

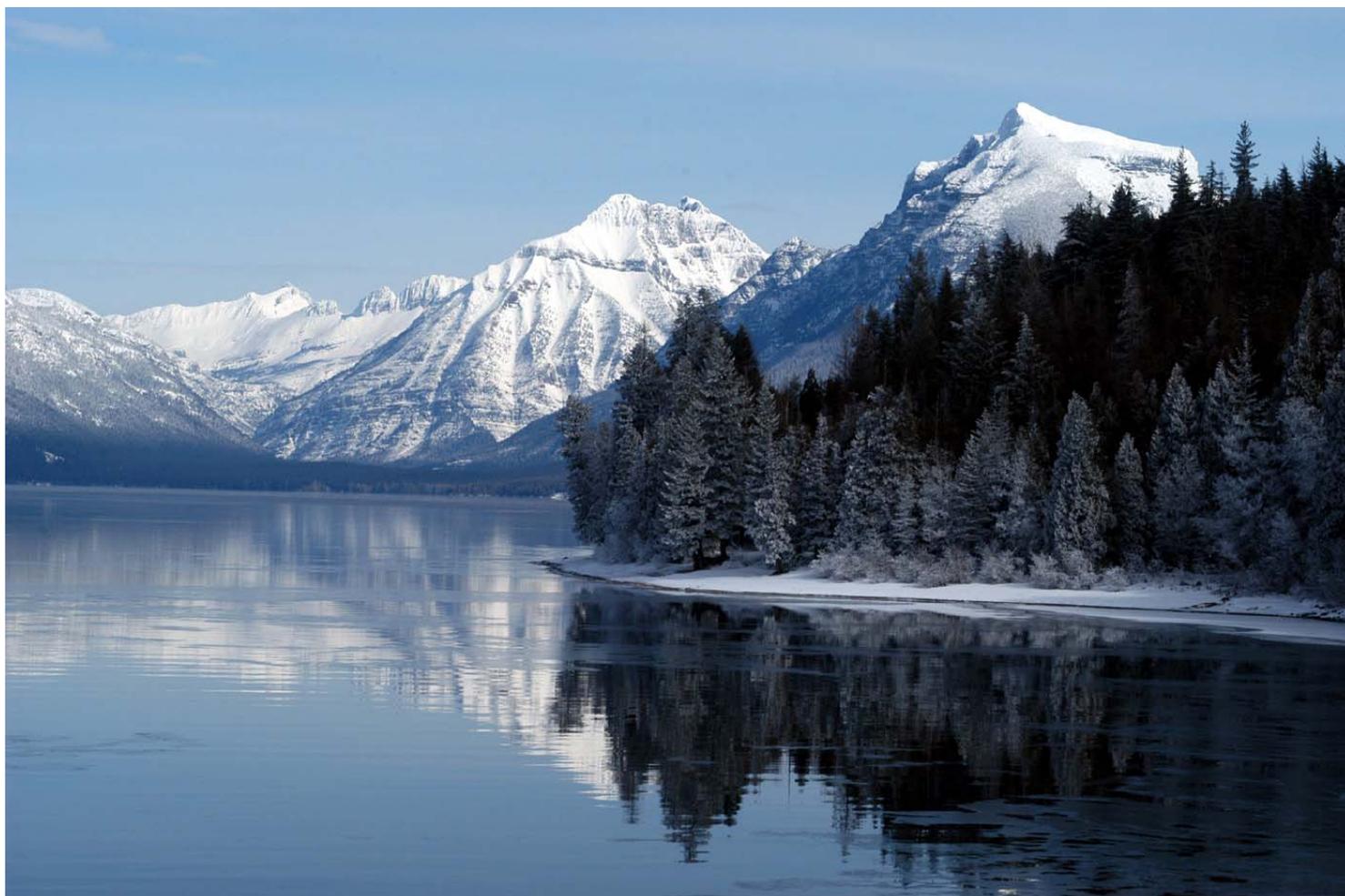
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Glacier National Park
Montana



Glacier National Park

Comprehensive Interpretive Plan



Glacier National Park

Comprehensive Interpretive Plan

Prepared by the Department of Interpretive Planning
Harpers Ferry Center
and
Glacier National Park

May 2006

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

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Scenic Point

INTRODUCTION

The year 2010 marks the centennial of Glacier National Park (GLAC). Commemoration of that event and celebration of the park's continuing contributions to America's natural and cultural legacy will attract significant public attention.

This Comprehensive Interpretive Plan (CIP) presents a vision for visitor experiences at the park during the next decade. The CIP proposes interpretive activities and visitor experience opportunities that prepare the park for a milestone commemoration in 2010. It also identifies a media and activity action plan that best meets current and future visitor needs and effectively tells park stories.

Based on purpose, significance and mission identified in the park's 1999 General Management Plan (GMP), the CIP is a conceptual document. It lays a foundation for the next phases of a comprehensive interpretive planning process - media planning, design and production and the organization of staff

and activities into annual implementation plans. It also provides a context against which annual accomplishments can be evaluated. Any element recommended in this plan or any subsequent Implementation Plan that will affect facilities or resources will through normal management review and approval, and meet compliance requirements prior to implementation.

The visitor experience planning process used to develop this document prompted collaboration among park staff, interpretive partners and media specialists. A team planning effort evaluated the park's visitor use programs, and focused on the park's significant resources, themes, and contemporary issues. The proposals in this CIP enhance opportunities for visitors to understand, enjoy and appreciate the reasons for which Glacier National Park was established.



Fall Color at St Mary

FOUNDATION FOR PLANNING

PARK PURPOSE

As stated in the park's General Management Plan, the purpose for the establishment of Glacier National Park is to:

Preserve and protect natural and cultural resources unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations (1916 Organic Act).

Provide opportunities to experience, understand, appreciate, and enjoy Glacier National Park consistent with the preservation of resources in a state of nature (1910 legislation establishing Glacier National Park).

Celebrate the ongoing peace, friendship, and goodwill among nations, recognizing the need for cooperation in a world of shared resources (1932 International Peace Park legislation).

RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

The following significance statements from the park's General Management Plan capture the essence of this park's importance to America's natural and cultural heritage.

Glacier's scenery dramatically illustrates an exceptionally long geologic history and the many geological processes associated with mountain building and glaciation.

Glacier offers relatively accessible spectacular scenery and increasingly rare primitive wilderness experiences.

Glacier is at the core of the "Crown of the Continent"

ecosystem, one of the most ecologically intact areas remaining in the temperate regions of the world.

Glacier's cultural resources chronicle the history of human activities (Native Americans, early explorers, railroad development, and modern use and visitation) that show that people have long placed high value on the area's natural features.

Waterton-Glacier is the world's first International Peace Park.

Key References

Commercial Services Plan and FEIS Cultural Resources component of RMP

Director's Orders: #2; 6; 9; 28; 32
Education Strategy (TBD)

Enabling Legislation, GLAC
Enabling Legislation, International Peace Park

General Management Plan (1999)
GLAC Land Protection Plan

Going-to-the-Sun Road
Rehabilitation Plan and FEIS

Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) Strategic Goals for Glacier National Park

North Fork Plan

Resource Management Plan
State of the Backcountry annual reports

Wayside Exhibit Plan - revised
Wilderness and Backcountry Management Plan

Wildlife management plans and protocols

INTERPRETIVE THEMES

Through the collaborative work of the Division of Interpretation and Education staff, the park's audiences should be provided the opportunity to form personal connections with the purpose and

significance inherent in the park's resources, so that informed choices regarding the long-term stewardship of the park may be made.

Primary interpretive themes link to the park's significance statements, and describe ideas, concepts, or messages about Glacier National Park that provide the broadest opportunities for visitors and audiences to make personal connections to the meanings and significance of the park. At their best, primary themes relate a significant tangible element of the park to a universal concept, using intangible ideas. They provide guidelines for making decisions concerning interpretive stories to be told, methods to be used, and facilities and activities required for telling those stories. Primary themes may not include every topic interpreted, but the universal concepts they contain should directly support understanding of the park's significance. All interpretive efforts, including media and personal services, will relate to one or more primary interpretive theme.

Although stated separately, interpretive themes are connected and interrelated.

Primary and Secondary Interpretive Themes

Primary Theme

The geologic features of Glacier National Park combine natural beauty, examples of mountain-building, and the effects of glaciation, revealing many chapters in the history of the Earth.

Sub-themes

The geology of Glacier National Park provides a snapshot of the tremendous forces of geologic

uplift, mountain building, and overthrust events that provided the unique foundation for Glacier's natural beauty.

The Rocky Mountain range narrows in northern Montana to provide wildlife, human, and vegetative convergence un-like most places on earth.

The ice age glaciers that carved classic geologic features in the area give insight into the beauty, power, and timelessness of the tremendous forces that continue to shape the earth.

Glacier has one of the finest assemblages of ice-age alpine glacial features in the contiguous 48 states, and it has relatively accessible, small-scale active glaciers.

Glacier is at an apex of the continent and one of the few places in the world that has a triple divide.

Related Topics

- Airshed
- Animal life
- Changing climates
- Deposition
- Erosion
- Evolution
- Exposed rock
- Fault lines
- Fossil
- Fire ecology
- Geologic specimens
- Geologic time
- Glaciation
- Glaciers
- Geomorphology
- Habitat diversity
- Igneous intrusions
- Landscape (historically designed)
- Lavas - sills
- Metamorphic
- Minerals
- Mountain building

Natural processes
Overthrust fault
Paleontology
Plate tectonics
Rocks
Sedimentary
Soundscape
Stromatolites
Triple Divide
Uplift
Vegetation
Viewshed
Watershed
Weather patterns

Primary Theme

Glacier National Park offers a variety of wilderness experiences that provide the challenges and rewards of encountering nature on its own terms while conveying the necessity of stewardship for the land.

Sub-themes

Glacier's wilderness offers opportunities for physical and mental challenge, risk and reward, renewal, self-reliance, solitude, inspiration, artistic expression, pride springing from a shared heritage, and the prospect of hope for the future.

The wilderness concept, codified into law, originated in the United States with the conviction that some wild land resources are most valuable to Americans if left in their natural state.

As a foundation for healthy and diverse ecosystems, officially designated wilderness and other remaining wild lands like Glacier National Park provide critical habitat for rare and endangered species and play a significant role in the overall health of natural systems worldwide.

Much of Glacier National Park is

recommended for designation as wilderness, and therefore is managed differently than other federal lands in order to retain its primeval character and preserve it as a special place for humans to examine their relationship to the natural world. The wilderness of Glacier National Park offers opportunities for personal renewal.

Glacier's wilderness contains primitive areas relatively undisturbed by human activities where scientific research may reveal information about natural processes and living systems that may have wide-ranging applications as global indicators of ecological change.

The Going-to-the-Sun Road, one of the most scenic roads in North America, is a National Historic Landmark, and provides easy access to views of and entry points to experience wilderness.

Cultural resources, including archeological sites found in Glacier National Park wilderness, can provide a more complete picture of human history and culture when treated with sensitivity and respect.

Wilderness visitors must accept certain inherent risks associated with weather, terrain, water, wildlife, and other natural elements; visitor safety cannot be guaranteed, but can be enhanced with proper trip planning, appropriate skill, and responsible behavior.

Related Topics

Accessibility
Accessible trailheads
Air quality
Archeological sites
Avalanches
Definitions
Discovery

Ethnography
 Exotic species
 Exploration
 Habitat restoration
 Historic camps
 Historic structures
 Historic travel routes
 Landscape unchanged
 Leave No Trace
 Life zones
 Lodging facilities
 Management/admin.processes
 Natural processes
 Night sky
 Prehistoric travel corridors
 Recreation
 Risk, hazard and challenge
 Shared heritage
 Society
 Solitude
 Sound scape
 Strata - geologic/biologic
 Topography
 Traditional travel routes
 Unique road experience
 Variety of experience options
 Vast, remote wilderness
 Watersheds / Water quality
 Wilderness skills
 Wildlife

Primary Theme

Glacier National Park's designation as part of the world's first International Peace Park celebrates on-going peace, cooperation, and goodwill between two nations, and symbolizes the ideal of peace among all nations.

Sub-themes

The peace park commemorates lasting peace between Canada and the United States.

The Biosphere Reserve and World Heritage designations highlight the importance of this area to the world.

The Peace Park concept, born at Waterton-Glacier IPP in 1932, has evolved and contributed to the international community in a variety of ways and served many positive conservation causes.

International tensions of contemporary times reveal the importance of cooperation and collaboration as reflected through the window of the International Peace Park

Differences between cultures and countries can be reconciled and replaced with trust and friendship.

People of the world can be inspired by the cooperative management of natural and cultural resources that is shared by Canada and the United States.

Glacier National Park and Waterton Lakes National Park offer an opportunity for both countries to cooperate peacefully to resolve controversial natural resource issues that transcend international boundaries.

Related Topics

Borders
 Boundary cut
 Canadian flag
 Cooperation
 Collaboration - Interpretation
 Collaboration - Protection
 Collaboration-Resource management
 First Nations (CA)
 Geo-political borders
 Goodwill / friendship
 Homeland security
 "International" boat
 Management policies
 Native Americans
 Railroad history and role
 Role model status
 Rotary International Club
 Shared human history
 Shared natural systems

Similarities / differences
Trans-boundary parks
Trust between differing cultures
Unguarded borders
U.S. flag
View looking "In"
Visitor accommodations
World peace

Primary Theme

Glacier's cultural resources chronicle the evolving history of human activities, interactions, and experiences in the American west, that reveal changes in societal attitudes about land and its uses.

Sub-themes

The park's roads, chalets, and hotels not only symbolize early 20th century western park experiences, they represent western park development. Many of these historic structures are still in use today.

The majestic landscape has a spiritual value for all human beings - a place to nurture, replenish, and restore themselves.

The Great Northern Railway opened western Montana to many people who otherwise could not have reached its remoteness. This hastened the development of Glacier National Park, and blazed a trail for a variety of human uses of the landscape.

Land-use values have evolved since Native Americans first came to northwest Montana, creating wide-ranging pressures between interests, and resulting in conflicts and compromise in a microcosm of the American west.

In Glacier National Park concession structures created to encourage visitation to the park have

contributed to the historic landscape through classic western national park architecture.

Migration and settlement patterns of original people and Montana-bound settlers resulted in a landscape patchwork of cultures through the years that contributes to contemporary opportunities and challenges to Montana culture.

Fire, a natural part of all forest communities, poses a particular challenge to park managers, whose goal is to maintain natural systems while protecting humans, cultural and historic resources and park infrastructure.

Going-to-the-Sun Road, both a National Historic Landmark and a National Civil Engineering Landmark, represents an early breakthrough in the approach to park management that encouraged visitor use of a spectacular national park; it also poses one of the most complex structural preservation and maintenance challenges in the National Park System.

Related topics

Archeology
Art/humanity
Built environments
Car/backcountry camping
Changing land use
Collaboration
Concession companies
Conflict
Contemporary land uses and values
Cultural landscapes
Cultural resource threats
Fire management
Fur trade
Going-to-the-Sun Road
Great Northern Railway
Historic structures
Historic tours
Homesteading

Migration
 Mining and oil
 National Park Service history
 Native Americans
 Parkitecture
 Partners
 Prehistoric and historic travel corridors
 Prescribed fire
 Survival
 Transportation
 Westward expansion

Primary Theme

The enduring connection between the Blackfeet, Salish, and Kootenai peoples and the landscape and resources of the area known as Glacier National Park is reflected through their history, traditions, language, and contemporary values.

Sub-themes

The area called Glacier National Park represents a place of special significance to the Blackfeet, Kootenai, Salish, and other native peoples; it is a spiritual touchstone that helps continue the traditions and values that have been in place for generations.

Changes in land use patterns triggered by the westward expansion of the United States forced Indian peoples in the area to react and adapt to outside pressures to maintain their lifestyles and traditions.

Contemporary Native American communities identify the landscape of Glacier National Park as traditionally meaningful to their identity as a group and the survival of their lifeways.

Native Americans had a strong spiritual connection with the area long before its designation as a

national park. From prehistoric times to the present, Indian people have identified places in the area as important to their heritage.

The majestic landscape has a spiritual value for all human beings - a place to nurture, replenish, and restore themselves.

