RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN

GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK
JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR. MEMORIAL PARKWAY

Recommended By:

Superintendent, Grand Teton National Park — Date 1/6/95

Approved By:

Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region — Date JAN 09 1995

To the Reader:

The project statements contained in this plan are reviewed annually, which may result in revisions and updates. It is also possible that new project statements may be added periodically as needed, or deleted upon completion of a project. Such changes will alter the summary data found in Table 2 and in Programming Sheets 1 and 2. In addition, any changes in park staffing or resource management work distribution will be reflected in Table 1. If current information is required regarding project statements or Table 1 (NPS Resource Personnel), please contact the park directly.

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INTRODUCTION

Park/Parkway Purpose and Significance

The purpose of Grand Teton National Park is to protect and perpetuate the area's native plant and animal life and its spectacular scenic values as characterized by the geology of the Teton Range overlooking Jackson's Hole (GTNP 1989). The master plan, written in 1976, noted that the Park will interpret these natural and scenic values, in association with the historical significance of the region, in a manner that preserves these resources for the benefit and pleasure of present and future generations."

The 1972 legislation establishing the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway called for the area to be administered in accordance with the National Park Service Act of 1916. The Parkway is thereby committed to conserving the scenery and the natural and historical resources and providing for their use in a manner that will leave them unimpaired for future generations.

The significance of Grand Teton National Park and John D. Rockefeller Jr. Memorial Parkway is summarized in the following statements which relate to the management assessment and attempt to capture the essence of the Park and Parkway and their importance to our nations's natural and cultural heritage. These statements are not an inventory of significant resources but rather describe the importance or distinctiveness of the aggregate of resources in the park.

•Grand Teton National Park's unparalleled scenic mountains contrast with pristine alpine and piedmont lakes providing breathtaking views that can move you to tears.

•The darkness of Grand Teton National Park and John D. Rockefeller Jr. Memorial Parkway is broken only by millions of stars and the surprise of a rising or setting moon.

•Landscapes of the Park and Parkway are ever changing with the weather, the seasons, and the time of day.

•The Park provides an explosive experience for the senses—from the sagebrush flats through forested mountainsides to high craggy peaks.

•The Snake River: cold and unforgiving, braided swift channels demanding respect—calm eddies provide refuge and quiet, bubbling, rumbling, gurgling, crashing—water hitting rocks, full of life.

•The park and parkway have friendly, knowledgeable, committed staff to help create smiling faces (put a ranger on the Wheaties box).

•Aided by the clarity of light, the Park's colors abound, clear blue sky, white snow, the explosion of color in the wildflowers of spring and summer, the burst of orange and gold in the fall, the punctuation of color within a stark white winter blanket.

•The parkway's curve of the road allows lodgepole forests from deep green to fire-blackened ground sprouting purple fireweed and the green seedlings of a new forest.

•Grand Teton National Park and the Rockefeller Parkway with their ecological diversity, unique assemblage of threatened, endangered, and rare/sensitive species, and large expanses of pristine habitat, are essential components of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem.

•Grand Teton National Park contains a unique combination of geologic features that provide unparalleled scenic vistas.

•The park and parkway contain a diversity of geologic features, aquatic environments, and plant and animal life within a relatively small area.

•The diversity of life found with the park and parkway provides for unparalleled scientific research and educational opportunities related to the study of natural systems and processes.

•Grand Teton's concession developments represent a broad variety of traditional visitor activities and services.

•The parkway acknowledges the philanthropic and philosophical contributions of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. to the National Park System.

•Grand Teton National Park's distinct periods of use and development are defined by prehistoric and historic sites and structures.

•Grand Teton National Park incorporates and preserves historic uses of natural resources including water, wildlife, and vegetation.

•Grand Teton National Park maintains one of the most significant ethnographic collections of North American Indian objects and art.

•The creation of the park and parkway embodied the development of our nation's conservation ethic that continues today.

•In Grand Teton National Park and the Jackson Hole Valley, the rustic historic structures, sites, and cultural landscapes represent the symbolic "Old West".

•The park and parkway provide year-round resource compatible recreational opportunities in a dramatic setting dominated by the forces of nature.

•Some locations within the Park and Parkway offer a significant pristine wilderness where there is no trace of human impact. (i.e. no bare ground trails or campsites)

•Grand Teton National Park provides year-round opportunities for visitors to experience quiet and solitude—renewing, refreshing and recharging the human spirit. It provides a connection to our natural environment.

•The backcountry of the park provides a range of opportunities from simple hiking to mountaineering to extreme skiing. This range of opportunities can be found in a setting which provides quality experiences that challenge personal limits.

•Grand Teton National Park, the Rockefeller Parkway, and Yellowstone National Park are a cornerstone of the northwestern Wyoming economy. The park and its concessionaires are the largest employer and taxpayer in Teton County.

•Grand Teton National Park offers a diversity of educational opportunities to a worldwide audience in learning geologic, biologic, and cultural resources. These range from NPS and concessioner interpretive services, Teton Science School programs, self study, university courses, scientific research, museums and exhibits and publications.

•The ability to travel around the Park and Parkway is an efficient and rewarding experience within a dramatic background providing access within Jackson Hole Valley and connecting to surrounding areas and communities.

•A wide variety of quality commercial services within the park are easily available for a full spectrum of park visitors.

Lodging
Food and Beverage
Recreational (Snowmobiling, guiding, etc.)
Interpretive Services

Administration and Management

Numerous legislative mandates influence the management of natural and cultural resources. The laws that authorize these atypical National Park Service activities in Grand Teton National Park are

detailed in the statements for management for both GRTE and JODR (1989), and are paraphrased below. The Service was ceded and accepted concurrent jurisdiction over the Park and Parkway during the 44th Legislature of the State of Wyoming, 1977 Session (W.S.5-4.4).

Grazing, occupancy leases and mineral activities

Section 1 of Public Law 81-787 (64 Stat. 849) guarantees all valid rights that existed when the Park was established. Section 4(a) provides for the designation of rights-of-way, and livestock driveways can be provided across Park land to State and private land within or adjacent to the Park. Federally-issued leases, permits, and licenses that were in effect when the Park was enlarged in 1950 were to be continued until terminated in accordance with provisions therein. Domestic livestock grazing, occupancy of Federal lands within the Park, and other uses that were permitted when the Park was enlarged in 1950 were to be continued subject to specific conditions. Grazing privileges appurtenant to privately-owned lands within the Park are not to be withdrawn until these lands are acquired by the United States. These provisions for continuing use do not apply to mining, public accommodations and services, or to any occupancy or use of Federal land for temporary purposes (64 Stat. 849, Section 4(a), (b),(c)). The Park and Parkway have been withdrawn from mining and mineral leasing.

Stock driveways have been designated for permittees grazing domestic livestock on Park and national forest land. Six special use permits provide rights-of-way to non-Federal land within and adjacent to the Park, primarily via roads that existed prior to enlargement of the Park in 1950.

Designated rights-of-way to several parcels of undeveloped private lands within the Park have not yet been requested by the owners.

Six permittees graze domestic livestock on about 27,755 acres of the Park.

Private and other non-Federal inholdings

On November 30, 1990, non-Federal inholdings within the Park consisted of 988 acres of private land in 107 tracts, 1,366 acres owned by the State of Wyoming, and 13 acres owned by Teton County and School District 2. The constraints that non-Federal inholdings impose on natural resources management in the Park and on fulfillment of the Park's purpose are discussed in the environmental assessment for the Park's land protection plan. There is no private land in the Parkway.

Wilderness review and recommendation

In 1972, 115,807 acres of the Park were recommended for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. An additional 20,850 acres were identified as potential wilderness (National Park Service 1972 and 1973). Recommended wilderness was increased to 122,604 acres in 1978 and 20,850 acres of potential wilderness were retained. Congress has not yet acted on the recommendation. In 1984 the Park recommended increasing wilderness and potential wilderness to 135,680 and 20,320 acres, respectively. There is no current proposal for a wilderness study of the Parkway.

Roadways

On August 9, 1955, Congress authorized the Secretary of Interior to construct a highway in the Park to replace U.S. Highway 89 and, upon completion, to enter into an agreement with the State of Wyoming for conveying the highway to the State in exchange for State and County roads within the Park (69 Stat. 555). The conveyance and exchange was provided for (subject to enactment of necessary enabling legislation) in a Memorandum of Agreement of May 5, 1955, but enabling legislation has not been passed. The agreement also stipulates that, once the exchange is consummated, the State shall be authorized to use material from convenient gravel pits on designated Park lands for maintaining the highway. By Memorandum of Agreement of January 1, 1970, the State of Wyoming granted to the United States the right to administer and maintain all roads and highways belonging to the State and County within the Park. The Service agreed to maintain all roads and highways subject to the availability of funds. There are no mandated changes in the status of roads in the Parkway.

Fish and Wildlife Management

Public Law 81-787 (64 Stat. 849, Section 6) provides for a joint program between the U.S. Department of Interior and the State of Wyoming " ... to ensure the permanent conservation of the elk" within the Park. This includes the controlled reduction of elk by qualified hunters on part of the Federal land that was added to the Park in 1950. Reductions will be made " ... when it is found necessary for the purpose of proper management and protection of the elk". Hunting and fishing are currently permitted in the Parkway in accordance with Federal and Wyoming laws. Trapping has been prohibited in the Parkway since January 15, 1985.

A Memorandum of Understanding of March 31, 1959 (amended in 1984) between the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission, U.S. Forest

Service, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and the Service established the Jackson Hole Cooperative Elk Studies Group to coordinate studies of the Jackson Hole elk herd. The studies group initiated its activities on July 1, 1958 and remains active.

In a Memorandum of Agreement of July 3, 1973 between the Service and the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission, the Service agreed to: (1) manage areas administered by the Service in Wyoming to benefit fish and wildlife consistent with Service management policies for national parks, monuments, and recreation areas; (2) consult with the Commission before initiating research or any program or regulation that may affect distribution, numbers, species, or public use of fish and wildlife populations found within or adjacent to Service-administered areas; (3) regulate public uses of wildlife resources in accordance with State laws and regulations (except in Yellowstone National Park) and in a manner compatible with Service management objectives. The Service may prohibit or restrict, after consultation with the Commission, such uses as are reasonably necessary to comply with management objectives; and (4) cooperate in joint enforcement of applicable State laws pertaining to hunting, fishing, and boating.

Threatened and Endangered Species

The Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et. seq., particularly Section 7), Federal regulations (50 CFR 402) that implement provisions of Section 7, and Service policy require that the Service consider the potential impact on threatened and endangered species of all projects and programs in the Park and Parkway and that management actions for protection and perpetuation of endangered or threatened species be incorporated into the resources management plan.

Air Quality

Two purposes of the Clean Air Act (CAA) as amended in 1977 (42 U.S.C. 1857 et. seq.) are to: "protect and enhance the quality of the nation's air resources so as to promote the public health and welfare and the productive capacity of its population", (CAA, sec. 101(b)(1)), and "preserve, protect and enhance the air quality in national parks ... " (CAA, sec. 160(2)). The Park has been identified as a Mandatory Class I Federal Area (44 F.R. 69127) where " ... prevention of any future, and the remedying of any existing impairment of visibility ... from manmade air pollution" is a national goal (CAA, sec. 169A(a)(1)). The Parkway is not a Mandatory Class I Area.

The Superintendent has an affirmative responsibility to protect

air quality related values, including visibility, in the Park (CAA, sec. 165(d)(2)(B)). The Park must comply " ... with all Federal, State, interstate, and local requirements, administrative authority, and process and sanctions respecting the control and abatement of air pollution" from Federal facilities in the Park (CAA, sec. 118). This includes fire management activities (Service Special Directive 79-7, September 30, 1979).

Water Resources

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, as amended in 1977 (33 U.S.C. 1251 et. seq.), establishes the national policy to prevent, control, and abate water pollution and defines the responsibility of Federal agencies to cooperate with the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration and the states to prevent or control water pollution from Federal properties.

Executive Order 11752 (38 F.R. 34793-34797) obligates Federal agencies to comply with Federal, State, interstate, and local standards and limitations regarding the quality of air, water and land resources.

The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 300 (f)-(j)) requires all Federal agencies with jurisdiction over a federally owned or federally maintained public water system or injection wells to comply with all national primary drinking water regulations.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers must approve any project that might affect the flow or sediment load of streams in the Park (33 U.S.C. 1251).

The Service holds 281 water rights within the Park (262 adjudicated, 19 unadjudicated). Most were acquired as appurtenances to lands purchased by or donated to the Park. There have been no adjudicated water rights in the Parkway.

A 1972 Memorandum of Agreement between the Park and the Teton County Conservation District provides for consultation and coordination for the construction and maintenance of irrigation works in the Park that are related to valid water rights.

Structures appurtenant to valid water rights that existed when the Park was enlarged in 1950, including ditches and canals and other irrigation structures on Federal land, are protected by enabling legislation for the Park (64 Stat. 849).

Irrigation in the Park which is required to fulfill terms of valid leases or grazing commitments will continue until the leases expire or are relinquished by the lessee or grazing rights are terminated.

Floodplain and Wetland Management

Executive Orders 11988 for floodplains and 11990 for wetlands (both signed May 24, 1977) and Service floodplain management and wetland protection guidelines (45 F.R. 35916), which implement the Executive Order, require that no facilities or structures be located in 100 year floodplains or other hazard areas and that any development in known or designated wetlands be controlled.

Jackson Lake Reservoir

On June 3, 1948, Congressional consent was given to Idaho and Wyoming to enter into a compact to equitably divide and apportion the waters of the Snake River and its tributaries, but " ... nothing in this Act shall apply to any waters within ... Grand Teton National Park or shall establish any right or interest in or to any lands within the boundaries thereof or in subsequent additions thereto". (62 Stat. 294). In 1950, Congress approved the compact entered into by Idaho and Wyoming (64 Stat. 29, 34).

Legislation establishing the Park in 1950 (64 Stat. 849) and a Memorandum of Understanding of November 23, 1956 between the Service and the Bureau of Reclamation provide for operation of Jackson Lake Reservoir in the Park. Congress clearly intended that expansion of the Park would not conflict with Bureau of Reclamation operations or the rights of spaceholders in the reservoir. The Bureau retains complete and exclusive control of the flow and utilization of water in the reservoir, including the right to raise and lower the water level at will; however, the Bureau will fully consider maintaining a constant level from June through September. Any permits or licenses issued by the Service for use of lands covered by the memorandum (within the reclamation withdrawal) or that might affect the operation zone must have bureau concurrence. The Bureau will consult with the Service before developing anything in the operation zone that might affect recreational facilities or use. Occupancy or use of Federal lands other than in the operation zone for the reservoir must be authorized by the Service, but the Bureau has access rights over all such lands. The Bureau, its contractors, lessees, and water users cannot be held liable for damage to lands covered by this agreement or structures thereon due to operation of the reservoir. Approximately 100 acres of the Parkway have been withdrawn by the Bureau of Reclamation to insure the operation and protection of the reservoir.

