRELIMINARY) COST ESTIMATES
(1984 Dollars)

New NPS Service Area--basic facilities (1,500 ft. west of existing administrative offices)	
Garage/shops (8,400 sq ft)	$1,008,000
Covered storage (1,500 sq ft)	30,000
Utility room (250 sq ft)	30,000
Outdoor storage (12,000 sq ft)	120,000
Fill for old dump (6,000 cu yds)	240,000
Paved boat ramp (60 ft x 10 ft, near main dock)	6,000
Utilities--underground connection (0.5 mi of electrical, water, sewer connections)	230,000
Space for concessioner maintenance facilities	80,000
Subtotal	$1,744,000
Administration Building/Headquarters	
Remodel shop for administrative building and expand headquarters onto second floor of existing building	$ 168,000
Employee Housing (NPS)	
Seasonal employee apartments (15 @ 800 sq ft each)	1,440,000
Permanent employee duplexes* (3 @ 1,600 sq ft each)	720,000
Recreation building (2,000 sq ft)	160,000
Bunkhouse (1,000 sq ft)	96,000
Subtotal	$2,416,000
Visitor Service Facilities	
Lodge expansions (2 at 800 sq ft each)	$ 240,000
Lodge basement expansion (1,536 sq ft)	500,000
Visitor cabins (15 at 400 sq ft each)	600,000
Hostel (30 beds; 3,000 sq ft total)	250,000
Campground expansion (20 sites)	10,000
Bear-proof cache	4,000
Shelter	12,000
Camper store conversion	25,000
Lodge kitchen conversion to electricity	99,000
Motor-sailer (backcountry ranger station)	150,000
Subtotal	$1,890,000
Total	$6,218,000

*Permanent employee quarters will not be necessary until maintenance of the seven existing structures in Bartlett Cove and Gustavus is no longer cost-effective. Alternative private housing opportunities may develop in Gustavus, possibly reducing this number.

APPENDIX D: NPS/ADF&G MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

(copy)

MASTER MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
JUNEAU, ALASKA
AND
THE U.S. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

This Master Memorandum of Understanding between the State of Alaska, Department of Fish and Game, hereinafter referred to as the Department, and the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, hereinafter referred to as the Service, reflects the general policy guidelines within which the two agencies agree to operate.

WHEREAS, the Department, under the Constitution, laws, and regulations of the State of Alaska, is responsible for the management, protection, maintenance, enhancement, rehabilitation, and extension of the fish and wildlife resources of the State on the sustained yield principle, subject to preferences among beneficial uses; and

WHEREAS, the Service, by authority of the Constitution, laws of Congress, executive orders, and regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior is responsible for the management of Service lands in Alaska and the conservation of resources on these lands, including conservation of healthy populations of fish and wildlife within National Preserves and natural and healthy populations within National Parks and Monuments; and

WHEREAS, the Department and the Service share a mutual concern for fish and wildlife resources and their habitats and desire to develop and maintain a cooperative relationship which will be in the best interests of both parties, the fish and wildlife resources and their habitats, and produce the greatest public benefit; and

WHEREAS, the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) and subsequent implementing Federal regulations recognize that the resources and uses of Service lands in Alaska are substantially different than those of similar lands in other states and mandate continued subsistence uses in designated National Parks plus sport hunting and fishing, subsistence, and trapping uses in National Preserves under applicable State and Federal laws and regulations; and

WHEREAS, the Department and the Service recognize the increasing need to coordinate resource planning and policy development;

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties hereto do hereby agree as follows:

(copy)

THE DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME AGREES:

1. To recognize the Service's responsibility to conserve fish and wildlife and their habitat and regulate human use on Service lands in Alaska, in accordance with the National Park Service Organic Act, ANILCA, and other applicable laws.

2. To manage fish and resident wildlife populations in their natural species diversity on Service lands, recognizing that nonconsumptive use and appreciation by the visiting public is a primary consideration.

3. To consult with the Regional Director or his representative in a timely manner and comply with applicable Federal laws and regulations before embarking on management activities on Service lands.

4. To act as the primary agency responsible for management of subsistence uses of fish and wildlife on State and Service lands, pursuant to applicable State and Federal laws.

5. To recognize that National Park areas were established, in part, to "assure continuation of the natural process of biological succession" and "to maintain the environmental integrity of the natural features found in them."