Related Topics

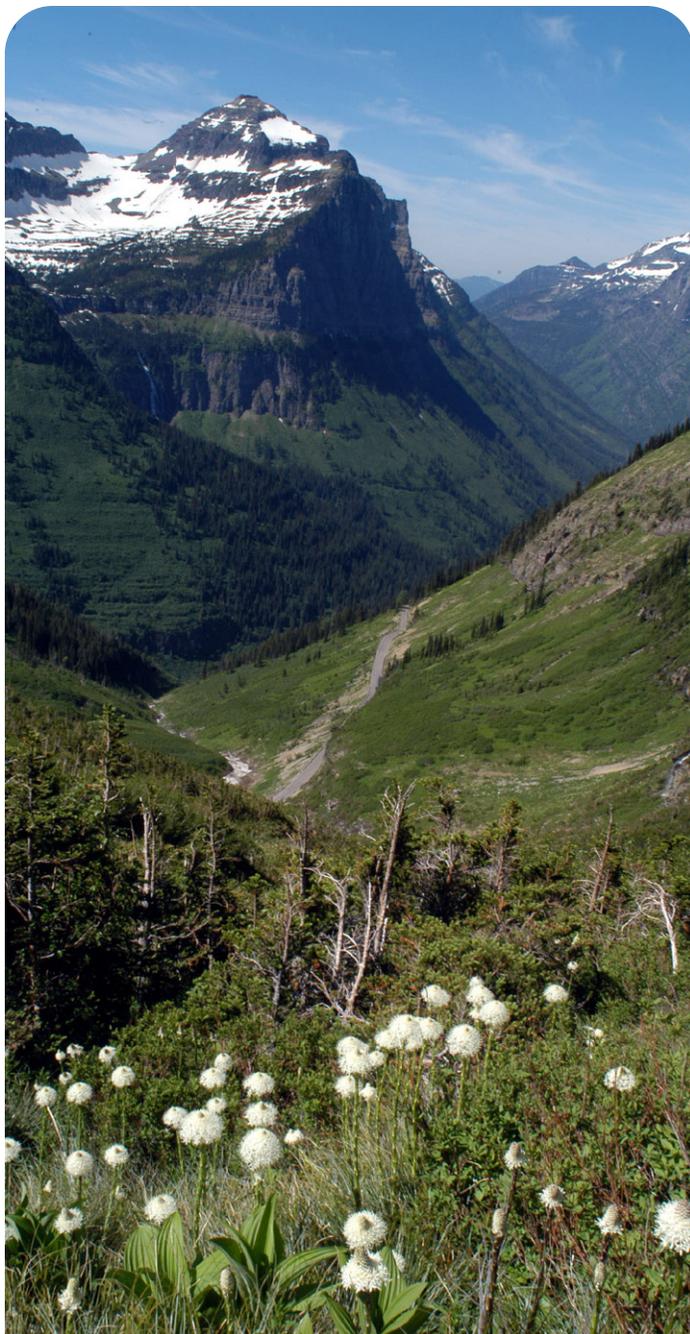
Archeology - historic / prehistoric
 Art/Humanity-history / perception
 Bordering nations
 Change
 Chief Mountain
 Cultural similarities / differences
 Cultural resources
 Ethnographic uses
 Fur trade
 Home
 Homesteading
 Native Americans
 Oral history - scientific/mythic
 Piegan Confederacy
 Place names
 Private property
 Sacred lands
 Sacred sites
 Spiritual-all cultures
 Temporal consideration
 Traditional rights and interests
 Subsistence
 Traditional values
 Transportation- stage/boat/horse/trail
 Travel corridors
 Treaties
 Vision quests

Primary Theme

The establishment of Glacier National Park and its geographic location have enabled its ecological processes and biological diversity to survive relatively intact in a rapidly changing and encroaching world.

Sub-themes

Due to wide variations in elevation, climate, and soil, four distinct vegetation zones overlap in Glacier and have produced strikingly diverse habitats that sustain plant and animal populations, including threatened and endangered, rare, and sensitive species.



Highline Trail View

Glacier is one of the few places in the contiguous 48 states that continue to support natural populations of all indigenous carnivores and most of their prey. Glacier provides an outstanding opportunity for ecological management and research in one of the largest areas where natural processes predominate. As a result, the park has been designated a Biosphere Reserve, and Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park has been designated as a World Heritage site.

Related Topics

- Backbone of the World
- Biological diversity
- Boreal zone
- Carnivores
- Climate change
- Connectivity - wildlife corridor
- Continuity of studies
- Convergence-floral and faunal "Crown of the Continent"
- DNA studies
- Ecosystem diversity
- Exotics and invasives
- Faunal remnants
- Fire
- Floristic provinces
- Genetic pool
- Geologic impact on flora/fauna
- Global research data
- Great Plains zone
- Migration
- Native plants
- Nearly intact ecosystem
- Northern Rocky Mountain zone
- Nyack flood plain
- Missing elements of ecosystem
- Pacific zone
- Predator/prey relationships
- Triple divide
- Untrammelled ecosystem
- Vegetative zones
- Wilderness
- Wildlife
- Yellowstone to Yukon

MANAGEMENT GOALS FOR INTERPRETATION

The overall guiding philosophy is to manage most of the park for its wild character and for the integrity of Glacier's unique natural and cultural heritage while traditional visitor services and facilities remain. Visitors will be able to enjoy the park from many vantage points. Visitor use will be managed to preserve resources, but a broad range of opportunities will be provided for people to experience, understand, study, and enjoy the park.

Cooperation with park neighbors will be emphasized in managing use and resources.

Glacier National Park General Management Plan, p.23

At all locations and in all media and personal services treatments, care will be taken to provide orientation, information, and interpretation so as to maximize the visitor's opportunities to make personal connections with the meanings and significance of Glacier National Park. A visitor (through real or virtual experiences) that makes a personal connection with the significance of the park will care *about* the park, and therefore be in a position to make a choice to care *for* the park - or similar sites elsewhere. The Long-Range Interpretive Plan supports the management philosophy established for the park in the General Management Plan. This philosophy recognizes the distinctive character of individual geographical areas in the park and the suitability of various zones in those areas to provide for a range of visitor experiences. Each of four management zones presents a different set of desired resource conditions, visitor experiences, types of management activities, and

development:

VISITOR SERVICE ZONE

DAY USE ZONE

RUSTIC ZONE

BACKCOUNTRY ZONE

All interpretive, informational, educational or orientation recommendations in this CIP will be compatible with management zones and standards established in the GMP.

VISITOR AND VISITOR USE DATA

Annual Park Visits

1992	2,206,231
1993	2,146,306
1994	2,157,650
1995	1,849,715
1996	1,735,559
1997	1,723,267
1998	1,841,451
1999	1,693,899
2000	1,738,119
2001	1,688,134
2002	1,911,333
2003	1,676,912
2004	2,042,314
2005	1,937,042

Month Park Visits - 2005

January	7,450
February	12,544
March	16,540
April	54,688
May	132,075
June	289,240
July	564,929
August	501,931
September	270,798
October	65,298
November	11,898
December	9,626

Season Park Visitation Patterns-2005

Summer (Jun - Sep)	84%
Shoulder (May & Oct)	10.2%
Winter (Nov - Apr)	5.8%

Visitor Profile Summary-1991 Visitor Survey

A VSP visitor survey conducted over seven days with 481 respondents in 1991 reflected the following visitor characteristics. Copies of this report are available in the Chief Interpreter's office.

Composition

Family groups accounted for 71% of groups contacted. More than half (59%) were first-time visitors. The most common age was 31-45 (31%). Other age groups ranged from 21% to 13%: age 15 and younger (21%); 46-60 (20%); 61 and older (15%); 16-30 (13%).

Activities

Most visitors (65%) stated that viewing wildlife and scenery was the primary reason for visiting the park.

The most common activities were sightseeing (97%), photography (89%), viewing wildlife (87%) and visit visitor centers (72%). Median interest was shown for day-hiking (53%), shopping (51%) and picnicking (45%). Smaller percentages participated in camping, ranger-led programs, boating, fishing, bicycling and horseback riding.

Location

Almost two-thirds of visitors (60%) entered the park at West Glacier; one-third entered at St. Mary.

Most people stopped at Logan Pass (80%) and many visited St. Mary (68%), Rising Sun (56%), Lake McDonald Lodge (55%) and Apgar (55%). Fewer visited Many Glacier (43%), Two Medicine (18%) and North Fork Road (11%).

Services

Most people received information about the park from prior visits (98 responses) and friends and relatives (72 responses).

Park and commercial services considered "very important" to "extremely important" included park brochure/map (77%); visitor center personnel (69%); showers (67%); grocery stores (65%); food service (63%); self-guided trails (62%); road exhibits (54%); visitor center exhibits (52%).

Services considered "not important" or only "somewhat important": park radio information station (57%); red bus tours (53%); backpacking guide service (52%); boat rentals (48%); trail rides (47%); ranger-guided boat tours (42%); evening programs (38%); ranger-led walks (35%).

Needs

Survey respondents identified the following needs to improve their park experience:

Add detail to improve maps

Improve information provided, including more detailed trail information

Provide more variety in interpretation

Educate visitors about park and ecology of the region

Improve roadside information and increase roadside exhibits

Provide more in-depth geology information in exhibits and publications

Improve radio station - advertise current information

Provide more information at visitor center exhibits

(Park staff should consider a new VSP Study to update the section above)

Stakeholder and Audience Needs and Expectations

All people interested in the park need access to information about park cultural and natural resources, use opportunities, and management issues. They expect easy access to information about laws, regulations and penalties and about recreation resources, safety, trip planning and low impact travel and camping.

Different levels of detail are needed to meet needs of first time or repeat visitors and short-term day users or long term visitors. While self-reliant users may look for limited contact with staff and media, many users would benefit from detailed information. Since people can enter the park through nearby communities, cooperative interpretive planning and development between the park and other visitor service providers should enable all providers to improve services to meet or exceed visitor expectations.

Facility users expect a variety of media, programs and activities suitable for diverse audiences. They need orientation that places the park location into perspective with population centers in the United States and Canada. Identification of resources inside the parklands and interpretation of the significance of those resources can position people to care about these resources so that they might chose to care for these and other resources worldwide.

The high number of visitors interacting with park resources in family groups warrants more opportunity to participate in activities as a family unit. Continuation and expansion of the Junior Ranger program will meet the need for families to interact with park resources. Other activities meeting family needs and expectations might include "rainy

day" programs, family-oriented walking trails and other informal, relaxing and/or exciting activities that facilitate intergenerational conversation.

The following description of current and potential audiences and their needs and expectations is based on park staff observation of visitors and review of comments and suggestions in visitor registers.

Commercial Users

To operate effectively in partnership with the National Park Service, businesses and concession companies need immediate, accurate and appropriate information from the NPS. Knowledge of park rules, regulations and the permit process, and information about programs, activities and resources inside the park are necessary for commercial organizations to effectively introduce other visitors to the park's regional and global significance.

The 2004 Commercial Services Plan (CSP) calls for enhancements in guided activities, including cultural tours, underwater tours, and expanded tour limits for existing and potentially new tour operators. The NPS will take an active role in defining standards for tours of this type to assure a quality of service similar to NPS interpretive offerings, including providing definitions of standards, training and development opportunities for staff, and auditing and feedback for companies and individuals providing such services.

NPS involvement and training should extend farther outside the park through personal services, internet and other media. Inaccurate or incomplete information, should be identified

and corrected through outreach and training.

Recreational

Backcountry

The more energetic recreationists include day-hikers, backpackers (750 miles of trails), mountain climbers, rafters, fishermen, winter users, and through-hikers on the Continental Divide Trail. They frequently want opportunities for independent use and may not visit traditional visitor areas. They need access to pre-trip planning information, directions to permit desks, recreation opportunity sites, safety considerations, restrooms, water and parking. They need orientation and information at all access points. Signs introducing Glacier's wilderness and ecology primary interpretive themes will provide a backdrop for the self-discovery awaiting these users.

Frontcountry

Casual users include picnickers, campers, walkers, fishermen and sightseers, artists and photographers. Some may require solitude, but most tolerate a high level of visitor activity and many may seek social activities among people with similar interests.

These stakeholders often are looking for more detailed information than the backcountry user. They need information about site specific park history, current and seasonal conditions, programmed activity schedules, specialized facility locations and special events. They need safety and regulation information, orientation to available activity sites, accurate directional signs, maps and land use etiquette exhibits. Open areas with sheltered kiosks provide opportunity for self-directed recreational activities.

Trails, waysides, other exhibits and personal services provide opportunities for a huge segment of Glacier's visitation to make personal connections with the park in these areas.

Cultural / Traditional

Members of neighboring Native American tribes and cultural groups from the surrounding region may participate more freely when they have a sense of personal connection to the park. Park staff needs a better understanding of the needs of these potential visitors to provide effective orientation and interpretive services, and to create informational and interpretive signs to relate information about the park, including its rules and regulations. Park staff likewise must respect tribal protocols and honor the stories that are given to them by restrained and sensitive treatments.

Technology / Virtual

Many "virtual" visitors may have time to vicariously explore the park more intensely. They require access to information to match a variety of interests and educational levels. The park should provide information that creates a feeling of excitement about the park and a desire to protect park resources. Information should be provided ranging from basic travel planning to moderate interpretation or a detailed virtual education program. At minimum, they need access to a free overview of park resources and themes and opportunity to learn about the availability of moderate priced audiovisual and publication materials.

Education

This group of stakeholders includes students, researchers and training participants. They need information

and interpretation presented at many levels from elementary to graduate and using varied media from simple graphics to professional exhibits and audiovisuals. The Education Strategy contained in this CIP addresses this audience and its needs.

Local / Regional

Local communities provide a large, significant audience for the park interpretive program. This category of stakeholder often has firmly established norms for visiting the park. They likewise often have strong opinions, both pro and con, on how the park is managed and how the limitations imposed by the management level in the park impact them. They need basic orientation to the park presented in a way that does not offend and that provides information about how to access available visitor opportunities. Information about park resources and National Park Service management needs to be easily available, such as mailings and local news releases, to increase interest and understanding of park roles in the community and park management decisions.

Local users need the opportunity to participate in activities that contribute to the already high level of local pride and a feeling of ownership in the park and the National Park Service. Local agencies need close coordination, cooperation and consultation with park management staff and involvement in planning activities to assure everyone an opportunity to manage ecosystem resources effectively.

Special Interests

Special interest category includes participants in special events,

volunteers, Elder Hostel audiences, film/media specialists, members of diverse cultural groups, language-diverse stakeholders, and audiences with other special needs. Park visitors/stakeholders also include geographic, age and economic diverse audiences. Park information and interpretation activities must provide information about rules and regulations, orientation to the park, identification of activity locations and sources of information in a format usable by the targeted audience.

Through-travelers

Through-travelers, those who may not be using the park as a destination experience, represent a large potential audience. These travelers would benefit if the proximity of the park and what it has to offer is clearly identified. Through-travelers also need to know about limitations on the Going-to-the-Sun Road for oversized vehicles well before those visitors arrive at the park.

Employees/Park Partners

All employees need to receive basic information upon or prior to arrival at the park. All employees and partners need to understand the purpose, significance and goals of the park. All need to feel part of the NPS team and accept ownership of the park and NPS policies. All employees need current information about park operations and projects, including activities of other management divisions. All employees need to know where to direct visitors to get questions answered if the employee cannot provide an adequate answer. Cross-division training, interdivisional liaison and communication and cooperative programming is needed to share expertise. To assure adequate knowledge of park operations all employees and supervisors

should embrace training and job knowledge as a fundamental job requirement. Training should be a group experience to improve learning through shared experiences.

Organized Groups

Organized groups visiting Glacier National Park need orientation and information about lodging, rules and regulations, safety, attractions, interpretive themes and activities and sights that can be seen in group formats. They would benefit from readily available handouts, personal services and activities to provide interpretive experiences, keep them longer and encourage stewardship.

Bus tour groups expect restrooms, opportunity to switch to smaller buses that can safely navigate park roads, and effective interpretation oriented to their interests. Tour companies need accurate, current information, including information about restrictions, prior to arrival at the park.

Scouts and other organized groups often require staff time, especially if they are involved in park resource management projects. They need personal orientation and detailed knowledge (information/guidance) of rules and regulations and Leave No Trace principles to avoid resource damage. Group leaders need a lot of activities to keep participants occupied while at the park and detailed advance information and education materials prior to arrival at park. Park staff needs to provide basic information and work with leaders; success requires effective cooperation among divisions to efficiently share information and training.

ISSUES AND INFLUENCES

Staffing/Personnel

Budget constraint on staffing requires creative program planning and active pursuit of funding to maintain quality and quantity of interpretive activities and services. Development of a creative, successful interpretive program that includes visitor experience opportunities will require inter-divisional and intra-divisional communication and cooperation. The situation is complicated by the vast size of the park and natural division of park operations into east and west sides. Having a permanent Education Specialist position will enable a park-wide education program and consistent involvement in all area school systems.

West Side Visitor Center

No facility in Glacier National Park adequately tells the story of the park's significance. An interim visitor contact facility developed over forty years ago in a small residential structure on the west side of the park is inadequate to serve needs of current and future visitors. The facility is difficult to locate, lacks adequate parking, and has inadequate interpretive and museum exhibit space and no space to accommodate school groups and their educational programs. Visitors do not receive important messages about resource protection, safety, educational and orientation messages upon entry to the park. The 1999 General Management Plan calls for a principle visitor contact facility to be constructed on the west side of the park. This primary facility will eliminate the current deficiencies and provide this world-class park a visitor orientation and information center that it deserves. A charette in April, 2003 began the

planning process to accomplish this goal.