Jackson Hole Airport

An agreement between the U.S. Department of Interior and the Jackson Hole Airport Board (April 27, 1984) authorizes operation

of the airport on about 533 acres of Park land until at least the year 2013.

Electric and Telephone Lines

Rights-of-way are covered by special permits issued to Lower Valley Power and Light, Incorporated and Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company. The permits allow the utility companies to have motorized access to and on the rights-of-way for construction and maintenance. Public uses (except vehicular use) of the rights-of-way are permitted.

Energy Management

Executive Order 12003 (July 20, 1977) and Secretary of the Interior Order 3007 direct the Service to wisely use energy by applying sound ecological and management principles; however, natural ecosystems or cultural values are not to be degraded to provide energy for human enterprises.

Cultural Resources Management

The National Park Service is required to manage its cultural resources in accordance with historic preservation laws and presidential executive orders. Major legislation includes the National Historic Preservation Act of 1980 (94 Stat. 2987), the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, (80 Stat. 915) and Executive Order 11593 of 1971. Service management policies, guidelines, and special directives provide further direction on cultural resources management. Fundamental responsibilities include compiling an inventory of cultural resources, nominating eligible properties to the National Register of Historic Places, and submitting proposed developments for review under the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Other Administrative Constraints

1. Teton Communications, Inc. is authorized to maintain a radio repeater site on the summit of Signal Mountain.

2. Teton Science School is authorized to operate an Environmental Education Center on 40 acres along Ditch Creek adjacent to the east Park boundary through December 2003.

3. The Jackson Hole Trap Club is authorized to use 40 acres near the Jackson Hole Airport as a shot-fall area.

4. Teton County School District 3 is authorized to erect and operate a school, playground, and two residences for teachers on 4.4 acres near Moran Junction.

5. A reservation in the deed from the Jackson Hole Preserve, Inc. to the United States, December 16, 1949, grants a perpetual right of access to Two Ocean Lake.

6. Service administrative policies.

Purpose of the Resource Management Plan

The purpose of this Resources Management Plan is to describe specific management and research programs and projects that are active or needed to properly protect and manage the natural and cultural resources in Grand Teton National Park (GRTE) and the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway (JODR) and to achieve approved management goals for the Park and Parkway. This plan provides the basis for measuring accomplishments against documented management, monitoring, and research needs and commitments, and for making budget requests.

Management Objectives for Park Resources

The management objectives that direct natural and cultural resources programs in GRTE and JODR are listed below. These objectives are consistent with the Park's most recent Statement for Management (1989).

Manage all park natural resources under ecosystem concepts that are aimed at perpetuating natural systems rather than individual species or features. Establish ecologically sound limits and manage all activities and uses to ensure compatibility with the preservation of park resources and a positive visitor experience.

Manage wildlife under conditions that are natural and unrestrained.

Cooperatively develop a management program that aims toward the diminished need for elk reduction activities within the park.

Cooperatively manage the Snake River drainage to ensure perpetuation of the native cutthroat trout as a wild population.

Cooperatively agree to maintain Jackson Lake at a level that enhances a lake appearance and balances ecosystem needs with protection of downstream resources.

Manage the Snake River as a natural environment by limiting development and use levels.

Maintain all service waters in Class I condition. Establish and maintain sufficient test wells and sampling to ensure that such waters are not degraded by any polluting discharge or maintenance work in stream beds.

Maintain and/or restore air quality characteristics in the park and surrounding area so visitors can enjoy panoramic views of the Teton Range and Jackson Hole from within and outside the Park.

Develop a workable plan, policies and regulations to maintain an acceptable level of quiet throughout the park.

Preserve, manage, and display sites, buildings, and objects that are significant in intrepretating and preserving the story of the 12,000 years of human occupation in Jackson Hole and the west.

Provide future generations opportunities to enjoy, comprehend, and appreciate these tangible resources and their historical significance.

Carry out a study of historic, ethnographic and archeological sites, bringing the park inventory and planning for management of cultural resources up to standard.

Perform maintenance on identified National Register sites to minimize deterioration, and, where possible, bring to LCS standard.

Prepare a park administrative history.

Enhance and maintain a viable, working relationship with appropriate cultural resource organizations.

Ecosystem Management

Grand Teton National Park and John D. Rockefeller Jr. Memorial Parkway are situated near the center of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem (Clark and Harvey 1988). The GYE is famous for its large expanses of wild lands, abundant wildlife, impressive scenery and numerous recreational opportunities. The area encompasses two national parks, six national forests, three national wildlife refuges and many parcels of BLM, private and state owned lands. More than 25 different political units overlap this region (Camenzind 1985).

The entire Greater Yellowstone Area is an extraordinary natural resource. However, many of the natural resource management decisions in the GYE are made at the administrative unit level. This seemingly fragmented approach to management of natural resources does not recognize the entire area as a single ecological unit and the cumulative impacts of human activities pose imminent threats to the environmental integrity of the ecosystem as a whole (Reese 1984). In a report to congress, Corn and Gorte (1986) note that there is "little likelihood of coordinated management of federal lands in the Yellowstone ecosystem under the existing structure". While coordination of some issues has improved considerably since 1950, increased efforts to communicate with adjacent administrative units and the public are still needed (Peterson 1986). Thus it appears that an evolution of management style is necessary to fully realize the benefits of ecosystem management principles.

Species management from an ecosystem perspective has proven quite effective in some cases. Coordinated efforts among biologists from throughout the ecosystem have resulted in an increase in baseline information and an improvement in management techniques to preserves species such as the peregrine falcon, bald eagle, Rocky Mountain elk, bison, trumpeter swan, bighorn sheep and grizzly bear. Large mammals are presently being managed at the population level through effective communication in interagency workgroups. Workgroup participants utilize goals established by the workgroup and make recommendations on how their agency can contribute to management of the population.

Many authors have recognized that humans are a very integral part of ecosystems management. The National Park Service reflects this principle by preserving both natural and cultural resources for the "enjoyment of future generations". However, Grumbine (1994) points out that if ecosystem management is to be successful, then the relationship between preservation of ecological integrity and the provision of goods and services for human use must be reconciled. Power (1991) noted that the primary economic activity in the GYE is recreation and that recreation related jobs are four times as numerous as timber and grazing related jobs combined.

PRESENT RESOURCE STATUS

Natural Resource Baseline Information

"It is the policy of the National Park Service to assemble baseline inventory data describing the natural resources under its stewardship, and to monitor those resources forever - to detect or predict changes that may require intervention, and to provide reference points to which comparisons with other, more altered parts of the home of mankind may be made." (NPS 1992)

Many projects have been initiated to develop baseline data about the natural resources of GRTE and JODR. The amount of quantitative data for individual species or physical resources are quite variable ranging from habitat characteristics, home range size and nest site selection of bald eagles (Haliaeetus leucocephalus) to noncomprehensive surveys of rare, threatened and sensitive plant species to virtually no data regarding the status and distribution of rare species such as the bobcat (Felis rufus) and the burrowing owl (Athene cunicularia). Most of the database that has been developed for natural resources meets or exceeds the level one standard of inventory and monitoring as identified in NPS guidelines (NPS 1992). Much of this information is currently compiled in digital format and efforts are ongoing to assemble all data sets into a computer readable form.

Summary Table of Natural Resource Baseline Information

INVENTORY COMPONENTS	DOES NOT MEET	MEETS	EXCEEDS
Historical Data Base	not automated		
Species List		yes	
Biological Surveys of Fauna	Primarily for the more elusive and more common species	Some species	T&E species, diurnal raptors & 3 species of sensitive water birds
Species Distribution	x	x	x
Digital Vegetation Maps		From grizzly bear CEM project	

INVENTORY COMPONENTS	DOES NOT MEET	MEETS	EXCEEDS
Digital Cartographic Maps		Currently in GRASS format	
Digital Soils Map		Currently in GRASS format	
Digital Geology Map		Currently in GRASS format	
Water Resource Inventory		National Wetlands Inventory	
Water Quality Data	Some data exists as typed reports		
Air Quality Stations		Active station in GRTE until 1990. Station currently in YELL	
Air Quality Data		Can be found at Air Quality division WASO	
Precipitation & Meteorological Data		Data recorded at south district fire cache and at Jackson Lake Dam	

Condition of Natural Resources

Geology

The Park's geology is described in detail and mapped in Love and Reed (1968) and on the back of the topographic map of the Park (U.S. Geological Survey 1968).

The landscape is dominated by the relatively flat floor of Jackson Hole, ranging from 6,000 to 7,000 feet in elevation, and the Teton Range towering 3,000 to 7,000 feet above the valley to the west and culminating in the Grand Teton (13,770 feet). Many peaks exceed 11,000 feet. Deep, glacier-carved canyons cleave the mountains, and several canyons have large, morainal lakes at their mouths. Alpine lakes and tarns are numerous.

The present appearance of the Teton Range and Jackson Hole is due to relatively recent geological events. About 8 million years ago, the ancestral Teton Range was fractured along the north-south Teton Fault. The area west of the fault rose to form the present Teton Range and tilted to the west. The area east of the fault dropped below the present Jackson Hole and also tilted to the west. About 30,000 feet of vertical movement has occurred along the Teton Fault. The Buck Mountain fault west of the main peaks of the Teton Range allowed a wedge in the central part of the range to rise higher than areas to the north and south. The highest peaks from Buck Mountain north to Moran Canyon have been carved from this wedge. The faulting and tilting of the blocks resulted in a very steep escarpment along the east face of the Teton Range and a more gentle slope of the west side.

Extensive, repetitive glacial activity, beginning about 250,000 years ago and lasting until about 9,000 years ago, has been responsible for the present rugged form of the Teton Range and the canyons that penetrate it. Glacial debris from the surrounding mountains accumulated in the valley floor. More than a dozen small glaciers and perennial ice fields still occupy deep, protected recesses in the Teton Range.

The core of the Teton Range is metamorphic gneisses and schists and igneous rocks (granite and pegmatite). On the west slope of the Teton Range, north of Webb Canyon and south of Granite Canyon, the metamorphic and igneous core is still largely overlain by limestone, shale, and sandstone of Paleozoic age. Intermittent volcanic activity during much of the last 50 million years caused interlayering of volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Volcanic rock that originated from massive eruptions in Yellowstone National Park to the north covered the very north end of the Teton Range and the northeastern end of Jackson Hole as recently as 1.5 million years ago.

The extent of mineral resources in the Park is poorly known. The two eastern most townships may have coal deposits of some value. Half of the Park may have oil and/or gas deposits. Other mineral possibilities include phosphate, bentonite, asbestos, gold, lead, and silver (Austin et al. 1976).

Soils

The U.S. Soil Conservation Service has classified and mapped 44 soil series in GRTE (Young 1982). A recent project to map and classify soils in JODR is nearing completion.

Climate

The Park has short, cool summers; long, rigorous winters; and

usually pleasant fall weather. The severe winters are due more to persistent, low temperatures and cloudy, unsettled weather with frequent light snow,
rather than to prolonged and extremely cold weather (Fletcher 1927 as cited in Dirks 1974).

Mean annual precipitation at low elevations in the Park (6,244 to 6,800 ft.) increases from south to north, being about 15, 21, 23, and 31 inches at Jackson, Moose, Moran, and the southern boundary of Yellowstone National Park, respectively. Much of the precipitation occurs as snow. Precipitation and the proportion that falls as snow increases progressively with increasing elevation and probably ranges from about 40 inches at 8,000 feet to perhaps 80 inches at highest elevations (Farnes 1973 as cited in Dirks 1974). Precipitation is evenly distributed throughout the year, although July is driest at low elevations.

Diurnal temperature range can be great, particularly during summer (mean range = 44 degrees Fahrenheit (F) during July and August at 6,200 to 6,900 feet elevation). Subfreezing temperatures are common even during summer. Daytime temperatures can be mild (above 40 degrees F) for brief periods during winter, but chinook winds have not been recorded. The growing season is very short. July is the warmest month at low elevations with mean, daily maximum and minimum temperatures of 78 and 38 degrees F respectively. January is coldest with mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures of 24 and 1 degrees F, respectively, at low elevations compared to 16 and 5 degrees F, respectively, at 9,600 feet on Rendezvous Mountain in the Teton Range. Final spring frosts are common in June and autumn frosts first occur in early September. Freezing temperatures may occur throughout summer in the higher mountains.

Mean annual snowfall at low elevation (6,500 to 6,800 feet) is approximately 190 inches and is heaviest during January. Higher elevations in the Teton Range (above 10,000 feet) receive more than 400 inches of snowfall in most winters (Farnes 1974 as cited in Dirks 1974). Snow depth increases to its maximum between March 15 and April 1 (Martner 1977). Maximum snow depths range from 41 to 63 inches at low elevations (6,800 feet) and 82 to 98 inches at intermediate elevations (7,300-8,500 feet) and progressively increase at higher elevations.

Water

Approximately 10% (31,000 acres) of the Park is covered by surface water. Most of which is in six piedmont lakes along the eastern front of the Teton Range, with Jackson Lake being the largest (25,540 acres at full pool). About 100 alpine lakes (varying from 1 to 60 acres) are within the Teton Range, mostly above 9,000 feet elevation. Seven streams originating in the Teton Range drain eastward into Jackson Lake, six others drain into Cottonwood Creek

and the Snake River near Moose, and three drain the southern portion of the Teton Range into Lake and Fish Creeks, which flow into the Snake River south of the Park. Eight major streams drain highlands in the Bridger-Teton National Forest north and east of the Park and flow into Jackson Lake or the Snake River within the Park. Approximately 75 pothole ponds of less than 0.5 to more than 35 acres occur in the glacial drift area south and east of Jackson Lake. Two large lakes (Two Ocean and Emma Matilda) in the northeast portion of the Park were not glaciated during the last advance of ice, and the origin of their basins is not known.

All surface and ground water in the Park drains into the Snake River, which originates in highlands of the Teton Wilderness Area, flows north and west through part of Yellowstone National Park, south through the John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Memorial Parkway and into Jackson Lake in the Park. From Jackson Lake, the Snake River flows east and then south for about 25 miles before crossing the Park's south boundary.

Much of the eastern and central portions of the Park (particularly areas covered by glacial outwash) also have extensive ground water resources (McGreevy and Gordon 1964; Cox 1974). Water tables vary from near the surface on floodplains to 30 to 60 feet below the surface on outwash flats and deeper on most upland areas. Flow is toward the Snake River, and many springs emerge along the Snake River floodplain south of the Buffalo Fork confluence. Numerous springs also emerge from limestone areas in the northwest and southwest portions of the Park. Other springs are along the Park's east boundary, including several thermal springs near Kelly and East Gros Ventre Butte. Another series of thermal springs are on the west side of Jackson Lake and may be associated with the Teton fault.