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AGREES:

1. To recognize the Department as the agency with the primary responsibility to manage fish and resident wildlife within the State of Alaska.

2. To recognize the right of the Department to enter onto Service lands after timely notification to conduct routine management activities which do not involve construction, disturbance to the land, or alterations of ecosystems.

3. To manage the fish and wildlife habitat on Service lands so as to ensure conservation of fish and wildlife populations and their habitats in their natural diversity.

4. To cooperate with the Department in planning for management activities on Service lands which require permits, environmental assessments, compatibility assessments, or similar regulatory documents by responding to the Department in a timely manner.

5. To consider carefully the impact on the State of Alaska of proposed treaties or international agreements relating to fish and wildlife resources which could diminish the jurisdictional authority of the State, and to consult freely with the State when such treaties or agreements have a significant impact on the State.

(copy)

6. To review Service policies in consultation with the Department to determine if modified or special policies are needed for Alaska.

7. To adopt Park and Preserve management plans whose provisions are in substantial agreement with the Department's fish and wildlife management plans, unless such plans are determined formally to be incompatible with the purposes for which the respective Parks and Preserves were established.

8. To utilize the State's regulatory process to the maximum extent allowed by Federal law in developing new or modifying existing Federal regulations or proposing changes in existing State regulations governing or affecting the taking of fish and wildlife on Service lands in Alaska.

9. To recognize the Department as the primary agency responsible for policy development and management direction relating to subsistence uses of fish and wildlife resources on State and Service lands, pursuant to applicable State and Federal laws.

10. To consult and cooperate with the Department in the design and conduct of Service research or management studies pertaining to fish and wildlife.

11. To consult with the Department prior to entering into any cooperative land management agreements.

12. To allow under special use permit the erection and maintenance of facilities or structures needed to further fish and wildlife management activities of the Department on Service lands, provided their intended use is not in conflict with the purposes for which affected Parks or Preserves were established.

THE DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME AND THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MUTUALLY AGREE:

1. To coordinate planning for management of fish and wildlife resources on Service lands so that conflicts arising from differing legal mandates, objectives, and policies either do not arise or are minimized.

2. To consult with each other when developing policy, legislation, and regulations which affect the attainment of wildlife resource management goals and objectives of the other agency.

3. To provide to each other upon request fish and wildlife data, information, and recommendations for consideration in the formulation of policies, plans, and management programs regarding fish and wildlife resources on Service lands.

(copy)

4. To recognize that the taking of fish and wildlife by hunting, trapping, or fishing on certain Service lands in Alaska is authorized in accordance with applicable State and Federal law unless State regulations are found to be incompatible with documented Park or Preserve goals, objectives or management plans.

5. To recognize for maintenance, rehabilitation, and enhancement purposes, that under extraordinary circumstances the manipulation of habitat or animal populations may be an important tool of fish and wildlife management to be used cooperatively on Service lands and waters in Alaska by the Service or the Department when judged by the Service, on a case by case basis, to be consistent with applicable law and Park Service policy.

6. That implementation by the Secretary of the Interior of subsistence program recommendations developed by Park and Park Monument Subsistence Resource Commissions pursuant to ANILCA Section 808(b) will take into account existing State regulations and will use the State's regulatory process as the primary means of developing Park subsistence use regulations.

7. To neither make nor sanction any introduction or transplant of any fish or wildlife species on Service lands without first consulting with the other party and complying with applicable Federal and State laws and regulations.

8. To cooperate in the development of fire management plans which may include establishment of priorities for the control of wildfires and use of prescribed fires.

9. To consult on studies for additional wilderness designations and in development of regulations for management of wilderness areas on Service lands.

10. To resolve, at field office levels, all disagreements pertaining to the cooperative work of the two agencies which arise in the field and to refer all matters of disagreement that cannot be resolved at equivalent field levels to the Regional Director and to the Commissioner for resolution before either agency expresses its position in public.

11. To meet annually to discuss matters relating to the management of fish and wildlife resources on, or affected by, Service lands.

12. To develop such supplemental memoranda of understanding between the Commissioner and the Regional Director as may be required to implement the policies contained herein.

13. That the Master Memorandum of Understanding is subject to the availability of appropriated State and Federal funds.

(copy)

14. That this Master Memorandum of Understanding establishes procedural guidelines by which the parties shall cooperate, but does not create legally enforceable obligations or rights.

