APPENDIX A: NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT, SECTION 106 CONSIDERATIONS AND NEXT STEPS

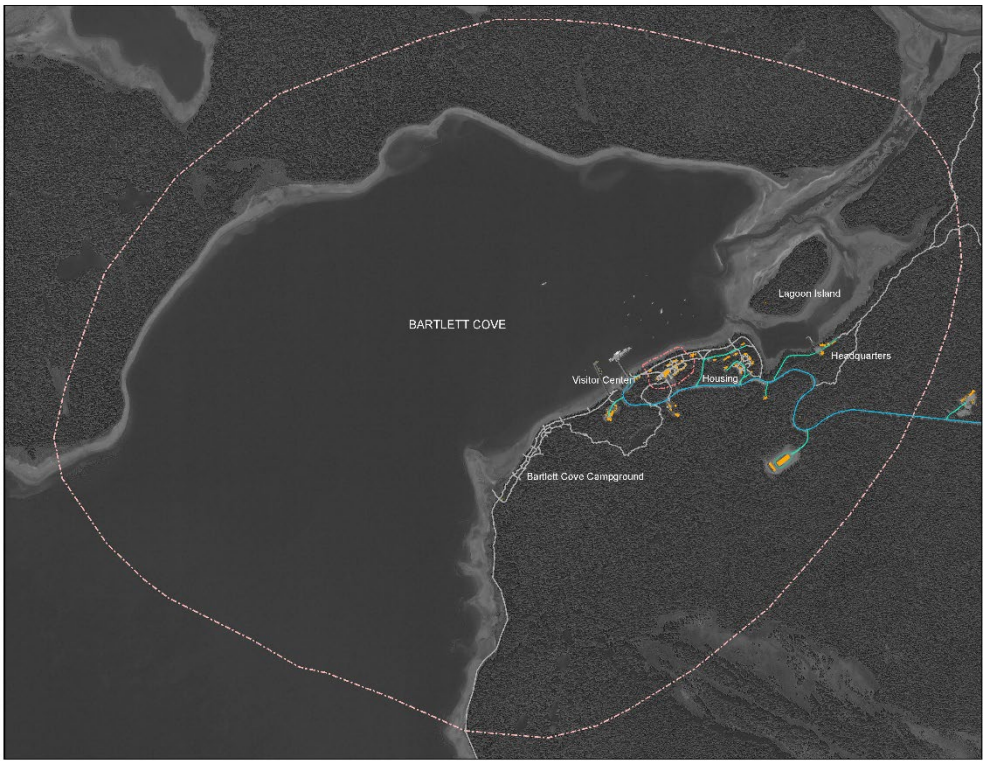
Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) requires federal agencies to consider the effects of projects they carry out, approve, or fund on historic properties.

While the proposed actions in the Frontcountry Management Plan and EA do not, yet, require Section 106 review, planning for its implementation is based on consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), per the NHPA.

Purpose:

- To share with the public what is known about cultural resources and the Section 106 review process (54 U.S.C. §306108), which is a separate process from the NEPA analysis.

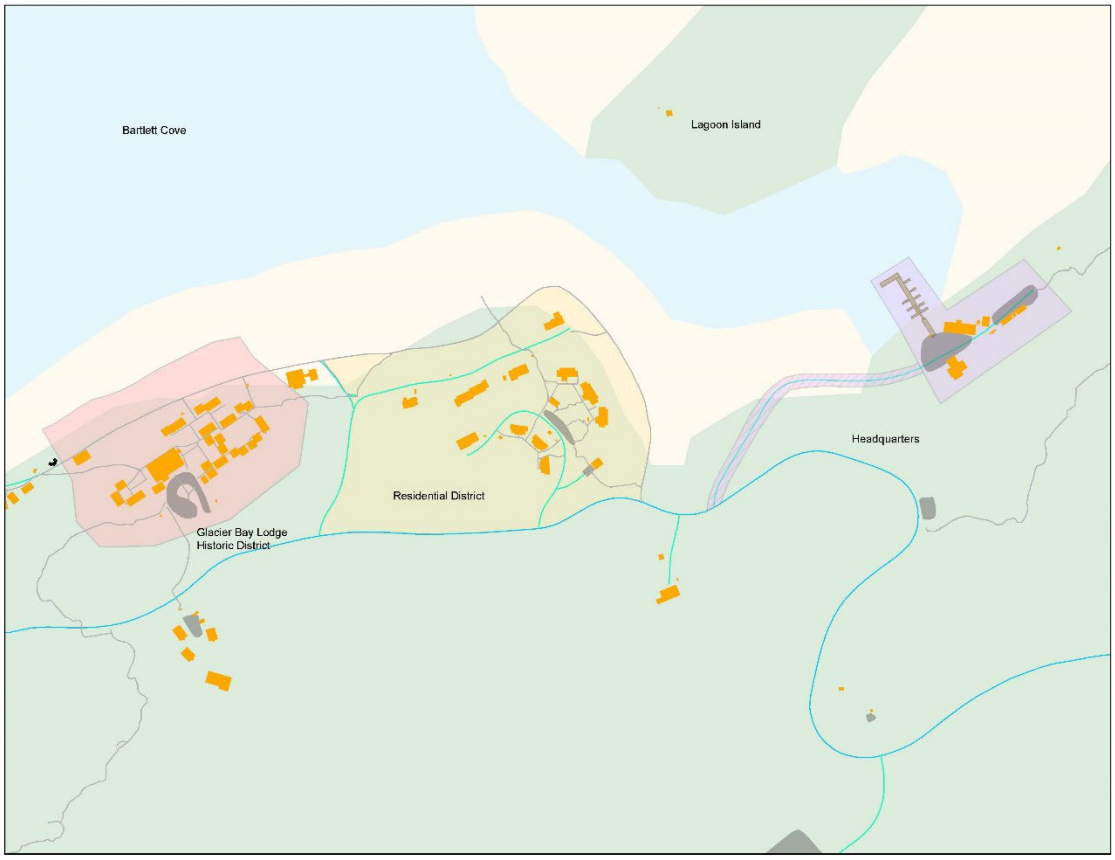
- To gather the initial information that will be needed for conducting Section 106 reviews for the 90+ proposed actions and to identify the historic properties* that may potentially be affected (per the Section 106 process).



Map shows the Bartlett Cove area within the dotted line that delineates the boundary of the Bartlett Cove Cultural Landscape/Traditional Cultural Property.

Some of the Historic Properties within the Plan (Bartlett Cove) Area:

- Bartlett Cove Cultural Landscape Inventory/Traditional Cultural Property: all of the proposed actions identified in the tables are within this CLI/TCP, which was determined eligible for listing on the National Register and concurred with by SHPO in 2004
- Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Historic District and Cultural Landscape was determined eligible for listing on the National Register and concurred with by SHPO in 2011
- Historic properties that have been determined **not** eligible for listing on the National Register are within the Residential and Headquarters districts:
  - Glacier Bay Headquarters Compound, 2006 with update to include administrative road and parking area in 2018
  - Mission 66 Development within the Bartlett Cove Residential District, as identified on the map as the "Residential District", was concurred with by SHPO in 2012
- Lagoon Island Cabin was determined eligible for listing on the National Register and concurred with by SHPO in 2018



Map illustrates historic districts along the shoreline of Bartlett Cove. Seen on the far left is the Glacier Bay Lodge Historic District, in the center is the Residential District, on the right is the Headquarters area, and across the cove from the dock is Lagoon Island Cabin.

Next steps:

When the park moves ahead to implement one or more of the proposed actions, the park Section 106 Coordinator will begin to review and identify historic properties that are within the Area of Potential Effect. This includes considering:

- if there are new or updated historic properties identified
- if a survey is needed to identify historic properties
- if the identified historic properties have been evaluated using National Register criteria and concurred with by SHPO
- the defining characteristics of the historic properties
- to consult with the Hoonah Indian Association and other interested parties
- to determine if there are potential adverse effects to historic properties, and to consider ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate
- in the process of determining potential effects to historic properties to include cumulative effects
- to follow the Section 106 process through to completion with applying the appropriate 106 pathway; either the streamlined process of the NPS 106 Programmatic Agreement of 2008 or the standard four-step process (following 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800)

The following table includes:

- proposed actions in the plan and EA (preferred alternative)
- historic properties that will be taken into consideration
- potential for archeological survey
- Note: table information may be incomplete with the proposed actions and identification information.
- Note: table page numbers for the plan and EA may slightly differ from the final documents

*The Section 106 process uses the term "historic property", which is defined as "any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior…. "(36 CFR Part 800.16((l)(1)).

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Table A-1. Planning for Section 106 — Proposed Actions in the GLBA Frontcountry Management Plan EA

Action ID	Analyzed in EA?	Proposed Action - Language from the Vision Plan (may differ in the EA)*	within CL/TCP	Within Lodge Historic District	Will need archaeological survey
1	–	Retractable awning on backside of covered walkway.	Yes	No	Maybe
2	Yes	Retractable awning or permanent wood covered shelter for cultural demonstrations.	Yes	No	Maybe
3	–	Establish an area in front of Huna Tribal House to demonstrate traditional activities.	Yes	No	Yes
4	Yes	Provide ABAAS access to the beach.	Yes	No	Yes
5	–	Around Huna Tribal House, define vegetation clearing.	Yes	Maybe	Yes
6	Yes	In front of Huna Tribal House, prepare a 14,000-square-foot terrace to accommodate larger gatherings.	Yes	Likely Not	Yes
7	Yes	Install gate at top of Huna Tribal House driveway.	Yes	Maybe	Yes
8	–	Retain the ceremonial beach's natural character.	Yes	No	Yes
9	–	Maintain the 1987 Yuxch' canoe at its present site.	Yes	Maybe	No
10	–	Tribal transportation ferry between Hoonah and Bartlett Cove.	Yes	No	Yes
11	–	Address barriers to tribal members participating in Bartlett Cove.	Yes	Maybe	Maybe
12	–	Visibly celebrate the Park's Huna Tlingit homeland significance.	Yes	Maybe	Maybe
13	–	Implement the Huna Tribal House Strategic Plan.	Maybe	Maybe	Maybe
14	–	Accessible Ceremonial beach wayside.	Yes	No	Yes
15	–	Vegetation Management of the Lodge Complex.	Yes	Yes	Yes
16	Yes	Define viewscape intent and restore historic district viewsheds?	Yes	Yes	Yes
17	Yes	Develop defensible space and maintenance standards for managing vegetation?	Yes	Yes	Maybe
18	Yes	Remove nonhistoric additions to the lodge building. (Based off HSR recommendations).	Yes	Yes	Not likely
19	Yes	Remove NPS exhibits, and restore second floor to original design intent (as recommended in the HSR).	Yes	Yes	No
20	–	Feature select historic elements in the lodge and select cabins.	Yes	Yes	No
21	–	Install small kiosk for interpretation.	Yes	Yes	If inside then 'No"
22	–	Complete Deferred Maintenance.	Yes	Yes	Maybe
23	–	ABAAS bathroom in the lodge.	Yes	Yes	No
24	–	ABAAS to the front door of the lodge.	Yes	Yes	Maybe
25	–	Install attractive entry features on the South and Northeast exteriors of the lodge.	Yes	Yes	Yes
26	–	Develop ABAAS Trail connecting lodge to Public Use Dock.	Yes		Yes

Action ID	Analyzed in EA?	Proposed Action - Language from the Vision Plan (may differ in the EA)*	within CL/TCP	Within Lodge Historic District	Will need archaeological survey
27	–	Designate "Kids Corner" in the lodge.	Yes	Yes	No
28	–	Convert 2nd floor auditorium into a flexible multi-use space for internet and phone use.	Yes	Yes	No
29	Yes	Improve natural daylight, patio access, views and other functions such as a cafe in the 2nd floor auditorium.	Yes	Yes	No
30	–	Repurpose ground level area around north elevation for coffee shop, laundry, or flexible space.	Yes	Yes	Yes
31	–	Enhanced patio-overlook-terrace, with open-air seating around an amphitheater-style fire feature.	Yes	Yes	Maybe
32	Yes	Provide 4-6 upscale room offerings. "Combine two lodge units into one or build new; may include hot tub."	Yes	Yes	Maybe
33	Yes	Build new or remodel existing rooms to provide minimalist, year-round offerings with a kitchenette.	Yes	Yes	Yes
34	–	In a new or existing structure, consolidate camping services, public laundry, and showers.	Yes	Yes	Yes
35	–	Reduce parking at the lodge by providing alternative transportation.	Yes	Yes	Yes
36	–	Expand parking at lodge area to accommodate space for increased local use.	Yes	Yes	Yes
37	–	Remove Wi-Fi in lobby to provide improved visitor experience.	Yes	Yes	No
38	–	Look for opportunities to expand portfolio of room offerings.	Yes	Yes	No
39	–	Provide bar service with family-friendly atmosphere.	Yes	Yes	No
40	–	Look for opportunities to diversify food service.	Yes	Yes	Maybe
41	–	Provide a variety of eating experiences.	Yes	Yes	Maybe
42	–	Enhance ambiance; reduce use conflicts.	Yes	Yes	Maybe
43	–	Restore space uses and circulation to match the original architectural design intent.	Yes	Yes	No (assuming inside)
44	–	Improve lodge employee housing outside of the Lodge Historic District. Consider range or alternatives—total rehab, new modular and/or efficiency buildings or structures, yurt/wall tent options, buffer.	Yes	No	Maybe
45	Yes	Combine NPS visitor center and VIS to within a 2,900-square-foot, multi-story facility in the current VIS area.	Yes	No	Yes
46	–	Implement Discovery Center project—a signature new facility (up to 20,000 square feet) on the SE edge of the current VIS parking lot.	Yes	No	Yes
47	Yes	Discontinue maintenance on the 4-mile trail connector between Bartlett River Trail and Bartlett Lake. Perform minimal vegetation rehabilitation and place some large rocks on portions.	Yes	No	Yes