Approximately 1.98 million acre feet of water (average daily flow = 2,740 cubic feet/second (cfs) flows out of the Park annually via the Snake River. Annual flow of the Gros Ventre River is about 345,000 acre feet (average daily flow = 475 cfs).

Stream flow is measured at three stations within the Park: the Snake River below the Jackson Lake Dam, Pacific Creek, and Buffalo Fork. The Pacific Creek and Buffalo Fork stations are under special use permit (U.S. Geological Survey). The Snake River station is on Bureau of Reclamation withdrawn lands. Occasional stream flow measurements have been made for other streams in the Park, but systematically only for 15 years on the Gros Ventre River. Stream flow data are recorded in U.S. Geological Survey annual reports of water resources data.

The Park purchased digital data compiled by the National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS) in FY93. This data covers all quads south of the 44th parallel. A project was funded in FY94 to begin mapping the quads in the next segment north of the 44th parallel. This is a

project funded to complete NWI data for JODR and YELL. Digital data should be available to the Park in late 1996.

Numerous test wells have been placed to sample water quality around sewer treatment facilities and production wells within the Park. In addition surface water quality has been tested on the Snake River below Flagg Ranch to evaluate impacts of the 1988 wildfires in the area. Project reports have been compiled and are available from the US Geological Survey. These data can also be found in the files at GRTE Resource Management office.

Vegetation

Over 1000 species of vascular plants (Shaw 1992) and over 200 species of fungi (McKnight 1980) occur in Grand Teton National Park or nearby Teton County, Wyoming. This includes 117 alien species of vascular plants; i.e. plants that have migrated directly into the Park or county within the last 75-100 years, or those plants remaining from previous cultivation around abandoned places of habitation (Shaw 1992).

A number of different studies have developed maps of vegetation types found throughout the Park. The vegetation of the original, 96,000 acre Park (largely just the Teton Range) was mapped into 19 types and 329 subtypes in 1935 and 1936 (National Park Service 1935-1936 and 1935-1936a). A rough map of major vegetation types (upland forest and forest park, sagebrush grassland, bunchgrass-shrub, and floodplain forest and willow) in valley portions of the Park is included in Houston (1968). These major types are further broken down into 19 categories and their characteristic plants are listed. Cole (1969) maps major vegetation types in the Park, classifies the vegetation into nine types, lists characteristic plants and associated plants for each type, and includes photographs of some types. Martinka (1965) quantitatively described and mapped eleven plant communities in parts of valley areas in the Park. Loope and Gruell (1973), and Gruell (1980, 1980a) discuss the important role of fire in determining the successional patterns of vegetation found in Jackson Hole. From 1986 to 1988 the vegetation of GRTE and JODR was classified and mapped by vegetative cover types as part of a data gathering process to develop a grizzly bear cumulative effects model. All of this information is currently digitized and has been utilized for a variety of data analyses with the Geographic Information System (GIS).

Fish

The fish fauna is typical of cold waters and is relatively species-poor (16 species). The cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki*), which is the only native trout in the Park, is part of a

morphologically distinct group (possibly a race) of cutthroat trout found only in the Snake River in the Jackson Hole area. Four introduced trout presently inhabit portions of the upper Snake River drainage in the Park - lake trout (Salvelinus namaycush), brown trout (O. trutta), brook trout (S. fontinalis), and rainbow trout (O. gairdneri). A relict population of leatherside chub (Gila copei) exists near the mouth of the Buffalo Fork River - the only known population of this species in the Snake River drainage. A single specimen of the sucker Chasmistes muriei was collected from the Snake River below Jackson Lake in 1927, but is now probably extinct (Baxter and Simon 1970).

Reptiles and Amphibians

The number of reptile and amphibian species (nine) is extremely limited because of the Park's high altitude and its associated cool climate. Common (Thamnophis sirtalis) and wandering (T. elegans) garter snakes; rubber boas (Charina bottae); western toads (Bufo boreas); spotted (Rana pretiosa), leopard (Rana pipiens), and chorus (Pseudacris triseriata) frogs; and tiger salamanders (Ambystoma tigrinum) are observed throughout the valley floor and foothill regions of the Park, mostly below 8,000 feet elevation, and especially along the Snake River, Buffalo Fork, and Gros Ventre River floodplains. One non-native frog species (Rana catesbeiana) can be found in the Kelly warm springs area. Baxter and Stone (1980) do not list any lizards for Teton Co., however a few scattered reports indicate that the northern sagebrush lizard (Sceloporus graciosus) can be found within the Park.

Birds

Over 300 species of birds have been observed in the Park. Some of the more prominent species are the white pelican, great blue heron, trumpeter swan, Canada goose, sandhill crane, golden eagle, bald eagle, sage grouse, common raven, gray jay, Clark's nutcracker, several species of woodpeckers, and a variety of songbirds. An initial attempt to list species as rare or sensitive to human activities was completed in 1992 (Park files).

Mammals

Fifty-four species of mammals inhabit the Park. Of the original fauna, only the gray wolf is known to have been extirpated. Two exotic species occur in the Park: the mountain goat and raccoon. Some of the more prominent mammals are the black bear, coyote, pika, several species of chipmunks, yellowbelly marmot, Uinta ground squirrel, golden-mantled ground squirrel, red squirrel, porcupine, elk, mule deer, moose, pronghorn, and bison. Other

mammals that are less commonly seen are the pine marten, river otter, mink, mountain lion, and beaver.

Threatened and Endangered Species

The most recent publication of 50 CFR does not identify, as listed or proposed, any threatened or endangered plant species found in GRTE or JODR. However, the Shultz's milkvetch (Astragalus shultziorum) is identified as a category 2 candidate species, indicating that conclusive data on biological vulnerability and threat are not currently available to support listing.

As of October 1, 1990 the gray wolf (Canis lupus), American peregrine falcon (Falco pereginus), bald eagle (Haliacetus leucocephalus), and whooping crane (Grus americana), all of which either formerly occurred or presently occur in the Park, are federally listed as endangered, and the grizzly bear (Ursus arctos horribilis), which presently occurs in the north end of the Park, is listed as threatened (50 CFR 17.11 and 17.12).

The Jackson Lake snail (Helisoma (= Carinifex) jacksonense Henderson, 1932) and the Elk Island snail (Fontelicella robusta Walker, 1908), which occur only in Jackson Lake in close proximity to Elk Island, are considered category 2 candidate species (49 F.R. 21664, 21673, 21674). Other category 2 wildlife species include the Prebles's shrew (Sorex preblei), spotted bat (Euderma maculatum), Townsend's big-eared bat (Plecotus townsendii), wolverine (Gulo gulo), lynx (Felis lynx), trumpeter swan (Cygnus buccinator), loggerhead shrike (Lanius ludovicianus), western boreal toad, spotted frog, leatherside chub and fine spotted Snake River cutthroat trout (Clark et al 1989, Davis 1993).

Integrated Pest Management

A multitude of nuisance species occur in the Park. Many exotic plant infestations are a direct result of abandoned human developments (ie livestock feeding areas and corrals, old homesites and roadbeds and abandoned gravel pits). As much of the valley floor has been returned to NPS management little effort has been put forth to properly reclaim these lands. Consequently, exotic plant species have been given the opportunity to outcompete more desirable native species.

Nuisance animal species that require IPM are found primarily in the developed areas of the Park (Both Park and concession facilities). The problems encountered vary from rodent damage to cultivated lawns and flower gardens to carnivores scavenging for human related food sources. Swallows and bats inhabit human structures creating a potential health and safety hazard. Problem solving is handled on a case by case basis.

Cultural Resources Baseline Information

Cultural Resource Documentation Checklist

TITLE	CURRENT AND APPROVED	INCOMPLETE; NEEDS REVISION OR UPDATING	NEEDED
PLANNING DOCUMENTS			
Preauthorization and Authorization			x
Statement of Management (SFM)			
Outline of Planning Requirements (OPR)	1994		
General Management Plan (DCP)			
Development Concept Plan (DCP)	4 completed		3 planned
Interpretive Prospectus (IP)		"team draft"	
SERVICEWIDE INVENTORIES LIST, CATALOGS AND REGISTERS			
Cultural Resources Bibliography (CRBIB)			X
Cultural Sites Inventory (CSI)	1990	X	
List of Classified Structures (LCS)	1987	under revision	
National Catalog of Museum Objects	X	X	
National Register of Historic Places	Several Sites listed	need to add more	
BASIC CULTURAL RESOURCE DOCUMENTS			
Archeological Overview and Assessment	1990		
Archeological Identification Studies	1990		
Archeological Evaluation Studies	1990		
Ethnographic Overview and Assessment	1990		
Ethnographic Oral Histories and Life Histories		1994	
Ethnographic Program			X
Historical Base Map	1990	X	
Historic Resource Study (HRS)	1994	X	
Park Administrative History			X
Scope of Collection Statement	1988		

TITLE	CURRENT AND APPROVED	INCOMPLETE; NEEDS REVISION OR UPDATING	NEEDED
SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDIES AND PLANS			
Archeological and Ethnographic Collections Studies		x	
Archeological Data Recovery Studies	x		
Collection Management Plan	1989		
Collection Storage Plan	1989		
Collection Condition Survey	1989		
Cultural Landscape Report (CLR)	x		
Ethnohistory		x	
Exhibit Plan			x
Historic Furnishing Report			x
Historic Structure Preservation Guide (HSPG)	x	x	
Historic Structure Report	x		
Social Impact Study			N/A
Special History Study			N/A
Traditional Use Study			x

Cultural Resources Bibliography

A WASO computerized program, this program has not been emphasized in the Rocky Mountain Region. This should be emphasized more in the future, but staffing levels prevent the timely inclusion of data into this system.

Cultural Sites Inventory

The Cultural Sites Inventory is a basic resource management tool which is a comprehensive compilation of the archeological data base for a National Park Service unit. The Cultural Sites Inventory (CSI) documentation consists of four major components:

(1) A summary of the archeological investigations conducted in the park drawn from the published and unpublished data. The first portion of this summary identifies the investigators, the types of research, and the periods during which the research was conducted. The second half of this section briefly summarizes the culture history of the park's archeological resources and attempts to place them within a broad regional context. An ethnographic overview and assessment of cultural resources pertaining to historic use of the park is scheduled for future inclusion in this component; (2) The archeological site data produced as a result of inventories and investigations; (3) The archeological base maps

denoting the location of known archeological sites where such information is available and base maps delimiting the areas in a park that have been inventoried for cultural resources;(4) A bibliography of reports, articles and papers pertaining to the prehistory and archeology of the park.

In addition, the Cultural Sites Inventory (CSI) provides recommendations to park management concerning archeological and ethnographic inventories, excavation, and/or research needs which will enhance the interpretation of prehistoric and historic human activities as reflected in the cultural resources of the park. In addition, the summary provides the manager with the basic information needed to update and revise the Cultural Resource Management Plan for the park. The CSI base maps also provide a basic source of information that enables a park manager to initially assess a project's need for archeological inventory and/or mitigation. It, by no means, replaces the recommendations of an archeologist, but it should be used for preparing environmental impact assessments, planning documents, and in assessing needs for compliance and in completing the Assessment of Effect Form (XXX).

The CSI is not meant to be a static document. As new projects are completed, the bibliography, site inventory, and base maps will be updated and periodically forwarded to the appropriate parks and offices. An update of the narrative cultural resource summary will also be produced when new and significant information becomes available. The CSI is a dynamic document for park managers and a companion to the List of Classified Structures normally completed for historic period structures.

The CSI of Grand Teton National Park ends with site 48TE01249, the most recent site number in recent undertakings at Grand Teton was in the range of 01350, which indicates that potentially there is about 100 potential sites to be entered into the database. This number will be less due to site numbers being assigned to non-park undertakings. The assistance of an archaeologist in the updating of this list would be highly advisable.

List of Classified Structures

The List of Classified Structures is an evaluated inventory of all historic structures that have historical and/or architectural/engineering significance. In Grand Teton this consists of mainly historic buildings and structures associated with homesteading and later structures associated with the development of the park and the conservation movement.

Grand Teton is in the process of evaluating all structures that are close to fifty years that have not been formally evaluated for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. This

survey and evaluation project was contracted to Historical Research Associates of Missoula and should be completed by fall 1996. The completion of this survey and evaluation project will finalize the inventory of historic structures in the park and will require substantial updating of the current LCS. The last major revision of the LCS took place in 1987, however the research by this contractor is incomplete or inaccurate. The new update will be extensive and time intensive.

National Catalog of Museum Objects

Grand Teton National Park has 7375 museum catalog records. Working copies of completed catalog records are kept in post binders in the Colter Bay museum storage area in a fire proof/locked file cabinet. The David T. Vernon Indian Arts collections of 1419 objects have been entered into the Automated National Catalog System. The herbarium collection of approximately 5500+ is currently under contract and is being cataloged into ANCS. The process of intering the remaining catalog records into the computerized data base continues from year to year as funding is provided.

National Register of Historic Places

There is currently about twenty-five properties listed on the National Register, with many more properties having been determined eligible for the National Register, but not yet listed. The survey and evaluation project for the Parks historic structures will include completing nominations for the eligible structures, this should be completed by 1996. The next emphasis for National Register listing should be the parks pre-historic sites. Although a few sites are now listed, clearly more work needs to be done in nominating the parks numerous prehistoric sites.

Archeological Overview Identification and Assessment

The cultural resources of Grand Teton National Park have received a considerable amount of attention from professional archaeologists during the last fifteen years, although archeological remains have been noted, collected and studied as early as the 1930's.

The practice of collecting artifacts by amateurs is of long duration in the park. Today this activity is illegal and damaging, if not totally destructive, to archeological sites. In earlier years, however, while illegal, such activities were common pastimes and not as actively discouraged by federal land managers as they are today. Of these early collectors, W. C. "Slim" Lawrence is the most notable. He collected artifacts for years at site 48TE509, (now referred to as the Lawrence Site), near the

drowned Snake River delta at the north end of pre-dam Jackson Lake (Reeve et al. 1979).

Archeological Identification and Evaluation Studies

In 1956, Paul Beaubien conducted a reconnaissance survey in the vicinity of Arizona Creek and along the north beach of Jackson Lake (Beaubien 1956). He also photographed a portion of the artifacts from the Lawrence collection. This is the earliest professional documentation of archeological remains in Grand Teton National Park. The first professional article on the prehistory of the region was written by George Frison (1971a), who made inferences about the archeological record from observing and studying artifacts and related information possessed by amateur collectors.