Congestion

Heavy use of the park's primary automotive route, the Going-to-the-Sun Road, causes crowding West Glacier, St. Mary, and at pullouts and parking areas along the road. The demand for parking often exceeds available capacity. Visitors become frustrated because they are unable to find parking spaces at designated sites to view spectacular scenery and to learn about the park from wayside exhibits. Visitors who cannot find parking at designated sites often park in undesignated areas causing resource damage and personal safety problems. Interpretive alternatives to reduce congestion and improve visitor experience along the road need to be considered as part of long-range interpretive plan discussions. Proposals for improvements at east and west side visitor centers, pullouts, waysides and other activity sites could reduce congestion at critical areas such as Logan Pass.

Other congested areas are East Glacier, a town (with Ranger Station, major accommodations) located outside the boundaries of the park but nevertheless a principle visitor gathering site, and Many Glacier, a location with poor signage and inadequate visitor contact facilities. At Many Glacier there are frequent "bear jams" that create hazards for pedestrians, bears, and vegetation that gets trampled in the confusion created by these occurrences.

Park Centennial

The year 2010 marks the centennial of Glacier National Park's establishment. Commemoration of the park's creation and celebration of

its continuing contributions to America's natural and cultural legacy will attract significant public attention. Park staff needs to begin preparing now for this important event. NPS areas historically find an opportunity to upgrade services and their ability to protect their resources at such landmark events. The park will attempt to upgrade interpretation, education, and its media in preparation for the centennial. The park currently lacks the proper facilities to deliver interpretive services worthy of the park's significance and resources. In particular, the lack of an adequate visitor center at the west entrance and a logical and functional road/parking network are critical flaws that should be corrected in connection with preparation for the centennial and in coordination with the restoration of the Going-to-the-Sun Road.

Arrival Experience

Routes to visitor centers are confusing and fraught with distractions, especially in West Glacier where people think they are in the park as they pass under the railroad crossing and encounter an existing non-NPS visitor center. The visitor center in Apgar is not clearly identified as a primary destination point for visitors. Clearer distinction between the park and private development outside the park should set the stage for visitor transition from town to entrance into Glacier National Park.

Visitor Profiles

The Going to the Sun Road Rehabilitation Project has enabled several focused surveys of visitor needs and expectations, but there has not been a Visitor Services Project (VSP) conducted since 1991. Basic visitor profile information has

been assembled from several of these sources, but more comprehensive information is out of date and inadequate in scope to be useful in designing interpretive activities. Park managers should enable additional visitor studies to accurately describe visitor wants, needs and expectations and predicted trends, such as aging of the visitor population, and the affects on the local economy provided by visitors to Glacier.

Implementation of Park Management Plans

A General Management Plan (GMP) approved in 1999 proposes significant development and program changes for the park. Annual Implementation Plans will be developed from this CIP to provide specific guidance for interpretive and visitor experience activities, facilities and media. Park plans must be coordinated and compatible. Involvement of multidisciplinary planning teams including all park functions, Indian tribal representatives and other partners assure high quality plans. The Wayside Exhibit Plan produced with Harpers Ferry Center's assistance needs to be updated to reflect changes and new emphasis areas as a result of this CIP. The Going-to-the-Sun Road Rehabilitation FEIS includes a Visitor Services Plan and a Communications Strategy. The Fire Management Plan should be coordinated with the CIP since the fire plan calls for an interpreter of fire management. Other plans include a Commercial Services Plan, North Fork Plan, Wilderness and Backcountry Management Plan, Land Protection Plan, Collections Management Plan, and plans of partner agencies such as state highway plans and plans developed for Waterton Lakes National Park.

FUTURE INTERPRETIVE PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

OVERVIEW

This CIP describes a broad approach to guide park staff in developing media and personal services to enhance interpretation at Glacier National Park. Park staff will use the data and guidance within this plan to develop annual implementation plans (AIP) that are attainable and serve GMP and GPRA goals.

Interpretation is the art of facilitating a connection between the many meanings inherent in a resource and the interests of audiences/visitors. Interpretive services occur on a progression from orientation, to information, to interpretation and education. The goal of interpretation is to move beyond providing just facts to help visitors understand relationships, processes and meanings. A visitor is not likely to remember a long list of facts picked up at an interpretive activity or nature trail, even when led by a good interpreter. What they will probably remember longest are the associations of ideas, or the personal connections they made - that it was an interesting, intriguing, or inspiring place, that they had not realized how important the place was until the interpreter facilitated that connection.

Concepts in this CIP are intended to guide the creativity of future media and activity designers. The feasibility and design of these proposals will need further development in implementation plans, such as schematic design plans or design concept plans.

Note: Visitor experience statements in the following sections of this CIP describe opportunities that should be provided for visitors to create

emotional and intellectual connections with the meanings of Glacier's resources. The primary themes identified for each developed area are only the key "focus" themes for that area. It is implicit in this document that all primary interpretive themes may be treated in all developed areas. The focus themes identified will be the "featured" theme in an area to give each site interpretive individuality, and cumulatively provide a range of interpretive experiences for visitors touring the entire park.

PRE-ARRIVAL/OUTREACH

Primary Interpretive Themes

Pre-arrival, outreach media, activities and services will present all Glacier National Park primary interpretive themes. Content of media, activities and services will be in sufficient detail to provide stakeholders a basic understanding of all primary themes.

Experiences

Anticipation and excitement about Glacier National Park can begin long before visitors arrive at the park. Potential visitors and others seeking information about the park should have convenient access to adequate, accurate information and interpretation of park resources, activities and programs through a variety of media.

Recommendations

Potential visitors and other people interested in the park should receive accurate, unbiased information while at home and traveling to the park. They will be able to plan their experience with information from a variety of advanced media - telephones, publications distributed by

mail, an up-to-date website, visitor service providers, local media broadcasts and publications purchased through the park cooperating association. Personal informational services and non-personal media will describe what visitors can expect during their visit, including limitations, restrictions and opportunities along the Sun Road, wilderness experiences and how to prepare for a safe, enjoyable visit.

Park Website

The park's innovative web site should be enhanced to continue the development of interactive opportunities to learn about significant resources, resource management programs, visitor experience opportunities, and special activities and services. Current staffing and workloads must be adjusted to accommodate this increasingly important interpretive/ informational medium.

In addition to the park website, many non-NPS sites currently provide potential visitors sources of information. Park staff will identify web sites disseminating Glacier National Park information and work with web managers/authors to improve amount, accuracy and quality of information provided.

Audiovisual

A park orientation film will be developed in a format for public broadcast to local and regional audiences, tourism offices, cable television and other closed-circuit systems to reach a large number of potential visitors.

Personal Services

Park staff will assist the Public Affairs Office to develop and present activities in communities surrounding the park to encourage participation and support of park

programs. Communication between park staff and neighbors through community engagement efforts will promote positive relationships and effectively communicate important resource-based messages.

Interpretive programs, management activities and planning are appropriate topics for personal service activities. Research findings provided by the Research Learning Center will be an additional source of programming, and can be presented by either PAO or park/learning center educational staff. Interpretive presentations should be developed for general audiences, whereas park managers should address the same topics from a management perspective.

ARRIVAL EXPERIENCE

Primary Interpretive Themes

People arriving at the park will acquire a general sense of the resources related to all primary themes. Information available upon arrival will inspire a greater exploration of specific themes that attract each individual's interest.

Experiences

Clear, concise information at or near the entrance should provide hours of operation, current conditions (status of roads, campgrounds, open facilities) and location of more detailed information. Signs should be easy to see and guide visitors to the point of initial contact with park staff. The approach to initial visitor contact facilities must be clear to first-time users, and the appearance of visitor center buildings should attract people's attention. A planned program of visitor orientation will guide the overall development of facilities that inform the public about activity

options and alternatives during their stay.

Recommendations

Glacier National Park Sign Plan

The goal should be the smallest number of signs needed to reduce apprehension of newly arriving visitors entering an unknown environment. This will allow them to quickly reach a comfort level at which they can see, process and understand more detailed level of information.

It is currently unclear to visitors whether they are in the national park upon passing the "Gateway to Glacier" sign on the railroad overpass at West Glacier, or the "West Glacier" sign immediately north of the railroad, which includes an banner reading "Glacier National Park." Many undoubtedly think the railroad is the park boundary. The park should consider signs on the main road before making the turn into "Gateway to Glacier" or immediately after passing under the railroad overpass that state remaining travel distance to Glacier National Park. For example, **Glacier National Park - ½ Mile** or **Glacier National Park Entrance Station - 1 Mile**.

Staff should continue to work with Alberta personnel to clearly identify the Alberta Visitor Center in West Glacier as a Canada information facility. Perhaps large lettering on the outside of the building can state **Alberta/Canada Information**.

Information Pullouts

The location just north of the west entrance fee booth is a good place for visitors to orient themselves and make initial decisions regarding their visit. A similar facility would improve wayfinding in the Many

Glacier area. Information will include location of nearby visitor contact facilities, transit locations under the GTSR Rehabilitation program, driving and hiking opportunities, interpretive program sites and options for self-exploration. This is also a good place to introduce precautions, such as dangerous water, bear interactions and driving tips.

Travelers Information Stations

Traveler's Information Radio Stations (TIS) at several locations currently provide information and interpretation appropriate to each site. Each station should welcome visitors to the park, describe visitor experience opportunities, encourage visitors to observe resources as they drive through the area, and identify and encourage participation in available experience opportunities. They should introduce the concept of Crown of the Continent ecosystem and the need for preservation of these important resources. Stations near visitor centers will identify those visitor contact facilities as essential stops for additional information.

Appropriate locations for traveler's information stations include West Glacier, St. Mary, Many Glacier, and Marias Pass wayside and East Glacier outside the park boundary. Additional locations outside the park might be considered if technology and logistics permit, such as near the Glacier Park International Airport and in Browning, Montana.



Ice on St Mary Lake

PARKWIDE RECOMMENDATIONS

Primary Interpretive Themes

Visitor experience opportunities facilitate in-depth exploration and understanding of all primary themes. They also provide opportunities to acquire basic introduction to several sub-themes that contribute to the understanding of park's primary themes and significance.

Experiences

Visitor experience opportunities throughout the park will let them choose from several alternatives. These experiences may meet their current experiential and educational level, or encourage them to seek additional, more advanced experiences.

Specifically, park visitors should have opportunity to:

Gain insight into the salient natural and cultural features of Glacier National Park and the Crown of the Continent ecosystem, and be able to relate that insight to their personal experience at a level they choose.

Choose from a variety of interpretive services, both personal and non-personal, from simple to complex, and from passive watching and listening to adventurous and challenging.

Participate in experiences that provide skills necessary for enjoyable, safe and minimum impact use of Glacier National Park, including the requirement for self-reliance that the backcountry demands.

Find areas of the park to participate

in activities ranging from highly social to relaxing solitude / silence / remote / tranquil, in keeping with the broad significance of the park.

Recommendations

Balancing Interpretation with Other Park Values

At many places in the park, the vistas are so powerful that they speak eloquently by themselves, and formal interpretation would be a distraction. At other sites, media, personal services and facilities help explain magnificent natural and cultural features. Opportunities should be developed to give visitors a range of options to fully and safely experience and appreciate the park and its resources. In order to make information, and ultimately the cultural and natural interpretation of the park, as effective as possible some fundamental decisions about the management of natural resources and visitor experience need to be made.

Because the goal of quality interpretation and informational services is to foster public support and stewardship at the park through understanding, its importance cannot be overstated. Resource preservation efforts alone cannot succeed without a dedicated effort to promote informed stewardship through interpretation and education. Primary visitation occurs along the Going to the Sun Road corridor, therefore the park should dedicate a larger portion of its personnel and financial resources to the interpretive/educational mission in that Visitor Service Zone, and do what is possible to upgrade trails, restrooms and visitor centers in support of these visitor opportunities. In the long run this approach will help buffer the Backcountry, Rustic, and Day Use

Zones from adverse impacts of visitation.

Where there are specific and critical resource protection issues, these should take precedence over interpretation or scenic values. Where there are critical visitor experience issues, these should be given appropriate consideration when developing resource management actions.

Partnerships

Inter-park Partnerships are critical to effectively accomplishing park goals. Frequent interaction between the interpretive program managers and staff and managers and staff of other important disciplines at work in park management will assure greater understanding of mutual needs and priorities, and how each unit can complement interpretive efforts (and vice versa). The interpretation and education function will be severely limited in its effectiveness without close coordination and mutual support from other areas such as facility management, road design, construction and project management, natural and cultural resources management and maintenance.

Native American partnerships are critical to telling the stories related to Glacier National Park. Fundamental questions must be answered to establish and maintain effective partnerships between the park and Indian people. Interpretive managers will strive to establish and maintain strong government-to-government dialogue with tribes near the park.

Glacier Natural History

Association (GNHA) is a major provider of information, interpretation and education services for

Glacier National Park. The organization is a non-profit cooperating association of the National Park Service that operates sales facilities for interpretive materials at several visitor centers and ranger stations in the park. It also markets interpretive materials worldwide through an electronic bookstore linked to the computer site at the park and by mail order catalog. Proceeds from sales benefit the interpretive, educational, cultural and scientific programs at the park. Recent donations have provided support for traditional and contemporary Native American cultural programs (Native America Speaks), publication of maps and brochures and assistance with preservation of historic photograph collections.

Glacier Institute - Currently a range of day-use and short overnight education programs are offered at the Field Camp facility of Glacier Institute at Apgar. In addition, the Institute conducts programs at the Big Creek Environmental Center on the Flathead National Forest. The programs at Field Camp are focused on educational outcomes, and support the primary interpretive/ educational themes of the park. The park and Institute should strive to refine and focus these programs to complement the range of programs available through NPS and other providers. The relationship between the park and Institute should be one of the key features of an overall parkwide education strategy as discussed in the Education component of this plan.

The Glacier Fund is a partnership fund of the National Park Foundation, and provides grants for developing significant projects for all aspects of park operations.

Interpretation managers should work closely to assure that the Board understands the value of interpretation and education so that the Fund can see opportunities to support major divisional projects.

Waterton Lakes National Park in Alberta, Canada, shares a common international boundary and responsibility for preservation, interpretation and management of biological and cultural resources, viewsheds, and wildlife and human corridors. Partnership activities and responsibilities contributed to designation of the two parks as an International Peace Park, Biosphere Reserve and World Heritage Site. Waterton has a small visitor contact station that provides an opportunity to orient visitors who are traveling south from Canada to the United States. Program opportunities to showcase the special relationship with Waterton and the international peace park concept should be developed at other locations in the park, and Goat Haunt interpretive exhibits should be upgraded as funding allows.

Other partnership opportunities will be explored throughout the region. Partnerships will be sought with regional school districts to expand education programs, with friends groups to assist interpretation and with professional and educational organizations to conduct research, resource management, and visitor surveys. Activities may include sharing of expertise and funding for training, historical and natural research, special events and seminars, exhibit planning and development, site promotion, and tours.

Library

The park library is in a newly

remodeled space, and the park has hired a librarian position to administer this important resource. Years of inadequate funding allowed the library to lapse into a dated resource with decreased relevance to park operations. The new facility and staff have given the park the opportunity to bring the library back on-line for interpretive and educational use, as well as return its value to other divisions and functions within the park. The park should develop a funding base to maintain the library at professional standards (staff, acquisition, cataloguing, maintenance, and equipment).

Museum Collection/Archive

The current collection and archive facilities are spread over three different structures. Staffing is limited, but a dependable, successful research service has nevertheless been maintained. Plans exist to construct one structure that will allow the object collections, archives, and library to be housed in one location. This is a necessity in that staffing may not become available for quite some time to allow regular and recurring access to these important resources for study and other research work.

Concessions operated in the park offer many visitor services. About 100 historic structures operated by the primary concessioner offer lodging and food service. Opportunity exists to continue and enhance cooperative visitor services. Concessions can provide space for exhibits or information displays produced by park staff. Concession staff can distribute printed information to visitors and respond to visitor requests for verbal information. Park and concession staff will cooperate to devel-

op innovative methods of providing additional visitor services through partnering, training, and sharing interpretive goals. The Commercial Services Plan will be integral to decisions related to interpretive or educational efforts. The park will explore ways to incorporate interpretive standards for concession guides and tour operations when contract renewals allow for such specifications to be defined.

Publications

Publications play an important role in the interpretive program at the park. The park will continue to make available to visitors a variety of up-to-date publications. Publication recommendations (including photographs, literature or their electronic equivalents) can be divided into three types: general subject publications, park-wide publications, and "site bulletin" topical publications.

Audiovisuals

Currently the park does not have an effective audio visual program that relates the primary themes of the park. The park should use the Discovery Communications film as an interim presentation at St. Mary VC and elsewhere until a more developed film can be produced.