Action ID	Analyzed in EA?	Proposed Action - Language from the Vision Plan (may differ in the EA)*	within CL/TCP	Within Lodge Historic District	Will need archaeological survey
48	–	Incrementally construct new trail segments—add benches where appropriate, and design with "bump outs' and other approaches.	Yes	Maybe	Yes
49	–	Associated with trailheads, enhance trail network signage and wayfinding to support self-guided trail use.	Yes	Maybe	Yes
50	Yes	**Bartlett River Trail**—approx. 1.4 miles of new route would be built on the shoreline and along the tidal cut, as a narrower rustic boardwalk (up to 36" wide). The closed trail segment would no longer be maintained, and =.75 miles would be spot revegetated.	Yes	No (north of headquarters area)	Yes
51	Yes	All inner lagoon kayak operations—moved, consolidated site and boardwalk launch connector at the end of the expanded headquarters parking area.	Yes	Maybe	Maybe
52	Yes	**Inner Lagoon/Headquarters Trail:** Create a new trail (.5 miles). See document specific actions related to trail: i.e., Alder Creek footbridge, boardwalks, and helical piers. Mitigate for Historic Lodge Road considerations and to address resource concerns on the bridge and boardwalks.	Yes	Maybe (depending on where ends and Tlingit Trail begins)	Yes
53	–	Tlingit Trail—add new amenities that enable access-challenged visitors.	Yes	Yes	Maybe
54	Yes	**Forest Trail** - 1.5 miles. "new Shoreline Pavilion;" reroute portions for accessibility, interpretive overlooks, single lane soft tread trail; rerouting up to 800 linear feet of the existing trail. Rerouted sections would be constructed as 18" to 36" wide. Abandoned sections would be actively revegetated.	Yes	Yes	Yes
55	Yes	**Cooper's Notch Trail** (=5 miles) new shoreline pavilion to the inner lagoon. Four miles of new trail would be created with tread ranging from 18" to 36" in width and include up to five hardened gathering and overlook points. Elevated boardwalk on helical piers would be used. An at-grade road-crossing feature would be prepared on the park entrance road.	Yes	No	Yes
56	Yes	**Point Gustavus Route** (5.5 miles) Minimalist, fully naturalized modifications (i.e., rock placement and spot planking) would be provided to help users navigate tides, water crossings, and sensitive habitat across 5.5 miles of shoreline.	Yes	No	Yes

Action ID	Analyzed in EA?	Proposed Action - Language from the Vision Plan (may differ in the EA)*	within CL/TCP	Within Lodge Historic District	Will need archaeological survey
57	Yes	Consolidate and shift frontcountry kayaking commercial operations outside the Historic District to temporary/removable structures instead of permanent land assignments. Locate into a roughly quarter-acre area northeast of the fuel pier and southwest of the launch ramp. A shared, suitable place for group activities would be constructed under a new 200-square-foot rain shelter. A shared use area of up to 1,000 square feet with tree clearing ground hardening would be constructed to enable enhanced kayak launch access from the structures to the shoreline (short hardened single pathway, approximately 30 feet).	Yes	No	Yes
58	–	Up to 130 feet of pedestrian trail would be reconstructed and widened or newly built to support through traffic to the campground the expanded pedestrian circulation needs; kayaking commercial operations.	Yes	No	Yes
59	–	A portion of existing Beach Trail would be upgraded and extended with graded gravel or paving to support the vehicular access required to install and retrieve removable structures seasonally.	Yes	No	Yes
60	–	A space would be cleared for up to two small storage buildings (5' x 8') (concessioner provided) and kayak racks for rental.	Yes	No	Maybe
61	–	Increase the number of kayak racks in the frontcountry and consolidate to three locations: more specifics.	Yes	No	Maybe
62	–	Upgrade laundry and shower opportunities to serve backcountry users, campers, and private boaters.	Yes	No	Maybe - if new construction/soil disturbance
63	–	Adjust NPS public Wi-Fi coverage — i.e., "hotspots" for connectivity with plug-ins, seating, and congregation areas.	Yes	Maybe	Maybe - if new construction/soil disturbance
64	Yes	Rain Shelters: A 30' x 30' day-use pavilion for NPS demonstrations would be built on the beach and/or intertidal zone. Supporting access. See more specifics in plan.	Yes	Likely outside Historic District - confirm location	Yes
65	Yes	Build a 30' x 30' day use pavilion on the beach and/or tidal zone near the campground (clarify if same as above or new).	Yes	Likely outside Historic District - confirm location	Yes
66	Yes	A covered picnic area (up to 300 square feet) would be developed near the headquarters.	Yes	No	Yes

Action ID	Analyzed in EA?	Proposed Action - Language from the Vision Plan (may differ in the EA)*	within CL/TCP	Within Lodge Historic District	Will need archaeological survey
67	Yes	A small, drive-in campground would be developed that includes between four and six rustic, no-frills sites that could accommodate up to 30-foot-long RVs as well as other vehicles. The area could include picnic tables, fire pits, and tent sites. No utilities would be provided except a limited-service, small RV pump-out station and a nearby vermiculture composting toilet that also serves pavilion and parking area users). The campground would be located southwest of the expanded parking area, some vegetated buffers. Up to 1 acre of forest would be cleared during development.	Yes	No	Yes
68	Yes	Develop up to two, public use huts (260 square feet each) in the frontcountry. The huts would be connected to the existing campground group sites. Consider a multiple party use model with 12 bunds. No utilities would be provided except for but a bear-proof, gray water disposal, vermiculture leach system for cleaning dishes.	Yes	No	Yes
69	–	Relocate campers' storage shed in closer proximity to campground.	Yes	No	Yes
70	Yes	Phase-in a public mooring facility. Over time, this may include up to 40 boat moorings that would be installed to include float, rode, and helical fixed anchor at the bottom.	Yes	Maybe	TBD
71	Yes	Boat launch ramp, removing accumulated sediment.	Yes	No	TBD
72	–	Park entrance road—Provide wayfinding and/or signage in the park and in key town locations.	Yes	Maybe	Yes
73	–	Develop additional visitor parking capacity within walking distance of the VIS to facilitate access to Bartlett Cove.	Yes	No	Maybe
74	–	Phase 1) Use existing paved area and disturbed footprint near generator building public and staff parking. Up to 25,000 square feet of forest would be cleared with an expanded gravel pad and pavement installed to support up to 58 total parking spots and new ABAAS pedestrian connectors to the VIS and dock area. ABAAS accessible trail approx. 600 linear feet, up to 36" wide.	Yes	No	Yes
75	Yes	Widen the entire main access road up to 60" to support on-grade bike and pedestrian use on one side. The road would be constructed for year-round, active transportation (bike, pedestrian, and ski).	Yes	No	Maybe
76	–	Enhance pedestrian and bicycle connectivity and safety proximate to Bartlett Cove roads, facilities, and parking areas when physically feasible and cost effective.	Yes	Maybe	Yes
77	–	Provide a well-defined network of walkways.	Yes	Maybe	Maybe
78	–	Strategically locate trailhead parking to serve an expanded trail network.	Yes	Maybe	Maybe
79	–	Upgrade frontcountry facilities and operations for electrical efficiency.	Yes	Maybe	Maybe

Action ID	Analyzed in EA?	Proposed Action - Language from the Vision Plan (may differ in the EA)*	within CL/TCP	Within Lodge Historic District	Will need archaeological survey
80	–	Intentionally link park housing, headquarters, and maintenance with footpath connectors.	Yes	Maybe	Maybe
81	–	Minimize the footprint of park operations and facilities by concentrating and consolidating park operations where possible and removing obsolete assets.	Yes	Maybe	Maybe
82	–	Consolidate emergency response equipment storage from four existing locations into one in the existing generator building with facility adaptations. Enhance operational capacity and efficiency by reprogramming emptied-out areas.	Yes	Maybe	Maybe
83	Yes	Replace the 1958 headquarters building to address deferred maintenance and significant deficiencies. Construct a replacement of up to 6,000 square feet nearby within the historic disturbance footprint, while keeping with the original character of the area.	Yes	No	Yes
84	Yes	Upgrade headquarters road—may include paving; redesign to meet staff parking demands.	Yes	No	Yes
85	Yes	Develop a new ABAAS restroom(s) near park headquarters that supports public access as a 400 square foot new structure located on the concrete pad of the existing headquarters building (after it is replaced). It would include multi-modal hub and trail amenities (covered area, ABAAS restroom, and wayfinding).	Yes	No	Maybe
86	–	Develop additional housing and associated facilities in the seasonal housing area off the existing service road. Total area of development would not exceed 0.5 acres.	Yes	No	Yes
87	Yes	Develop new dormitory-style housing or a bunkhouse (up to 2,000 square feet in size) in the seasonal housing area southwest of the existing duplexes for seasonal employees. May include additional parking for up to eight vehicles (up to 2,000 square feet in parking).	Yes	No	Yes
88	Yes	Construct three RV pads with electrical and water hook ups (totaling up to 8,000 square feet) at the end of the seasonal housing area service road to accommodate RV housing.	Yes	No	Yes
89	–	Buffer park employee housing from Tribal House use and associated activities.	Yes	No	Maybe
90	Yes	Develop a new rain shelter in a central open area between the park entrance road and the park seasonal duplexes. Construct outdoor area. New parking would be included in the vicinity for up to six vehicles, with boardwalks extended to link to nearby housing (up to 150 linear feet). May include clearing up to 1,500 square feet of forest. Retain vegetative buffers so the shelter is not visible from the main road.	Yes	No	Yes

Action ID	Analyzed in EA?	Proposed Action - Language from the Vision Plan (may differ in the EA)*	within CL/TCP	Within Lodge Historic District	Will need archaeological survey
91	Yes	Remove hazard and wind-throw risk trees in a half-acre area above the cut bank south of employee housing and north of the park entrance road. Actively manage for wind stability.	Yes	No	Yes - removing stumps?
92	Yes	Define vegetation management and clearing desired conditions for each park structure. Intentionally consider cultural landscape, protection of structures and assets, building use, visitor experience and landscape succession. Maintain defined conditions.	Yes	Maybe	Probably
93	–	Define vegetation management conditions for each road and trail, consider. Maintain defined conditions.	Yes	Maybe	Maybe
94	Yes	Electrical Intertie to Falls Creek Hydroelectric—a separate Section 106 review is already in process.	Yes	No	TBD

**Summary description provided for reference. See plan for full description of proposed actions*.

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APPENDIX B: ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS CONSERVATION ACT SECTION 810 ANALYSIS

ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS CONSERVATION ACT 810 SUBSISTENCE

Summary Evaluation and Findings

I. INTRODUCTION

This section was prepared to comply with Title VIII, §810 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) of 1980. It summarizes an evaluation of the potential restrictions to subsistence activities that could result from implementation of the preferred planning vision in the Frontcountry Management Plan (plan) in Glacier Bay National Park (park). The draft plan Environmental Assessment (EA) describes the range of alternatives for consideration.

II. THE EVALUATION PROCESS

Section 810(a) of ANILCA states:

"In determining whether to withdraw, reserve, lease, or otherwise permit the use, occupancy, or disposition of public lands . . . the head of the Federal agency . . . over such lands . . . shall evaluate the effect of such use, occupancy, or disposition on subsistence uses and needs, the availability of other lands for the purposes sought to be achieved, and other alternatives which would reduce or eliminate the use, occupancy, or disposition of public lands needed for subsistence purposes. No such withdrawal, reservation, lease, permit, or other use, occupancy or disposition of such lands which would significantly restrict subsistence uses shall be effected until the head of such Federal agency:

1. gives notice to the appropriate State agency and the appropriate local committees and regional councils established pursuant to Section 805;

2. gives notice of, and holds, a hearing in the vicinity of the area involved; and

3. determines that (A) such a significant restriction of subsistence uses is necessary, consistent with sound management principles for the utilization of the public lands, (B) the proposed activity would involve the minimal amount of public lands necessary to accomplish the purposes of such use, occupancy, or other disposition, and (C) reasonable steps would be taken to minimize adverse impacts upon subsistence uses and resources resulting from such actions."