During the summer of 1971, Charles Love (1972) conducted the first surface survey of the Jackson Hole area which he summarized in a Master's thesis submitted to the University of Wyoming. The following year, Gary Wright, of the State University of New York, Albany, initiated a long-term research project with a brief reconnaissance of the area between Two Ocean Lake and Emma Matilda Lake. The field project continued every summer from 1973 through 1979 (Wright 1972, 1982a).

In 1973, Wright was contracted to perform preconstruction archeological surveys at the Jackson Hole Airport (1973a) and at Colter Bay, Moose and Jackson Lake (1973b). No cultural materials were found during these surveys. Also surveyed that field season were portions within the north end of Jackson Hole, lower elevations in the valley and the Two Ocean Lake quadrangle. Test excavations at two sites were conducted, as were ancillary studies of the elk, pollen and geomorphology of the area (Wright and Starna 1973).

Archeological work in the park continued during 1974 with surveys of the valley floor and migration routes in the high country (Wright 1975b). Test excavations were conducted at several sites located during these surveys (Wright 1975b; Wright and Weakly 1974; Wright and Reeve 1976). An ethnohistoric study of the Native Americans in Jackson Hole was also prepared in 1974 (Wright and Moore 1974).

Wright's archeological program continued in 1975 with seven separate surveys and the testing of sites in several areas. The area between Burned Ridge and Wilson was surveyed and 24 new sites were recorded (Wright 1975c; Wright et al. 1975; Reeve 1976; Wright 1977b; Wright and Marceau 1977a). The Moose Basin and Owl Creek areas in the Northern Highlands of the park were also surveyed during 1975 and 1976 (Bender 1977). Excavations at the Two Ocean Lake Site (48TE357) were continued (Wright and Reeve

1976) and testing was carried out on several of the Blacktail Butte sites (Wright and Marceau 1981). In addition, vegetation and ethnobotanical studies were conducted (Bender 1977).

Excavation of sites at String and Jenny Lakes was conducted in 1976 (Wright 1977b; Wright and Marceau 1981), in addition to a preconstruction survey at Moose, Wyoming (Wright 1976b), and the preparation of a map of the Square G Dude Ranch (Wright 1977e).

During 1977, Wright coordinated the compilation of an archeological inventory for the Greater Yellowstone Cooperative Regional Transportation Study (Wright et al. 1978). He also conducted preconstruction archeological surveys of areas at Menor's Ferry, Leek's Lodge and Jenny Lake (Wright 1977f, 1977g, 1977h, 1979c). Survey in these areas produced no new sites. By September, 1977, a severe drought in the Rocky Mountains resulted in the lowering of the water level of Jackson Lake by 28 feet. Unfortunate in some respects, it proved fortunate for archaeologists who were able to investigate newly exposed and formerly occupied land surfaces. It then became possible for archaeologists to conduct a survey of the north end of Jackson Lake, during which they located additional portions of the extensive Lawrence Site (Reeve et al. 1979).

During 1978, archeological survey of the road from Colter Bay to the north boundary of the park was accomplished. Two sites (48TE700 and 48TE701) were found in the Lizard Creek area (Marceau 1978). Susan Bender continued reconnaissance survey in the higher elevations during this year. Several sites were also tested during her investigations (Wright 1978c; Bender 1981, 1983). In addition, site 48TE498 at the Sawmill Ponds was excavated by Thomas Marceau (Wright 1978c). .cp3

In 1979 a preconstruction survey was completed for the Highlands Water and Sewer System Rehabilitation. No cultural resources were found (Marceau 1979b). Two sites recorded during the 1978 Colter Bay Road Survey--48TE700 and 48TE701--were mitigated by Stuart Reeve during this year (Reeve 1983). Valuable data concerning prehistoric root crop exploitation were recovered.

Much of the archeological research concerning Grand Teton National Park has been heavily oriented toward analysis rather than field investigations since 1979. Excavation reports have appeared both in print (Wright 1983) and in manuscript form for submission to the Midwest Archeological Center (Reeve 1983; Reeve et al. 1979; Wright and Marceau 1981). A basic chronology of prehistoric occupations back to 5190 B.P. was prepared by Wright (1982b) utilizing 14 radiocarbon and 34 obsidian hydration dates for sites in the Jackson Hole area. The basic theoretical model of high country adaptations was published in 1980 (Wright et al. 1980). Considerable research time has also been spent on the question concerning prehistoric environments of the region and their

relationships to human resource procurement (Bender 1981; Reeve 1979; Wright 1979b; Wright and Reeve 1981). Analysis has been conducted examining the mythology of local Native Americans and its relationship to settlement pattern and subsistence data collected archaeologically (Wright and Dirks 1983). A thorough analysis of the data for the northern Teton Range has appeared as a doctoral dissertation by Susan J. Bender (1983). Also, a summary of the 15 years of research conducted under Wright's direction has been published in monograph form (Wright 1984).

In addition to the more theoretical aspects of archeological work in the park, mitigative research associated with park development projects continues. In 1981 F. A. Calabrese (1981) investigated areas at the Jackson Hole Airport, the Colter Bay housing area and the Beaver Creek-Moose Water System construction area for archeological sites. No new sites were discovered in these areas.

In 1982 several preconstruction project areas were surveyed by James Mueller. No new sites were encountered at the Jenny Lake Lodge (Mueller 1982a). Investigation of a proposed parking area at Jenny Lake and proposed trail reconstruction also had negative results (Mueller 1982b).

Several projects begun by Melissa Connor in 1984 could not be completed until 1985 due to weather conditions. Attempts to investigate areas exposed by a drawdown of Jackson Lake were hampered by saturated soils. Investigations at higher elevations along the lakeshore, however, resulted in documentation of eight known site and one previously unrecorded site (48TE1030) (Connor 1985a). By 1985 soils along the shore were drier and survey proceeded. Thirty-seven new sites that had been exposed by the drop in water level were recorded (Connor 1986a). A survey along the Jenny Lake Road during 1984 and 1985 resulted in relocation of three sites and testing of site 48TE620 (Connor 1984a, 1985d). No evidence of prehistoric activity was encountered along Route 10 during investigations over the two years. The survey included areas of Route 10 to be widened between the southern park boundary and Moran Junction (Connor 1984b, 1985e).

Survey in the area of Climber's Ranch in 1985 failed to produce evidence of archeological sites (Connor 1985b, 1985c). Inspection of an area to be disturbed by cabin removal in the Colter Bay Employee Housing area also had negative results (Connor 1985f). Other work in the park in 1985 involved collection of samples for obsidian sourcing from the Jackson Pass and Teton Pass Quarries (Johnson 1985b) and survey of proposed seismograph station locations. One previously recorded site (48TE470) was relocated and documented during this survey (Johnson 1985b).

Survey of the exposed Jackson Lake beaches continued during 1986 and several more new sites were discovered; however, the majority of time in the field was devoted to testing of previously recorded

sites. A report on the results of these investigations is in progress (Connor 1987a).

In 1987 Connor completed a survey for a proposed water line reconstruction project at Jenny Lake Lodge (Connor 1987b). No sites were encountered during this survey. Although no new sites were found, Ann Johnson (1987b) visited some well known sites in the park and collected materials from the Lawrence site during trail crew training in 1987. Stephen Matz also conducted two small preconstruction surveys in 1987, one near the Jackson Hole Airport prior to runway expansion (Matz 1987) and another at a proposed borrow pit location on Hermitage Point where one site was recorded (Matz 1988).

Preconstruction surveys continued in 1988 with Melissa Connor and Ken Cannon conducting eight separate inventories. The survey areas included rehab areas along the Jenny Lake Shore, the Taggert Lake Reservoir Road realignment, the Moose Entrance Station Utility Corridor, the Beaver Creek proposed housing area, the White Grass Ranch, Brown's Point, barrow pit expansion areas at Blacktail Butte and Lost Creek Road, and a proposed parking lot at Lupine Meadows (Connor 1988a-h). No new archeological sites were encountered during any of these surveys. Connor conducted three additional surveys at the Jackson Lake Lodge proposed dormitory location, the Teton Park Road realignment and near the proposed location of a hay barn at the Triangle X Ranch (Connor 1988i, j, 1989). Two previously recorded sites were relocated during this work along the Teton Park Road. Adrienne Anderson also conducted a brief survey with James Maxom of several reseeding test plot locations. No materials were observed (Anderson 1988). Finally, in the fall of 1988 Colleen Winchell conducted a survey of the proposed borrow location along U.S. Highway 26 and Spread Creek. No new sites were found at this location (Winchell 1988).

Ann Johnson returned to the park in 1989 for more compliance survey work. She inventoried rehab locations near the Triangle X Ranch, an research station pit location near Granite Canyon Trail and a powerline corridor where existing lines were slated for removal (Johnson 1989a, b, c). One previously recorded site was relocated and two new sites were recorded during the powerline survey.

Ethnographic Overview and Assessment

Grand Teton National Park lies in the Plains Culture Area (Frison 1978). Archaeologists have defined the Plains Culture Area on the basis of the character of the material remains found at prehistoric sites in the region. Documentation of changes in the material culture in association with materials that can be dated using absolute dating techniques (e.g., obsidian hydration, radiocarbon) has allowed archaeologists to assign a general time frame to

variations in material culture. On this basis a broad sequence of culture history has been defined for the region including Grand Teton National Park that is divided into several periods: Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric. The most recent chronology of Grand Teton was developed by Wright (1982b, 1984) and is based on changes in diagnostic projectile point styles, radiocarbon dating and obsidian hydration dating. Other studies by Wright et al. (1980), Wright and Reeve (1981), Reeve (1976, 1986) and Bender (1983) have sought to understand the process of human adaptation to variations in the physical environment of the high country. The following summary of archeological resources includes a brief outline of the culture chronology developed for the Grand Teton National Park area and consideration of adaptational models proposed for the area based on the archeological remains.

The Paleo-Indian period (ca. 12,000-7,000 B.P.) is characterized by the hunting of large game animals by small hunting parties using lanceolate spear points. The Paleo-Indian period is generally divided into three complexes on the basis of point types associated with the hunting of specific game and dates associated with changes in occurrence of the different point types throughout the plains.

The Llano complex (ca. 12,000-10,000 B.P.) is characterized by the hunting of Mammoth with the finely fluted Clovis spear point. Sites in Colorado and New Mexico contain the most well known documentation of associated Mammoth bones and Clovis points (Jennings 1974). However, Clovis points are often found across the Northwestern plains (Frison 1978) and at least one well documented site lies in an area near the park. The Colby site in the Bighorn Basin contained associated Mammoth remains and Clovis points dating to about 11,200 to 10,500 B.P. (Frison 1976). The majority of Llano complex projectile points found in the area of the park have been observed as surface finds of Clovis points including those discovered in the Upper Green River Valley to the south of the park, the Bighorn Mountains to the east and along drainage of the Yellowstone River (Frison 1978). There is no evidence of Llano occupation in the park itself.

The Folsom Complex (ca. 11,000-9,000 B.P.) is represented by a shift from Mammoth hunting to an emphasis on bison (Bison antiquus) in most areas. This shift in subsistence was accompanied by a shift in projectile point style with the point becoming generally shorter, more leaf like in shape and with a flute extending almost the entire length of the blade. On the Northwestern Plains there is a gap of several hundred years in which no radiocarbon dated sites have been identified as either Clovis or Folsom. Whereas these periods overlap in most areas of the plains, an undated complex of points technologically unidentifiable as Clovis or Folsom yet similar to both exists for the Northwestern Plains

(Frison 1978). Many of these points come from the Bighorn Mountain area in north central Wyoming. .cp4

The closest dated Folsom site is the Hanson site along the Bighorn River northeast of the park. This site was apparently a campsite with evidence of possible habitation features, stone tool manufacture and butchering (Frison 1978). This site has provided extensive data for understanding the activities of Folsom hunters on the Northwestern Plains. Other evidence of Folsom activity in the area is represented by surface finds of Folsom artifacts or undated sites with tool complexes similar to other Folsom sites (Frison 1978).

The Plano Complex (ca. 9,000-7,000 B.P.) in the Northwestern Plains represents another shift in subsistence associated with changes in projectile point typology. A broader range of prey types was pursued with the use of a greater variety of lanceolate style, unfluted points. These include Hell Gap, Alberta, Cody Complex and a variety of points made with a parallel-oblique flaking technique. Sites representing this late Paleo-Indian period are scattered across the plains. Well documented sites in the area of the park include the Mummy Cave Site (Hell Cap Complex) and the Horner site (Cody Complex) to the northeast of the park (Wedel et al. 1968; Jepsen 1953) and the Sheepeater Bridge Site in Yellowstone National Park (Reeve et al. 1981). Other materials which may date to this period have been recovered as surface finds from areas of Yellowstone (Frison 1978; Taylor et al. 1964), and from buried deposits at Yellowstone site 48YE396 (Samuelson 1983).

The earliest occupations of Grand Teton National Park date to the late Paleo-Indian period. Surface materials recovered around Jackson Lake and Emma Matilda Lake indicate that occupations began about 10,000 B.P., however, there is no evidence of Clovis or Folsom cultures. A Cody Knife representative of the Plano complex was recovered near Emma Matilda Lake (Wright 1984) and a lanceolate midsection has been recovered from the Lawrence Site (48TE509) by Reeve et al. (1979). Another early lanceolate point was recovered from 48TE700 at Lizard Creek (Reeve 1983). Several points and other obsidian materials recovered from around Jackson Lake during 1985 have been dated using obsidian hydration techniques. Results of these tests indicate that people were using the valley by about 10,000 B.P. These early occupants obtained their tool materials from the Teton Pass south of the park and appear to have been pursuing large game in small, mobile bands (Connor 1986b). A lanceolate point from 48TE1039 was obsidian hydration dated to about 7000 B.P., two other points of the Cody Complex variety were dated to about 9000 and 6000 B.P., and another stemmed point has been dated to about 7500 B.P. (Svec 1986).

The Archaic period on the Northwestern Plains (ca. 7,000-1,000 B.P.) is generally characterized by a broadened subsistence base including hunting of a variety of large and small animals and gathering of wild plant foods. This period has been divided into Early, Middle and Late Plains Archaic on the basis of changes in projectile point typologies and changes in subsistence patterns through time. In general, however, extensive similarities in subsistence can be seen at sites dating from the Late Paleo-Indian Period through the Late Prehistoric on the Northwestern Plains. These include an emphasis on bison for food, the procurement of bison on the plains through the use of communal hunting techniques such as traps and jumps and a generalized "foraging" subsistence (Frison 1978).