The park's Public Affairs Office will coordinate a series of public service announcements and short audiovisuals to highlight specific management issues, especially issues that significantly affect stakeholders near the park, as part of a community engagement strategy. Audio spots can easily be incorporated into traveler information station messages at entrances, and video and audio spots are adaptable to visitor contact facilities, and video messages can be made avail-

able to community and tourism organizations.

Accessibility

Equal, reasonable, and universal access will be provided for all people, including those with sight, hearing, learning, and mobility impairments; visitors who do not speak English; and the elderly and young children. Accommodation will be made for access to resources and most interpretive media. Approved accessibility guidelines and regulations are available to park staff and media/facility designers.

Park interpretation managers will determine how best to provide interpretation and information to hearing impaired visitors. In addition to applying guidelines for media, they will train some park staff in sign language and develop a cadre "call list" of trained volunteer sign interpreters in the region that can be secured when provided appropriate advance notice.

Wayside Exhibits

A series of well placed wayside exhibits interpreting natural and cultural features are located at roadside pullouts and parking areas throughout the park. An interdisciplinary team of park staff will review the existing Wayside Exhibit Plan for an upgrade, concentrating on balancing the themes of the park while minimizing visual intrusion of the exhibits in sensitive areas.

An amended wayside exhibit proposal, design and production plan will incorporate wayside exhibit concepts identified in this CIP and Going-to-the-Sun Road Rehabilitation Plan. Whenever interpretation is the primary purpose of a wayside, the National Park Service's Interpretive Development

Program standards will be incorporated into exhibit development. Park staff can complete all or part of this planning effort in consultation with Harpers Ferry Center. In addition to interpretive panels, the wayside exhibit plan will recommend panels for trailheads and specific management informational issues. The CIP and Road Plan call for augmenting the current transportation fleet of vehicles (shuttles) and the development of safe, well-spaced turnouts and scenic views. New wayside exhibits will be integrated with this strategy and sequenced according to needs of such projects.

The park has designed and constructed unique and very attractive wooden bases on which to mount wayside exhibits. Park interpretive and maintenance staff will improve attachment hardware to more securely hold attached wayside panels and to change mounting angle for optimum viewing.

Personal Services

Personal service activities will continue to be an essential component of the overall interpretive operation. All programs will strive to meet the NPS national standards for interpretation while maintaining a strong, factual foundation in keeping with tradition at Glacier. All programs will continue to provide safety and other important visitor messages. Programs at Glacier provide visitors a feeling of safety and security that introduces them to new experiences and encourages them to further explore park resources. It also provides opportunity for more in-depth experiences that meet individual interests.

Way-finding

Way-finding media outside park

and at all park entrances should emphasize that an essential first destination within the park is the visitor center at St. Mary or Apgar, and the Apgar Transit Center. Media will de-emphasize Logan Pass as an essential visitor facility. Travelers Information Station (TIS) radio message repeaters are in-place at St. Mary and West Glacier. They provide visitors with 24-hour information, including hazards, road conditions and weather. Other potential TIS locations will be evaluated, including Polebridge, East Glacier Park, Many Glacier valley, and on Chief Mountain Highway. A location near East Glacier Park can provide travelers on Highways 2, 49 and 89 information needed to make decisions about experience opportunities along US 2 bordering the park, at Two Medicine and St. Mary.

Other recommendations to improve way-finding are presented throughout the CIP.

Planning

Preparation of a long-range interpretive plan is the initial step in the National Park Service comprehensive interpretive planning and media planning, design and production processes. Park staff will annually address elements of this plan to accomplish its goals over a 5-8 year period.

Annual Implementation Plan - Annual action-plan that briefly describes analysis of current interpretation program, management issues facing interpretation, a work plan, funding strategy, and progress of the overall strategy described in this CIP.

PMIS Submissions - Submissions will be prepared for projects

proposed in the CIP that may be appropriate for National Park Service funding.

GOING-TO-THE-SUN ROAD CORRIDOR

Primary Interpretive Theme*

Glacier's cultural resources chronicle the evolving history of human activities, interactions, and experiences in the American west that reveal changes in societal attitudes about land and its uses.

[*In each major developed area of the park (GMP), primary and secondary (Sub-) theme emphasis will be described within this CIP. The purpose of the primary theme is to identify the major interpretive emphasis of that developed area, whereas the secondary identified themes will also be addressed to a lesser extent within each area.]

Experiences

Visitors along the road corridor will have opportunity to obtain clear information about all visitor experiences and services in the park. Information and interpretation will help them understand purpose and historical development of the park and evolution of NPS management (natural and cultural) philosophies. Activities will give them a sense of the pre-automobile park experience when stagecoach, boat, hotel, chalet and horses dominated visitor facilities and transportation.

Visitors will find readily available sources of information and services needed for a safe and enjoyable visit, including services and activities appropriate for special needs populations. People may visit the road corridor in privately

owned vehicles or as passengers via shuttle. They will experience a variety of habitat types, see and hopefully feel a part of a majestic landscape, and learn about unique geological features. Visitors will have opportunity to select from an array of hiking trails. Some will offer easily accessible "wilderness" experiences in a day use area. Others provide "backcountry" experiences and distant, protective environments (chalets). Many provide a door to extended wilderness experiences in the park Backcountry Zone.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are based on existing facilities, GMP Implementation Plan proposals, and the Going-to-the-Sun Road Rehabilitation Plan.

Going-to-the-Sun Road Rehabilitation Plan

The Road Rehabilitation Plan describes changes in the existing experience along the Road. Upgrades, include defining parking spaces, Intelligent Transportation System (ITS), Transit System, information panels, kiosks, improving vehicle and pedestrian circulation, rehabilitating trails, adding transit stops for public tours, rehabilitating or adding toilets, and installing exhibits and interpretive information. Accessibility codes and standards will be addressed.

Interpretive Focus Areas

The Going-to-the-Sun Road corridor will be divided into seven sections, each with its own focus theme(s). The story along the entire road corridor will be unified by the primary theme above.

West Portal: Focus themes - Ecology, with introduction to other

themes.

Apgar / Lake McDonald: Focus themes - Ecology; Geology

Upper McDonald: Focus theme - Ecology

High Country: Focus themes - Geology; Ecology; Wilderness

Upper St. Mary Valley: Focus themes - Geology; Wilderness

Lower St. Mary / Prairie: Focus themes - Geology; Ecology

East Portal: Focus themes - Native People, with introduction to other themes.

West Portal Focus theme

The establishment of Glacier National Park and its geographic location have enabled its ecological processes and biological diversity to survive relatively intact in a rapidly changing and encroaching world.

The west portal will also provide visitors a more in-depth introductory experience with all other primary interpretive themes.

Apgar Visitor Center

Visitors need detailed information about park resources and experience opportunities shortly after their arrival in the park. While the building remains in use for visitor contact, park interpreters and graphic designers can very ably design, maintain, revise and replace interim exhibits.

Regardless of the media inside the Apgar Visitor Center, this space cannot accommodate the visitation the park receives. Visitors to a major national park deserve to experience

a facility that provides for adequate orientation, as well as providing a space for a rich and enhancing experience to underscore the multiple reasons for the continued existence of this park and their reasons for coming. An appropriately sized visitor center on the west side of the park will be the perfect opportunity for the kind of interpretation and information visitors can carry with them as they journey through the park. When a new West Side Visitor Center is constructed, the function of the current visitor center will change. The building may be adapted for other management function, including backcountry planning, education services, continued use as a bookstore, or other administrative need. It could be used for a park partner office or additional NPS office space. Another option is to remove the structure and restore the site to a natural appearance as a mitigation of new visitor center construction impacts.

West Side Visitor Center

A new West Side Visitor Center (WSVC) will provide initial orientation to the park and interpret ecosystems, resources management and human interactions with the park environment. The visitor center will introduce the park to visitors as a scenic landscape shaped by natural forces like glaciers, climate, fire and avalanche, and providing habitat for a variety of plants and animals. It will provide concise, basic information that lets visitors move into the park quickly, if that is their goal. It will also offer opportunity to obtain detailed information and interpretation for visitors who have more time to spend in the visitor center.

The WSVC is targeted for the area

immediately north of the "T" intersection. Road and landscape design surrounding the building will present the visitor center as a natural stop on for people traveling the road, a funnel that encourages them to stop and properly prepare for their visit. Signage near the entrance station will direct people to the visitor center.

WSVC Exterior Interpretive Treatments

Architecture

Architecture of the building should reflect the natural and cultural environment of park resources and be sensitive to conservation and sustainable practices. Structural design will facilitate thematic treatments and promote visitor flow between indoor and outdoor elements of the complex, and be compatible with a transit center or other facilities constructed for the Going to the Sun Road project.

It is important for the visitor center location to provide pedestrian access to Apgar Village and Lake McDonald. After parking, visitors can walk to either the visitor center, or shops and restaurants in the Village. Carefully planned signs, wayside exhibits and logical and accessible walkways can facilitate way-finding.

Trails

A short nature / history trail will link interpretive displays inside the visitor center with the plaza and outdoor resources surrounding the center. Small trailside exhibits can introduce visitors to outdoor resources in a safe, comfortable setting that encourages them to seek further immersion in park resources.

Amphitheater

The park should retain the opportunity for traditional outdoor campfire programs in an amphitheater either at the existing site on the shore of Lake McDonald (through redevelopment) or a new site between the visitor center and Apgar Campground.

WSVC Interior Interpretive Treatments

Introduction

Museum exhibits will identify, explain, and interpret a variety of park resources, all six interpretive themes, resource issues, and will establish a context for other learning experiences in the park. The exhibits serve not only to enlighten, but will also address park resources that might otherwise be inaccessible to visitors, such as wilderness and elements of the park's extensive collection of museum objects. This makes the West Side Visitor Center not just a catalyst and tool for visiting the park, but a part of the "real thing" visitors came to see.

The museum exhibits will focus on dramatic displays that convey the variety of meanings associated with the primary themes. Display objects must be appropriately housed, and will lend to effective interpretation of the primary interpretive themes in dedicated alcoves within the space. Wherever possible, multiple perspectives will be incorporated into the storytelling to allow for a wide range of relevant links for visitors to make with the park.

Changing Exhibits

The visitor center design will include a changing exhibits gallery that will interpret special issues, seasonal experience opportunities, or reflect evolving research and

management activities. In addition to dedicated space for rotating exhibits, design of some cases in the primary exhibit area will accept rotating, changeable objects and displays. Changing exhibits especially benefit repeat visitors, which are common at Glacier.

Specific exhibit descriptions, exhibit room layout and selection of media, artifacts, objects, and detailed content will be accomplished during exhibit planning and design. Audiovisual

WSVC will be an opportunity for a major upgrade in visitor services at Glacier. A theater space will be designed to meet visitation modeling projections for the site. It will have extensive audiovisual capabilities, including a projection system to accept current technology software and digital media including public address, video projection, slide projection and computer generated activities such as PowerPoint. Storage space will accommodate backup equipment and supplies. Controls will allow operation from the information desk, projection booth if supplied and from the front of the auditorium.

A film or video will explore the park and showcase the interpretive themes and resources for visitors. The park will seek funding to develop an audiovisual program that reflects the complexity and significance of ecosystem resources and depicts components of the ecosystem that are difficult for most visitors to see as they travel through the park. Film and video is a great format to evoke emotional responses, pose provocative questions to be contemplated while visitors move through the park, and create

multiple opportunities for personal connections.

The high definition video production should be 15 - 20 minutes in length, with a minimum of a three channel, but more preferable, surround-sound audio mix. It should introduce the entire range of interpretive themes, but with the overall focus of ecology. The specific format will be decided closer to the pre-production phase to assure application of the most appropriate technology.

One compelling way to incorporate a number of themes and perspectives into a program is through the use of multiple, diverse voices. This style enables divergent perspectives to coexist within a presentation and allows the viewer to formulate their opinions and questions based on the multiple perspectives they have been exposed to.

Sales Area

A Glacier Natural History Association sales area to support and extend interpretive opportunities will be located out of the main circulation path but easily seen from the lobby. A cash register at a sales desk, a storage area for inventory, security safe and cooperating association work space will be located convenient to the sales area. Adequate display and circulation space will be provided to encourage people to browse.

Partnership Wall

An area will be set aside within the main visitor flow area of the structure that will recognize the partners of the park, and in particular call attention to those who worked to help the structure become a reality. This can be done creatively through a donor tree, or perhaps a

"mountain of support" that individually acknowledges the efforts of individuals and donors to the effort. This area can also be a location for the role of each partner of the park to be featured with a text and graphics, showing the range of in-kind support provided as well as financial.

Meeting Room

A large multipurpose room with moveable seating, work tables and audiovisual capabilities will be used for a variety of activities. This space will accommodate temporary exhibits, classroom instruction for education programs, special meetings and in-park training without interfering with public access to the theater and permanent exhibit areas. Location on an outside wall will facilitate education activity links between interior and exterior spaces. Ideally the room will have a common wall with the theater to allow a convertible multi-purpose space that includes the auditorium seating when appropriate. The room will accommodate talks, slide presentations, interactive programs and cultural demonstrations that cannot be presented outside. Special events that relate to park themes can be presented in this room to become an important part of the park's interpretive program.

Apgar/Lake McDonald

Focus themes

The establishment of Glacier National Park and its geographic location have enabled its ecological processes and biological diversity to survive relatively intact in a rapidly changing and encroaching world.

The geologic features of Glacier National Park combine natural beauty, examples of mountain-building, and the effects

of glaciation, revealing many chapters in the history of the Earth.

Interpretation

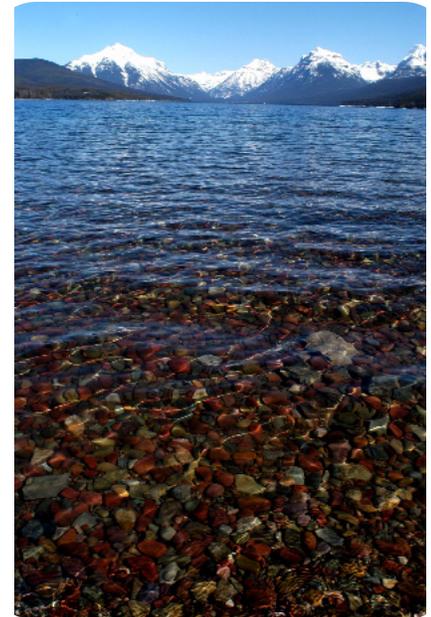
Several opportunities for visitors to personally contact uniformed National Park Service personnel in this area will confirm National Park status of the area. Interpretation activities presented by uniformed staff will include a combination of media and personal services. Park staff will focus on informal roving activities that provide contact opportunity for most visitors to the area. Evening presentations at campground amphitheaters and Lake McDonald Lodge represent the second priority of activity. The potential to contact many visitors with uniformed personal service activities in campgrounds, lodge, cabins and motel at Apgar needs further exploration.

Going to the Sun Roadside Experience Opportunities

Many pullouts, some placed for scenic views and others for slow vehicles, are available to visitors along the Apgar section of Going-to-the-Sun Road. Some have historically been maintained to provide visitors a variety of views. Some large turnouts for slow moving vehicles are ambiguous for visitors who expect that the large parking area must include a visitor experience opportunity such as an exhibit, but do not.

The Apgar Transit Center's development will play a major role in guiding visitors to choices either through transit services or by presenting information for them to make personal choices

Park staff will identify all pullouts with interpretation or significant



Lake McDonald

visitor experience opportunities and transit stops. Some will be furnished with wayside exhibits interpreting visible resources representing focus themes for the area. Others with dramatic views will offer discovery sites without interpretive media. All pullouts determined to have interpretation or visitor experience opportunities will be marked on park guide maps (primary information brochure, road guides, and transit kiosk) so visitors know there are many attractive stopping experience opportunities in addition to major developed areas.

Lake McDonald Lodge complex

The character of this area suggests emphasis on human history stories related to surrounding ecology and geology that attracted the people who created those stories. Park staff will focus more interpretation at this experience area with additional media and personal services.

Information/Orientation

Park staff will work with concession managers to provide basic information to visitors seven days a week, twenty-four hours a day. An information kiosk or panels inside the lodge could be developed to serve concession patrons and other visitors who go into the lodge to see its rustic architecture and to enjoy its historic ambiance.

The lodge auditorium or the adjoining space currently used by concession staff for recreation seems a logical space for more detailed information/ orientation and some site specific interpretation. Stories related to the park historical themes will focus on history of this lodge complex and other historic resources throughout the park.

Personal services opportunities exist through an historic walking tour of the buildings and grounds, perhaps in costume of a selected time period.

Waysides

Additional wayside exhibits, if deemed appropriate, will use available historic photographs to interpret the lodge and link those uses to natural resources in the park.

Wayside exhibits will be carefully sited for effective interpretation and minimum intrusion on the historic scene.

Audiovisual

The lodge auditorium is currently the only indoor interpretive program facility on the west side of the park. It will remain an important location for a variety of personal service and audiovisual presentations until construction of the West Side Visitor Center.