Presidential proclamations in 1925 and 1939 established and expanded Glacier Bay National Monument. In 1980, Title II of ANILCA created new units and additions to existing units of the National Park System in Alaska. More specifically, Section 202 of ANILCA expanded Glacier Bay National Monument by the addition of an area containing approximately 523,000 acres. ANILCA re-designated the monument was as Glacier Bay National Park. Along the south bank of the Alsek River at Dry Bay, Alaska, approximately 57,000 acres was designated as Glacier Bay National Preserve.

ANILCA Section 202(1), created the park for the following purposes:

"To protect a segment of the Alsek River, fish and wildlife habitats and migration routes and a portion of the Fairweather Range including the northwest slope of Mount Fairweather. Lands, waters, and interests therein within the boundary of the park and preserve which were within the boundary of any national forest are hereby excluded from such national forest and the boundary of such national forest is hereby revised accordingly."

Federal law and regulations prohibit ANILCA Title VIII subsistence uses on federal public lands in Glacier Bay National Park only. However, ANILCA (Sections 1313) and Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) (Section 13.41) authorize subsistence uses on federal lands in Glacier Bay National Preserve.

ANILCA 816 (a) states:

"All national parks and park monuments in Alaska shall be closed to the taking of wildlife except for subsistence uses to the extent specifically permitted by this Act. Subsistence uses and sport fishing shall be authorized in such areas by the Secretary and carried out in accordance with the requirements of this title and other applicable laws of the United States and the State of Alaska."

With regards to Glacier Bay National Preserve, Section 1313 of ANILCA states:

"A National Preserve in Alaska shall be administered and managed as a unit of the National Park System in the same manner as a national park except as otherwise provided in this Act and except that the taking of fish and wildlife for sport purposes and subsistence uses, and trapping shall be allowed in a national preserve under applicable State and Federal law and regulation. Consistent with the provisions of Section 816, within national preserves the Secretary may designate zones where and periods when no hunting, fishing, trapping, or entry may be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, floral and faunal protection, or public use and enjoyment. Except in emergencies, any regulations prescribing such restrictions relating to hunting, fishing, or trapping shall be put into effect only after consultation with the appropriate State agency having responsibility over hunting, fishing, and trapping activities."

ANILCA Sections 1314 (c) states:

"The taking of fish and wildlife in all conservation system units; and in national conservation areas, national recreation areas, and national forests, shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of this Act and other applicable State and Federal law. Those areas designated as national parks or national park system monuments in the State shall be closed to the taking of fish and wildlife, except that:

(1) notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary shall administer those units of the National Park System and those additions to existing units, established by this Act and which permit subsistence uses, to provide an opportunity for the continuance of such uses by local rural residents; and

(2) fishing shall be permitted by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions of this Act and other applicable State and Federal law."

The potential for significant restrictions must be evaluated for the proposed action's effect upon "... subsistence uses and needs, the availability of other lands for the purposes sought to be achieved and other alternatives which would reduce or eliminate the use. . . ." (ANILCA §810(a))

III. PROPOSED ACTION ON FEDERAL LANDS

The plan is intended to update the vision for visitor experiences, facilities, and services, and to guide day-to-day NPS decisions and activities within a "frontcountry" planning area encompassing 7,120 acres of scenic rainforest and coastal waters in Southeast Alaska (*see figure 1 from Part I*) .

Alternatives A, B, and C are described in detail in the environmental assessment (EA). Customary and traditional subsistence use on National Park Service (NPS) lands would continue as authorized by federal law under all alternatives.

The preferred NPS alternative (C) proposes to continues historic NPS management directions for this area as a concentrated visitor use and development zone, and expands offerings and operations to serve as a welcoming destination that strengthens visitors' connections to larger park purposes—whether or not they are able to explore further into the park.

IV. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Subsistence uses, as defined by ANILCA Section 810, means:

"The customary and traditional use by rural Alaska residents of wild, renewable resources for direct personal or family consumption as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, tools, or transportation; for the making and selling of handicraft articles out of non-edible byproducts of fish and wildlife resources taken for personal or family consumption; for barter, or sharing for personal or family consumption; and for customary trade."

Subsistence activities include hunting, fishing, trapping, and collecting berries, edible plants, and wood or other materials.

Subsistence uses, as defined by ANILCA, Section 810, means 'The customary and traditional use by rural Alaska residents of wild, renewable resources for direct personal or family consumption as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, tools, or transportation; for the making and selling of handicraft articles out of non-edible byproducts of fish and wildlife resources taken for personal or family consumption; for barter, or sharing for personal or family consumption; and for customary trade." Subsistence activities include hunting, fishing, trapping, and collecting berries, edible plants, and wood or other materials.

Other important subsistence use areas within the region include Icy Strait, Excursion Inlet, Cross Sound, Port Frederick, and Tongass National Forest. Most of the rural communities of southeastern Alaska rely on renewable natural resources for at least a portion of their subsistence needs. About one-third of the rural communities of the region take at least half of their meat and fish by hunting and fishing (Holleman and Kruse, 1992).

Residents of such communities as Gustavus (population of 544), Hoonah (773), Elfin Cove (14), Pelican (67), Excursion Inlet (11), Sitka (8,748) and Yakutat (552) engage in subsistence uses near the boundaries of Glacier Bay National Park (ADOL 2017). Community subsistence

resource activities include hunting, fishing, and gathering gull eggs, shellfish, firewood, wild plants, and berries. Historical resource utilization patterns, such as gull egg gathering, fish camps or communal marine mammal and deer hunts, are linked to traditional social and subsistence use patterns. Sharing of resource occurs between communities, as well as within communities throughout the region.

ANILCA and NPS regulations authorize subsistence use of resources in all Alaska national parks, monuments and preserves with the exception of Glacier Bay National Park, Katmai National Park, Kenai Fjords National Park, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, the "old" Mount McKinley National Park, and Sitka National Historical Park. ANILCA provides a preference for local rural residents over other consumptive users should a shortage of subsistence resources occur and allocation of harvest becomes necessary.

The main subsistence species, by edible weight, are salmon, deer, non-salmon fish, marine invertebrates, bears (black and brown) and seals. Local people use a variety of salmon (chum, coho, pink, and sockeye), while halibut, herring, smelt, cod, greenling, lingcod, char, and Dolly Varden are also used for subsistence purposes (ADF&G 2012).

ANILCA and NPS regulations authorize subsistence use of resources in Glacier Bay National Preserve and prohibit subsistence uses in Glacier Bay National Park (Codified in 36 CFR, part 13). Legislation enacted in 2000 (P.L. 106-455) and a legislative environmental impact statement (LEIS) authorize the limited harvest of glaucous-winged gull eggs by the Huna Tlingit in Glacier Bay National Park under a management plan cooperatively developed by the NPS and the Hoonah Indian Association, the federally recognized tribe of the Huna Tlingit. Glacier Bay is the traditional homeland of the Huna Tlingit who traditionally harvested eggs prior to park establishment. The practice was curtailed in the 1960s as the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and federal regulations prohibit it. Further, current U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regulations allow residents of Hoonah and Yakutat to gather glaucous-winged gull eggs on National Forest lands in Icy Strait and Cross Sound, including Middle Pass Rock near the Inian Islands, Table Rock in Cross Sound, and other traditional locations on Yakobi Island between May 15 and June 30. The land and waters of Glacier Bay National Park remain closed to all subsistence harvesting.

The NPS recognizes that patterns of subsistence use vary from time to time and from place to place depending on the availability of wildlife and other renewable natural resources. A subsistence harvest in any given year many vary considerably from previous years because of such factors as weather, migration patterns, and natural population cycles. However, the pattern is assumed to be generally applicable to harvests in recent years with variations of reasonable magnitude.

V. SUBSISTENCE USES AND NEEDS EVALUATION

To determine the potential impact on existing subsistence activities, three evaluation criteria were analyzed relative to existing subsistence resources that could be impacted.

The evaluation criteria are:

- the potential to reduce important subsistence fish and wildlife populations by (a) reductions in numbers; (b) redistribution of subsistence resources; or (c) habitat losses;
- the affect the action might have on subsistence fishing or hunting access; and

- the potential to increase fishing or hunting competition for subsistence resources.

1. The Potential to Reduce Populations:

The implementation of the Frontcountry Management Plan alternatives is not expected to adversely affect or significantly restrict the distribution or migration patterns of subsistence resources. Therefore, no change in the availability of subsistence resources is anticipated as a result of the implementation of this proposed action.

2. Restriction of Access:

The proposed action is not expected to significantly restrict Title VIII traditional subsistence use patterns on federal public lands within the region. No restrictions or changes in subsistence access are proposed in the alternatives. Glacier Bay National Park is closed to ANILCA Title VIII subsistence uses.

3. Increase in Competition:

The proposed action is not expected to significantly restrict or increase competition for subsistence resources on federal public lands within the region. Provisions of ANILCA and NPS regulations mandate that if and when it is necessary to restrict the taking of fish or wildlife, subsistence users will have priority over other users groups.

VI. AVAILABILITY OF OTHER LANDS

Choosing a different alternative would not decrease the impacts to park resources for subsistence. The preferred alternative is consistent with the mandates of ANILCA, including Title VIII, and the NPS Organic Act.

VII. ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

The EA and this evaluation have described and analyzed the proposed alternatives. The proposed actions are consistent with NPS mandates, ANILCA, and the GMP for the park and preserve. No other alternatives that would reduce or eliminate the use of public lands needed for subsistence purposes were identified.

VIII. FINDINGS

This analysis concludes that the preferred alternative would not result in a significant restriction of subsistence uses.

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APPENDIX C:
INDICATORS, THRESHOLDS, AND VISITOR CAPACITY

This appendix provides additional information about indicators, thresholds, and visitor capacity as it relates to the Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve Frontcountry Management Plan. For additional resources in the framework, please visit the following web address: http://visitorusemanagement.nps.gov/ for a full description of the Interagency Visitor Use Management Council (IVUMC).

Indicators translate the broad description of desired conditions into measurable attributes that could be tracked over time to evaluate change in resource or experiential conditions. These are a critical component of the visitor use management framework (the framework) and are considered common to all action alternatives. The planning team considered many potential issues and related indicators that would identify impacts of concern, but those described below were considered the most useful, given the importance and vulnerability of the resource or visitor experience affected by visitor use. The planning team also reviewed the experiences of other park units with similar issues to identify meaningful indicators. This plan seeks to expand recreation opportunities in a responsible and thoughtful way and these indicators will provide meaningful feedback that will continually inform management to ensure focused expansion and the desired conditions are being met and resources and experiential conditions are protected. The selected indicators are measures for success and were selected as top priorities. Other future indicators could be developed at a later time as additional planning and research is completed.

Thresholds that represent the minimum acceptable condition for each indicator were then established, taking into consideration the qualitative descriptions of the desired conditions, data on existing conditions, relevant research studies, staff management experience, and scoping on public preferences. Although defined as "minimally acceptable," thresholds still represent acceptable conditions. In addition, establishing thresholds does not imply that no action would be taken prior to reaching the threshold. One goal of visitor use management is to strive to make progress toward desired conditions. Thresholds identify when conditions are about to become unacceptable and accordingly serve as a "line in the sand," letting managers and the public know that corrective action must be taken to keep conditions acceptable so that progress toward desired conditions can be achieved over time.

Indicators and thresholds and associated potential adaptive management strategies that would be implemented because of this planning effort are described below. In this plan, thresholds and adaptive management strategies at times vary by alternative. These variations reflect the content of the management strategies ascribed for each alternative. For example, if access to a site is limited in one alternative, the threshold will be different than in an alternative where visitor opportunities remain the same or are expanded at that same site. Where actions across the alternative do not result in differences of visitation to sites, the thresholds do not vary.

Some management strategies vary across alternatives and would be implemented upon completion of the plan to ensure thresholds are maintained and desired conditions are achieved. Several of these strategies are currently in use at Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve and may be increased in response to changing conditions. If new strategies are needed, an analysis would be prepared to identify the most effective and feasible action for implementation.

Implementation of some of these management strategies and of new strategies in the future may require additional compliance and public involvement.

Visitor use management is an iterative process in which management decisions are continuously informed and improved through monitoring to determine the most effective way to manage visitor use to attain desired visitor experience and resource conditions. As monitoring of conditions continues, managers may decide to modify or add indicators if better ways are found to measure important changes in resource and experiential conditions. Information on the NPS monitoring efforts, related visitor use management actions, and any changes to the indicators and thresholds would be available to the public.

The adaptive management approach uses the precautionary principle that promote science-based decisions, helps the park deal with uncertainty, and promotes a culture of learning (DO #100, pg. 6). Adaptive management in the context of indicators and thresholds means the park will use information and experience learned from monitoring to evaluate and adjust methods of implementation and modify management objectives as needed to ensure it is making progress toward protecting the park's fundamental resources and values and achieving the desired conditions.

Indicators and thresholds were identified by the interdisciplinary team in December 2016. A list of indicators and thresholds was identified during the alternatives workshop when the group also reviewed the purpose of the Park, fundamental resources and values, and desired conditions as well as potential management actions that would be included in the frontcountry management plan. The interdisciplinary team discussed ongoing monitoring efforts, identified indicator topics, and then selected indicators and established thresholds. The selected indicators and thresholds were selected to support staff in assessing conditions and informing management actions in the future, if needed.