The Early Plains Archaic is represented by sites dating from about 7500 to 4500 B.P. The best example of materials dating to this period come from just outside the eastern entrance of Yellowstone National Park at the Mummy Cave Site (48PA201). There is a sudden change from late Paleo-Indian lanceolate points to side-notched points of the Early Archaic at the site. These side-notched points date to about 7600 B.P. (Wedel et al. 1968). Other side-notched points from different cultural levels at the site produced successively more recent dates culminating in a date of 5250 B.P. from a deposit containing indented base side-notched points (Wedel et al. 1968). Other evidence for Altithermal occupations in the area is from the span of absolute dates from the Sheepeater Bridge Site in Yellowstone (7100-5855 B.P.) (Smith and Wright 1981).

Several sites around Jackson lake contained obsidian materials which date to the Early Plains Archaic period (Connor 1986b). A small side-notched point from the Lawrence Site has been dated to about 5000 B.P. and a large side notched point from the site is considered comparable to other early Bitterroot points (Svec 1986). There are several other obsidian hydration dates between 6200 and 3800 B.P. for about nine sites in the Jackson Lake area (Connor 1986b) and a radiocarbon date of 4440 B.P. from a roasting pit at the Lawrence Site (Wright 1982b). The combination of the new point types, the introduction of roasting features and, the preferential use of Camas/Dry Creek and Obsidian Cliff obsidian sources toward the end of the Early Archaic period in Grand Teton National Park is believed to represent a subsistence change leading into the McKean Complex of the Middle Archaic (Connor 1986b).

There is believed to be an increase in the procurement and use of plant foods during the Middle Plains Archaic (ca. 5500-3500 B.P.). Such a subsistence change is suggested on the basis of increased amounts of material remains such as groundstone implements and roasting pits (Frison 1978). The McKean complex of point types, which is embedded in controversy concerning the meaning of the wide range of variation within the complex, is representative of

the Middle Plains Archaic. Types include the McKean Lanceolate with indented base and convex blade and stemmed forms with sloping (Duncan) or distinct (Hanna) shoulders. Side notched points also occur in Middle Plains Archaic sites. Sites in this period tend to be kill sites, however, a cluster of sites in Northwestern Wyoming appear to be occupation sites. The Dead Indian Creek site to the northeast of the park contains remains of mule deer and mountain sheep and is believed to be a winter camp (Smith 1970). A summer camp with deer, elk and bison remains (the Carabella site) lies in southern Montana along with other sites believed to be Middle Plains Archaic occupation sites (Arthur 1966). It appears that differences in tool complexes inherent to the McKean Complex may be representative of adaptation to variations in resource abundance and patterns across the plains area. Similar arguments have been suggested by Eckles (1985) and Keyser and Davis (1985).

A series of absolute dates from the stratified sites of Chittenden Bridge (48YE516) and Fishing Bridge (48YE304) in Yellowstone National Park indicate extensive occupation from about 2800 B.C. to A.D. 1600. This time interval covers the McKean Complex, the Late Plains Archaic, and the Late Prehistoric Period (Frison 1978). These cultural periods are marked by a variety of different point types, and all of them are well represented at sites in Yellowstone (Reeve et al. 1981; Samuelson 1981; Smith and Wright 1981; Wright 1982a).

The hearth on the Lawrence Site dated to 4440 B.P. is presently the only feature in the park which has been dated to the end of the Early Archaic or the Middle Archaic (Wright 1982b). About 14 sites around Jackson have been dated to the Middle Archaic on the basis of obsidian hydration dates and McKean Complex artifacts (Connor 1986b). Projectile points from these sites include types similar to McKean lanceolate and Duncan and Hanna types. These points were recovered from the Lawrence Site as well as other sites around the lake (Svec 1986). Obsidian hydration dated material from three sites at Blacktail Butte also indicate possible Middle Plains Archaic occupations (Wright et al. 1981; Wright 1982b). A Duncan point was also recovered from site 48TE701 at Lizard Creek (Reeve 1983).

The Late Plains Archaic (ca. 3500-1000 B.P.) is characterized by the disappearance of the McKean Complex of points and the appearance of "true" corner-notched points (Frison 1978). Little else appears to change, however, in terms of subsistence between the Middle and Late Plains Archaic. Evidence from Grand Teton National Park itself indicates that a major emphasis on wild plant procurement developed during this period (Connor 1986b).

Deposits from Mummy Cave contained Pelican Lake corner-notched points (dating to 2800 B.P.) and other corner-notched points

(dating to 2050 B.P.). Somewhat later deposits at cave sites farther east contained corner-notched dart points, atlatls, coiled basketry fragments and other perishable materials dating to about 1600 B.P. (Frison 1978). Other sites in the region with deposits dating to the Late Plains Archaic include the Eagle Creek and Small Emigrant Kill sites (Arthur 1966),the Sphinx site (Lahren 1971) and the Myers- Hindman site (Lahren 1976), all in the southern Montana area. In addition to these remains, corner-notched points believed to date to this period have been recovered from several areas in Yellowstone (Smith and Wright 1981; Taylor et al. 1964; Samuelson 1983). Radiocarbon dated deposits from the Sheepeater Bridge and Chittenden Bridge sites in Yellowstone also coincide with the Late Plains Archaic (Smith and Wright 1981).

The Late Plains Archaic is well represented in Grand Teton National Park by surface finds of points comparable to Pelican Lake and Besant types (Connor 1986b). Several radiocarbon dated roasting pits from the Lawrence can also be placed in this period (Wright 1982b). One of the roasting pits at Two Ocean Lake I (48TE357) was C- 14 dated to 1830 B.P.. This pit and a corner notched point found on the surface are believed to be associated with Late Plains Archaic Occupations in the valley (Wright and Reeve 1976). At least six sites from the Jackson Lake area are placed in this period on the basis of tool types and obsidian hydration dated materials (Connor 1986b). Obsidian hydration dates from several sites in Moose Basin and Blacktail Butte also fall in the range of the Late Plains Archaic (Wright et al. 1981; Wright 1982b).

The Late Prehistoric period (ca. 1500-250 B.P.) is marked by the appearance of small side-notched and corner-notched points used with the bow and arrow. Pottery and steatite vessels also came into use during this time (Frison 1978). Despite these technological advances, subsistence appears to have changed very little. There was an increased emphasis on communal hunting and the buffalo jump becomes the most common method of procurement on the plains. However, emphasis remained on bison hunting as the mainstay of subsistence. The presence of intrusive pottery types, such as Woodland, Athabascan and Pueblo also suggests extensive trade or migration during this period. Trade of such items, however, may have been channeled through routes established much earlier during the Archaic period. Plant processing remains the main observable activity at sites in the park and it is believed processing of plants in the fire pits reached its peak during this period (Connor 1986b).

At Mummy Cave near Yellowstone side-notched points and Intermountain Tradition (Shoshonean) pottery were recovered from deposits dating to 370 B.P. (Frison 1978). A long, serrated, corner- notched point was recovered here from deposits dating to 1200 B.P. Intermountain Tradition pottery has also been recovered

from dated deposits at the Myers-Hindman (Lahren 1976) and Eagle Creek (Arthur 1966) sites north of the park. Steatite vessels and Woodland pottery types have been recovered from other sites in the Upper Yellowstone River Drainage (Frison 1978). Deposits at the Sheepeater Bridge site in Yellowstone have been dated to 382 B.P. (Reeve et al. 1981), and small side-notched points have been recovered from several sites in that park (Taylor et al. 1964, Smith and Wright 1981). The wickiups sites at Yellowstone are also believed to date to this period. Several samples of pottery and steatite vessels have been recovered in Yellowstone; however, they cannot be unequivocally associated with Late Prehistoric occupations and most are believed to be protohistoric or historic in nature (Smith and Wright 1981).

Two features from the Lawrence Site produced radiocarbon dates within the range of the Late Prehistoric. The only pottery and steatite vessels recovered from the park are also reported to have come from this site and a steatite bar was excavated from a feature at the site in 1985 (Connor 1986b). At least two other sites on the Jackson lakeshore are believed to date to the Late Prehistoric on the basis of obsidian hydration dates and tool types. Obsidian hydration and radiocarbon dates from several Moose Basin sites, roasting pits at Two Ocean Lake I and other sites in the park also fall into the Late Prehistoric Range (Wright and Reeve 1976; Wright 1982b).

Historically, the park may have been visited by several different groups including Shoshone, Crow, Blackfeet, Gros Ventres, Flathead, and Nes Perce. Based on archeological evidence, however, use of the park by these groups can only be described as sporadic. The best evidence of historic use comes from the Jenny Lake II Site (48TE576) which is believed to be a posthorse Shoshone hunting camp (Wright 1977b, 1983).

Given the extent of the archeological record for the park several conclusions about prehistoric and protohistoric adaptive behavior can be drawn. Wright proposes that the archeological sites in Grand Teton National Park be divided into two basic categories: "base camps" and "special activity camps" (Wright 1984; Wright et al. 1978, 1980). Base camps are large in area and contain a variety of tool types relating to many different activities. In contrast, the special function camps are small in area and contain limited tool types relating to a few exploitative activities.

Wright (1984) also postulates that three distinct adaptive territories identified in the park were used by different social groups or bands of people. These adaptive territories are geographic units containing archeological site clusters separated by areas completely lacking sites. The territories are located within the northern, western, and southeastern portions of the park. Each includes a component of valley floor and high altitude resource territory. These same groups probably spent winters

outside of Jackson Hole in the semi-arid basins such as the Green River Basin to the south.

Wright (1984) suggests that these prehistoric peoples spent the late spring until the early autumn within the general vicinity of the park and relied heavily on root crops, about a dozen species of which are abundant in Jackson Hole. These include blue camas (Camassia quamash) which were roasted in earthen ovens or on stone platforms. Over 150 edible species of plants have been identified within the modern flora of the park and many of these species are located adjacent to major archeological sites (Reeve 1979; Wright 1984). Hunting and fishing are believed to have played much smaller roles in the subsistence of these people during the spring-autumn seasons of their annual round.

Wright (1984) has suggested that this adaptation lasted approximately 5000 years, however, investigations by Connor (1986b) indicate that such a broad pattern of plant and animal exploitation may not have been fully developed until the Late Archaic or Late Prehistoric. Connor (1986b) also suggests that procurement of plant foods was the critical factor scheduling group movements but not necessarily the critical dietary component. It seems clear, however, that while Bison was the major source of food for many Plains Culture groups, people moving into the Teton area during summer months exploited a broader spectrum of foods including elk, mountain sheep, fish and wild plants.

The history of Euro-American habitation begins in the early 1800's with the coming of fur trappers looking for beavers. These individual, like the Indians, did not take up permanent residence. A few individuals or small groups may have wintered in Jackson Hole, but with a much gentler winter climate available less that a hundred miles away, most elected to leave at the first signs of winter. It was not until the 1870's did the first permanent settlers arrive in the valley, with the largest influx taking place in the 1890's with the arrival of several Mormon pioneer families. The Mormon settlement centered near Blacktail Butte is on of the most prominent and verifiable ethnographic settlements in what is now the park. Former park historian John Daughtery has written a comprehensive history of the valley, with particular emphasis on the Euro-American period.

Ethnographic Oral Histories/Life Histories

During the fall of 1994, a program of research into the Mormon ethnographic community was begun. With the help of a volunteer college student, the delineation of the physical and social community commonly known as Mormon Row was documented. This documentation involved research into the physical design of homesteads no longer in existence and oral interviews with descendants. A clearer picture of early homestead life of the

Mormon community is emerging and will continue to be developed. More oral histories in the subject area of non-Mormon homesteading and persons associated with the development of the park should be undertaken while pertinent individuals are still alive.

Ethnographic Program

As a "natural" park, Grand Teton has paid scant attention to interpretation of the 12,000 years of human habitation in Jackson Hole. Clearly, this needs to be improved.

Historical Base Map

Base maps showing recorded archaeological sites have been prepared by the Mid-West Archeological Center. The latest revision is dated 1990. A preliminary base map for historic sites has been completed, upon completion the park's current survey and evaluation project, a more complete map can be developed.

Historic Resource Study

A comprehensive historic resource study has been contracted for and should be completed by 1996. This contract is for structures that meet the age qualification but have not been formally evaluated for eligibility to the National Register. Other major resource studies recently completed for the park is the Bar-B-C Dude Ranch Historic Structures report.

Park Administrative History

Needs to be done.

Scope of Collection Statement

The Scope of Collection Statement for Grand Teton Natioanl Park was completed in 1988. Currently a revised draft is being produced to correct and update information. Completion of the revised statement is scheduled for 1995 by the Division of Interpretation.

Archeological Data Recovery Studies

Data recovery as a means of mitigating the adverse effects of development projects has been a standard policy in the park. Most recently, excavation, analysis, and publication of the results has been accomplished for the construction of the new Teton Park Road and the remodeling of the Jenny Lake visitor service area. The

reconstruction of the Jackson Lake Dam in the 1980's allowed for extensive archeological research work at the renowned Indian campsites that were exposed by the drawdown of Jackson Lake. The preference is for avoidance wherever possible. Should the need arise, the procedures specified in Section 110 (c)of the National Historic Preservation Act will be followed.

Collection Management Plan

The collection management plan is a document tailored to the specific needs of a park and is designed to assist in improving its museum collection management program. A draft collection management plan was prepared by Donald Cumberland (Museum Specialist) and Barbara Barosa (Museum Technician) in November 1989.

Collection Storage Plan

A collection storage plan is an intergral part of the Collection Management Plan. At this time Grand Teton National Park does not have a collection storage plan. There is a need to consolidate all museum collections in one location.

Collection Condition Survey

A collection condition survey of the David T. Vernon Indian Arts Collection was prepared by Rocky Mountain Regional Conservation Center in April 1989. This is an assessment survey of the conservation needs. This survey provides a set of recommendations for correction of deficiencies and conservation measures for certain objects. Upgrading of displays and storage conditions has been an ongoing result of this survey, and many of its recommendations have been carried out.

Cultural Landscape Report

This year a contract was awarded to Historical Research Associates to study the Mormon Row area as a potential cultural landscape. Preliminary recommendations for the significance and treatment of the area is due August 1995. Other potential cultural landscapes exist in the park and may be identified in the current survey and evaluation project slated for completion in 1996.

Ethnohistory

Jackson Hole has been seasonally occupied by humans for the last 12,000 years, only in the last hundred years has there been year round settlement. The lack of more permanent Indian dwellings has

provided scant record that would allow the pin-pointing of which ancestors of modern tribes were the predominate uses of Jackson Hole. The archaeological record and the studies performed on various sites provide a strong and exhaustive research of the ethnohistory of Jackson Hole.

Exhibit Plan

The park does not have an exhibit plan. Changes in present exhibits at Colter Bay are needed however. The exhibit has been in place for 23 years.