The auditorium will be upgraded to improve visitor experience.

Alternatives for physical accessibility will be explored and the method that provides the greatest level of access possible while preserving the historic integrity of the structure will be implemented. Upgrades will control extraneous noise and provide for visitor comfort, notably by air temperature controls and weather proofing the walls and roof.

Exhibits

Three possible locations might accommodate exhibits: lodge lobby, recreation room, and auditorium. This LRIP supports previous proposals to locate an information / interpretation station in the space currently used by concession staff for recreation. If that space cannot be made available, consideration will be given to development and

installation of a few small exhibits in the auditorium and lodge lobby.

Upper McDonald Creek

Focus theme

The establishment of Glacier National Park and its geographic location have enabled its ecological processes and biological diversity to survive relatively intact in a rapidly changing and encroaching world.

Media and activities in this section of the Road corridor will focus interpretation on stream ecology, including potential to see Harlequin ducks and dippers at certain times of the year. Media developed for this area will be appropriate for both summer audiences and shoulder season audiences who participate in biking during the spring and fall. Consideration can also be given to developing temporary winter season waysides for skiers who use the road corridor.

Falls Area

Upper Falls

Three levels of access offer three experiences from which visitors can choose to meet their interests in involvement with the resources at this location. A top, middle, and bottom view of the falls each provides opportunity to expand interpretation.

The top, accessible overlook with safety focused wayside could benefit from additional interpretive text appropriate for all visitors.

The middle area visited by many people will present wayside or trailside exhibits with specific, in-depth interpretation of sites within view from this location. Wayside exhibit or sign in the middle area might introduce experience opportunities available in the lower

level for visitors who want to further explore the area.

The lower, more difficult to reach area will offer an exploratory/discovery experience for hearty visitors and will not require interpretive media.

Sacred Dancing Cascades

This area displays the oldest geologic formation on the west side of the park and an old growth forest. A trail offers potential for interpretation of these resources with trailhead wayside exhibit and trail publication.

McDonald Falls

A few parking spaces and short stroll let visitors view the falls. The sensory experience paramount at this location requires little interpretation media. The popularity of this site for summer visitors and as a winter ski destination offers opportunity to interpret the changing experiences available here during various seasons.

Avalanche

Interpretive media developed for Avalanche visitor use area will focus on opportunities to learn about avalanche dynamics including danger and effects, participate in spring birding activities, and experience old growth cedar / hemlock forest. Interpretation will capitalize on opportunities to interpret park management and visitor responsibility for stewardship evidenced by resource damage on this heavily hiked trail. Interpretation of park issues and dilemmas is appropriate even if answers to those problems are not currently available. In addition, consideration of Native American uses of the area (origin of name?) may lead to additional interpretive opportunities.

Planning

This area receives intense and mixed uses. A facility design, visitor use and interpretation plan will be developed to improve pedestrian flow, avoid use conflicts, and provide high quality experiences for all appropriate uses.

Red Rock

This existing roadside pullout is a popular location for visitors to get to McDonald Creek. Road rehabilitation will include improvements in vehicle and pedestrian circulation within the existing parking area. Information and interpretive panels will be provided to visitors. Rehabilitation of existing social trails to the creek and development of a defined formal trail, including an accessible trail section to the Falls Overlook, will reduce resource damage. Interpretation will relate stories of syncline / geology and old growth forest to the ecology focus theme for this area.

Packers Roost

A trailhead wayside exhibit will present appropriate information about trail length, difficulty, time requirement, safety issues, trail connector opportunities, and unique destination features along the trail.

West Tunnel

Previous suggestions for a small wayside exhibit in the tunnel positioned for visitors to look through the window while enjoying exhibit text should be tabled until a safe and accessible solution to traffic and pedestrian flow can be implemented. In the meantime, consideration should be given to incorporating ecology and biological diversity messages in the Loop area a short distance up the road from the west tunnel.

The Loop

Road Rehabilitation Plan proposed improvements at the Loop include reconfiguration of the parking area to improve access to the Loop Trail located outside the hairpin corner.

Formalization of the pedestrian options along the outside of the lower road would provide a safe area for scenic viewing. Wayside exhibits will interpret ecology, fire, wilderness values, and road history.

East and west transit stops will include visitor information and interpretive material. A transit stop kiosk as described in parkwide recommendations-Wayside Exhibits will include a map showing this site in relation to other nearby sites, information about the transit system and introductory interpretation of site theme/stories.

Road Camp

Implementation of the Road Rehabilitation Plan will modify the existing parking area at this pullout to improve safety by separating vehicle and pedestrian traffic. This site offers an excellent opportunity to improve the existing trail and stone steps, construct a small viewing platform, and clear selected vegetation to restore the scenic vista and provide additional opportunities for interpretation.

This historic road camp - still in use - emphasizes continued maintenance as part of the road story. In addition to development of a wayside exhibit to tell the road story at this location, a publication or audio tape will include this site and all other appropriate features and information related to the road story along Going-to-the-Sun Road.

High Country

Focus themes

The geologic features of Glacier National Park combine natural beauty, examples of mountain-building, and the effects of glaciation, revealing many chapters in the history of the Earth.

The establishment of Glacier National Park and its geographic location have enabled its ecological processes and biological diversity to survive relatively intact in a rapidly changing and encroaching world. Glacier National Park offers a variety of wilderness experiences that provide the challenges and rewards of encountering nature on its own terms while conveying the necessity of stewardship for the land.

Big Bend

The Big Bend pullout provides an opportunity to improve the variety and quality of visitor experiences. The Road Rehabilitation Plan proposed improvements include construction of a retaining wall along the existing fill slope to provide room for formalized parking spaces and improved vehicle and pedestrian circulation. Improvement of social trails above the parking area will reduce impacts to vegetation and provide visitors with a short hike away from the road. Adequate restrooms at this location would disperse restroom use at Logan Pass and help relieve congestion and length of stay at Logan.

Interpretive exhibits and an exhibit kiosk that can be removed during road closures and extreme snow accumulations will provide interpretation and information about the park. Media at Big Bend currently interprets Triple Arches and goats. Park staff will explore other inter-

pretation options appropriate for this location. For example, wayside exhibits might introduce Weeping Wall since lack of parking at that site restricts opportunities for interpretation. Information at Big Bend can introduce visitors to other features along Going-to-the-Sun Road that have limited stopping opportunities. The small pullout at Bird Woman Falls will be reserved for overlook and brief picture taking opportunity.

Oberlin Bend

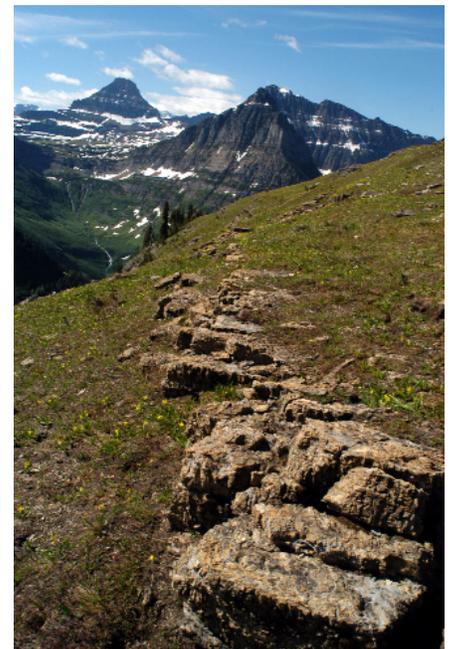
Developed visitor use facilities at Oberlin Bend provide one of few opportunities to stop in the park west of the Continental Divide. Telling theme-based stories at this location can disperse experiences currently focused at Logan Pass and reduce length of stay and concentration of impact at Logan.

The accessible trail at Oberlin Bend should be maintained and improved, and waysides installed that are identified in the Amended Wayside Exhibit Plan.

Roving interpretation is appropriate at this location to provide personal interpretation and to reduce impact of car jams caused by frequent goat viewing opportunities.

Logan Pass Area

The view from Logan Pass displays a classic glacially sculpted landscape. The depression at the pass formed as Ice Age glaciers carved Lake McDonald Valley to the west and Reynolds Creek/St. Mary Valley to the east. This landscape lends to interpreting the



Looking Toward Logan Pass

themes of geology reflected in naturally carved rocks and ecology illustrated by plant life and animals such as goats that frequent the area. Interpretation at Logan Pass will emphasize the interrelationships that exist among the plants, animals, and the climate and weather that created this distinctive environment. Interpretation should include the fragility of these hardy plant and animal communities that are so vulnerable to human impact.

Two access points from the parking lot to the visitor information building and trailheads need wayside and sign media to provide arriving visitors a welcoming greeting, interpret the fragile alpine environment, and present decision-making information.

Two clearly accessible decision points will provide adequate information to enable visitors to make appropriate choices about how to get to various sections of the visitor information facility and trailheads. One location is at the base of the visitor information building stairs, and will help visitors decide among the restrooms, stairs to the visitor facility interior, or accessible ramp to the upper visitor facility entrance and trailheads. The other location is outside the upper entrance to the visitor facility, and will help visitors decide to enter the building for additional information or choose among the trail options available through the tundra.

Wayside exhibits and signs supplemented with site bulletins and trail guide publications as appropriate will provide wayfinding and decision-making information. Of particular interest in this area are the winter conditions that develop at the Pass. A wayside depicting

these conditions should be considered.

Visitor Information Station

The facility at Logan Pass will be prominently identified as a location for National Park Service visitor information. The facility is inadequate as a visitor center and should be promoted in literature and signs as a "information station" or "contact station". Visitors arriving by automobiles will clearly identify the function of the facility, and as they approach the building on foot, its primary entrances will be easy to locate.

Signs, publications, and maps will identify St. Mary and Apgar visitor facilities as visitor centers. Promoting Logan Pass as an information station will help de-emphasize the currently perceived role of the facility as a major destination.

Personal services will dominate the visitor experience inside the information station. Park staff and volunteers will provide information on current conditions and experience opportunities, answer orientation questions, and provide interpretation in response to specific visitor interests. A few exhibits will supplement personal services. Compelling images and minimum text incorporated into exhibits will quickly convey one or two appropriate, overriding messages such as fragility and interrelationships of sub-alpine environments. The combination of personal services and exhibits will quickly provide needed information to visitors and encourage them to visit outdoor resources and interpretive media for thematic interpretation.

Park and cooperating association staff will analyze the future need for

a cooperating association sales facility at this location. Enhanced sales areas at a rehabilitated St. Mary Visitor Center and a new West Side Visitor Center should be viewed as a means to diminish the sales presence at Logan Pass. Limited space in the Logan Pass visitor information station might be more effectively used to facilitate the primary functions described above.

Wayside Exhibits

A roadside transit stop within the existing parking lot at this location will include a kiosk as described in **Parkwide Recommendations - Wayside Exhibits**. The kiosk will include a map showing this site in relation to other nearby sites, information about the transit system and introductory interpretation of site theme/stories.

Information/orientation wayside exhibits at strategic locations will intercept visitors between the parking lot and the visitor contact station. Information at these outside locations will provide information and orientation when the information station is closed, relieve congestion inside the building, and provide a wider range of services and basic information. For example, a wayside exhibit (possibly with publication dispenser) at the bottom of stairs leading from the parking lot to the contact station will welcome visitors, provide way-finding, and introduce the concept of fragile alpine resources. Fragility and stewardship messages will be reinforced at other locations including the primary trailhead outside the upper information station entrance.

Trails

The complex trail system at Logan

Pass requires orientation. A trail system map will be located at the trail junction outside the upper level entrance to the contact station. A trailhead orientation exhibit with map and trail information will be provided at the boardwalk trailhead to Hidden Lake. The trailhead exhibit will present appropriate information about trail length, difficulty, time requirement, safety issues, and unique destination features along the trail.

An accessible loop trail should be considered through the fragile sub-alpine area surrounding the visitor contact station. The existing loop trail could be redesigned and relocated or a new trail developed to provide the greatest feasible level of accessibility without damaging resources. In addition, the krumholtz environment traversed by the accessible ramp might be interpreted by one or two waysides along its length.

A trailhead exhibit at the Highline Trail will present appropriate information about trail length, difficulty, time requirement, safety issues, and unique destination features along the way. The role of Granite Park Chalet in early park establishment and continued recreational use will be interpreted through historic photographs on the trailhead exhibit and at the chalet in consultation with the authorized concessioner.

Personal Services

Personal services inside the visitor contact station will provide opportunities for all visitors to contact park staff when the facility is open. Roving personal service activities will supplement the attended station to provide opportunity for visitors outside the building to meet and talk to a Ranger surrounded by

significant resources. Guided walks scheduled to attract people before and after the busy period will relieve congestion and reduce impacts to resources. In addition, a formalized seating area should be developed to accommodate alpine talks and other programs, in addition to providing a place where visitors can rest.

Staff at Logan Pass and the two park visitor centers will inform people of busy time periods when parking may be a problem and encourage visits during less crowded times. More shuttles running more frequently will reduce crowding by waiting passengers. Effective use of personal services will require coordinated operations and integration of personnel from all divisions to efficiently use available staff and effectively provide visitor service.

Lunch Creek

Going-to-the-Sun Road Rehabilitation Plan proposes to improve visitor safety at the existing pullout by separating pedestrian and vehicle circulation. Rehabilitation of a portion of existing social trails will create a formal trail; removal and re-vegetation of remaining trails will re-establish natural landscapes.

Information and interpretation media will enhance visitor understanding of alpine resources. A visible trail from the parking overlook provides opportunity to interpret history of human use.

Interpretation at this site will focus on stewardship stories related to sub-alpine and alpine impacts. Interpreting these stories at this location may reduce visitor length of stay and concentration of impact at Logan Pass. Provocative Lunch Creek information and interpreta-

tion will explain the fragility of alpine resources, reinforce the need for sensitive visitor use, and describe why people should stay in certain areas.

Upper Saint Mary Valley

Focus themes

The geologic features of Glacier National Park combine natural beauty, examples of mountain-building, and the effects of glaciation, revealing many chapters in the history of the Earth.

Glacier National Park offers a variety of wilderness experiences that provide the challenges and rewards of encountering nature on its own terms while conveying the necessity of stewardship for the land.

Trailheads

Rehabilitation of the most popular developed trailheads in this section of the Road Corridor will enhance visitor safety and enjoyment. Clearly identified trailheads will include a trailhead exhibit that presents appropriate information about trail length, difficulty, time requirement, safety issues, and unique destination features along the trail.

Improvements at the St. Mary Falls trailhead will upgrade facilities to meet safety standards and enhance visitor enjoyment. Rehabilitation of the existing trail would provide visitor comfort and safety. A transit stop information kiosk will display information and orientation materials as described in **Parkwide**

Recommendations - Wayside Exhibits

Exhibits will include a map showing this site in relation to other nearby sites, information about the transit system, and introductory interpretation of site theme/stories.

Vehicle parking and pedestrian circulation will be improved at the existing Siyeh trailhead pullout. Separate east and west transit stops will display information and orientation materials as described above for St. Mary Falls trailhead pullout. A pedestrian walkway and crosswalk for trailhead access will provide safe passage to rehabilitated trails. Adequate, effective trailhead signs will clearly identify the trailhead. The trailhead exhibit will present appropriate information about trail length, difficulty, time requirement, safety issues, and unique destination features along the trail.

Park interpretation managers will experiment with a variety of personal services at St. Mary Falls and Siyeh trailheads. If analysis reveals that personal services can be applied effectively and efficiently at these locations, that media format will supplement wayside interpretation.

Wild Goose Island Overlook

Parking and safety improvements proposed in the Going-to-the-Sun Road Rehabilitation Plan will require a slight shift in road alignment so all parking sites are south of the road to eliminate need for pedestrians to cross the road. Social trails will be eliminated to reduce resource damage and viewing areas formalized. Scenic views will be maintained by clearing vegetation.

The park's revised Wayside Plan calls for an interpretive panel here that should be located in an "out of the way" location so as not to intrude on the view. Design of visitor facilities should focus on inspiration, contemplation, and self-exploration.

Sun Point

Sun Point developed area will be used for road construction activities and as a site for information, parking and shuttle staging during rehabilitation of Going-to-the-Sun Road. Several improvements proposed for this location will follow its use for construction. Facilities will include restrooms, picnicking area, parking, trail and interpretation area. The parking area will continue to provide recreational vehicle parking and serve as an oversized vehicle turn-around for visitors who cannot take their vehicles farther into the park.

This site will become a shuttle parking area as part of the park transportation system. A transit stop will be installed to provide basic information, orientation and interpretation. A transit stop information kiosk will display information and orientation materials as described in **Parkwide Recommendations - Wayside Exhibits**. Exhibits will include a map showing this site in relation to other nearby sites, information about the transit system, and introductory interpretation of site theme/stories.