Lodge occupancy is an important measure of economic viability for Bartlett Cove. Although there is not an indicator and threshold related to lodge occupancy rates, the park will continue to monitor and record lodge occupancy rates.

Indicator: Trail condition in response to natural processes

Rationale for Indicator. The visitor use, experience, and access desired condition for the frontcountry includes opportunities for visitors to experience different ecosystems, as well as opportunities to view wildlife and other natural processes and resources without interrupting natural pathways. It is important to note that ecological process and isostatic rebound are currently affecting trail conditions and subsequently changing visitor opportunities to have key frontcountry experiences.

This indicator will provide staff with information on trail encroachment from the dynamism and succession of the temperate rainforest (e.g., undergrowth). This indicator will also inform management of the extent of visitor-caused incision and widening of trails. By tracking changes over time, NPS staff can understand if natural changes that are occurring and if maintenance solutions are effective. Trail width and trail incision have long been documented in literature as measures of trail condition. Desired trail width is based off the location of the trail, and the thresholds express the desired trail width that is in response to natural processes as well as

visitor use and the management intent for the trail or trail segment. The park has also adopted the US Forest Service (USFS) Trail Assessment and Condition Survey to monitor trail conditions and inform future management *(see table C-1)*.

Monitoring trail condition would inform park managers to reroute the trail; construct differently; or reinforce, widen, or change type of use. This information would provide two decision points for trail management; they are: 1) evaluate the trail class level, and 2) relocate or reroute the trail.

Threshold: 50% of trail is no longer meeting trail class description (*see table C-1*)

Adaptive management actions:

- Consider increased maintenance intervals.
- Pursue additional supporting partners and/or grants to help support maintenance of any new trails.
- Evaluate appropriateness of trail class.
- Reroute the trail and allow natural processes to take over.
- Trail use limits

Monitoring strategies: The National Park Service will continue trail condition assessments and make improvements or relocations as funding and staffing allow. The park could also install an infrared counter to monitor trail use levels.

Trail Classes are general categories reflecting trail development scale, arranged along a continuum. The US Forest Service identified the Trail Class Matrix as part of their Trail Assessment and Condition Survey User Guide. The trail class identified prescribes its development scale, representing its intended design and management standards.[1] Local deviations from any Trail Class descriptor may be established based on trail-specific conditions, topography, or other factors, provided that the deviations are consistent with the general intent of the applicable Trail Class. The National Park Service has adopted the USFS Trail Classification and uses the Trail Assessment and Condition Survey User Guide (USFS TRACS 2011, pg. 33).

Table C-1. US Forest Service Trail Class Matrix (FSH 2353.142, Exhibit 01)

Trail Attributes	Trail Class 1 Minimally Developed	Trail Class 2 Moderately Developed	Trail Class 3 Developed	Trail Class 4 Highly Developed	Trail Class 5 Fully Developed
Tread and Traffic Flow	Tread intermittent and often indistinct. May require route finding. Single lane, with no allowances constructed for passing. Predominantly native materials.	Tread continuous and discernible, but narrow and rough. Single lane, with minor allowances constructed for passing. Typically native materials.	Tread continuous and obvious. Single lane, with allowances constructed for passing where required by traffic volume in places where there is no reasonable opportunity to pass. Native or imported materials.	Tread wide and relatively smooth, with few irregularities. Single lane, with allowances constructed for passing where required by traffic volume in places where there is no reasonable opportunity to pass. Double lane where traffic volume is high and passing is frequent. Native or imported materials. May be hardened.	Tread wide, firm, stable, and generally uniform. Single lane, with frequent turnouts where traffic volume is low to moderate. Double lane where traffic volume is moderate to high. Commonly hardened with asphalt or other imported material.
Obstacles	Obstacles common, naturally occurring, often substantial, and intended to provide increased challenge. Narrow passages; brush, steep grades, rocks and logs present.	Obstacles may be common, substantial, and intended to provide increased challenge. Blockages cleared to define route and protect resources. Vegetation may encroach into trailway.	Obstacles may be common, but not substantial or intended to provide challenge. Vegetation cleared outside of trailway.	Obstacles infrequent and insubstantial. Vegetation cleared outside of trailway.	Obstacles not present. Grades typically < 8%.

Trail Attributes	Trail Class 1 Minimally Developed	Trail Class 2 Moderately Developed	Trail Class 3 Developed	Trail Class 4 Highly Developed	Trail Class 5 Fully Developed
Constructed Features and Trail Elements	Structures minimal to non- existent. Drainage typically provided without structures. Natural fords. Typically no bridges.	Structures of limited size, scale, and quantity; typically constructed of native materials. Structures adequate to protect trail infrastructure and resources. Natural fords. Bridges as needed for resource protection and appropriate access.	Structures may be common and substantial; constructed of imported or native materials. Natural or constructed fords. Bridges as needed for resource protection and appropriate access.	Structures frequent and substantial; typically constructed of imported materials. Constructed or natural fords. Bridges as needed for resource protection and user convenience. Trailside amenities may be present.	Structures frequent or continuous; typically constructed of imported materials. May include bridges, boardwalks, curbs, handrails, trailside amenities, and similar features.
Signs[2]	Route identification signing limited to junctions. Route markers present when trail location is not evident. Regulatory and resource protection signing infrequent. Destination signing, unless required, generally not present. Information and interpretive signing generally not present.	Route identification signing limited to junctions. Route markers present when trail location is not evident. Regulatory and resource protection signing infrequent. Destination signing typically infrequent outside wilderness areas; generally not present in wilderness areas. Information and interpretive signing uncommon.	Route identification signing at junctions and as needed for user reassurance. Route markers as needed for user reassurance. Regulatory and resource protection signing may be common. Destination signing likely outside wilderness areas; generally not present in wilderness areas. Information and interpretive signs may be present outside wilderness areas.	Route identification signing at junctions and as needed for user reassurance. Route markers as needed for user reassurance. Regulatory and resource protection signing common. Destination signing common outside wilderness areas; generally not present in wilderness areas. Information and interpretive signs may be common outside wilderness areas. Accessibility information likely displayed at trailhead.	Route identification signing at junctions and for user reassurance. Route markers as needed for user reassurance. Regulatory and resource protection signing common. Destination signing common. Information and interpretive signs common. Accessibility information likely displayed at trailhead.

Trail Attributes	Trail Class 1 Minimally Developed	Trail Class 2 Moderately Developed	Trail Class 3 Developed	Trail Class 4 Highly Developed	Trail Class 5 Fully Developed
Typical Recreation Environs and Experience[3]	Natural and unmodified. ROS: Typically Primitive to Roaded Natural. WROS: Typically Primitive to Semi-Primitive.	Natural and essentially unmodified. ROS: Typically Primitive to Roaded Natural. WROS: Typically Primitive to Semi-Primitive.	Natural and primarily unmodified. ROS: Typically Primitive to Roaded Natural. WROS: Typically Semi- Primitive to Transition.	May be modified. ROS: Typically Semi- Primitive to Rural WROS: Typically Portal or Transition.	May be highly modified. Commonly associated with visitor centers or high-use recreation sites. ROS: Typically Roaded Natural to Urban. Generally not present in Wilderness areas.

[1] For National Quality Standards for Trails, Potential Appropriateness of Trail Classes for Managed Uses, Design Parameters, and other related guidance, refer to FSM 2353 and FSH 2309.18.
[2] For standards and guidelines on the use of signs and posters on trails, refer to the Sign and Poster Guidelines for the US Forest Service (EM-7100-15).
[3] The Trail Class Matrix shows combinations of Trail Class and Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) or Wilderness Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (WROS) settings that commonly occur, although trails in all Trail Classes may and do occur in all settings. For guidance on the application of the ROS and WROS, refer to FSM 2310 and 2353 and FSH 2309.18.

Indicator: Encounter rates on trails

This indicator measures the number of people trail users encounter per day as they are traveling along a trail and is related to hikers' perceptions of crowding along park trails in the frontcountry. The indicator would allow park staff to monitor the general type of experiences that users have along trails. Researchers and managers have historically considered encounters to be a primary measure of solitud

Threshold: No more than four groups encountered every hour along designated trails, with 20% of observations allowed to exceed the encounter threshold.

Bartlett River Trail and Point Gustavus Route: No more than three groups encountered every three hours along designated trails, with 20% of observations allowed to exceed the encounter threshold. These two trails enter designated Wilderness.

Rationale: To ensure that desired conditions are protected, the National Park Service would immediately address early indications of unanticipated increases in encounter rates. More frequent monitoring will allow managers to identify permanent changes in use patterns and take appropriate actions.

Adaptive management actions:

- Develop and implement a public information effort about the desired conditions for the park and actions the National Park Service is taking to achieve those conditions. This information could be distributed through direct visitor contact, park publications (online and printed), and wayside exhibits. The goal would be to have visitors self-disperse or come during lower use times of the day or season to accommodate similar levels of trail use without concentrating use during peak periods.
- Provide visitor trend data on the website to allow park users to understand when they might be able to obtain a more desirable experience.
- Expand awareness and education on the variety of trail options and opportunities through multiple public information channels and by coordinating with local partners to help disperse NPS trail information.
- Operating plans for concessions would be revisited annually by NPS staff with concessioners to ensure desired conditions are maintained. *See visitor use and experience mitigation measures for more information (appendix D).*

Monitoring strategies: Conduct encounter rate monitoring on all frontcountry trails. Monitoring protocol will be developed in the future.

Indicator: The number of times a boat is observed independently anchoring

Rationale for Indicator. The fixed mooring system aims to reduce the scouring and other sea floor or safety impacts that result from improperly placed anchors or anchoring during rough seas. However, there are several uncertainties associated with the design and installation of the system that will be addressed during implementation phases.

Managing the efficient use of moorings can help the National Park Service right-size the number and spacing of moorings to meet changing demand patterns, support visitor safety, and simultaneously protect marine resources. Monitoring of this indicator will inform the park about relative demand for mooring use by observing the number of times independent anchoring occurs. The number of moorings could then be adjusted throughout the implementation of this plan, responsive to demand and consistent with the park purpose and significance.

The park will follow best management practices for mooring installation and maintenance. This indicator was informed by the "Water and Land Recreation Opportunity Spectrum, Users' Handbook, Second Edition (WALROS 2011).

Threshold: No more than four observations per month of boats independently anchoring for more than 12 hours each.

Adaptive Management Actions**:**

- Pilot implementation in phases to study impacts and help the park better understand design performance specific to local conditions (NRSS 2015).
- Consider increasing the number of moorings or decreasing the number of moorings.
- Consider long-term and short-term mooring opportunities. If moorings are not meeting demand, consider reservation system for long-term (1+ day) mooring opportunities.
- Adjust the length and/or elasticity of the rode and the type of anchor (helical or deadweight) based on instances of dislodgement.
- Change the spacing and location of anchor points as necessary to minimize the risk of strong westerlies dislodging anchors.
- Switch to another type of mooring system.
- Increase number of signs and information related to mooring, including location, timing, and other use.
- Improve understanding of ocean floor resources.
- Increase efforts toward public education regarding pertinent park regulations.
- Increase enforcement of existing dock and mooring regulations.
- If there are challenges with use of the mooring system (e.g., increase in trash, damage to ocean floor, mooring failures), then the park could consider reducing the vessel size for boats allowed to anchor.

Monitoring Strategies:

- Continue to monitor law enforcement warnings and incidents related to unauthorized anchoring in Bartlett Cove.
- Periodic monitoring by park staff and volunteer observations of moored and anchored vessels.
- Tracking of complaints related to mooring opportunities along with existing tracking of visitor complaints.
- Daily monitoring of mooring usage.

- Establish a scuba diving program with contractors or NPS staff capable of periodically assessing mooring integrity on an ongoing basis, and improve knowledge of seabed resources to assess impacts.
- Record specific boat and mooring characteristics as well as environmental factors (i.e., current, tide, substrate, wind speed and direction, etc.) for all incidences / system failures.

VISITOR CAPACITY IDENTIFICATION

Overview

Visitor use management is the proactive and adaptive process of planning for and managing characteristics of visitor use and its physical and social setting using a variety of strategies and tools to sustain desired resource conditions and visitor experience. Visitor capacity is a component of visitor use management defined as the maximum amount and types of visitor use that an area can accommodate, while sustaining desired resource conditions and visitor experiences consistent with the purpose for which the area was established.

By identifying and implementing visitor capacities, the National Park Service can help ensure that resources are protected and that visitors have the opportunity for a range of high-quality experiences. The National Park Service is legally required to complete general management plans that include identification and implementation of commitments for visitor carrying capacities for all areas of the system unit (54 USC 100502) as outlined by the 1978 National Parks and Recreation Act. The environmental assessment contributes to meeting this legal requirement by providing additional detailed direction and analysis for visitor capacity that is consistent with or amends the Park's general management plan.

Process for Identifying Visitor Capacity

The approach for developing visitor capacities is based on the framework and associated publications and is consistent with the literature and best practices on this topic (IVUMC 2016). Visitor capacities were identified using best practices, relevant research, professional judgement, and examples from other plans and projects across the National Park Service. Based on these best practices, the process for identifying capacity comprises the following four key guidelines: 1) determining the analysis area(s), 2) reviewing existing direction and knowledge, 3) identifying the limiting attribute(s), and 4) identifying visitor capacity.