Historic Furnishings Report

Two historic sites in the park have the potential need for a Historic Furnishings Report. The Brinkerhoff Lodge with its superb collection of Thomas Molesworth designed western style furniture should be documented and a preservation plan developed. The historic Menors Ferry complex could benefit from a comprehensive plan to furnish the complex in authentic period furniture. There are no current proposals for either of these potential projects.

Historic Structure Preservation Guides

There are numerous historic structures in the park which suffer from the lack of a routine maintenance program. The lack of preservation guides may be a contributing factor to the lack of maintenance. However, longstanding notion that all traces of man are to be removed and the land returned to a "natural" state has dictated a program of moldering abandonment for many of the significant sites in Grand Teton. As the park completes its survey and evaluation process and commits to the preservation of certain structures, the development of preservation plans will need to be produced.

Historic Structure Reports

The recently completed Historic Structures Report for the Bar-B-C Dude Ranch represents a sizeable funding commitment for the documentation of this famous site. Future HSR's will be neded after the current historic reosurces study is completed. The park will then decide whether to preserve or abandon individual structures.

Social Impact Study

A Social Impact Assessment is not necessary for Grand Teton National Park since there are no plans or programs that would

impact on lifeways or resources of any traditionally related people.

Special History Study

Studies focusing upon significant events and personalities associated with Jackson Hole and the creation of Grand Teton National Park have appeared in many individual published articles and books. Former Park Historian John Daughtery completed an extensive history of Jackson Hole and the park in "A Place Called Jackson Hole", which will soon be published for general distribution. However, the park does lack an administrative history which needs to be done.

Traditional Use Study

The only existing traditional use is cattle grazing by local ranchers. The subject of cattle grazing has been extensively discussed in Daughtery's "A Place Called Jackson Hole". Some Indian sacred areas have been identified and have been reported to be informally used by tribes from the surrounding areas. A formal study of both of these uses of the parks resources would be a useful adjunct to some of the other ethnographic and ethnohistoric reports needed by the park.

Cultural Context/Theme

The recently completed historic resource study "A Place Called Jackson Hole" by former Grand Teton Park Historian John Daugherty provides a comprehensive framework in which to evaluate the park's historic sites. This extensive study has provided a broad range of contexts from native peoples, fur trappers, explorers and scientists, homesteaders, dude ranchers through the conservation movement that helped preserve the valley from exploitation. These historic themes are in keeping with the new NPS thematic framework. A recently initiated survey and evaluation project will allow the park to correctly evaluate its historic structures under an appropriate theme or context.

Condition of Cultural Resources

The status of cultural resources in GRTE and JODR is quite varied and the information base is incomplete. In the past cultural resources management has been assigned as collateral duties to personnel in both the Naturalist division and the division of Science and Resource Management. The recent hiring of a Cultural Resources Specialist should provide the park the ability to more comprehensively manage cultural resources.

The numerous archeological sites of Grand Teton have varying degrees of documentation. In much of the park's history, artifact hunting was a common activity, not actively discouraged by park management. As archeological preservation awareness arose, more emphasis was give to preservation of sites and scientific research. However, even through the 1970's, archeological sites often were not properly located, recorded, or evaluated. A comprehensive inventory and re-evaluation of archeological sites is needed. Monitoring plans for significant sites needs to be developed after inventory.

The list of classified structures (LCS) for GRTE was initiated in 1976 by contract. Thirty structures were inventoried during that initial effort. Later the Park hired a temporary employee to conduct additional surveys. In 1983 the Park historian conducted a systematic survey of the whole Park. Another contract was awarded in 1987 for LCS work, however this contractor provided sub-standard work. The LCS currently documents 405 structures. In 1994 a new survey and evaluation contract was initiated to resolve the eligibility issues surrounding the parks large stock of structures that are fifty years or older. Upon completion of this process, the LCS will need extensive updating. This database needs to be compiled into digital format, the new survey and evaluation process will provide much of the information in digital format.

The park has many historic structures and sites it attempted to remove or ignore under a previous philosophy to remove all traces of man and make a "natural park" out of a valley that has been occupied by man for 12,000 years. Now these remaining homesteads and ranches are beginning to be valued for the rustic appearance and history they convey to the park. In 1994 a program to begin to stabilize some of these structures to retard the rate of deterioration was begun by the park's new Cultural Resources Specilaist. Upon completion of the survey and evaluation project, a comprehensive preservation plan for the park's significant historic buildings can be developed.

The Park museum collection consists of objects that are determined to be relevant to the park story and to this nations past. The specimens in the collection shall receive the care necessary to preserve them in perpetuity. The scope of collections statement identifies a wide variety of themes in the museum collection. Themes currently included are geology/paleontology, flora, fauna, archeology, and history. The museum at Colter Bay includes the David T. Vernon collection of native American artifacts. Indiscriminate collecting will not be permitted within the Park, even for the purposes of adding to the collection.

Cultural resources information is scattered throughout the Park and needs to be coalesced in to one location. A major problem is space for storage to display and maintain the extensive historic artifacts, a location for archiving documents is badly needed as well.

SUMMARY CHART FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES														
Significance		Condition					Impacts				Documentation			
		Good	Fair	Poor	Destroyed	Unknown	Severe	Moderate	Low	Unknown	Good	Fair	Poor	
National														
State & Regional														
Local see (1)	47	3	8	35		248	5	39	2	249	96	15	185	
Not Evaluated	241													
TOTALS	288	3	8	35		248	5	39	2	249	96	15	185	

(1) National, State, and Local Significance is not indicated on our current CSI database
List is through 1990, approximately 15 sites need to be updated on CSI

SUMMARY CHART FOR CULTURAL LANDSCAPES												
SIGNIFICANCE		CONDITION				IMPACTS				DOCUMENTATION		
		Good	Fair	Poor	Unknown	Severe	Moderate	Low	Unknown	Good	Fair	Poor
National	1			1			1			1		
State and Regional												
Local												
Not Evaluated	5				5				5			5
TOTALS	5			1	5		1		5	1		5

The Bar-B-C Dude Ranch cultural landscape was included in the recent Historic Structures Report for the ranch. Mormon Row is currently being evaluated under the current survey and evaluation contract. Other potential landscapes include the Jackson Lake Lodge designed landscape; Beaver Creek designed landscape; 4 Lazy F dude ranch; AMK Ranch designed landscape.

SUMMARY CHART FOR STRUCTURES												
Significance		Condition				Impacts				Documentation		
		Good	Fair	Poor	Unknown	Severe	Moderate	Low	Unknown	Good	Fair	Poor
National												
State & Regional												
Local	154	82	28	44		100	30	24		20	57	77
Not Evaluated	184	33	143	8		100	50	34		30	62	92
TOTALS	338	115	171	52		200	80	58		50	119	169

Totals do not include private inholdings.

Current survey and evaluation contract (complete 1996) is updating documentation and significance aspects of the park owned historic structures.

SUMMARY CHART FOR OBJECTS								
DOCUMENTATION	ARCHEOLOGY	ETHNOLOGY	HISTORY	ARCHIVES	BIOLOGY	PALEONTOLOGY	GEOLOGY	TOTALS
Registration Data Only								
Registration and Catalog Data	266	1435	1700	330	2698		300	6729
Total Items Cataloged								6729
Backlog to be Cataloged **	125700	0	1700	12175	4500		300	144375
Total Collection Summary	125966	1435	1700	12505	7198		300	149104

CONDITION	ARCHEOLOGY	ETHNOLOGY	HISTORY	ARCHIVES	BIOLOGY	PALEONTOLOGY	GEOLOGY	TOTALS
Excellent								
Good								
Fair	125966	1435	1700		7198		300	136599
Poor				12505				12505
Unknown	125966	1435	1700				300	149104

**Includes items not updated into ANCS system

SUMMARY CHART FOR ETHNOGRAPHIC RESOURCES							
NUMBER	DOCUMENTATION LEVEL				NATIONAL REGISTER	AUTHORITY	NON-RECREATIONAL USE
	Good	Fair	Poor	Unknown			
SITES				x			
STRUCTURES				x			
OBJECTS				x			
NATURAL RESOURCES				x			
ETHNOGRAPHIC LANDSCAPES				x			

Other than the Mormon Row Rural Cultural Landscape which is currently under evaluation, there has been little or no study of the ethnographic component of Grand Teton cultural resources.

OVERVIEW OF CURRENT PROGRAM AND NEEDS

Major Resource Issues and Strategies

Grand Teton National Park is an atypical national park where nearly all resource management issues appear to be major in scope. The resources management staff have for many years worked toward identification of problem sources, often times working with individuals and agencies from outside our boundaries. The primary focus has been to solve conflicts by identifying the ultimate source of a problem and then looking at the long term consequences of our actions. However, crisis management too often dictates where we must place our efforts. Currently, all staff members work on interagency groups for management of programs across administrative boundaries.

A lack of a cultural resources management staff position has lead to less of an emphasis on these resources in the past. However the hiring of a cultural resource specialist (in FY 94) with expertise in historical structures has greatly improved the park's ability to respond to cultural resource issues.

The problem statements in this plan focus on seven broad resource management issues. The ability of the Park to accomplish these projects is directly related to staffing and funding levels. Some of the problem statements fall into more than one of the issues listed below. The major resources management issues in GRTE and JODR are:

- Monitoring of sensitive, threatened and endangered species

- Management of large ungulate populations in which GRTE & JODR are only a portion of the range for the respective populations

- Development impacts within and adjacent to the park boundaries.

- Impacts from agricultural activities (past and present)

- Increasing impacts of recreational activities

- Development of a program to manage historic structures

- Continued procurement and long term maintenance of baseline data on natural and cultural resources

A strategy for implementing this plan is needed and the resource management staff plans on initiating this process in FY95. The strategy will attempt to include all divisions within the park and

identify where they can incorporate resource management responsibilities in to their routine functions.

Natural Resources: The Program and Future Needs

The current program concentrates on ecosystem management with involvement on interagency workgroups that deal with ungulates, bears, T&E species, recreation planning, trumpeter swans and exotic plants. In addition to protecting natural resources, assistance to management during planning projects ranks as a relatively high priority. People management is a very important aspect of protecting the natural and cultural resources of GRTE and JODR. Only two permanent biologists are employed on the resource management staff, both people have backgrounds in fish and wildlife management. However, numerous collateral duties keep them from focusing all of their attention on the many sensitive and often times controversial issues involved in wildlife management.

Monitoring programs are already in place for tracking most of the threatened, endangered or sensitive species that regularly occupy habitats within GRTE. Systematic inventories are planned in the project statements to accomplish the completion of a comprehensive baseline data set. This process is slow with current funding levels but progress is being realized annually.

Much work remains in gathering distribution and abundance information for many of the rare and sensitive species as well as for the more common species. Monitoring of selected species of raptors in areas where they are subject to human disturbance has been an ongoing project for 5 years. A banding project to monitor production and dispersal of bald eagles has been in place and receives a high priority. Annual monitoring of harlequin ducks, trumpeter swans, great blue herons and sage grouse have all been performed for more than 8 years.

Neotropical migratory birds have been identified as a group of species in need of collective conservation efforts. The "Partners in Flight" program, which the National Park Service has endorsed at both the Washington and regional office levels, fits right in to the goals of the national inventory and monitoring initiative and guideline. Two employees at GRTE are currently active in the Wyoming Working Group of PIF. These employees are active as chairs for the Inventory and Monitoring committee and the Information and Education committee.

Vegetation management is a very diverse issue that consumes many hours of effort as collateral duties to existing staff members. The office of Science and Resource Management has pursued the addition of a vegetation management specialist for the Park on many occasions since 1990. Issues that require professional input include management of grazing allotments, inventory, monitoring and

control of exotic plant species and rehabilitation of disturbed sites and abandoned homesteads. Currently, rehabilitation efforts are being attempted in the maintenance and ranger divisions but little to no effort is expended to monitor results and determine how successful our projects are. The park is desperately in need of a plant ecologist to supervise these programs. Some problem statements relating to vegetation management are included in this plan but are only a bare minimum. Upon retirement of the Resource Management Specialist in 1989, vegetation management duties have been assigned as collateral duties to other personnel.

Water resource issues in the Park and Parkway are focused on recreational activities and production of forage for grazing commitments. The US Bureau of Reclamation manages the gates in the Jackson Lake Dam with most of the water rights in the reservoir being held by irrigation districts in SE Idaho. Annual drawdown of the lake exceeds 20 feet. Water from Spread Creek, Ditch Creek, Granite Creek, Gros Ventre River and Snake River is diverted each year to produce livestock forage both on Park lands and on private lands. Portions of the first four streams listed are actually dewatered at times. Most of the ditches on Park lands carry more water than is adjudicated for the individual conveyance. Irrigation practices by park employees, concessioners and lessees have been less than efficient. In May of 1994, the aquatic research biologist retired under guidelines of the 1994 "Buyout". Consequently, the staff expertise in water quality studies, water rights conflicts and fish population management has disappeared. These duties are now assigned as collateral to primary duties of other Park personnel. Problem statements relating to water resources management in GRTE and JODR are lacking in this plan. This is due to a lack of interest by the outgoing aquatic biologist.

Research efforts have focused on a wide array of physical and natural resource topics. Endangered raptors have received a substantial amount of research effort in the past decade and information gathered by these projects have generated management changes that increase the monitoring and protection of these species. Large mammals also generate a lot of management oriented research. A very intensive study of elk calf mortality and dispersal has recently been completed. A research project to document seasonal ranges, movement patterns of bison was very instrumental in presenting our knowledge of herd dynamics in a recent court case. As a follow up project, the staff identified calving areas and temporal distribution of calving season for bison in Jackson Hole. A small population of Rocky Mountain Bighorn exists in the Teton Range and is currently the focus of a project to gather baseline data on the biology of the herd. Research projects are undertaken by numerous academic scholars each year in GRTE and JODR. The projects range from distribution of fungi to the impacts of large forest fires on vegetational succession. Other topics include biology of the rare sagebrush cricket, impacts

of Jackson Lake Dam on morphology of the Snake River, mapping of the Teton Fault, influence of climate on long term population trends in small mammals, and reduced productivity by red-tailed hawks due to black fly populations. Research administration requires a substantial amount of time (as much as 0.2 FTE annually. These duties are part of the primary duties of the wildlife and resource management biologists. Research administration has been given higher priority over other collateral duties including vegetation management and water resources issues. With the addition of a new division chief and a permanent clerk the administrative duties should be covered adequately. However, base funding for initiation of need research projects is currently limited. A serious need is to provide staff time to commit to preparing funding requests for generating money from sources outside the base funding.

Carnivores in GRTE have received little focus in the past. Projects have been undertaken to document distribution of badger in the Kelly Hayfields area, abundance of pine marten in the Beaver Creek area and to monitor grizzly bears (with transmitters) that have wandered into GRTE and JODR from studies in YELL and on the Bridger Teton National Forest. Management of black bears and skunks as nuisance animals have required the most efforts by resource management staff. Much of the current program is geared toward bearproofing and educating employees and the visiting public about the proper human behavior in wilderness National Park areas.