This area will be developed as a primary interpretation stop on the road corridor. Adaptation of the existing storage area will provide a site for in-depth Sun Point interpretation that expands upon the basic information provided at the transit stop kiosk. A wayside exhibit kiosk will shelter several exhibits.

A revitalized/relocated nature/history trail, preferably a loop to avoid retracing route, will provide visitor opportunities to experience area resources. It will invite visitors to immerse themselves in the lakeside

forest, to travel to a spectacular view of the lake, and to explore the site of historic accommodations. Wayside trail signs will help visitors make a connection between themselves and past uses to appreciate the values represented by Glacier National Park resources.

Sunrift Gorge

The pullout at this location provides opportunity for visitors to get to a popular trailhead and the scenic Sunrift Gorge. Currently an unsafe road crossing creates safety concerns for pedestrians and motorists. Parking for visitors will be improved by eliminating unsafe parking areas from the north side of the road and formalizing parking and pedestrian circulation. East and west transit stops will be incorporated into the pullout. A transit stop information kiosk will display information and orientation materials as described in **Parkwide Recommendations-Wayside Exhibits**. Waysides will include a map showing this site in relation to other nearby sites, information about the transit system, and introductory interpretation of site theme/stories.

Jackson Glacier Overlook / Gunsight Pass Trailhead

Vegetation clearing at the existing pullout for this popular scenic stop will be planned to maintain the scenic vista. Redesign of the pullout will separate pedestrian and vehicle circulation to improve visitor safety. A transit stop will provide basic visitor information. Wayside exhibits will interpret wilderness and ecology themes reflected in the resources seen from this location.

Use of this site for a seasonal road closure turn-around requires additional interpretation and infor-

mation, possibly provided by moveable wayside exhibits.

Lower St. Mary

Focus themes

The geologic features of Glacier National Park combine natural beauty, examples of mountain-building, and the effects of glaciation, revealing many chapters in the history of the Earth.

The establishment of Glacier National Park and its geographic location have enabled its ecological processes and biological diversity to survive relatively intact in a rapidly changing and encroaching world.

Introduction

This area extends from just west of the eastern entrance to the park to through the prairie section adjacent to St. Mary Lake and on to Rising Sun. This area provides opportunity for linking the road corridor primary theme, human history, and the focus themes for this interpretive area, geology and ecology. For visitors entering the park from the east this provides introductory experiences in the park; for visitors traveling through the park from the west this experience area provides opportunity to summarize connections between human activities and natural environments at Glacier and elsewhere else in the world.

St. Mary

Guidance will be provided by the Road redevelopment plan. Improvements will address interpretive facilities near the visitor center. Redesign of parking area access, and entrance station and posting of appropriate signs will improve visitor safety and reduce congestion at the fee collection station.

Essential information provided by Travelers Information Station broadcasts and transit information media must be provided early in arrival experience to enable visitors to make wise decisions concerning their park experience.

Native American Cultural Demonstration Area

Interpretation of Native American culture, history, point of view, and relationship with park resources is an important component of interpretation on the east side of the park, and supports a primary theme of the park. Several components will be explored to heighten the level of interpretation of Native American stories. One such site might be a cultural demonstration area near St. Mary Visitor Center. Park interpreters and members of the Blackfeet Tribe, and Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes will plan this interpretation together, including informal interpretation, personal services programs, and wayside exhibits.

The park will sponsor and facilitate programs by local community members and Blackfeet tribal elders to demonstrate the historic and contemporary connection between Native American people and their environment. The Chief of Interpretation will collaborate with tribal representatives and other Native American organizations in planning, development, presentation, and operation of interpretive activities and media relating to Blackfeet, Salish and Kootenai culture and history.

In addition, the park will initiate a planning and design efforts to revitalize the interpretive exhibits, media, performance facilities, and other displays in and around the

visitor center to complement this interpretive theme (see below).

1913 Ranger Station

Restore and maintain historic landscape character and structural integrity of historic buildings at the ranger station. Stories at this location will focus on early park management, conflicts with Native American values, and boundary/land use implications.

Nature / History Trail

A nature/history trail in the St. Mary area could link cultural stories to the natural environment. A short, accessible loop trail near the visitor center would provide opportunities for visitors to experience the east-side prairie/lake environment. The loop could include the Native American camp / demonstration area if established. A longer loop trail could extend to the 1913 Ranger Station.

Two Dog Flats / Mackinaw Bay

The park interpretation program will provide opportunities for self-interpretation and conducted activities to interpret prairie ecology in this experience area. Activities will capitalize on forest and prairie resources and views to the Blackfeet Reservation to interpret wildlife, edge effect of forest and prairie, and human history including edge effect of park/non-park landscapes.

Rising Sun

Planned improvements at Rising Sun include designation of a transit stop. A transit stop information kiosk will display information and orientation materials as described in **Parkwide Recommendations-Wayside Exhibits**. Exhibits will include a map showing this site in relation to other nearby sites, information about the transit system, and

introductory interpretation of site theme/stories.

Interpretation will integrate with other visitor services provided in this area - campgrounds, cabins, boats, trails, food and gifts. Personal service activities will include camp-fire programs in the campground and conducted boat trips. Non-personal media, such as wayside exhibits and bulletin boards, will provide information and interpretation at the picnic area.



St Mary Visitor Center

Two trailhead panels will provide information appropriate for hikers on the prairie and boaters on St. Mary Lake.

Lower St. Mary

Focus theme

The enduring connection between the Blackfeet, Salish, and Kootenai peoples and the landscape and resources of the area known as Glacier National Park is reflected through their history, traditions, language, and contemporary values.

The east portal will also provide visitors an introductory experience with all other primary interpretive themes.

St. Mary Visitor Center

Exterior

The visitor center function should be clearly identified to visitors on Going-to-the-Sun Road. A large National Park Service arrowhead emblem and the words "VISITOR CENTER" visible from the road would identify the building. Roadside signs and travelers information station broadcasts should encourage all visitors to stop at the visitor center for information, ori-

entation, and interpretation before proceeding into or exiting the park. The park should approach state and county road officials to identify areas where radio message signage can be placed to inform visitors earlier of the message system.

As part of the road project, park staff and road engineers will consider changes to make visitor access decision-making as convenient and clear as possible. They will evaluate the feasibility of relocating the fee collection entrance station. The current location at the visitor center creates congestion and confusion for visitors trying to make multiple decisions at a single point. .

Exhibits outside the visitor center for viewing as visitors approach the building entrance from the parking lot could prominently introduce the *International Peace Park, World Heritage and Biosphere Reserve* designations, and the relationship between the affiliated Native people and the park's lands. Three dimensional logo/emblems, one representing each component of these designations, and brief text captions will sufficiently identify the significance of each concept and the role of Glacier National Park in maintaining integrity of those relationships.

Interpretation

New visitor center interpretation will provide a context for experiences throughout the park. Exhibits and audiovisuals will profile all primary interpretive themes established for the park and interpret the Native People theme in detail. Visitors will be exposed to the important relationship between Indian people and the park. The flagpoles should be changed to be smaller and more manageable, and a

third flagpole should be considered in front of the visitor center to accommodate the flags of the U.S., Blackfeet, and Canada.

Cultural diversity of people in the Glacier region affects both content and treatment of interpretive services. Traditional inhabitants of the region were Native Americans, including people of the Blackfeet Tribe, the Confederated Salish and Kootenai, and other tribes. A large part of the Glacier National Park story is their story. Today, their descendents make up a significant segment of park neighbors, users, visitors and potential receivers of interpretive services. Interpretive program planning, design, and implementation at St. Mary require cultural awareness and sensitivity, as well as consultation, and participation of the region's people in interpretation services.

Structural Changes

Modification of the visitor center interior will improve visitor circulation, effectively accommodate lobby functions (information, interpretation, sales), and improve layout options for proposed museum exhibits. Structural engineers will determine feasibility of removing interior partitions to more effectively use available floor space for an expanded exhibit area that integrates interpretation and sales areas. If interior partitions can be relocated or eliminated, an Interior Design Plan will be developed to enhance visitor experience. The plan will establish effective visitor traffic patterns, link interior and exterior spaces visually, physically, and thematically, optimize location of functions - information desk, permitting desk, integrated exhibit/sales area, audiovisual area, and efficiently utilize available

space. Some current space obligations may exceed projected need (auditorium); others may be inadequate in size or design (exhibit area).

Lobby

Visitors will receive prompt, courteous, high quality personal service upon entering the visitor center. A variety of information media will orient visitors to the park, explain experience opportunities and tell visitors what they can do to prepare for a safe, enjoyable visit. Current, accurate, balanced, well-communicated information will present all viewpoints and beliefs regarding the area's people, history, and resources.

Redesign of visitor center interior will enhance views to surrounding prairie and mountain scenes and to the proposed cultural demonstration area. Means to diminish the harshness of the light that comes through the western windows should be explored. Redesign of interior space may allow the views to be "featured" at various angles from inside the facility.

Exhibits and Audiovisuals

New St. Mary Visitor Center exhibits will primarily focus on the park's Native American theme, with introductions to the other themes. The new audiovisual program recommended for showing at St. Mary should be sensitive to the Native American theme, and not necessarily as all-inclusive as a second film that will shown in the future West Side Visitor Center. Mutually supportive exhibit and audiovisual components will present a holistic approach that provides an interpretive depth not otherwise attainable.

Designers will consider the following ideas for exhibits when completing an exhibit plan for St. Mary Visitor Center. Native American displays will use museum objects, touchable reproductions and tribal interviews or video. Blackfeet culture, history, points of view, and relationship with the environment will be integrated into several exhibits. Salish and Kootenai, and other tribal perspectives should be included. Exhibits might take the approach of presenting the park's interpretive themes through the eyes of the elders of the affiliated tribes, perhaps side-by-side with scientific treatments. Exhibits will incorporate contemporary Indian culture and society at all opportunities. Specific exhibit descriptions, exhibit room layout and selection of media, artifacts, objects, and detailed content will be accomplished during the exhibit design concept phase of planning.

Audiovisuals

During redesign of the St. Mary Visitor Center, the dedicated theater space currently used to project an older slide show will be retained and improved. The theater has a nice projection area and sloped floor, but can use some updating. Improved acoustics, sound system, electrical system, screen, curtains, and projection equipment will include best available current technology.

Currently a Discovery Communications film is planned for the visitor center which should serve the park's needs for at least 5 years. In the future, a short film that will focus on the cultural history of the affiliated tribes, their relationship to the area, and their traditions, both historical and contemporary

should be developed. This program will create an opportunity to tell the stories of the park through Native perspective and complement the exhibits planned for the St. Mary facility. Other short features should be considered for the facility such as currently available Native People films like the production by Native Voices titled "Transitions: Destruction of a Mother Tongue" which addresses Blackfeet culture and language.

Linkages

The length of road and variety of resources and stories in the Going-to-the-Sun Road corridor requires significant effort by interpretive planners and managers to assure visitors a comprehensive, cohesive experience. The following actions will create linkages that help visitors understand park themes and enable them to make personal connections to the meanings and significance of the park.

Park interpretive managers will develop corridor-wide interpretation from two perspectives. Visitors entering the park from the east will encounter presentations reflecting human history use of road. Visitors entering from the west will find interpretive media and activities that provide an ecosystem perspective.

Wayside exhibits and many pullouts and additional facilities such as restrooms, trails, and transit stops will flatten and disperse experience opportunities throughout the road corridor to take pressure of intense use off Logan Pass. Wayside exhibit and publication maps will clearly show visitors the extensive visitor experience opportunities available along the road corridor.

The park should develop a brochure that parallels a potential audio tour for use by visitors who choose not to use audio format. The brochure will provide continuity of experiences and show inter-relationship of the road corridor theme with all other themes developed for the park. Design and content of the brochure will encourage visitors to link road stories to the surrounding wilderness areas.

An expanded transit service will be implemented as a mitigation measure during road rehabilitation to facilitate visitor access along the Going-to-the-Sun Road. Transit vehicles will operate in both directions along the road during the peak visitor season. Transit stops will be developed at major trailheads and key visitor attractions. On the west side, a new transit parking area will be located near Apgar at the site of the proposed West Side Visitor Center. On the east side, existing parking at the St. Mary Visitor Center will be reconfigured to accommodate parking for visitors using the transit system. Audio or publication media and personal services on transit vehicles and way-side media at transit stops will link all sites into a logical, comprehensive, unified system.

Timely and accurate information will be the essential component to providing quality visitor experiences during road rehabilitation. A variety of methods should be used to communicate information to park visitors. Interactive information on the park web site and links to the park web page from other government, business and tourism sites will provide essential information needed by visitors to effectively negotiate the road corridor during rehabilitation. Road rehabilitation

information sheets attached to responses to information requests would provide additional sources of information. Public service announcements on regional radio and television and an enhanced ITS radio/computer system in the park will supplement message signs along the road. Handout publications at entrance stations would provide information to visitors who have not received pre-arrival information. Well informed traffic flaggers will be encouraged to provide insights and updates on road work. Concession employees and park staff should be provided with information and suggestions about how to best experience the park during road work.

Many Glacier Interpretive Focus Themes

The geologic features of Glacier National Park combine natural beauty, examples of mountain building, and the effects of glaciation, revealing many chapters in the history of the Earth.

Glacier's cultural resources chronicle the evolving history of human activities, interactions, and experiences in the American west, that reveal changes in societal attitudes about land and its uses.

Experiences

The Many Glacier Valley provides excellent opportunities to see geologic features and to learn about past geologic events. Glaciers in the valley are the most accessible in the park, and a broad range of visible geologic characteristics include the Lewis over-thrust, stromatolites, glaciers and glacial landforms, and depositional layers.

Cultural sites in the Many Glacier Valley demonstrate western expansionism and national park

promotion and development. The historic townsite of Altyn offers opportunity to learn about Indian/white conflict and the exploitation of natural resources. The area was one of the most heavily mined areas of the park, which was a major factor in the 1895 purchase of the land from the Blackfeet. The National Historic Landmark Many Glacier Hotel, its architecture, associated historic buildings and trails, and the Swiftcurrent Auto Camp Historic District provide a backdrop for information regarding railroad promotion and park development.



Swiftcurrent Lake Reflection

The juxtaposition of a historic hotel and other National Register properties and critical wildlife habitat provides excellent opportunities for learning about the challenges in protecting natural and cultural resources of the park.

Recommendations

Interpretation

Interpretation in the Many Glacier geographic area will emphasize the "American Alps" character of terrain and geology that contributed to the historic and current uses of this section of the park. Interpretive stories will focus on the concept of "evolution of visitor accommodations" depicted by the progression of use types from tipi camp to trailer camp to lodge.

Current interpretation in the Many Glacier area focuses on personal services. Additional media formats will assure all visitors opportunity to easily find the information and interpretation they want. Wayside exhibits using available historic

photographs will interpret lodge history and natural history topics. The updated wayside exhibit plan will address existing needs and determine what additional exhibits can be developed to bring to light untold stories such as the CCC and the Buffalo Soldier contingent that visited this and other areas of the park. The opportunity exists to develop a free-standing kiosk in the Swiftcurrent area and a mini-publication or site bulletin for this area.

Information

Visitors need places to get information other than from the lodging desk clerk and the Ranger Station. The permit issue function of the station will continue, but the information function currently available at this site should relocate. Development of new information sites in areas frequented by visitors will provide effective, thorough information that meets the needs of most visitors.

Park staff will work with concession managers to determine the feasibility of an information station at the Many Glacier Hotel. The station, designed for staffed or self-service presentation, will provide basic information to visitors seven days a week, twenty-four hours a day.

Swiftcurrent

An obvious NPS interpretive presence is an important element at the heavily used Swiftcurrent developed area. Personal services in roving, stationed and conducted programs formats are used and should be continued and expanded when possible.

Consideration will be given to establishing and staffing an information kiosk in the parking lot or inside concession-operated

facilities at least part time.

The Swiftcurrent campfire circle should be relocated to more effectively and efficiently accommodate a variety of activities, eliminate a perennial smoke problem (when campfires are used), and improve seating and audiovisual capabilities.

Many Glacier Hotel

Park interpretive managers will coordinate with the concession manager to evaluate potential for improved visitor information and interpretation. A staffed information desk, static information exhibit, and/or a computer kiosk in the hotel lobby can provide information about things to see and do in the Many Glacier geographic area.

Upgrade of the hotel personal service and audiovisual presentation site in the Lucerne Room in cooperation with the concession operator should be coordinated to improve visitor experience. Improved lighting, soundproofing and ventilation will reduce intrusive exterior light, control extraneous noise and provide visitor comfort.

Rehabilitation or replacement of existing exhibits will assure that they effectively address the focus themes established for Many Glacier.

Any development and use of the Lucerne Room, lobby, or porch of the hotel for interpretive and information functions will reflect sensitively to historic integrity of the structure. The historic structures report, guidelines for use presented in this long-range interpretive plan, and the park's Commercial Services Plan will guide decisions.