Guideline 1: Determine the Analysis Area. The amount, timing, distribution, and types of visitor use in the frontcountry of the park influence both resource conditions and visitor experiences. Currently, there is moderate demand for recreational opportunities within the Park, particularly between May and September. The primary activities for visitors are hiking, bicycling, kayaking, camping, wildlife viewing, fishing, and foraging. Many visitors use the frontcountry to participate in water-based activities such as boating, and kayaking. Since the scope of the plan is to address the management of the frontcountry, the primary user groups that will be included in this capacity analysis are the hikers, bicyclists, kayakers. Further guidance for addressing visitor capacity will be found in subsequent implementation level plans such as site plans, a wilderness management plan, and a vessel management plan, among others.

Following guidance from the Interagency Visitor Use Management Council, the level of analysis that occurs during visitor use management planning and visitor capacity identification is based on a sliding scale depending on the complexity and context of the plan. The sliding scale includes criteria such as issue uncertainty, impact risk, stakeholder involvement, and the level of controversy. The frontcountry management plan is not highly complex, and after reviewing the previous criteria, the frontcountry management plan is on the lower end of the sliding scale spectrum. This lower level of complexity suggests this capacity identification could analyze one area of analysis, the frontcountry. Often times, the capacity identification is typically presented based on key areas; however, the key areas of the frontcountry have many overlapping uses. Thus, to prevent redundancy, this capacity identification has used the main visitor use types that occur in the frontcountry. The visitor capacity will be for the frontcountry area of the Park and will describe the various components that contribute to the frontcountry analysis area.

The identification of visitor capacity for the frontcountry is most meaningfully calculated by the mechanisms by which visitors access this area of the Park, recognizing that this area is not a closed system. For example, a portion of the overnight guests on any given day are going on the day boat up bay, a fishing charter, or are leaving the frontcountry for the day. Every day, visitors will engage in activities that are outside of the frontcountry and are, thus, not contributing to daily total usage of the frontcountry. In addition, some visitors are using frontcountry as a gateway to the wilderness. For example, campgrounds are often used by kayakers who are embarking or disembarking for their trip to Glacier Bay Wilderness. Major mechanisms that visitors use to access the frontcountry include the road (by vehicle, bicycle or transit), or by water (by private or commercial tour vessels). The visitor capacities do vary by alternative and are labeled as such.

Visitor use types described below will include an overview of the setting, relevant indicators, visitor use issues, current use levels, and visitor capacity identification. Future monitoring of use levels and indicators will inform the National Park Service if visitor capacities are encroached. If so, adaptive management actions as outlined in this plan would be taken.

Guideline 2: Reviewing Existing Direction and Knowledge. The planning team reviewed desired conditions and indicators and thresholds with particular attention to conditions and values that must be protected and are most related to visitor use levels. Current use levels have been informed by relevant data and studies. In addition, the actions contained in each alternative were considered during the visitor capacity process.

Previous planning also informed this capacity identification. For example, the 1989 wilderness visitor use management plan set the number of guided overnight kayak trips as well as the use limits for wilderness areas (i.e., group size, group spacing, etc.); however, it did not set the capacity for the Bartlett Cove area because it is not designated Wilderness, stating: “The NPS intends to evolve working carrying capacity figures for management units, beginning with those receiving heaviest use, employing the best data and management judgement available.” The 1998 comprehensive design plan for Bartlett Cove included a visitor capacity. The no-action alternative will carry forward the 1998 CDP visitor capacity. The 1998 comprehensive design plan determined the social carrying capacity for frontcountry estimated at about 230 visitors per day (1998 GLBA CDP).

The peak visitation season for the park is between May and September. *For a full description of visitor levels and frontcountry activities, see the affected environment in chapter 3*. In 2016, 516,400 visitors came to the park between May and September, accounting for 99% of the Park’s total

visitation for the year. For 2017, 544,227 visitors came between May and September, again 99% of the total visitation for the year. A large number of visitors arrive to the park via cruise ship and spend few hours in Bartlett Cove (passengers do not disembark the cruise ship within Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve). In 2009, visitation from non-major cruise lines was approximately 19,700 (Prizm 2011). The total Bartlett Cove visitation from 2009 comprises approximately 4.5% of overall visitation to the park. It is likely, that visitation to the park from non-major cruise lines has slightly increased along with the overall park visitation. In 2009, park visitation was 438,300 visitors, and in 2016, park visitation was 520,170. Thus, park visitation from non-major cruise (i.e., non-cruise ships) lines is estimated to be approximately 23,400 assuming the portion of non-major cruise line visitors has remained constant.

The pattern and level of visitor use is changing now that new options for reaching the park exist. Until recently, Bartlett Cove was not connected to the nation's road system. New service by the Alaska Marine Highway System now permits private vehicle, small RV, and motorcycle users to reach Bartlett Cove. Visitors may bring towable boats, bicycles, and their own kayaks or other watercraft with them instead of relying on local services. Currently, there are approximately 16 parking spaces near the Visitor Information Station; however, these spaces are also used as staging areas and for loading and unloading of boats at the dock.

Visitor opportunities to the frontcountry includes the visitor center, kayaking, and exploring one of the many trails such as the Bartlett River Trail. Visitors can also enter the frontcountry for the day via the park dock. There are a number of charter vessel and tour vessel concessioners and private boat operators who dock their boats for a period of time during the day and explore the frontcountry area trails and services. Currently group sizes range from 10 to 20 visitors and can be as high as 120 at one time when visitors and crew are combined.

Currently, the park daily vessel quotas for 25 private vessels, six charter, and three tour boats for approximately 350 visitors per day. NPS public use statistics assume that there are 2.5 people per private vessel, a maximum of 8 visitors on charters, and a maximum of 80 visitors on a tour boat. At this time, the dock is not being reconfigured and the amount of the visitor use is acceptable. Visitors arriving by boat typically disperse on guided hikes or to the visitor facilities provided near the dock. Under the destination alternative, there would be more trails, services, and other visitor opportunities for visitors to engage in, which will provide for increased opportunities overall for visitor use within the frontcountry.

Current overnight use opportunities in the frontcountry include tent camping at the walk-in Bartlett Cove Campground and overnight lodging at the lodge. The campground has 35 sites that can accommodate six-person groups and a group camping area. The campground sites are peaceful and the views are fantastic; visitors have opportunities to listen to songbirds and see whales feeding at the same time from their tents. In 2016, there were approximately 900 tent campers. Over the last 10 years (2007-2016), the average number of tent campers has been 658, ranging from approximately 390 campers in 2009 to 900 campers in 2016.

The lodge has 56 overnight guest rooms; however, eight are used for employee housing, leaving 48 rooms currently available for visitors. In 2016, there were approximately 11,000 visitors that stayed at the lodge. Over the last several years (2009-2018, excluding 2015), between 4,000 visitors and 7,700 visitors stayed at Glacier Bay Lodge. In 2018, the Glacier Bay Lodge had an average daily occupancy rate of 69% with 6,805 overnight guests. In 2017, there were 7,771 overnight guests with an occupancy rate of 75%. In 2016, the Glacier Bay Lodge had an average daily occupancy rate of 66% and 7,632 overnight guests. In addition, the Glacier Bay Lodge had zero visitors turned away in 2016.

Guideline 3: Identify the Limiting Attribute(s). In the frontcountry, the limiting attribute throughout the analysis area for all use types is the visitor experience. The visitor experience refers to the desired visitor experience on trails, in parking areas, in the lodge, and other key visitor experiences in the frontcountry. As the sole developed area in the Park, the frontcountry offers visitors recreational activities, including ranger-led activities and programs, interpretive trails and exhibits, and visitor facilities and amenities that are not available elsewhere in the Park. Visitor experience is a fundamental resource and value of Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve to provide diverse opportunities for visitors to experience a dynamic tidewater glacial landscape (Foundation Document 2014).

At this time, the frontcountry can accommodate increased visitor use under both action alternatives, but it is important to maintain the desired conditions and inspire people of many cultures and demographics to explore their connections to this dynamic landscape. Further, public commenters expressed concern about too much development, suggesting that although Bartlett Cove offers the majority of services and amenities to visitors, they are also afforded opportunities to connect with the Park's fundamental resources and values, many of which are natural processes.

Relevant Indicator: Encounter rates on trails.

Guideline 4: Identify Visitor Capacity. Given the influence of the management actions in the alternatives on the assessment of visitor capacity, the determinations vary between the alternatives depending on the management strategies.

No-Action Alternative—The no-action alternative will carry forward the 1998 CDP visitor capacity for Bartlett Cove "estimated at about 230" visitors per day (1998 GLBA CDP, pg. 57). *See the 1998 comprehensive development plan for full visitor capacity description.*

Gateway Alternative— The visitor capacity for the gateway alternative has been identified at 800 visitors per day. Under the gateway alternative, the Bartlett Cove Campground and vessel quotas would be maintained at current levels, as would current parking configurations, and the maximum lodge occupancy.

Under this alternative, there would be some no-frills lodging opportunities that could be bunk/hostel style, and this would increase the visitor capacity of the lodge. The same number of rooms would still be used for staff housing. Thus, assuming the lodge still offers 48 rooms to visitors with an average occupancy of 120 visitors and if the lodge had only 44 rooms for 110 visitors and four rooms with a bunk/hostel style room that slept six visitors, then the visitor capacity would be increased to 134 visitors per night.

Destination Alternative—The visitor capacity for the destination alternative has been identified at 1,000 visitors per day.

Under this alternative, the Bartlett Cove Campground and Vessel quotas would be maintained at current levels.

As described in chapter 2, there would be many new day-use opportunities in this alternative; for example, new opportunities at combined VIS/VC, picnic areas, future Discovery Center, and new trail opportunities such as the new scenic destination along the Inner Lagoon/Headquarters Trail, and the extended Cooper's Notch Trail. The extended and new trails proposed under this alternative would increase visitor capacity in the frontcountry because more space would allow increased use without overwhelming trail experiences or impacting resources.

The destination alternative also includes actions that would convert rooms into upscale offerings as well as remodeled rooms that would provide low cost bunkrooms. The converted rooms may not change the capacity of the lodge; however, remodeling lodge rooms to bunk rooms would increase the current capacity of the lodge.

Overall, the lodge occupancy rate could be increased and is supported by actions in this alternative, and the lodge visitor capacity could also be increased because of the modifications to the lodge including new bunk rooms. This would increase the pillow count at the lodge and open up rooms that were previously used for staff housing. These actions align with the goals and desired conditions for managing the frontcountry that suggests the Glacier Bay Lodge should meet the needs and expectations of visitors. The visitor capacity would be 150 visitors per night if 56 rooms were available for visitors and two rooms were converted to bunk rooms.

Special Event Capacity.

Location Overview and Current Use Levels—In 2016, the park hosted the dedication ceremony for the Huna Tribal House. The Huna Tribal House is a gathering place where tribal members can reconnect with their treasured homeland through ceremonies, workshops, camps, tribal meetings and other events. Under all alternatives, it provides park visitors with opportunities to learn about Huna Tlingit history, culture, and lifeways. Management strategies related to the Huna Tribal House improve and increase opportunities at the Huna Tribal House but do not affect the ability of the area to accommodate increased use.

Like the other analysis areas, the limiting attribute for special events is the acceptable and desirable social conditions in and around the Huna Tribal House. However, visitor expectations change depending on the context. The Huna Tribal House is a gathering place intended to host ceremonies, camps, meetings and other events, which would result in a more social experience. In the future, the park will provide more events like raisings of Totem Poles to support the desired conditions of the frontcountry and continue to provide opportunities for all people to learn about the Tlingit Ancestral Homelands through ceremonies, workshops, and camps.

Approximately 800 visitors attended the tribal house opening in 2016. Because of this event, there were no observed lasting impacts to resources, and the nature of the event is such that visitors will tolerate higher density conditions. The low tide during this event supported the area's ability to accommodate a higher level of use than it could typically support. Many operational changes occurred prior to the opening of the tribal house that prepared the area for increased visitation. These included additional portable restroom facilities, prohibitions on parking near the visitor information station, and special transportation arrangements. Activities were highly concentrated in key areas and the open beach at low tide provided space for

pedestrians near the tribal house. An estimated 300 visitors attended the totem pole raising in May of 2017. Visitors at these special events tolerate higher density conditions; these are currently rare events.

Gateway and Destination Alternatives—Actions within this alternative such as the retractable awning or permanent wooden covered shelter and the established area proximal to the Tribal House for sponsored HIA activities would support an increased capacity. These actions also support the Tlingit Ancestral Homelands desired condition of the park, which includes opportunities for tribes to engage in appropriate traditional practices that reaffirm their connection to the park. The park could support the larger 800-person at one time events one time a year and could support 400-person at one time events two times a year because of increased visitor services within this alternative.