The future needs of the resource management program have been discussed often during the last 5 years. The program needs additional staff to give proper attention to neglected programs such as vegetation management and water resources. Endangered species such as the grizzly bear and gray wolf will probably require an increased amount of monitoring and management effort in the future. Many locations within GRTE and JODR offer ideal habitat for expanding populations of both species. Management of ungulates to protect against the spread of brucellosis to domestic livestock is a very controversial issue that should prove to be in the spotlight for many years to come. Increasing visitor use (especially in the winter) and the impacts to resources may not be fully realized yet.

The ultimate focus of the Science and Resource Management division should be on developing an adequate database to utilize for protecting natural resources from degradation by an expanding visitor population. In developing our resource management strategy, our task will be to set the process in motion for producing this "adequate database".

Cultural Resources: The Program and Future Needs

With the hiring in 1994 of a Cultural Resources Managemetn Specialist, the beginnings of a credible cultural resources management program has begun. This new position brings a professional approach to the Section 106 and 110 mandates of the National Historic Preservation Act.

A program of building stabilization for many of the park's formerly neglected buildings was initiated. As a preservation plan is developed for the parks historic buildings, a preservation carpenter is going to be needed. This position certainly can be supplemented with volunteers, whose efforts in the past year have helped significantly with stabilization.

Archeological survey needs are now met with contracted work and with the few ground disturbing activities occuring in the park, this is a cost effective manner in which to obtain these services. Alone, this level of demand would not justify a archeologist position, however there is a great need for other services that an archeologist could provide. A detailed, study documenting known prehistoric and historic-period human activities in the park as they relate to the general region should be developed. The documentation of many previoulsy recorded sites is inadequate or non-existant and a complete review of all the parks previous survey material needs to be undertaken. Archeological contexts for the area should be developed as specified in the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form. All known sites within the park should then be evaluated within these contexts. Evaluation at this level may require test excavations at some sites. A systematic and comprehensive inventory of areas not previously surveyed within the park should be conducted. The National Register of Historic Places significance of the archeological sites in Grand Teton should be addressed.

Curatorial and display needs at Grand Teton need serious attention. Lack of proper storage for artifacts, park records, and park research documents all need a centralized storage facility. The facility should provide and organized and easy access to all of the parks collection in addition to providing safe and secure storage. The previously mentioned need to display and intreprete Jackson Holes famous indian digs would provide an interesting and educational visitor activity. The local historical society has expressed an interest in operating a seasonal museum in one of the old homesteads on Mormon Row. This would provide an excellent location for displaying the parks collection of old farm equipment and would provide a good location to tell the story of homesteading and the purchase of lands to create the park. Providing additional visitor activites such as these would help alleviate the pressures at such impacted visitor sites like Jenny Lake.

GIS/Resource Data Management: The Program and Future Needs

Geographic Information System technology is currently being utilized to assist resource management, planning, and research programs within the Park. Plans to expand the database to include and support fire management, cultural resources, and maintenance division interests are currently in progress. The program is staffed with one full time permanent GIS specialist.

In FY95, the program will expand to include ARC/INFO and ARC/VIEW software while maintaining the current NPS standard (GRASS) for use as needed in service-wide applications. This will necessitate the expansion of operating equipment, conversion of the existing database from GRASS to ARC/INFO, and the enhancement of staff expertise in applying new software and training users.

Even though the need for GIS generated products is expanding, existing base funding provides only for such expenditures as maintenance agreements, software upgrades and supplies. Funds for system growth and expansion, and sufficient training to maximize our use of new tools is needed. In addition, the current one-member staff will not be able to meet user and management demands as the system grows. A second position will be necessary in the near future to assist in providing increased user support and training (ARC/VIEW), as well as in support of additional division-specific interests as the database expands. The need for assistance is further demonstrated as the GIS specialist becomes an increasingly active participant in local, regional, and state GIS data coordination and standardization efforts. It is in the interests of the Park to have staff take part in such activities, which not only facilitate data compatibility and availability, but enhance community relations.

Organization and Staffing

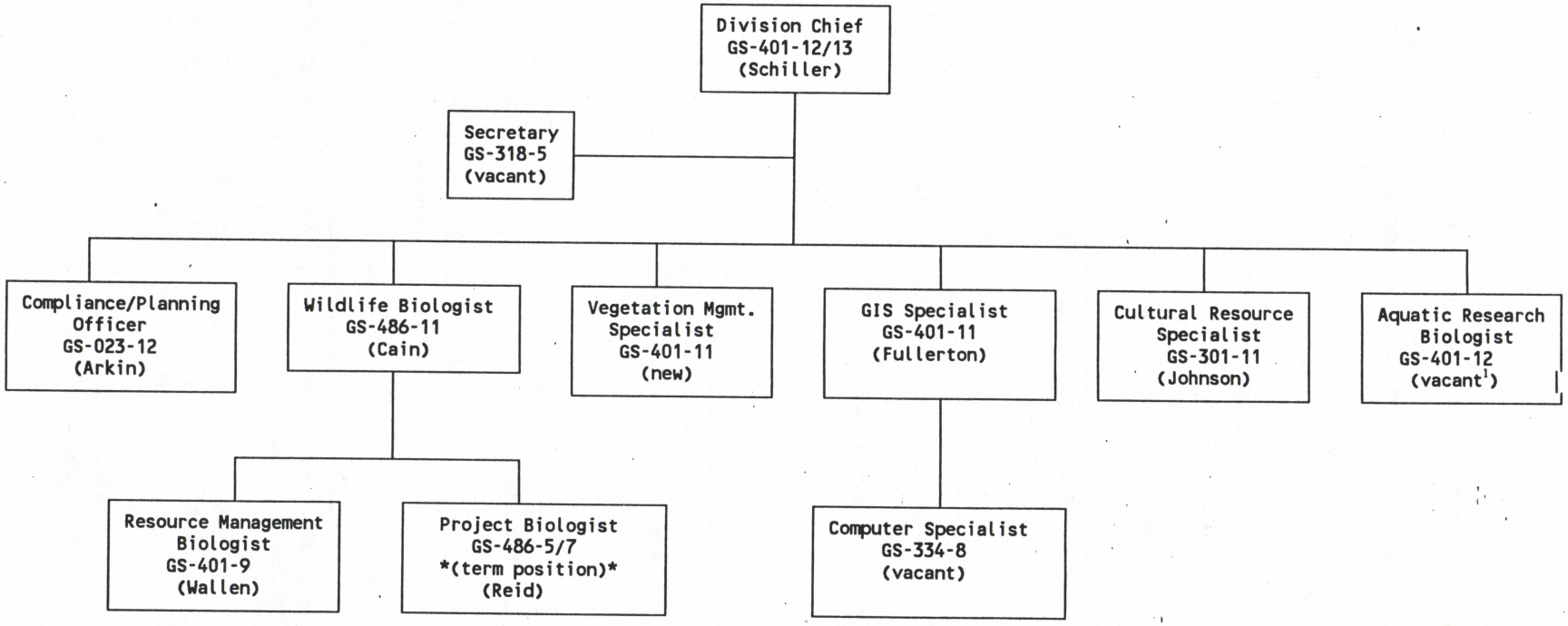
As we enter 1995, the staff includes six permanent employees and two temporary employees soon to be converted to permanent and two seasonals. The total workforce in the Park and Parkway includes about 100 permanent and 170 seasonal employees.

The organization chart on the following page is the currently approved staffing organization for the division of Science, Resource Management, Planning and Compliance. While four of these positions are new or currently vacant, there are no short term commitments by management to fill any of the vacancies. Two additional seasonal positions are included in the base funding.

The future needs are to fill all of the positions on the organization chart. The priorities are in filling of the clerk and vegetation management specialist and converting the project biologist position to permanent full time. In addition to these

positions, 6-8 seasonal positions are needed to fully implement the current resources management plan.

DIVISION OF SCIENCE, RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, PLANNING AND COMPLIANCE
GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK



[1] 94 Buyout

Budget

The majority of the base funding for resources management is set aside as salary for staff personnel. The FY95 budget for the division of Science, Resource Management, Planning and Compliance is 6%

General Summary of FY95 Budget

$453,300	initial authorization
-383,200	FY95 salary
70,100	
+ 9,800	Distribution of pay increase funding
$ 79,900	
- 32,000	Buyout penalty
$ 47,900	Available for non-personal services

Some funding is procured annually through project proposals and matching funds grants from outside agencies and foundations. The funding needs are much greater than the current levels. A needs assessment is planned as part of developing a strategy for implementation of this resources management plan.

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01/13/95 TABLE 1 FY: 95
14:01:27 NPS RESOURCE PERSONNEL PARK: GRTE
(current year only) REGION: RMRO

TYPE OF NPS EMPLOYEE	FTEs OF RESOURCES WORK		
	Natural	Cultural	Total
Research Scientists	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resources Specialists	6.0	1.0	7.0
025 Park Rangers Res Mgmt	0.0	0.0	0.0
025 Park Rangers Res Prot	28.0	0.0	28.0
025 Park Rangers Res Interp	4.0	1.0	5.0
Maintenance Personnel	7.0	0.0	7.0
Total of RES Personnel	45.0	2.0	47.0
TOTAL PARK FTE: 167.0 PERCENT	26.9%	1.2%	28.1%

End of data

TABLE 2
NATURAL AND CULTURAL
CURRENT YEAR FUNDING
($ in thousands - by activity type)

FY: 95
PARK: GRTE
REGION: RMRO

FUNDING SOURCE	TOTAL	RES	MIT	MON	PRO	INT	ADM
RNSR	25.00	15.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	3.00
PNR1	203.30	6.20	24.00	56.30	63.00	0.00	53.80
SFIR	191.60	0.00	92.50	17.10	0.00	0.00	82.00
POF1	33.50	0.00	15.00	0.00	8.00	5.50	5.00
PNR2	10.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
RNRM	7.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NVOL	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NFED	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	471.60	26.40	138.50	81.40	71.00	5.50	148.80

End of data.

PROGRAMMING SHEET 1
CULTURAL
CURRENT YEAR FUNDED ACTIVITIES
($ in thousands)

FY: 93
PARK: GRTE
REGION: RMRO

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM-WIDE ISSUE	FUNDING SOURCE	ACT TYP	CURRENT YEAR 1993 $$	CURRENT YEAR 1993 FTE	OUTYEAR 1 1994 $$	OUTYEAR 1 1994 FTE	OUTYEAR 2 1995 $$	OUTYEAR 2 1995 FTE	OUTYEAR 3 1996 $$	OUTYEAR 3 1996 FTE	TOTAL $$	TOTAL FTE
No relevant data																

End of data

PROGRAMMING SHEET 1
NATURAL
CURRENT YEAR FUNDED ACTIVITIES
($ in thousands)

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM-WIDE ISSUE	FUNDING SOURCE	ACT TYP	CURRENT YEAR 1993 $$	CURRENT YEAR 1993 FTE	OUTYEAR 1 1994 $$	OUTYEAR 1 1994 FTE	OUTYEAR 2 1995 $$	OUTYEAR 2 1995 FTE	OUTYEAR 3 1996 $$	OUTYEAR 3 1996 FTE	TOTAL $$	TOTAL FTE
062.300	GIS HARDWARE MANAGEMENT			N24	RG-NS-RES	ADM	1.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.00	0.0
					PKBASE-NR	ADM	0.0	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	3.00	0.0
					Subtotal		1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	4.00	0.0
062.400	GIS SOFTWARE MANAGEMENT			N24	RG-NS-RES	ADM	1.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.00	0.0
062.410	GIS SOFTWARE MANAGEMENT INFORMIX			N24	RG-NS-RES	ADM	1.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.00	0.0
					Project Total		3.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	6.00	0.0
350.100	EXOTIC PLANT MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION			N05 N20	PKBASE-NR	ADM	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	8.00	0.0
350.200	EXOTIC PLANT MANAGEMENT RESEARCH			N05	PKBASE-NR	RES	1.20	0.1	1.20	0.1	1.20	0.1	1.20	0.1	4.80	0.4
					Project Total		3.20	0.1	3.20	0.1	3.20	0.1	3.20	0.1	12.80	0.4
351.100	NOXIOUS WEED MANAGEMENT MUSK THISTLE CONTROL			N05	PKBASE-NR	ADM	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	8.00	0.0
					PKBASE-NR	MIT	7.50	0.5	7.50	0.5	7.50	0.5	7.50	0.5	30.00	2.0
					Subtotal		9.50	0.5	9.50	0.5	9.50	0.5	9.50	0.5	38.00	2.0
351.200	NOXIOUS WEED MANAGEMENT SPOTTED KNAPWEED CONTROL			N05	PKBASE-NR	ADM	0.50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.50	0.0
					PKBASE-NR	MIT	3.50	0.2	3.50	0.2	3.50	0.2	3.50	0.2	14.00	0.8
					Subtotal		4.00	0.2	3.50	0.2	3.50	0.2	3.50	0.2	14.50	0.8
					Project Total		13.50	0.7	13.00	0.7	13.00	0.7	13.00	0.7	52.50	2.8
390.100	FIRE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION			N07 N24	FIRE-$	ADM	82.00	2.0	82.00	2.0	82.00	2.0	8.00	2.0	254.00	8.0
					PKBASE-OT	ADM	5.00	0.0	5.00	0.0	5.00	0.0	5.00	0.0	20.00	0.0
					FIRE-$	MON	17.10	0.7	17.10	0.7	17.10	0.7	17.10	0.7	68.40	2.8
					PKBASE-OT	MIT	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	2.00	0.0
					Subtotal		104.60	2.7	104.60	2.7	104.60	2.7	30.60	2.7	344.40	10.8

continued...