Wildlife Viewing

A significant portion of interpreta-

tion will address wildlife viewing opportunities as a sub-theme of the area. Park interpretive, resource management and planning managers should work to create safe, accessible view areas to diminish or eliminate vehicle jams along the roads in the area. For example, a location on the road between the Swiftcurrent restaurant and Many Glacier Hotel will offer visitors an opportunity to safely stop and watch bear activity on the slopes above the road. Selected view sites will be provided with appropriate viewing platform and wayside exhibits.

Trails

Park managers should develop better signage and improve grades of the series of short trails currently used by many visitors. One example is the Swiftcurrent Trail, a portion of which can be made accessible for mobility impaired visitors. Another example includes development of designated paths that provide visitors safe access from Many Glacier Hotel to other important sites. Trail publications or trailside exhibits will provide interpretation on these and other short trails such as a loop nature/history trail around the lake. Centrally located trail exhibits will further help clarify walking and hiking options.

Goat Haunt/Belly River Interpretive Focus Themes

Glacier National Park offers a variety of wilderness experiences that provide the challenges and rewards of encountering nature on its own terms while conveying the necessity of stewardship for the land.

Glacier National Park's designation as part of the world's first International Peace Park celebrates

on-going peace, cooperation, and goodwill between two nations, and symbolizes the ideal of peace between all nations.

Experiences

Visitors will have opportunity to immerse themselves in the scenic landscape, to recognize the international connectivity of the ecosystem, and to appreciate the vast wildness that transcends human boundaries. Visitors will have many interpretive opportunities, including a multi-nation boat trip, hikes in solitude, and day-use or extended backcountry excursions. Visitors can compare and contrast the mountain splendor and complex resources that place the wildness of the area within reach of most visitors.

Recommendations

Belly River

Chief Mountain International Highway

Wayside exhibits will be provided at pullouts along the road where determined appropriate by the National Park Service and the Blackfoot Nation. Interpretive exhibits will focus on the geologic phenomenon of Chief Mountain, views into Glacier National Park, international peace and the three nations, and Chief Mountain's sacred status in Blackfoot and other cultures.

Trailhead Near Chief Mountain

Non-personal media, possibly three vertical information panels, will serve users of this area. One panel will provide information for horse users and hikers about proper backcountry trail etiquette, minimum impact techniques, and safety in a backcountry national park. The second panel will present a map of hiking trails available from this trailhead. It will provide informa-

tion about trail lengths, difficulty, time requirements, and unique destination features including Belly River Ranger Station Historic District. Safety information will include orientation to recreation in bear country and regional weather issues. A third panel bulletin case will present changing information.

Belly River Ranger Station

A small wayside exhibit on the ranger station porch should be considered to supplement an old relief map on the outside wall of the station. As an alternative, a brochure interpreting the Belly River area can be distributed at the ranger station, trailhead, and visitor centers.

Waterton

Visitors need information about opportunities and limited facilities at Goat Haunt before they board the boat in Waterton for transport to Glacier National Park. It is impossible to stay at Goat Haunt for day-hiking without advance planning. Likewise, visitors disembarking from boats at Goat Haunt should experience non-personal and personal services that relate aspects of the International Peace Park theme.

Park interpretive managers should consider expanding partnerships with Parks Canada, Prince of Wales Hotel, and the concession operating the boat service to Goat Haunt that enhance Goat Haunt information and interpretation. At least three points of visitor contact could be developed including Waterton Information Center, the Prince of Wales Hotel, and the boat dock / pavilion.

Waterton Information Center

Glacier National Park interpretive managers should cooperate with

Waterton Lakes National Park staff to improve National Park Service presence at the Waterton Information Center. For example, Parks Canada might provide space for a small counter, brochure dispenser, exhibits, and video or computer viewer to provide information about experience opportunities and requirements at Goat Haunt.

Consideration should be given to expanding the seasonal ranger exchange program. This program will provide a National Park Service interpreter to staff the Waterton Information Center and provide informal visitor contacts and formal presentations to visitors at Waterton Lakes National Park all summer. A Parks Canada interpreter will provide similar exchange services at St. Mary Visitor Center, or the Many Glacier area. This was a very popular program in the past and helped emphasize the International Peace Park relationship of both national parks.

Boat Dock

A wayside exhibit with information about visiting Goat Haunt should be developed in partnership with the boat concession managers to replace the bulletin board currently at the boat dock facility.

Hotel

Glacier National Park will seek cooperation from Prince of Wales Hotel managers to improve interpretation of Waterton - Glacier International Peace Park.

A wayside exhibit on the lawn outside the hotel and overlooking Waterton Lake and Goat Haunt (in Parks Canada design) can provide a significant service to guests and visitors to the hotel. The exhibit will

interpret the international boundary and peace park designation of Waterton Lakes and Glacier National Parks.

A site identifier exhibit inside the hotel should be developed to provide a view down the lake to Goat Haunt. The exhibit will identify several visible features in Waterton Lakes National Park, Glacier National Park, the international boundary, and Goat Haunt. It will also let people know where and how to obtain additional information about visiting Goat Haunt.

An in-room information folder or page in the hotel services directory will provide information about the boat trip on Waterton Lake and the opportunities and limitations that should be considered in planning a trip to Goat Haunt.

Goat Haunt

Concession interpretation on the boat trip from Waterton to Goat Haunt focuses on the international boundary and its political and ecosystem implications. Narration and publications should be developed in partnership with Parks Canada, National Park Service, and the boat concessioner in order to complement park themes and provide necessary visitor information during the boat ride to and from Goat Haunt.

Peace Pavilion

Media at the pavilion will provide basic orientation to Goat Haunt resources and facilities, introductory information about trail opportunities, and interpretation of peace park concepts.

The Peace Pavilion needs structural renovation, and new interpretive

treatments. The National Park Service will collaborate with Rotary International to develop the stories and exhibits to be located at the pavilion. Installation of large windows in the existing front wall should be considered to create a view from the shelter to the lake, mountains, and the "Snowflake". A new back wall should be considered to shelter visitors while they are in the pavilion while buffering the shelter experience from distractions of nearby camping huts. Re-aligning the trail between the boat dock and the pavilion and between the pavilion and the Snowflake structure would improve accessibility for all visitors. Minor changes in width and slope of the pavilion to "Snowflake" shelter trail will make this trail accessible also. Basic information provided at the pavilion will relieve stress on customs rangers who are frequently swamped when tour boats deliver 200 people in surges. Information routinely requested by visitors should be provided at the pavilion in many languages, including English, French, Blackfeet, and other languages determined appropriate.

The pavilion is a great place within the park to discuss the peace park theme using stories related to border issues. The gathering of people on a boat to get to the site, the crossing of international border, and the walk up to the pavilion set the stage for thoughts on peace, politics, and access to lands. Interpretation should provoke thoughtful reflection and encourage visitors to think about peace and develop their own conclusions.

The evolution of the peace park concept should also be interpreted. Public journals displayed in the

pavilion will invite visitors to read thoughts on peace left by others and to write their own ideas of peace to share with future visitors.

A trail system map depicting all trails in the Goat Haunt area will accompany other exhibits in the pavilion. The map and text will provide basic introduction to trails in the area and orientation to hiking etiquette, safety, and minimum impact techniques.

Wayside exhibit technology will be used for durability in the open pavilion.

Snowflake

The "Snowflake" shelter will provide orientation, interpretation and trail use opportunities. The shelter will serve as a focus point for non-personal and personal services. It will serve as the culminating site for the International Peace Park hike. New interpretive exhibits at this shelter will reflect an umbrella theme of International Management and the scope of World Heritage sites throughout the world..

Trails

Small trailside exhibits will interpret features along the trail connecting the Peace Pavilion and Snowflake shelter. A trailhead exhibit near the ranger station will show the extensive hiking trail system available from this location. An inset map will detail short trails in the immediate vicinity, encourage people to participate in short walking opportunities, and provide trail safety and etiquette information. The trailhead exhibit will include trail lengths, difficulty, time requirements, and unique destination features. Safety information will include orientation to recreation in bear country and regional weather issues.

TWO MEDICINE / CUT BANK

Interpretive Focus Themes

The geologic features of Glacier National Park combine natural beauty, examples of mountain building, and the effects of glaciation, revealing many chapters in the history of the Earth.

The enduring connection between the Blackfeet, Salish, and Kootenai peoples and the landscape and resources of the area known as Glacier National Park is reflected through their history, traditions, and contemporary values.

Experiences

Visitors will have opportunity to immerse themselves in the scenic landscape and to understand the rich cultural history of the area. Many interpretive experience opportunities include talks, walks and reflection upon past, current and future human relationships with the ecosystem. This area is rich in tradition for past and current Indian people.

Recommendations

East Glacier

Travelers Information Stations (TIS)

TIS radio message repeaters are in place at St. Mary and West Glacier. They provide visitors with 24-hour information about hazards, road conditions, and weather. Consideration will be given to establishing an additional broadcast station near East Glacier. In addition to the traveler information provided above, the station will welcome visitors to the park, describe visitor experience opportunities, and identify and encourage participation in available experience opportunities. It might also introduce the concept of

Crown of the Continent ecosystem and the need for preservation of these important resources. At all TIS locations effort should be made to established notification signs along the park's perimeter roads to inform visitors of the TIS service.

East Glacier Ranger Station

Additional orientation and information about the park will be provided at this location through bulletin board upgrades, wayside and publication media.

Glacier Park Lodge

This is the first hotel constructed by the Great Northern Railway in the Glacier National Park area and continues as headquarters for the "Red Bus" transportation system through the park.

The National Park Service will seek cooperation of lodge managers to provide additional and appropriate wayside exhibits and park information displays at the train station and lodge.

Opportunity to provide uniformed rangers to operate an information station in the hotel lobby and to present evening programs in the hotel will be explored with hotel managers.

Two Medicine

Native Americans, principally members of the Blackfeet Tribe, use this area for a variety of recreational and spiritual activities. Design of interpretive media will build upon the opportunity for Blackfeet people to connect with the park and its resources. Media will be supplemented with services provided by seasonal and permanent employees hired from Blackfeet communities to the greatest extent possible.



Blackfeet Chicken Dancer

Trails

Running Eagle Falls is currently the only wheelchair accessible nature trail on the east side of the park. Existing trailhead signs present information in English and Blackfeet languages. Signs will be revised to identify the languages used so all visitors understand that these two languages were selected because of the significance both cultures place on the resources at Two Medicine.

Opportunities exist to share resource protection messages with visitors and local residents who use the trail. Many local residents are repeat visitors to this area of the park, and many of them feel a personal history connection to the area. That interest provides potential for partnership between national park managers and local native people. Cooperative programming can relate stories about Native American connections to the park and serve both National Park Service and Blackfeet Nation interest in protection of resources in this area.

The large parking area at the Scenic Point trailhead provides opportunity to contact many visitors with wayside exhibits. A resource preservation wayside will build on the preservation message at Running Eagle Falls Trail. Other wayside exhibits might interpret Native American stories, a human history transportation theme, the chalet system, and biology of the area.

Trailhead panels at each trail will include a map, trail length, difficulty, destination features, and safety information specific to each site.

Two Medicine Ranger Station

Information and exhibits at the ranger station will feature the two

primary themes for this area, Geology and Native People.

The backcountry permit writing staff and the campground hosts contact the day use visitors in the area. Personal interpretive services are limited, in part due to funding as well as housing shortages. A more visible day-presence of uniformed rangers and interpreters will help identify the national park status of the area, provide enhanced sharing of information, and offer half-day hikes and evening programs.

Rest Room Building

The sheltered area at the restroom building will accommodate wall or floor mounted wayside exhibits. Exhibits will introduce the two focus themes for area, provide general information and orientation, and display a geographic area trail system map. Park interpretive managers will coordinate with the Blackfeet Nation to determine appropriate interpretation for this area addressing park themes and/or Two Medicine from an Indian perspective.

Wayside Kiosks

Wayside exhibit kiosks will be developed at the picnic area, boat dock on Two Medicine Lake, and the Pray Shelter at the head of the lake. A significant opportunity exists at the picnic area for outreach to local residents. Wayside exhibits at this location might interpret Native American connection to resources, Indian and National Park Service stewardship of resources, and the differences and similarities of land and resource uses by various cultures. Exhibits might also interpret collecting of plants for medicines and picking of berries for foods. Opportunity exists at the Pray Shelter (head of lake) for interpret-

ing any/all of the topics mentioned where visitors get on and off tour boats several times daily.

Cut Bank Ranger Station area
Wayside exhibit interpretation at Cut Bank should capitalize on opportunities to share Native American perspectives and inspire pride in Native American heritage for the present generation of users. Stories might include Blackfeet and other uses of resources. Other stories will reflect the importance of the area as a mountain pass and transportation route for Salish and Kootenai, and Anglo-American travel ways.

NORTH FORK / MIDDLE FORK

Interpretive Focus Themes
Glacier's cultural resources chronicle the evolving history of human activities, interactions, and experiences in the American west, that reveal changes in societal attitudes about land and its uses.

The establishment of Glacier National Park and its geographic location have enabled its ecological processes and biological diversity to survive relatively intact in a rapidly changing and encroaching world.

Experiences

Interpretation at these sensitive areas of the park will support existing GMP and management goals for minimum impact. Visitors will have opportunity to participate in passive informal visitor services to understand the uniqueness of resources in this area. Visitors can find solitude to the extent they want to appreciate the remoteness and wildness of the area.

River use, winter ski use, wilderness experiences and auto touring near boundaries dominate experiences

in this area. Visitor activities currently offered include front country camping, back country camping, boating (non-motored at Kintla and motorized at Bowman) on lakes and rivers, fishing, hiking, climbing, cross country skiing and snowshoeing, wildlife watching, horseback riding, sightseeing, rafting and canoeing, photography, and informal information from rangers and volunteers.

Recommendations

Overview

Interpretation in these areas will rely on a variety of personal and non-personal services developed by the National Park Service and partners. Park interpretive managers will establish a program of consistent funding and shared positions to conduct periodic informal interpretive services in this geographic area. National Park Service produced wayside exhibits will provide interpretation at several locations. Examples of potential partnerships include cooperation with Isaac Walton Inn, cooperation with Burlington Northern / Santa Fe on protection of the Middle Fork Corridor, and coordination with park concessions and rafting companies to provide effective interpretation.

North Fork Interpretation

Several interpretive stories are appropriate for this area, including homesteading, fire as part of the park environment, wildlife, and resources management. Bear issues include human/bear interactions, bear population linkage, and bear management. Wolf interpretation will reflect current data from research in this wolf study area. Wayside exhibits, including bulletin boards, will be the primary media

used. As with the Middle Fork, opportunity exists to share informational messages, mandates, and stories from the Forest Service, state Department of Natural Resources, and other neighboring agencies.

Travelers Information Stations

TIS radio message repeaters are in place at St. Mary and West Glacier. They provide visitors with 24-hour information about hazards, road conditions, and weather, and are easily changed and updated by phone. Consideration should be given to establishing an additional broadcast station at Polebridge. In addition to the traveler information provided above, the station will welcome visitors to the park, describe and encourage participation in available visitor experience opportunities, and also introduce resource protection messages.

Inside North Fork Road

The park's GMP calls for minimum/passive interpretive treatment in the North Fork area, but the primary theme of human history will be the focus of waysides, trail markers, or self-guided leaflets produced for this area of the park.

Lack of paved road and difficult access discourages large recreational vehicles on the Inside North Fork Road. The road will continue to provide opportunity for visitors with the proper vehicles to explore this heavily forested area with few interspersed meadows.

Auto pullouts, self-guided trails and wayside exhibits on Camas Road provide adequate interpretation. Upright wayside exhibits or travelers information radio broadcasts at each end of the road is appropriate (if power is available) to describe opportunities and conditions and to

provide information needed at significant decision-making points.

The Forests and Fire nature trail needs updating to reflect recent fires, including the trail guide and waysides along the path.

Seasonal Uses

Visitor use of Camas Road and the Inside North Fork Road as a winter ski routes and spring/summer/fall bicycle routes offers opportunity for seasonally rotating moveable exhibits for interpretation and information delivery.

Middle Fork

Wild, backcountry areas with little developed access into the park provide opportunities for self-reliant exploration and true wilderness experiences where camping is not restricted to designated sites.

Roadside Interpretation

Transportation corridors along highway, railroad, and national scenic river provide opportunities for cooperative interpretation. Shared stewardship (National Park Service, US Forest Service, Burlington/Northern) requires coordination among several partner agencies to offer improved interpretation along these corridors. US Forest Service campgrounds along road offer potential for interpretive services. Train interpretation will be supported through periodic meetings with park volunteer staff from Klondike Gold Rush that travel periodically on Amtrak through the area. Additional interpretation along US 2 can include travelers information broadcasts and wayside exhibits where appropriate. Location of park, park experience opportunities, and wilderness and preservation messages will be interpreted from several sites along the

road.