15. That this Master Memorandum of Understanding shall become effective when signed by the Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the Alaska Regional Director of the National Park Service and shall continue in force until terminated by either party by providing notice in writing 120 days in advance of the intended date of termination.

16. That amendments to this Master Memorandum of Understanding may be proposed by either party and shall become effective upon approval by both parties.

STATE OF ALASKA
Department of Fish and Game

By /s/ Ronald O. Skoog
Ronald O. Skoog
Commissioner

Date 14 October 1982

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
National Park Service

By /s/ John E. Cook
John E. Cook
Regional Director, Alaska

Date October 5, 1982

APPENDIX E: FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
DRAFT GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN/ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

The Draft General Management Plan / Environmental Assessment for Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve was completed in April 1983. Based on the analysis and evaluation described in that document, as well as the public and agency response to the alternatives, it is the decision of the National Park Service to adopt a modified alternative A as the management plan for the park and preserve for the next 10 to 15 years.

Proposed management strategies will retain the primitive condition of the backcountry and provide for moderate levels of vessel use within Glacier Bay. As indicated in the assessment, vessel use regulations are a result of consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service, in accordance with section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

The National Marine Fisheries Service released a biological opinion in June 1983, which stated that existing levels of use (previously restricted to 1976 levels) did not jeopardize the current whale populations. These levels, as well as use restrictions within designated whale waters, will be retained until whale numbers reach 1982 use levels, whereupon vessel levels could be adjusted incrementally upward, if accompanied by careful monitoring of whale populations.

The plan will retain the existing levels and kinds of visitor facilities. A minor increase in visitor facilities will only be undertaken after carrying capacity and economic studies are completed and if the studies conclude that such an increase is needed and is compatible with park objectives. Although NPS maintenance, administrative, and residential facilities were originally proposed to be relocated, it was concluded that all NPS support facilities should be retained within the general Bartlett Cove area, as described in alternative C. Therefore, existing maintenance facilities and seasonal housing will be relocated to previously disturbed locations within the immediate vicinity.

Alternative A orginally recommended an expansion of Glacier Bay National Preserve, redesignating approximately 24,000 acres of established wilderness park lands. This proposal has been revised to include only a recommendation to redesignate the same acreage as preserve wilderness.

Also, the final plan recommends to Congress significant changes in wilderness waters designation (deletions and additions). Because the wilderness waters proposal is based on public and agency review and was not presented in the Draft General Management Plan / Environmental Assessment, the National Park Service will complete additional required NEPA documents on the wilderness issue before final recommendations are submitted to Congress.

Alternative B presented the minimum requirements in terms of staffing, facilities, and funding, and it represented a "no-action" alternative. It provided for ongoing maintenance and repair of existing facilities, but not for any increase in visitor services or methods for solving many existing management problems. No additional changes were recommended for other areas of the park. Current management problems would have remained under this alternative.

Alternative C presented actions to maximize resource protection while allowing for some increases in visitor use. Commercial fishing would eventually have been eliminated within Glacier Bay, cruise ship entries would have been limited, and visitor use would have been regulated through permit systems. NPS development would have remained in the same general locations except that a new maintenance facility would have been constructed approximately 1,500 feet from the inner cove.

Overall development in Bartlett Cove now affects approximately 10 acres. The proposed development will disturb an additional 7 acres, while 3 acres of previously disturbed land will be restored. The final net disturbance from development will be approximately 14 acres. Accommodations will not be increased significantly, so significant changes in existing services and numbers of visitors will not occur. Backcountry use is expected to continue its slow upward trend. Proposed numbers and types of vessels should not jeopardize existing summer whale populations, as per the 1983 biological opinion of the National Marine Fisheries Service. Modification of the park/preserve boundary, while retaining the wilderness designation, will not significantly affect the natural resources of the area and will reduce impacts on traditional users imposed by the park/preserve expansion of 1980.

Over 300 individuals, organizations, and agencies responded to the draft plan either at public meetings from April to July or by letter.

Public and agency reaction was mixed, with a balance of preservation-oriented responses (e.g., against deletion of wilderness land and water, against an increase in facilities, and against any proposal that might reduce the park's primitive character) and development- and use-oriented responses (e.g., favoring increased facilities and potential for significantly increased visitor use).