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TRACS

2011 Trail Assessment and Condition Surveys. User Guide. US Forest Service.

APPENDIX D: MITIGATION MEASURES AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

To ensure protection of the park's fundamental resources and values, the following best management practices would be implemented under all action alternatives. These best management practices are grounded in National Park Service (NPS) *Management Policies 2006*, and they are intended to provide a practical approach to everyday management of Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve's resources. These best practices and mitigation measures are intended to avoid or minimize potential adverse impacts from implementing the management actions proposed in this plan.

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION MEASURES

- Locate equipment/materials staging and stockpiling areas in previously disturbed sites, away from visitor use areas to the extent possible, to minimize the amount of ground disturbance and visual intrusion. All staging and stockpiling areas would be returned to preconstruction conditions and/or revegetated following construction. Parking areas for construction vehicles would be limited to these staging areas, existing roads, and identified previously disturbed areas.

- Identify and fence construction zones with construction fencing, silt fencing, or some similar material prior to any construction activity. The fencing would define the construction zone and confine activity to the minimum area required for construction. All protection measures would be clearly stated in the construction specifications, and workers would be instructed to avoid conducting activities, including materials staging and storage, beyond the construction zone as defined by construction zone fencing.

WILDERNESS CHARACTER

The proposed Point Gustavus Route, which passes through designated Wilderness, would follow the forest-beach interface and would require no (or very minimal) signage for visitor wayfinding. This hike route is primitive in nature to align with the wilderness character and incorporates minor site amendments using natural elements (wood, stone) to the minimum extent required to enable visitors to cross streams and areas of tidal inundation and protect sensitive resources from impacts because of foot traffic. Any designed infrastructure such as bridges and boardwalks would be avoided if at all possible and, if deemed necessary, would be the minimum required for the administration of the area in compliance with the Wilderness Act and ANILCA.

Infrastructure that is necessary to protect wetlands, such as boardwalks, are considered installations under the Wilderness Act. Before boardwalks would be installed, a minimum requirements analysis (16 U.S.C.1133(c)) would be conducted.

Mooring buoys would be removed during the winter to protect character of adjacent wilderness and cultural resources (viewshed from the tribal house).

CULTURAL RESOURCES

The National Park Service would preserve and protect, to the greatest extent possible, resources that reflect human occupation and historical events associated with the Bartlett Cove area of Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve. Specific mitigating measures include the following:

- To appropriately preserve and protect national register-listed or eligible historic structures and associated cultural landscape features; all stabilization, preservation, or restoration efforts would be undertaken in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (1995)* and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes (1996)*.
- Park staff would continue to develop inventories for and oversee research regarding archeological, historic, and ethnographic resources to better understand and manage the resources, including cultural landscapes. Park staff would conduct any needed archeological or other resource-specific surveys, National Register of Historic Places evaluations and identify recommended treatments. The results of these efforts would be incorporated into comprehensive planning and resource assessments, as well as site-specific planning, mitigation, and environmental analysis.
- All projects with the potential for ground disturbance would undergo site-specific planning and compliance procedures. For archeological resources, construction projects and designed facilities would occur in previously disturbed or existing developed areas. Adverse impacts to archeological resources would be avoided to the extent possible in accordance with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*.
- Known archeological sites would be routinely monitored to assess and document the effects of natural processes and human activities on the resources. Archeological resources would be left undisturbed and preserved in a stable condition to prevent degradation and loss of research values unless intervention could be justified based on compelling research, interpretation, site protection, or park development needs. Recovered archeological materials and associated records would be treated in accordance with NPS *Management Policies 2006*, NPS Museum Handbook, and 36 CFR Part 79.
- As appropriate, archeological surveys or monitoring would precede any ground disturbance. Significant archeological resources would be avoided to the greatest extent possible during construction. If such resources could not be avoided, an appropriate mitigation strategy (e.g., the excavation, recordation, and mapping of cultural remains prior to disturbance to ensure that important archeological data is recovered and documented) would be developed in consultation with the Alaska State Historic Preservation Office, associated Alaska Native tribal representatives, and other concerned parties as necessary.
- If, during construction, previously unknown archeological resources were discovered, all work in the immediate vicinity of the discovery would be halted until the resources could be identified and documented. If the resources could not be preserved in situ, an appropriate mitigation strategy would be developed. In the unlikely event that human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are discovered during construction, provisions outlined in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 USC 3001) of 1990 would be followed. If non-Indian human

remains were discovered, standard reporting procedures to notify appropriate authorities would be followed, as would all applicable federal, state, and local laws.

- To minimize visual and auditory intrusions on cultural resources from modern development, the National Park Service would use screening or sensitive designs that would be compatible with historic resources and cultural landscapes and not intrude on ethnographic resources. If adverse impacts could not be avoided, impacts would be mitigated through a consultation process with all interested parties. Mooring buoys would be removed in the winter to protect viewsheds from the Huna Tribal House at that time of year.
- The National Park Service would consult with associated Alaska Native tribal representatives to develop and accomplish park programs in a way that respects the beliefs, traditions, and other cultural values of the tribes who have ancestral ties to park lands. The National Park Service recognizes the past and present connections of associated tribes with park lands and that potential resources, places, and traces of tribal use are important parts of the cultural environment to be preserved, protected, and interpreted as appropriate.
- The park would encourage visitors through the park's interpretive programs to respect and leave undisturbed any inadvertently encountered archeological and historical resources.
- The park would cooperate with partners, park neighbors, and other stakeholders to establish and enforce measures to prevent and reduce human impacts, such as vandalism and looting, on cultural resources.
- Prior to implementing proposed actions, the National Park Service will conduct Section 106 reviews (*see "Appendix A: National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 Considerations and Next Steps")*.

VISITOR USE AND EXPERIENCE

Mitigation measures for all land and water-based visitors, could include, but are not limited to:

- Phase construction, temporary closures, noise abatement, visual screening, providing information to visitors on the purpose and need for construction, and directional signage to help visitors avoid construction activities.
- Increase messaging to visitors regarding safe wildlife viewing practices and direct visitors to the best opportunities to view wildlife and find quiet areas where enjoying bird song and the natural sound environment is possible.
- Increase NPS presence including law enforcement if wildlife viewing incidents increase in frequency at specific locations.
- Continue to offer and provide relevant information to visitors arriving in the frontcountry. This messaging could be expanded to include:
    - Appropriate trail etiquette and leave-no-trace principles when visiting the park including frontcountry areas;
    - Being a good neighbor for campgrounds to ensure visitors still have a positive visitor experience that aligns with desired conditions; and

    - Important information on human-wildlife interactions, including, but not limited to, topics such as safe food storage and traveling with pets.
    - Information to vessel operators on sensitive marine ecosystems.
- Partner with other companies, groups, entities, and access providers to connect with visitors before arriving at Bartlett Cove with relevant park information such as safety and orientation information (i.e., maps, leave-no-trace principles, etc.).
- Development and long-term operations of new and existing facilities would include dark sky-friendly lighting and other measures to protect the unique experience that Bartlett Cove offers visitors.
- Implement timely and accurate communication with visitors regarding programs, services, sites, and permitted activities via new releases, visitor contacts, web and social media, as well as signage.
- Pursue alternative and active transportation options to reduce vehicle traffic and noise for visitors and staff including to and within the park (e.g., electric vehicles, shuttle, non-tonal back-up alarms).
- Schedule construction, maintenance, and recurring vegetation management to occur outside the core visitor season—essentially the period when the Glacier Bay Lodge is open—Memorial Day to Labor Day.
- Operating plans for concessions would be revisited annually by NPS staff with concessioners to ensure desired conditions are maintained. Monitoring of the indicators and thresholds could result in changes to the timing, group size, and authorized areas for commercial tour operators in the Bartlett Cove area (*see appendix C*). For example, the park would review and revise requirements for the heavy use areas within the operation plan and communicate this with contract holders. Future prospectus development would include similar considerations and are also subject to change for locations and amounts of use to maintain high-quality visitor experiences. If changes were necessary, the park would consider the financial impact of any proposed change.

VEGETATION

Mitigation actions would occur prior to, during, and/or after construction to minimize immediate and long-term impacts to vegetation. These actions would vary by specific project, depending upon the extent of construction and the types of species and habitat affected. Before ground disturbance or vegetation management could occur, qualified biologists would conduct studies to determine if rare, threatened, or endangered state or federally listed plant species were present to avoid disturbance and ensure appropriate locations and design of facilities. If present, park staff would first determine if protection zones or modifications to the planned facility location could be used to avoid disturbance of rare plants and would then implement those measures during construction. If disturbance could not be avoided, a botanist would transplant the plant to another area with similar habitat.

The project will comply with the Alaska Region Invasive Plant Management Plan Environmental Assessment and FONSI (NPS 2010):

- Equipment used in ground-disturbing operations will be cleaned of soil, mud, and debris and inspected by park personnel before it enters parks.
- Fill materials including gravel, crushed rock, topsoil, and stockpiled project materials will be acquired from sources identified as free of invasive plants.
- Equipment operators will avoid working in or moving equipment through infested areas. When this is not possible, equipment will be cleaned before leaving the area.
- Ground-disturbing projects will be monitored for invasive species for five years after project completion. *See the EA Restoration section (2.5.5) for post-project revegetation measures to minimize colonization success*.

Additionally, during all construction activities, best practices for invasive plants management would be employed, including:

- Minimize new soil disturbance, and select previously-disturbed areas for associated construction staging and stockpiling.
- Prior to necessary earthwork, carefully salvage topsoil and native vegetation from the construction footprint and store in another location; at that location stockpile the soil in a minimum-surface-area pile, and cover to prevent weed establishment; bed/care for the salvaged vegetation in mulch in such a way as to maximize survival.
- During construction, fence or clearly mark and enforce disturbance zones to prevent disturbances to vegetation outside construction limits.
- Ensure project personnel make daily checks of clothing, footwear, and equipment to ensure no exotic plant seeds and no off-site soil is transported to the work site.
- Thoroughly pressure-wash equipment offsite to ensure all equipment and machinery are clean and weed-free before being brought into the park and secondarily the project area.
- Consider covering all haul trucks bringing materials from outside the park to prevent seed transport and dust deposition.
- Obtain all fill, rock, topsoil, or other earth materials from certified weed-free sites.

Immediately upon completion of construction activities, the following measures would be implemented to maximize the effectiveness of vegetation restoration efforts:

- Reapply the previously-salvaged topsoil onto disturbed surfaces. Immediately transplant the previously-salvaged native vegetation into the topsoil, and care for it in such a way as to maximize survival. Aim to revegetate to restore the natural spacing, abundance, and diversity of native plant species as closely as possible.
- Monitor for and control/eradicate invasive species within disturbed areas.
- Use weed-free erosion-control blankets and waddles to reduce erosion and encourage establishment of native seedlings.
- Monitor the restored area to ensure that revegetation is successful, plantings are maintained, and unsuccessful plant materials are replaced.

As feasible, areas used by visitors such as new trails and social gathering places would be monitored for signs of native vegetation disturbance and for the presence of exotic plants. The park would use a variety of mitigation tools such as public education, erosion control, and barriers to control visitor use impacts on sensitive vegetation if impacts persist.

Finally, managers will consider dynamic vegetation contexts during design, construction, and maintenance (isostatic rebound, succession, etc.). Vegetation-related activities in cultural landscapes will be managed according to treatment and preservation maintenance plans that define objectives (historic asset protection, historic viewshed preservation, forest health and age diversity, windthrow and hazard tree risk, firewise considerations, etc.).

FISH AND WILDLIFE

Mitigation actions would occur prior to, during, and after construction to minimize immediate and long-term impacts to fish and wildlife. These actions would vary by specific project, depending on the extent of construction, its location, and the types of species and habitat affected. The National Park Service is already taking some actions to reduce wildlife-visitor conflicts within the Park. Additional mitigation actions specific to wildlife and fish would include the following, as appropriate.

Mitigation measures to reduce impacts to fish and wildlife could include, but are not limited to:

- Conduct surveys prior to vegetation removal (including hazard tree removal) to ensure that species of concern are not present. Work would not be conducted during nesting times (April 15 to July 1) or migration periods if the project site harbors wildlife that could be adversely impacted by construction.
- In trail design, consider alignment and design to reduce potential impacts to wildlife movement and ground nests. Trails would be placed to minimize the need for elevated boardwalks that may impede wildlife movement. Where feasible, boardwalks would be designed with railing gaps for the safe passage of large mammals.
- Monitor the natural soundscape and implement mitigation measures and best management practices identified under 'Soundscapes' to reduce adverse impacts to wildlife from acoustic disturbances.
- Continue to engage in activities outlined in the 2013 Glacier Bay Bear Management Plan. The plan outlines several activities that the park will engage in to reduce bear-human conflict including control of human food and attractants, enforcement of food and trash storage violations, visitor education, staff training, and use of deterrents such as bear pepper spray.
- Collect recreational fishing harvest data for the Bartlett River. If substantial changes in angler harvest and associated catch rates were observed, park staff would implement strategies to reduce recreational fishing pressure on fish populations, such as reducing daily bag limits, limiting gear types, or implementing temporary spatial or temporal closures.
- Continue to educate visitors about where they may encounter nesting birds, nest identification, nesting bird behavior, and appropriate responses (such as moving elsewhere) to encroachment upon nest sites or nesting behavior. If changes in nesting

success and survivorship because of trampling or disturbance were observed, park staff would implement strategies to reduce human impacts on bird populations, such as increasing signage, restricting off-trail travel, or implementing temporary spatial or temporal closures.