Trails

National Park Service assistance with management (patrol) of river use creates opportunity to provide interpretation and safety messages through publications and personal services during contact with river users.

Fire lookouts are a destination for many people. Publications and trailhead/access point exhibits can interpret these important features.

Trailhead parking, an information bulletin board, and occasional visitor contacts are provided at the Walton Ranger Station. Future interpretive services and media should provide river and trail information and interpretation. River and trail map publications and a trailhead exhibit will provide needed information for land and water-based activities.

Goat Lick

The Goat Lick parking area features a wayside exhibit and a short trail to an overlook.

Marias Pass

Monuments and wayside exhibits at Marias Pass parking area will be examined with Lewis and Clark National Forest representatives in order to tell stories at this important visitor pullout. The site can be supplemented with National Park

Service wayside exhibits and possibly a travelers information radio broadcast station established if power and phone service is possible. New wayside exhibits will identify the location of Glacier National Park in relation to the Marias Pass pullout and interpret the role of the railroad and the importance of the Crown of the Continent ecosystem.

EDUCATION STRATEGY

Interpretive Focus Theme

The park education program goals will be grounded in the Purpose and Significance Statements of the park, and be complementary to the primary and secondary interpretive themes identified in this plan.

Experiences

The mission of the National Park Service is to protect and preserve resources for future generations. Those future generations can become aware of the natural environment, learn about the historic and cultural environment, gain knowledge of the National Park Service, and become protectors of their American heritage through exposure to stories and gaining insight on relevance of these resources through educational experiences. Participants in the Glacier National Park curriculum-based education program will learn to connect people, parks, and natural and cultural resources.

Formal Education Programs

Education programs are currently offered that provide park-developed curricula and serve students and schools throughout the area. The park and local school organizations would benefit from an increase in the number of programs available, and more direct links between the programs and established district



Beargrass along Highland Trail

and state curriculum goals. The revised program could take advantage of learning styles, levels and grades as appropriate, and a more seamless integration of park-wide efforts currently in place. In short, a park education strategy that meets the standards and expectations of the NPS' Parks as Classrooms program and articulates the other educational functions that the park serves. In addition, park staff should be available to provide direct teacher support, field assistance, and classroom involvement by rangers to augment experiences obtained in the park. At the center of development of any curriculum based program should be the special significance of Glacier National Park to the surrounding region, country, and world community.

Park dialogue with educational institutions and development of creative projects that challenge students would facilitate a feeling of "stewardship" of the park by the educational community. These stakeholders need access to transportation to and from the park, availability of substitute teachers, an adequate supply of educational materials and knowledge about grants or other sources of funding. They would most benefit from a program that is curriculum-based, age appropriate, and useful in meeting school district instructional criteria. This effort should rely heavily on teacher workshops so that teachers will have ownership in the effort and extend the effectiveness of the park staff in providing a continuum of learning for students. The program should focus on hands-on fieldwork that is fun and offers freedom to experiment and direct contact with Glacier and its resources. The formal education

program should reach diverse groups, reflect cultural sensitivity and reach parents through the students involved in the program. Education stakeholders need to be involved in evaluation of activities and development of programs as needs are identified.

Crown of the Continent Research Learning Center (CCRLC)

The Crown of the Continent Research Learning Center (CCRLC) is housed in park buildings in West Glacier. Research Learning Centers are part of the National Park Service "Natural Resource Challenge" initiative, which is designed to strengthen scientific knowledge about America's national parks and disseminate that knowledge to many audiences. Glacier's center will focus on attracting researchers, educators, and students to the park by offering office and computer facilities as well as classroom and living accommodations. A major goal of the CCRLC is forming partnerships with academic, private sector and governmental researchers to increase the amount and quality of park-specific research. An equally important goal is to develop tools that bring up-to-date information to park staff and the public.

Recommendations

Continue using existing facilities and programs and develop new ones as time and funding permits.

A permanent environmental education facility on the west side will provide adequate space to accommodate indoor school group activities. Site of the facility will be located off the main road to reduce

safety risks for children participating in the education program. An off-road location also enhances educational experiences by placing the program center in resources reflecting the park's natural and cultural values. Ideally such a facility on the west side of the park will be located in the West Side Visitor Center, or possibly within the space vacated by the current visitor center when the new facility is constructed.

On the east side, consideration should be given to using the commons room of the dorm during the off season, and making the 1913 Ranger Station useable during the shoulder seasons for educational programs.

The park's education efforts will fit established state curricula of Montana and reflect national standards. All outcomes will serve local school district educational objectives in all units. Pre-visit materials and activities will prepare teachers and students for a beneficial visit. Post-visit activities will reinforce topics covered to extend learning experiences throughout the school year. Time spent at the park will include activities in a curriculum-based education center, an immersion in the resources in the park, and a visit to the park visitor centers to learn from exhibit and audiovisual media.

Current restrictions and school budget cuts reflect a need for park staff to go out to schools, and for schools to find alternative funding support. The park program will focus on offsite (school) activities (personal and non-personal) with the culminating activity being a visit to the park.

A prime focus for future program development will be integration of several school subject/content areas. New activities developed for the education program will reflect real-life applications to be compatible with current school requirements. Format of activities will provide multilevel opportunities within each unit for different levels of learning and interest within each participant group.

The park must explore distance learning opportunities for compatibility with current technology used by schools and to effectively reach schools with restrictions on travel.

Establish an education specialist position and advisory group.

Active and direct involvement with cooperating school districts will be necessary to assure a well-coordinated, beneficial education experience for all groups. An education specialist located within the Division of Interpretation and Education will coordinate the park curriculum-based education program and attend faculty meetings, in-service workshops, seminars, and other teacher gatherings. The coordinator and other rangers or volunteers will visit schools within commuting distance to encourage cooperation between the park and school districts.

Creation of an advisory and implementation group will provide outside perspectives to help the park education staff generate new interpretation/education ideas. The group will include representatives from school districts participating in the program, education associations, university professors and state department of education represen-

tatives. Group members may also assist with classroom instruction and presentation of teacher workshops. Several classroom teachers will be included in the advisory group to assure that activities developed align with classroom requirements. Park recruiting and hiring officers will seek classroom teachers as summer seasonal employees to supplement the educational expertise represented on the advisory group. The park education specialist may also convene a series of meetings with teachers to develop activities that reflect current teacher needs.

Implement professional training and internship programs for employees and education partners.

The park's education program should produce well-educated, informed teachers. This requires a change in focus from the current goal of a "well-educated student."

Most teachers do not feel comfortable leading outdoor trips; their professional training in colleges and universities focuses on classroom activities. Many rely on park staff currently to conduct on-site activities. Future teacher training sponsored by the park will include techniques to help teachers feel comfortable in conducting outdoor learning experiences for students in outside-classroom environments at the park or elsewhere, and emphasize the incorporation of Glacier National Park's special status in the lessons delivered.

Activities developed by experienced teachers and successfully implemented in an outdoor setting will be given to all new teachers participating in the park education program at teacher workshops. Materials and

clear guidelines will help new teachers feel comfortable in their role as classroom and outdoor education leaders.

Current participation in continuing education courses by experienced classroom teachers is impacted by changes that make teacher training more directed and less discretionary. Park education staff must work closely with schools to develop a program of teacher training that reflects current school needs so school administrators will allow teachers to participate in park education activities. A special opportunity exists at Glacier because of the presence of the CCRLC resource education specialist, who can support the development of teacher learning opportunities at all levels of instruction.

The park should consider an education training program to involve high school students interested in the teaching or environmental education professions in special opportunities to learn environmental education. After training by park education specialists, these students will lead elementary students through education activities at schools and at the park.

Develop and implement a strategic, sustainable funding approach.

Limited staffing devoted to curriculum-based education activities impact the park's ability to respond to the opportunities that exist in the communities surrounding the park. A variety of funding sources will be sought to develop and maintain a viable curriculum-based education program.

Education program managers will seek appropriated funds to meet current and future demands for educational services.

Appropriated funds to fully meet demands will be difficult to develop. Consequently, the park will commit to find sustainable funding sources that will enable it to maintain current programs and develop new ones. For example, media project funding may be available through the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program or Parks as Classrooms grants.

Park managers will create an interdisciplinary team of park staff to identify joint education projects and funding sources for them. The team will work with partners to identify fundraising and partnership opportunities. It will also survey other parks with curriculum-based education programs to identify their successful funding strategies. Review of funded Parks as Classrooms projects may generate ideas for projects likely to be funded from that program. The funding team and education program managers will participate in workshops on how to apply for Parks as Classrooms and other grants.

Link park curriculum-based education program to Crown of the Continent Research Learning Center.

The park's Research Learning Center staff will provide content about cutting-edge research findings for educational tools that support learning opportunities at all levels. Efforts will be made to develop additional educational goals for the Research Learning Center Resource Education Specialist in consultation with the

Learning Center Director, the Chief of Resources Management, and the Chief of Interpretation and Education.

CCRLC and park education program managers will evaluate the potential for interface between programs. Development of standard operating procedures, or a parkwide "Education Strategy" to supplant this section of the LRIP will facilitate effective, mutual interactions. For example, teacher training can be combined with Research Learning Center training activities. Teachers will benefit from internships or volunteer assignments to assist CCRLC researchers. Teachers may be interested in such a learning experience if a daily stipend provided incentive. Teacher training/research assistantships might be funded through Parks As Classrooms grant or money from a foundation if established as a component of the CCRLC. Perhaps pre-service training opportunities or graduate study could be established through local colleges to pair university students and/or teachers with researchers for in-depth learning experiences.

Establish and maintain currency.

An effective education program will require frequent curriculum refinement and constant interaction between teachers and park staff so both can quickly learn of changes in each partner's program activities. Future education program development will assure that activities are compatible with classroom instructional goals. Periodic changes in state and district teacher requirements demand corresponding update of the park program to keep

it viable as a resource for curriculum-based learning opportunities. Park education managers will establish a verbal or written assessment of programs with teachers and will assist teachers in making student assessments.

Current trends in education will guide park program evolution. One trend is emphasis on a higher level of thinking and understanding. Others are education activities that focus on practical application of learned skills, or creating multi-disciplinary solutions to posed problems. Teachers must include these elements in instruction. Schools also need to incorporate workplace perspective in teaching methods. The park can help meet that need by presenting employment or volunteer opportunities at the park and by illustrating the difference between a career and a job.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Glacier National Park interpretive and education staff will develop annual work plans that mirror the 5 year implementation strategy captured in this document. The annual implementation plan will list a summary of proposals from this document that can be accomplished in that year, establish prioritized phases of implementation, and identify possible funding. The park staff will develop necessary funding requests to begin the federal funding process. They will also initiate contacts with potential partnership organizations to implement projects well suited to alternative funding.

Some of the recommendations in this plan can be implemented with existing staff, funds and partnerships; some must be completed before others can be initiated. These projects are identified as Phase 1.

The implementation of other projects is essential to tell stories which reflect primary themes or to resolve issues identified in this plan. The National Park Service will aggressively pursue the implementation of the recommendations in this plan identified as Phase 2 as opportunities for partnership and funding permit. Phase 3 projects are ones that must be delayed until other projects are implemented, advanced planning completed, or large amounts of funding accumulated.

An ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (AIP) will be developed pursuant to this LRIP, and be linked with GPRA goals whenever possible. The AIP will be attached annually to this document as an appendix.

Example:

Funding Sources

Project	Strategy	Responsibility	Phase
Complete a park-wide Education Strategy	Phased Development	Team	I
Complete a revision of Wayside Exhibit Plan	In-house	Hayden, Dahlen, Staff	I
Communications Strategy	In-house; Region	Vanderbilt	I
Install Wayside Exhibits	In-house	Hayden	I

The following National Park Service funding sources may be available for interpretive projects.

Annual Operating Funds or Park Base - Fund Type 01

This is the primary source of recurring operational funding used for park management, interpretation, visitor services, maintenance, and resource protection. Parks request base increases through the Operations Formulator System (OFS).

Challenge Cost-Share - Fund Type 01

The program provides a maximum of 50% cost-share grant to expedite mutually beneficial projects with outside sources. The program increases awareness and participation by the public in the preservation and improvement of National Park Service recreational, cultural, and natural resources. Park partners may include individuals, groups, companies, corporation, state and local agencies and other non-Federal entities that donate funds, equipment, supplies or labor to complete a park project. Projects are generally intended to be small, able to be completed in one year, and consistent with park planning documents.

Cultural Cyclic Maintenance - Fund Type 01

Funds are used for the maintenance and rehabilitation of historic structures and museum collections. Appropriate projects include predictable tasks performed on a fixed periodic basis with a cycle longer than one year. The work may be completed through contracts or seasonal day labor.

Donations - Fund Type 26

Parks are authorized to accept and use donated funds to meet the purposes of the National Park Service. Use of these funds is strictly controlled, must be consistent with legislative authority, and must meet with the approval of the grantor. Funding sources are varied, but primary sources currently partnered with the park are the Glacier Natural History Association and The Glacier Fund.

Emergency Relief and Storm Damage - Fund Type 04

Funding may be available for emer-

gency repairs to park facilities damaged by acts of nature and structural fire. Requests for funding should be submitted to the Regional Office for review and approval.

Exhibit Rehabilitation and Preservation Program - Fund Type 01

The Major Rehab Program administered by Harpers Ferry Center (HFC) provides repair, rehabilitation or replacement of audiovisuals and exhibits, preservation of artifacts and museum specimens, and acquisition of historic furnishings. Interpretive media projects in newly authorized areas may also be submitted.

Fee Demonstration Program - Fund Type 25

The recreation fee demonstration program allows parks that collect fees to retain 80% of the revenues generated. The remaining 20 percent will be made available Service wide.

Informational Publications Program - Fund Type 01

Park folders, handbooks, posters, and other publications prepared by Harpers Ferry Center for parks are funded from this account. Note: Regional offices frequently supplement funding for folders.

National Parks Pass - Fund Type 22

70% (59.5% net) of proceeds from Pass sales remain with the selling park to fund approved projects. The remaining proceeds support projects Service wide.

Parks as Classrooms - Fund Type 01

Funds may be requested to promote cooperative education programs combining park settings and

classroom study. Eligible activities include those presented at the park, at schools and at community organizations near parks.

Park Concessions Franchise Fees - Fund Type 99

Eighty percent of concessions franchise fees generated at a park are available to that park for approved projects (concessions related needs, environmental and energy efficiency projects, visitor services, resource management programs). The remaining 20 percent will be made available for service wide projects.

Regular Cyclic Maintenance - Fund Type 01

To qualify for funding projects must be submitted to the park's ten-year cyclic maintenance program. Funds may be used to maintain park roads, trails, building, utility systems, and other facilities. Appropriate projects include tasks recurring on a fixed periodic cycle that is longer than one year and no longer than ten years. Some Regions also fund

Exhibit Cyclic Maintenance and Natural Resources Cyclic Maintenance from this fund source.

Repair and Rehabilitation - Fund Type 07

Funding is used to cover the cost of repair and rehabilitation of existing facilities, roads, trails and utility systems. Permanent employee's salaries should not be charged to repair and rehabilitation accounts.

Volunteers-in-Parks (VIP) - Fund Type 01

Funding may be requested for training and incidental expenses such as uniforms, period clothing, local travel, supplies, lodging, meals and other direct costs chargeable to the Volunteer-in-Parks Program.



Singleshot Moonset

PLANNING TEAM AND CONSULTANTS

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

Mary Ansotegui	Executive Assistant
Dave Dahlen	Chief of Interpretation
Joe Decker	Retired District Interpreter
Lynne Dixon	Seasonal Interpreter
Stephanie Dubois	Deputy Superintendent
Matt Graves	West Lakes District Interpreter
Steve Gniadek	Wildlife Biologist
Pete Hart	Acting Superintendent
Bill Hayden	Interpretive Specialist
Kyle Johnson	Backcountry Supervisor
Lon Johnson	Cultural Resource Specialist
Joyce Lapp	Supervisory Horticulturalist
Bernadette Lavato	Concession Specialist
Michael O. Holm	Park Superintendent
Gail Pauley	Personnel Assistant
Nete Reinhard	Office Administrator, Interpretation
Deirdre Shaw	Museum Curator
Susan Sindt	Seasonal Interpreter
Mark Wagner	Hudson Bay District Interpreter
Lucy Walter	Lead Park Ranger
Becky Williams	Lead Park Ranger

HARPERS FERRY CENTER

David Guiney	Interpretive Media Specialist
Michele Hartley	Audiovisual Production Assistant
Keith Morgan	Park Ranger - Planner (Team Lead)

PARK PARTNERS AND NEIGHBORS

Cris Coughlin	Glacier Guides
Ann Fagre	Museum Technician, GNHA
William Farr	Friend of park
Wendy Hill	Glacier Natural History Association
Sharon Huepel	Glacier Natural History Association
Don Jermunson	Friend of park
Bill Peterson	Central Museum, Kalispell
LeAnn Simpson	Glacier Natural History Association

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As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has the 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.