Based on the environmental analysis, the National Park Service has determined that the final plan is not a major federal action that significantly affects the human environment; therefore a general environmental impact statement is not needed. This determination was based on the following:

> Development and use proposals will not significantly affect the physical, biological, social, and economic environments.
>
> No irreversible or irretrievable loss of resources will occur because of plan implementation.
>
> Impacts of wildernesss designation or modification will be analyzed in detail in subsequent NEPA documents as required.
>
> There are no apparent adverse effects on wetlands and floodplains, and the plan is consistent with the Alaska Coastal Management Program.

Roger J. Contor
Regional Director, Alaska

August 1, 1984

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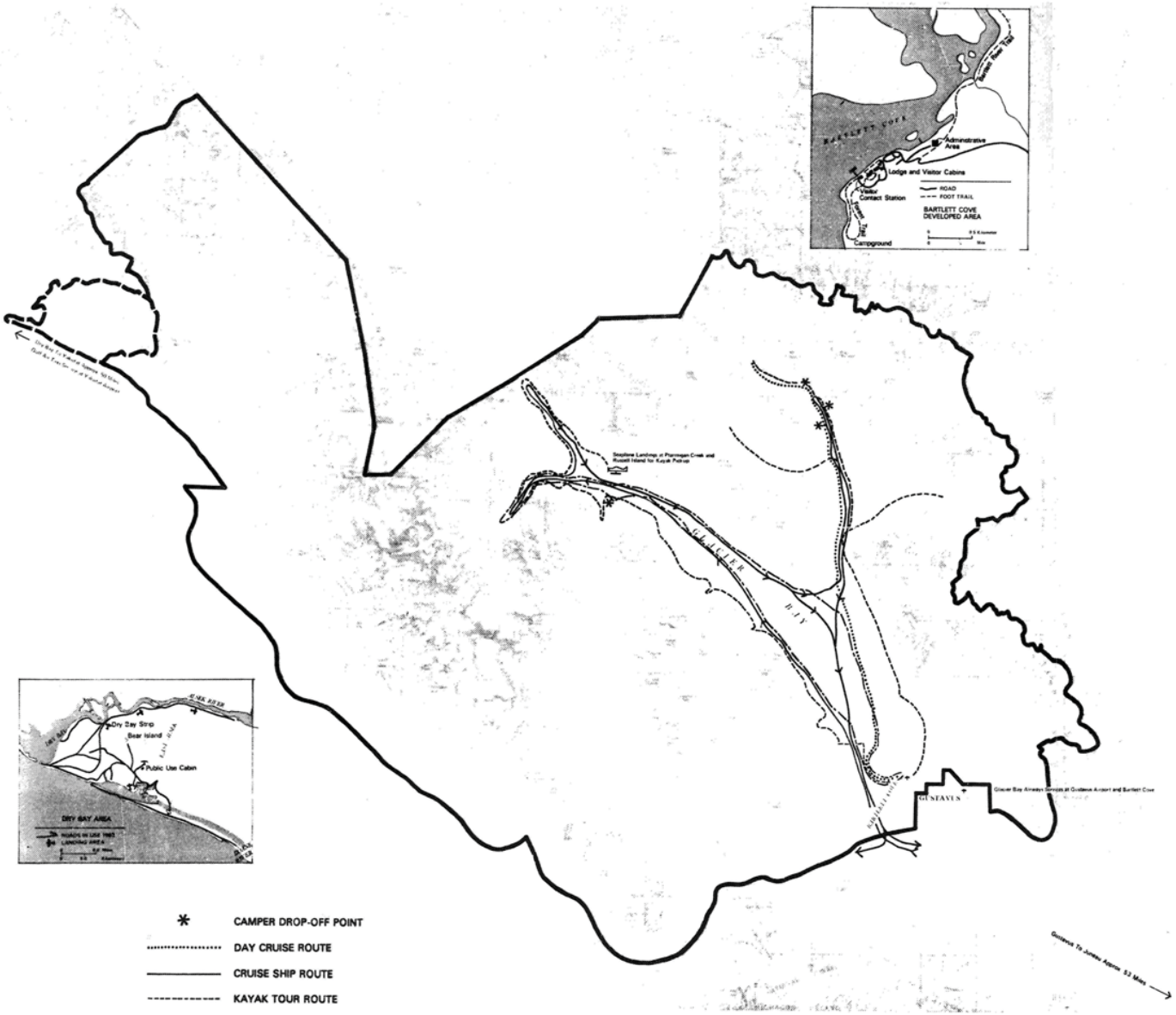