- Incorporate design features for the mooring facility that eliminate bottom chain scouring and minimize the contact footprint with the seabed and reduce impacts to wildlife living along the seafloor.
- Monitor the mooring facility for marine mammal entanglement. If marine mammal entanglement were observed, park staff would implement strategies to reduce risk of entanglement, such as changing the number or spacing of moorings, using mooring systems with different properties, or experimenting with devices to alert whales to the presence of an obstacle.

WETLANDS

Mitigation measures would be applied to protect wetland resources. Once an alternative has been selected, a survey would be performed to certify wetlands within the project area and to identify locations of wetlands and open water habitat more accurately. Wetlands would be delineated by qualified NPS staff or certified wetland specialists and marked before any construction starts. All pathway construction facilities would be sited to avoid wetlands, or if that were not feasible, to otherwise comply with EO 11990, the Clean Water Act, and Director's Order #77-1. Additional mitigation measures would include the following, as appropriate:

- Employ standard avoidance, minimization, and mitigation strategies.
- Avoid wetlands during construction, using bridge crossings or retaining walls wherever possible. Increased caution would be exercised to protect these resources from damage caused by construction equipment, erosion, siltation, and other activities with the potential to affect wetlands. Measures would be taken to keep construction materials from escaping work areas, especially near streams or natural drainages.
- Use elevated boardwalks over wetland sections where it is not feasible to avoid the wetland or apply feasible mitigation measures. Boardwalks along shorelines would be placed on helical piers or other elevated structures that can be periodically shifted toward the water to maintain the shoreline experience as isostatic rebound occurs.
- Design footbridges in such a way as to completely span the channel and associated wetland habitat (i.e., no pilings, fill, or other support structures in the wetland/stream habitat). If footbridges could not be designed in such a way as to avoid wetlands, then additional compliance (e.g., a Wetland Statement of Findings) would be done to assess impacts to wetlands and ensure no net loss of wetland area.

SOUNDSCAPES

Mitigation measures to protect soundscapes would include the following, as appropriate:

- Install and use next-generation broadband back-up alarms on park and construction contractor machinery to increase safety while minimizing human and wildlife disturbance and the effects on soundscape.

- Consider alternative and active transportation models that would reduce vehicular traffic and/or associated noise.
- Create interpretive materials that instill a culture of awareness of and respect for the value of natural soundscapes.
- Enforce existing noise ordinances (36 CFR §2.12). 36 CFR §2.12 is a federal regulation related to audio disturbances and prohibits noise that "… exceeds a noise level of 60 decibels measured on the A-weighted scale at 50 feet…"
- Work with boat operators to manage use of generators when at the dock or in Bartlett Cove. For commercial vessels (under contract or CUA), use of generators may be managed through their operating agreements.
- Advise visitors and park staff about the growing impact of loud vehicles, motors, and other unnecessary noise disturbances (e.g., radios).
- Implement standard noise abatement measures during construction and maintenance activities. Standard noise abatement measures may include the following elements: a schedule that minimizes impacts on adjacent noise-sensitive users; the use of best available noise control techniques wherever feasible; the use of quieter impact tools when feasible; the use of hand tools when feasible; the placement of stationary noise sources as far from sensitive uses as possible; and the use of noise-muffling, shielding, or fencing. Functioning mufflers would be installed and maintained on all motorized equipment. Engine idling would be reduced or eliminated.

APPENDIX E - PLANNING PROCESS AND INPUT THEMES

The process for developing this plan is described briefly below, with milestones highlighted in *figure E-1*. Then, a brief summary of input themes follows reflecting some of the substantive comments received during the pre-planning process from the public, stakeholders, commercial partners, and tribal entities.

(above) **To solicit public input, the park provided a range of participation options, including informal booths at public events such as the August 2016 Huna Tribal House opening.**

NPS Planning Assessment (2015-2016)

In 2015 the NPS completed an assessment of planning needs for the park and identified the Frontcountry Management Plan as its highest priority. In March 2016, the park established an interdisciplinary team (*see appendix G*) who created a guiding vision for the planning effort.

Pre-Planning (2016 Summer)

In June 2016, public engagement began when the park asked the public to identify opportunities and concerns, and describe their own preferred future vision for Bartlett Cove. A newsletter and input form with prompting questions were broadly circulated to visitors, area residents, organizations, agencies, officials, and commercial partners.

To ensure that a variety of stakeholders and visitors could participate, the park accepted public comments between June and October, 2016. Outreach was integral to the process and included:
- three press-releases, social media notices, fliers and local newspaper articles
- outreach booths at public events (Gustavus 4th of July, Huna Tribal House opening)
- public meetings in Hoonah and Gustavus
- newsletters and input forms were mailed to local Gustavus residents and park partners
- phone, email, and outreach to potentially interested organizations, agencies, and elected officials

Planning Process & Timeline

2015 - Spring 2016	Pre-Planning	NPS staff conduct a planning needs assessment, and an interdisciplinary team is formed to define the plan's guiding vision, purpose, and need
Summer 2016	Public Input	Public comment spans from June through October 2016, supported by outreach activities and public meetings in Hoonah and Gustavus
2017 - 2018	Management Alternatives	NPS staff review all the input received, and the planning team develops and refines a range of management alternatives
Late Fall 2018	Draft Plan	NPS staff conduct a NEPA analysis on proposed alternatives, draft an EA for Public Review, and collaborate on integrating new NEPA guidance
Spring 2019		30-day public and agency comment period (April 9 - May 8)
June 2019	Final Plan	Finding of No Significant Impact and finalized plan incorporating input

Figure E-1. Planning Process and Timeline

- online outreach through the NPS Planning, Environment, and Public Comment (PEPC) website, including process announcements, a project web page, and a comment portal

Formal tribal consultation was initiated in 2016 with Hoonah Indian Association (HIA), a federally-recognized Tribe and continued during the planning process through ongoing communication, and focused work sessions with the tribal leadership.

The park also initiated consultation in 2016 with Cook Inlet Region Incorporated (CIRI), an Alaska Native regional corporation created under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, with landholdings adjacent to park frontcountry.

In total, 66 individual correspondences were received with thoughts and ideas from individuals, organizations (Friends of Glacier Bay), and official representatives (State of Alaska, various entities). These were entered into the NPS PEPC website by NPS staff. A summary of the substantive issues and input themes are described on the pages that follow.

Frontcountry Planning Input

The NPS received 66 pieces of correspondence during the public comment period, June 14 - October 14, 2016. These comments were submitted through the NPS planning website, or were written comments submitted to the park. Comments were from Alaska residents (64%), US visitors from across the country (24%), international visitors (3%), or unidentified (9%). Additionally, 171 comments were provided as verbal or written comments gathered at our public meetings in June (Gustavus and Hoonah), and informational booths in July and August.

What did you say?

We received some great feedback, representing varied ideas and opinions, including:

- you told us why you visit Bartlett Cove and what you value most about those visits
- you told us what you feel are the most important issues affecting the frontcountry, particularly related to future visitor experiences, access, and services
- you shared your thoughts on the fundamental resources and values of the frontcountry
- you let us know what management strategies and visitor experiences you would like to see continue, and those you would like to see change in the future
- you asked us to focus on resource protection while providing a range of visitor opportunities

Following is a summary of your input by theme, in response to the targeted input form questions:

VISION . . . The NPS envisions the frontcountry as a destination that welcomes visitors to explore the park's ever-changing natural environment and living cultural connections. What is your vision?

A welcoming, high-quality visitor experience:

- more of the same—good job!
- serve a wide diversity of visitors (tourists and locals)
- high-quality NPS ranger-led interpretation, guided walks, talks, trips, fireside chats
- expanded range of activities (more and better trails and easier recreation opportunities)
- strengthened Huna Tlingit tribal member connections to homeland, including Bartlett Cove
- a learning and science destination
- promote cultural heritage with expanded programming

- perform upgrades and maintenance—especially to the Glacier Bay Lodge and its historic viewscape
- reduce cost barriers, and enhance the value to cost ratio of visitor offerings
- make the park a model of low footprint and sustainable practices
- partner with and complement gateway communities

A place where visitors can have memorable experiences and deeply connect to the place:

- keep the scale small, intimate, and friendly
- balance welcoming visitors with retaining the untouched beauty and wild character
- help visitors feel like they are experiencing something amazing—whether they get to go out on the tour boat and see the glaciers or not
- reduce light/noise-pollution (generator, day boat, phones)
- some want total escape from devices (wi-fi, phones, TV)— both their own device ***and*** the sight and sounds of other users' devices

YOU TELL US. . . Do you have any other thoughts on visitor opportunities or the management of the Glacier Bay frontcountry that you think the planning team should consider?

- visitors care deeply about Glacier Bay and want it protected in perpetuity
- partner with tribes, gateway communities, the private sector, and agencies for synergy and complementary offerings
- as tidewater glaciers melt, shift visitors' attention from upbay to the mouth of Glacier Bay, and the story of its biologically rich waters and cultural connections—with the bonus of reduced fuel use/travel times
- the Beardslee Islands Tidal Cut is a premium wilderness portal—but it is becoming less open each year from isostatic rebound uplift
- be transparent on public costs
- do outreach to bring diverse audiences to the frontcountry

EXPERIENCES . . . What experience(s) do you value or want to have in the Glacier Bay frontcountry? How are these unique from the rest of the park and/or other parts of Southeast Alaska?

Strengthen and retain the distinct, high-quality experiential attributes that differentiate Bartlett Cove and the park from other visitor experiences:

- a beautiful natural setting where you are able to feel that you are on the edge of one of the wildest places in the world
- marine, beach, and intertidal experiences with scenic views
- incredible wildlife viewing
- connections to Huna Tlingit heritage and cultural traditions
- the ability to observe nature and learn about the landscape
- opportunities for peaceful, quiet contemplation in nature
- rustic recreation in a simple setting that conveys an Alaskan remoteness
- the ability to unplug is a selling point (no phones/internet/TV)
- access to quality recreation and services without the crowds, or intensely-developed "franchise feeling" often found in:
  - a growing number of NPS system frontcountry settings
  - Southeast Alaska cruise-tourism circuit destinations
  - road-based recreation sites

(above) **The Inner Lagoon tidal cut. Visitors want to enjoy the area's rich natural and cultural heritage and appreciate feeling like they are on the edge of one of the wildest places on the planet.**

Provide easily accessible, shorter duration (2 - 5 hour) experiences for a wide visitor audience:

- nature-oriented recreation: quality trails in a variety of ecosystems, tide-beach walks, paddling, biking, boating, flying, berry picking, picnics, fishing, etc.
- scenic views, overlooks, benches
- wildlife and bird viewing (trails, blinds, platforms, scopes, critter cams)
- update NPS exhibits, including dynamic and interactive elements to help visitors get to know the park
- NPS-guided field experiences so people understand what they are seeing: birds, plants, the post-glacial landscape, etc.
- native heritage interpretation and participatory activities
- multi-generational experiences
- talks and presentations in nice venues, indoors and outdoors
- positive social experiences and relaxation, indoors and outdoors (both in and out of the rain)
- quality excursions that add value and variety to visits (in the park plus nearby areas)

Enhance Bartlett Cove as a remote and rustic backcountry portal:

- provide only the core services and development required (keep it simple)
- retain the semi-primitive and rustic character
- provide minimalist options that enhance accessibility and affordability

SCIENCE & LEARNING . . . What opportunities would you like to see Glacier Bay's frontcountry provide to help visitors learn about the ongoing science at the park?

Meaningfully interpret the park's extraordinary natural and cultural heritage and science as a living laboratory in the frontcountry

- provide a high-quality and thought-provoking representation of the science relevant to the park
- interpret science to tell Glacier Bay relevant stories (climate dynamics, marine resources, cultural connections)
- create a Bartlett Cove learning center (re-purpose the lodge?)

Based in the frontcountry, foster stewardship and science opportunities for deeper engagement:

- encourage citizen science and welcome visitor participation in the continued park research, educational programs, and stewardship

- host science fairs, events, classes, workshops, and festivals
- encourage international scientific researcher projects and volunteerism
- kid-friendly places to learn
- youth outings/mentorships to promote science and place-based nature connections
- pilot a deeper interpretive model where visitors with personal knowledge and interests can create a meaningful place-based experience that draws on the following:
  - a high caliber of park interpretive staff
  - more than 100 years of active science in Glacier Bay
  - Huna Tlingit traditional ecological knowledge
  - Gustavus-based naturalists

SERVICES . . . Are there additional visitor services you feel the Glacier Bay frontcountry should provide that would complement those already offered in Gustavus?

NPS-provided services:

- generally, the NPS should continue providing quality services for tourists and locals
- help visitors get the most out of the time and money it takes to get here (including low/no cost activities and services and NPS logistics support like shuttles)
- a thoughtfully developed and more accessible frontcountry (rustic, but with creature comforts) that is complementary to and distinct from the vast park backcountry that demands self-sufficiency and connection to nature, with minimal, if any, development
- expand land-based recreation opportunities in the frontcountry that welcome commercial groups and excursions (in contrast with designated Wilderness areas with commercial tour guest restrictions and wilderness character impact concerns)
- provide a high-quality network of frontcountry trails ranging from:
  - quiet meditative walks that deeply connect individuals to the place
  - easy and accessible social promenades with interpretation panels that enable groups to walk and talk
  - aggressive hikes that offer physical challenge and cover/interpret a variety of landscapes
  - active transportation options for biking and walking in the frontcountry and user-friendly gateway community connections (recognizing that for most people the quality of the journey, even along the entrance road is the a big part of the experience);
- some say accommodate more users by expanding NPS infrastructure and services and make the frontcountry more welcoming to a wider public
- some say the NPS should keep services simple and limited given the relatively small number of visitors (who do not have high expectations given the remote setting)
- some say NPS improvements in recent years are adequate to meet needs into the future
- partner with the tribe for active, varied Huna Tribal House use
- remove the NPS from lodge upstairs (poor access, dark)
- add a larger auditorium for programs
- some want better frontcountry communication service to aid in logistics, safety, and to support self-guided tours (NPS content)
- some oppose visitor cell phone and internet service in the park, and visit a national park to escape the ubiquitous noise and distractions of modern life and communications devices
- NPS slow/quiet/inexpensive boat with a ranger aboard (for tours, backcountry drop-offs)
- minimize the NPS operational footprint and fossil fuel use
- multi-lingual NPS materials for self-guided experiences

- self-guided "hand lens" moss-lichen interpretive trail (along the existing Forest Trail)
- current campground users want it kept beautiful, quiet, semi-primitive, walk-in, and no-fee
- if walk-in camping use grows, add reservable camping options users can count on (it is a long way to travel and not have an overnight spot)
- there is a desire for a covered camper cooking/eating shelter near the campground
- upgrade old toilets/outhouses in the campground
- some want new low-cost, dry overnight options (hut, platform, covered areas, etc.)
- some want car camping and RV overnight services (others think this should be located in Gustavus)

Glacier Bay Lodge services (provided by a private company under a concessions contract):

- the lodge's social atmosphere and creature comforts are a nice contrast to the rest of the park
- redefining and retaining the lodge is crucial as an economic anchor to the Gustavus tourism future
- some say the lodge would be more economically viable if the NPS would maintain/upgrade the facility (removing concessioner from these responsibilities)
- some say the NPS needs to hire a hotel management specialist to improve operations, service, consumer value for price, and create a nicer atmosphere
- the food service needs more options and a makeover (coffee shop, bar, alternatives to sit-down dining, memorable food that highlights the place, more of a price/choice range)
- the lodge facility needs a makeover, especially the front, top floor, viewscape, and other areas
- differentiate all the retail options in Bartlett Cove (with pricing consistency)
- upgrade laundry/showers
- add a few elegant/upscale rooms with appropriate tariff
- provide a concierge at the lodge to assist with activities, logistics, and trip planning
- designate wi-fi areas that help the ambiance (not in lobby/entry/fireplace area)

Other private concessionaire and NPS partner-provided services:

- visitors highly value existing services (day-boat, rentals, charters, guides) but there is a desire for greater affordability
- guided day trips and equipment rentals are a big plus for enjoyment of the great Alaska outdoors
- at peak visitor season, kayak rentals are not always available
- there is a desire for new equipment rental options: paddle boards, row boats, sailing skiffs
- create economic opportunities for gateway communities (independent tourism, art, food)

ACCESS . . . Do you see any issues regarding access to the Glacier Bay frontcountry? How are you currently arriving at and moving around in Bartlett Cove? Does this differ from how you would prefer to be arriving at and moving around this area?

Air access (Gustavus airport, lodge bus):

- jet service is vital to frontcountry visitation and Gustavus tourism
- float plane anchorages are exposed during westerly wind conditions
- create a dedicated float plane landing and take-off area to reduce conflicts with boaters

Water access:

- actively manage the dock to enhance efficiency/capacity
- expand dock time allowances to enable visitor excursions

- improve the dock for mobility-challenged users
- partner to support and promote state ferry service
- new passenger-only ferry
- safety concerns in Gustavus waters (ferry, limited private boat infrastructure)
- safety concerns in Bartlett Cove (westerly winds, tides, mooring)
- some want easier, enhanced private boat access: no NPS permits, restore transit access, public inner dock use, expanded public dock, new infrastructure (e.g., mooring, launch, and trailer parking)
- quiet motor boat allowances in permit system?
- some support existing private boat use and are not in favor of unrestricted marine access from Icy Strait to Bartlett Cove
- enhance kayak storage, loading logistics, and launch
- expand equipment rental (new options, high-demand capacity)

Road, vehicular, and bike access:

- some want the NPS to scale up frontcountry infrastructure to accommodate increased vehicle access and parking demands
- some want viable alternative transportation instead (NPS bus/shuttle, bike, pedestrian) that decrease fuel use, traffic noise, and parking demands
- more affordable transportation options to and from town, and to road accessible trailheads
- easier logistics, wayfinding, and arrival for 1st time visitors (signs, NPS booth in town?)
- some want to add public parking at NPS maintenance (don't build any more)
- address Visitor Information Station area circulation chaos
- dedicated boat launch staging and trailer parking areas
- carpool/ride share program
- bike path/lane (park to town) plus bike-borrowing program
- maintain roadside vegetation for driving/wildlife safety

Pedestrian and trail access:

- existing hiking trails lack variety, are in poor condition
- desire for high-quality trails covering diverse terrain/park experiences, with longer loops
- additional frontcountry trails needed given Glacier Bay commercial group restrictions
- pedestrian safety issues: Alder Creek area, VIS parking area
- sustainable trail maintenance
- consider skiing opportunities
- revisit where dogs can go
- enhance opportunities for mobility challenged users/visitors

(above) **Bartlett Cove access was a topic of public interest ranging from public dock considerations (wheelchair accessibility and space management), to moorage and water access, to parking and car camping/RVs, to interest in stronger gateway community connections to better serve visitors and locals (active transportation, shuttles, ferry).**

APPENDIX F - SELECT LAWS AND POLICIES

As an agency, the NPS has a long legacy of protecting Glacier Bay and its resources, unimpaired for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. Associated with its implementing the Frontcountry Management Plan, the NPS reaffirms its enduring commitment to implement the laws and policies that will conserve Glacier Bay as a national treasure for future generations. Selected policies and laws by topic area include:*

Aesthetics
NPS Organic Act
Park GMP

Air Quality
Clean Air Act
NPS Organic Act

Aquatic and Marine Resources
Anadromous Fish Conservation Act
Clean Water Act
Endangered Species Act
Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act
Marine Mammal Protection Act
Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act
North Pacific Halibut Act
Secretarial Order 3356
Water Resources Development Act

Cultural, Historic, and Archaeological Resources
Archaeological Resources Protection Act
Director's Order 28
National Historic Preservation Act
NPS Organic Act
Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Historic Structures Report
Glacier Bay Lodge Complex Vegetation Treatment Plan

Ecologically Critical Areas
Endangered Species Act

Energy Requirements and Conservation
Energy Policy Act
Energy Independence and Security Act
Executive Orders 13031, 13123, 13149

Floodplains
NPS Director's Order 77-2
Executive Order 11988
NPS Floodplain Management Procedural Manual

Native Alaskan Tribal Sovereignty, Self-Determination, Consultation, and Coordination
Alaska Native Land Claims Act (ANCSA)
Executive Orders 13007 and 13175
DOI Policy on ANCSA Corporation Consultation for actions substantially affecting their land, water areas, resources, and programs
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act DOI Secretarial Orders 3206,3175, 3342
NPS Director's Orders 66 and 71B
Park Huna Tribal House EA, Interpretive Plan, Facility Use Plan)

Native Species and Exotics management
Alaska Region Invasive Plant Management Plan
Executive Order 13751
National Invasive Species Act
Noxious Weed Control and Eradication Act
Plant Protection Act

Noise
Director's Order #47
Noise Control Act

Park Operations
Occupational Safety and Health Act
NPS Organic Act
Park GMP
Pollution Prevention Act
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
Toxic Substances Control Act
Secretarial Order 3110

Public Health and Safety
Pollution Prevention Act
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
Toxic Substances Control Act
Secretarial Order 3110

Socioeconomic Resources
Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act
NPS Director's Orders 2 and 12

Soils, Geology, Topography
Clean Water Act
National Cooperative Soil Survey Standards
Erosion and Sedimentation Control Act

Threatened and Endangered Species
Endangered Species Act
National Environmental Policy Act
NPS Endangered Species Reference Manual 77-8
NPS Organic Act

Visitor Use and Experience
NPS Director's Order 12
NPS Organic Act
Park Foundation Statement
Park GMP

Water Quality, Hydrology
Clean Water Act
Executive Order 12088

Wetlands
Clean Water Act
Executive Orders 12088, 11990
NPS Director's Order 77-1
Rivers and Harbors Act

Wilderness
NPS Director's Order 41
NPS Wilderness Stewardship Reference Manual 77-8
Park Wilderness Character Narrative
Park Wilderness Visitor Use Management Plan
Wilderness Act

Wildlife and Habitat Management
Migratory Bird Conservation Act
Migratory Bird Treaty Act
Park Bear Management Plan

**This list was prepared in 2018 and is included for planning reference only. The NPS makes no claims, promises or guarantees about its accuracy, adequacy, or completeness. Further, it also assumes the comprehensive application of the NPS Management Policies (2006), the National Environmental Policy Act, and park-specific plans and requirements.*

APPENDIX G - PLANNING TEAM AND CONSULTATION LIST

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve would like to express sincere thanks towards all who contributed their time and expertise in the preparation of this plan. Below left are the names of the main contributors inside the National Park Service. Below right are interests and entities outside the agency, contacted to request consultation during the planning process, and/or during the 30-day public and agency review:

NPS PLANNING CONTRIBUTIONS

Park Planning Team

Philip Hooge, Superintendent
Albert Faria, Chief Ranger
Lisa Etherington, Chief of Resource Management
Jacob Ohlson, Safety Manager
Joni Seay, Chief of Commercial Services
Lini McCarthy, Administrative Officer
Kenneth Grant, Management Assistant
Kenneth Hutchison, Chief of Maintenance
Tom VandenBerg, Chief of Interpretation
Sara Doyle, Outdoor Recreation Planner

NPS Expertise

Rachel Collins and Aleksandra Pitt, Denver Service Center Visitor Use Project Specialists
Tatiana Marquez, Environmental and Natural Resource Economist
Steve Whissen, Cultural Resource Specialist
Danielle Lehle, Natural Resource Specialist
Guy Headland, Landscape Architect
Brooke Merrell, Alaska Region Environmental Planning and Compliance Team Lead
Sarah Conlin, Alaska Region Planning Portfolio Manager

GUIDING POLICY

The **Frontcountry Management Plan** *is part of an NPS planning portfolio with individual plans, studies and inventories that together guide park decision-making. The overall plan was developed using these key resources:*

NPS Management Policies (2006)

Interagency Visitor Use Management Council Visitor Use Management Framework (2016)

***The environmental assessment** was developed consistent with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, and its implementing regulations:*

40 CFR Parts 1500–1508

The Alaska National Lands Conservation Act

Secretarial Order 3355 (DOI 2018) EA page limits and required content

Director's Order 12: Conservation Planning, Environmental Impact Analysis, and Decision-making (NPS 2011) and its accompanying handbook (NPS 2015a)

TRIBES AND EXTERNAL CONSULTATION LIST

Tribal Consultation

Hoonah Indian Association

Alaska Native Interests

Alaska Native Voices
Cook Inlet Region Inc. (Gustavus landowner)
Huna Totem Corporation
Icy Strait Point (Alaska Native-owned)
Sealaska Corporation

Gateway Community Interests

City of Gustavus
Gustavus School
Gustavus Visitors Association

City of Hoonah
Hoonah City School Cultural Leadership Club

Travel Juneau

Advocacy Interests

National Parks Conservation Association
Friends of Glacier Bay
Alaska Travel Industry Association
The Wilderness Society

Commercial Partners

Aramark, Incorporated (Glacier Bay Lodge contract)
Allen Marine Tours (Dayboat sub-contract)
Park contract holders (various)

Agencies

Alaska State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
US Army Corps of Engineers
US Fish & Wildlife Service
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Alaska Department of Natural Resources, ANILCA Program
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
National Marine Fisheries Service

Elected Officials

Lisa Murkowski, United States Senator
Dan Sullivan, United States Senator
Jesse Kiehl, Alaska State Representative
Sara Hannan, Alaska State Representative
Jonathan Kreiss-Tomkins, Alaska State Representative
Sam Kito, Former Alaska State Representative

Frontcountry Management Plan

A Renewed Vision for Bartlett Cove
Environmental Assessment
Finding of No Significant Impact

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve
P.O. Box 140, Gustavus Alaska 99826

Produced by the National Park Service