* CAMPER DROP-OFF POINT

DAY CRUISE ROUTE

CRUISE SHIP ROUTE

KAYAK TOUR ROUTE

OVERNIGHT TOUR BOAT ROUTE

REDUCED SIZE REPRODUCTION

North

0 5 10 15 Miles

0 5 10 15 Kilometers

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR / NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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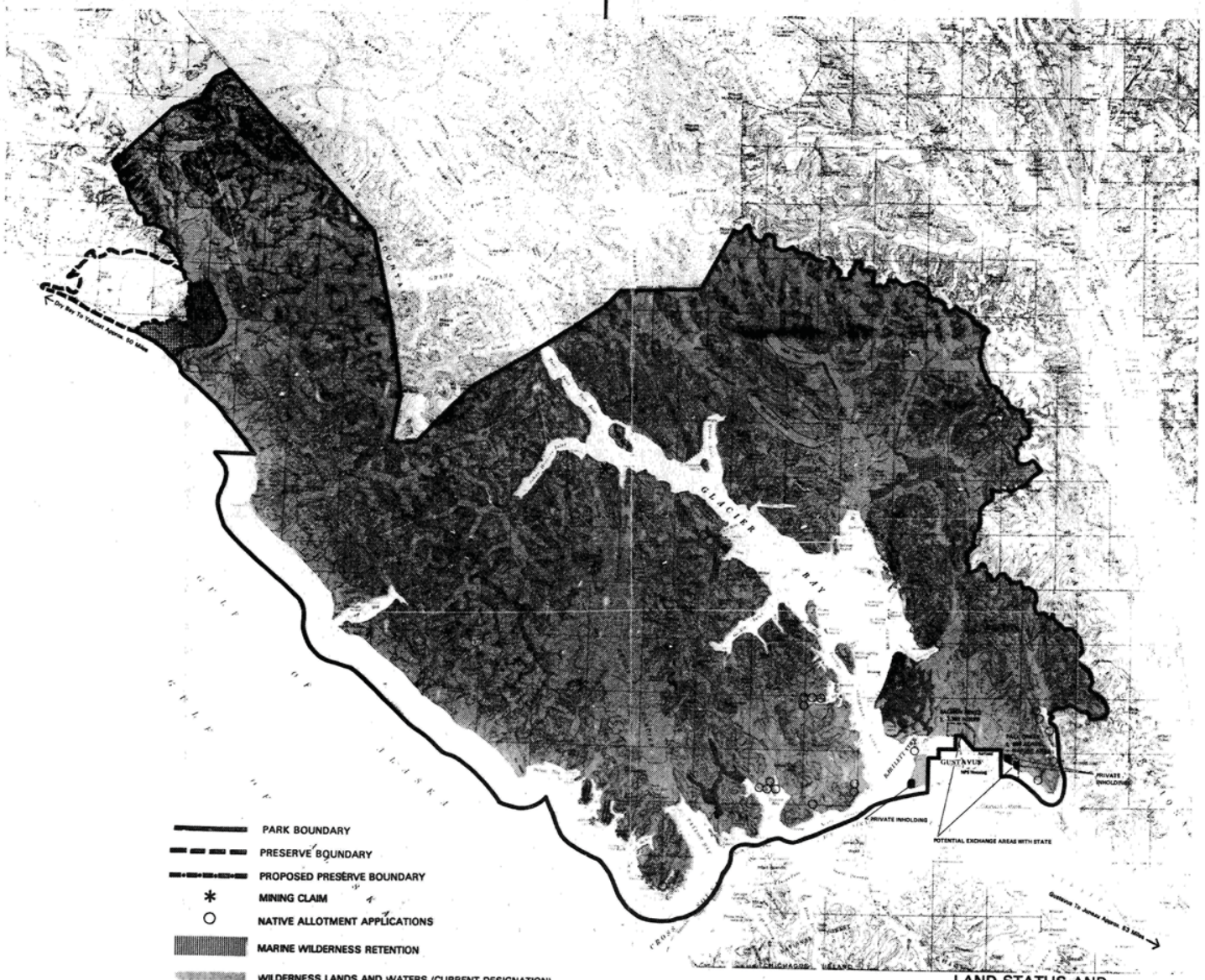

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