PROGRAMMING SHEET 1
NATURAL
CURRENT YEAR FUNDED ACTIVITIES
($ in thousands)

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM-WIDE ISSUE	FUNDING SOURCE	ACT TYP	CURRENT YEAR 1993 $$	CURRENT YEAR 1993 FTE	OUTYEAR 1 1994 $$	OUTYEAR 1 1994 FTE	OUTYEAR 2 1995 $$	OUTYEAR 2 1995 FTE	OUTYEAR 3 1996 $$	OUTYEAR 3 1996 FTE	TOTAL $$	TOTAL FTE
390.200	FIRE MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENT FIRE MGT PLAN			N07 N24	FIRE-$	MIT	50.60	1.4	50.60	1.4	50.60	1.4	50.60	1.4	202.40	5.6
					Project Total		155.20	4.1	155.20	4.1	155.20	4.1	81.20	4.1	546.80	16.4
394.100	VEGETATION MANAGEMENT MGT IGNITE PRESCRIBE FIRE			N07	FIRE-$	MIT	2.20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.20	0.0
411.100	PRONGHORN MANAGEMENT			N24	PKBASE-NR	MON	0.50	0.1	0.50	0.1	0.50	0.1	0.50	0.1	2.00	0.4
					PKBASE-NR	ADM	0.50	0.1	0.50	0.1	0.50	0.1	0.50	0.1	2.00	0.4
					Subtotal		1.00	0.2	1.00	0.2	1.00	0.2	1.00	0.2	4.00	0.8
411.310	BIGHORN SHEEP MANAGEMENT			N18 N20	PKBASE-NR	ADM	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	4.00	0.0
					NRPP	RES	0.0	0.0	20.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.00	0.0
					Subtotal		1.00	0.0	21.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	24.00	0.0
411.330	BIGHORN SHEEP MANAGEMENT RECREATIONIST CONFLICTS			N18 N20	PKBASE-NR	MIT	3.00	0.1	3.00	0.1	3.00	0.1	3.00	0.1	12.00	0.4
					PKBASE-NR	ADM	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	4.00	0.0
					Subtotal		4.00	0.1	4.00	0.1	4.00	0.1	4.00	0.1	16.00	0.4
411.400	MOUNTAIN GOAT MANAGEMENT			N04	PKBASE-NR	ADM	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	4.00	0.0
					PKBASE-NR	MON	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	2.00	0.0
					PKBASE-OT	INT	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	2.00	0.0
					Subtotal		2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	8.00	0.0
411.500	MOOSE			N16 N24	PKBASE-NR	ADM	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	2.00	0.0
					PKBASE-NR	MON	0.30	0.0	0.30	0.0	0.30	0.0	0.30	0.0	1.20	0.0
					PKBASE-OT	MIT	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	8.00	0.0
					TEMP$-NR	ADM	0.0	0.0	2.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.00	0.0
					Subtotal		2.80	0.0	4.80	0.0	2.80	0.0	2.80	0.0	13.20	0.0
411.610	ELK MANAGEMENT			N24 N01	PKBASE-NR	MON	5.00	0.2	5.00	0.2	5.00	0.2	5.00	0.2	20.00	0.8
					TEMP$-NR	RES	5.00	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.00	0.2
					PKBASE-NR	MIT	1.00	0.1	1.00	0.1	1.00	0.1	1.00	0.1	4.00	0.4
					PKBASE-NR	ADM	8.00	0.2	8.00	0.2	8.00	0.2	8.00	0.2	32.00	0.8
					Subtotal		19.00	0.7	14.00	0.5	14.00	0.5	14.00	0.5	61.00	2.2

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PROGRAMMING SHEET 1
NATURAL
CURRENT YEAR FUNDED ACTIVITIES
($ in thousands)

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM-WIDE ISSUE	FUNDING SOURCE	ACT TYP	CURRENT YEAR 1993 $$	CURRENT YEAR 1993 FTE	OUTYEAR 1 1994 $$	OUTYEAR 1 1994 FTE	OUTYEAR 2 1995 $$	OUTYEAR 2 1995 FTE	OUTYEAR 3 1996 $$	OUTYEAR 3 1996 FTE	TOTAL $$	TOTAL FTE
411.620	ELK MANAGEMENT MONITORING			N24 N01	PKBASE-NR	MON	5.00	0.2	5.00	0.2	5.00	0.2	5.00	0.2	20.00	0.8
					RG-NS-RES	MON	7.00	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.00	0.1
					Subtotal		12.00	0.3	5.00	0.2	5.00	0.2	5.00	0.2	27.00	0.9
411.630	ELK MANAGEMENT ELK REDUCTION			N24 N01	PKBASE-NR	MON	5.00	0.2	5.00	0.2	5.00	0.2	5.00	0.2	20.00	0.8
					PKBASE-NR	PRO	30.00	1.0	30.00	1.0	30.00	1.0	30.00	1.0	120.00	4.0
					PKBASE-NR	ADM	10.00	0.2	10.00	0.2	10.00	0.2	10.00	0.2	40.00	0.8
					Subtotal		45.00	1.4	45.00	1.4	45.00	1.4	45.00	1.4	180.00	5.6
411.700	DEER MANAGEMENT			N20 N16	PKBASE-OT	PRO	5.00	0.2	5.00	0.2	5.00	0.2	5.00	0.2	20.00	0.8
					Project Total		91.80	2.9	101.80	2.6	79.80	2.6	79.80	2.6	353.20	10.7
412.200	BEAR MANAGEMENT BEAR MGT PLAN IMPLEMENT			N02 N18	PKBASE-NR	ADM	1.50	0.0	2.50	0.2	1.50	0.0	1.50	0.0	7.00	0.2
					PKBASE-OT	INT	2.00	0.2	2.00	0.2	2.00	0.2	1.30	0.1	7.30	0.7
					PKBASE-NR	MON	3.50	0.3	3.50	0.3	3.50	0.3	3.50	0.3	14.00	1.2
					Subtotal		7.00	0.5	8.00	0.7	7.00	0.5	6.30	0.4	28.30	2.1
412.210	BEAR MANAGEMENT BEAR ATTRACTANT STORAGE			N02 N20	PKBASE-NR	MON	2.50	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.50	0.1	5.00	0.2
					RG-RM-NAT	MIT	7.00	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.00	0.1
					PKBASE-NR	ADM	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	8.00	0.0
					Subtotal		11.50	0.2	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	4.50	0.1	20.00	0.3
412.410	WOLVERINE MANAGEMENT			N20	PKBASE-NR	MON	0.30	0.0	0.30	0.0	0.30	0.0	0.30	0.0	1.20	0.0
412.610	LYNX/BOBCAT MANAGEMENT			N20	PKBASE-NR	MON	0.30	0.0	0.30	0.0	0.30	0.0	0.30	0.0	1.20	0.0
412.620	MOUNTAIN LION MANAGEMENT			N20	PKBASE-NR	MON	0.30	0.0	0.30	0.0	0.30	0.0	0.30	0.0	1.20	0.0
					Project Total		19.40	0.7	10.90	0.7	9.90	0.5	11.70	0.5	51.90	2.4
421.200	BUTEO INVENTORY AND MONITORING			N20	PKBASE-NR	MON	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	8.00	0.0
					RG-NS-RES	RES	15.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.00	0.0
					Subtotal		17.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	23.00	0.0

continued...

PROGRAMMING SHEET 1
NATURAL
CURRENT YEAR FUNDED ACTIVITIES
($ in thousands)

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM-WIDE ISSUE	FUNDING SOURCE	ACT TYP	CURRENT YEAR 1993 $$	CURRENT YEAR 1993 FTE	OUTYEAR 1 1994 $$	OUTYEAR 1 1994 FTE	OUTYEAR 2 1995 $$	OUTYEAR 2 1995 FTE	OUTYEAR 3 1996 $$	OUTYEAR 3 1996 FTE	TOTAL $$	TOTAL FTE
421.400	OSPREY MANAGEMENT			N20 N18	PKBASE-NR	MON	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	4.00	0.0
					PKBASE-OT	MIT	1.50	0.0	0.30	0.0	0.30	0.0	0.30	0.0	2.40	0.0
					PKBASE-OT	PRO	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	2.00	0.0
					PKBASE-OT	INT	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	2.00	0.0
					Subtotal		3.50	0.0	2.30	0.0	2.30	0.0	2.30	0.0	10.40	0.0
421.600	CLIFF-NESTING RAPTOR MANAGEMENT			N20	PKBASE-NR	MON	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	8.00	0.0
421.700	NOCTURNAL RAPTORS RESEARCH AND MONITORING			N20	PKBASE-NR	RES	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	8.00	0.0
					VOL-INDEP	RES	0.20	0.0	0.20	0.0	0.20	0.0	0.20	0.0	0.80	0.0
					Subtotal		2.20	0.0	2.20	0.0	2.20	0.0	2.20	0.0	8.80	0.0
					Project Total		24.70	0.0	8.50	0.0	8.50	0.0	8.50	0.0	50.20	0.0
422.100	TRUMPETER SWAN MANAGEMENT ADMIN AND INTERPRETATION			N02 N18	PKBASE-NR	ADM	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	4.00	0.0
422.110	TRUMPETER SWAN MANAGEMENT MONITORING			N02 N24	PKBASE-NR	MON	2.10	0.1	2.10	0.1	2.10	0.1	2.10	0.1	8.40	0.4
422.120	TRUMPETER SWAN MANAGEMENT HABITAT ENHANCEMENT			N02 N24	PKBASE-OT	PRO	1.50	0.0	1.50	0.0	1.50	0.0	1.50	0.0	6.00	0.0
422.130	TRUMPETER SWAN MANAGEMENT RESEARCH			N02 N18	PKBASE-NR	RES	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	2.00	0.0
422.200	HARLEQUIN DUCK MANAGEMENT			N02 N18	PKBASE-NR	ADM	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.50	0.0
					PKBASE-NR	MON	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	4.00	0.0
					Subtotal		1.50	0.0	1.50	0.0	1.50	0.0	1.00	0.0	5.50	0.0
					Project Total		6.60	0.1	6.60	0.1	6.60	0.1	6.10	0.1	25.90	0.4

continued...

PROGRAMMING SHEET 1
NATURAL
CURRENT YEAR FUNDED ACTIVITIES
($ in thousands)

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM-WIDE ISSUE	FUNDING SOURCE	ACT TYP	CURRENT YEAR 1993 $$	CURRENT YEAR 1993 FTE	OUTYEAR 1 1994 $$	OUTYEAR 1 1994 FTE	OUTYEAR 2 1995 $$	OUTYEAR 2 1995 FTE	OUTYEAR 3 1996 $$	OUTYEAR 3 1996 FTE	TOTAL $$	TOTAL FTE
424.000	BREEDING BIRD SURVEY			N20 N17	PKBASE-NR	MON	0.20	0.0	0.20	0.0	0.20	0.0	0.20	0.0	0.80	0.0
425.000	NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION PROGRAM			N20 N24	PKBASE-NR	ADM	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	4.00	0.0
					PKBASE-OT	INT	2.00	0.2	2.00	0.2	2.00	0.2	2.00	0.2	8.00	0.8
					PKBASE-NR	MON	3.00	0.0	3.00	0.0	3.00	0.0	3.00	0.0	12.00	0.0
					Subtotal		6.00	0.2	6.00	0.2	6.00	0.2	6.00	0.2	24.00	0.8
426.100	GREAT BLUE HERON MANAGEMENT			N20	PKBASE-NR	MON	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	4.00	0.0
					PKBASE-OT	MIT	1.50	0.0	0.30	0.0	0.30	0.0	0.30	0.0	2.40	0.0
					PKBASE-OT	INT	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	2.00	0.0
					PKBASE-OT	PRO	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	2.00	0.0
					Subtotal		3.50	0.0	2.30	0.0	2.30	0.0	2.30	0.0	10.40	0.0
460.100	GRAY WOLF MANAGEMENT			N02 N20	PKBASE-NR	ADM	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	4.00	0.0
					PKBASE-NR	MON	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	2.00	0.0
					Subtotal		1.50	0.0	1.50	0.0	1.50	0.0	1.50	0.0	6.00	0.0
460.210	GRIZZLY BEAR MANAGEMENT			N02 N20	PKBASE-NR	MON	3.00	0.1	3.00	0.1	3.00	0.1	3.00	0.1	12.00	0.4
					PKBASE-NR	RES	2.00	0.5	2.00	0.5	2.00	0.5	2.00	0.5	8.00	2.0
					PKBASE-NR	PRO	20.00	1.0	20.00	1.0	20.00	1.0	20.00	1.0	80.00	4.0
					PKBASE-NR	ADM	10.00	0.3	10.00	0.3	10.00	0.3	10.00	0.3	40.00	1.2
					Subtotal		35.00	1.9	35.00	1.9	35.00	1.9	35.00	1.9	140.00	7.6
460.220	GRIZZLY BEAR MANAGEMENT MONITORING			N02 N20	PKBASE-NR	MIT	2.00	0.1	2.00	0.1	2.00	1.0	2.00	0.1	8.00	1.3
460.230	GRIZZLY BEAR MANAGEMENT CUMM. EFFECTS MODEL			N02 N20	TEMP$-NR	ADM	5.00	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.00	0.1
					PKBASE-NR	ADM	1.00	0.1	1.00	0.1	1.00	0.1	1.00	0.1	4.00	0.4
					Subtotal		6.00	0.2	1.00	0.1	1.00	0.1	1.00	0.1	9.00	0.5
460.240	GRIZZLY BEAR MANAGEMENT ARMY CUTWORM MOTH SURVEY			N02 N20	PKBASE-NR	MIT	2.00	0.1	2.00	0.1	2.00	0.1	2.00	0.1	8.00	0.4
460.310	BALD EAGLE MANAGEMENT ADMIN AND PROTECTION			N02 N18	PKBASE-NR	ADM	2.00	0.1	2.00	0.1	2.00	0.1	2.00	0.1	8.00	0.4
					PKBASE-NR	PRO	10.00	0.5	10.00	0.5	10.00	0.5	10.00	0.5	40.00	2.0
					Subtotal		12.00	0.6	12.00	0.6	12.00	0.6	12.00	0.6	48.00	2.4

continued...

PROGRAMMING SHEET 1
NATURAL
CURRENT YEAR FUNDED ACTIVITIES
($ in thousands)

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM-WIDE ISSUE	FUNDING SOURCE	ACT TYP	CURRENT YEAR 1993 $$	CURRENT YEAR 1993 FTE	OUTYEAR 1 1994 $$	OUTYEAR 1 1994 FTE	OUTYEAR 2 1995 $$	OUTYEAR 2 1995 FTE	OUTYEAR 3 1996 $$	OUTYEAR 3 1996 FTE	TOTAL $$	TOTAL FTE
460.320	BALD EAGLE MANAGEMENT MONITORING			N02 N18	PKBASE-NR	MON	6.00	0.2	6.00	0.2	6.00	0.2	6.00	0.2	24.00	0.8
460.510	PEREGRINE FALCON MANAGEMENT			N02 N20	PKBASE-NR	ADM	3.00	0.1	3.00	0.1	3.00	0.1	3.00	0.1	12.00	0.4
					PKBASE-NR	PRO	3.00	0.1	3.00	0.1	3.00	0.1	3.00	0.1	12.00	0.4
					Subtotal		6.00	0.2	6.00	0.2	6.00	0.2	6.00	0.2	24.00	0.8
460.520	PEREGRINE FALCON MANAGEMENT MONITORING			N02 N20	FED-OTHER	MON	1.00	0.0	3.00	0.1	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	6.00	0.1
460.700	WHOOPING CRANE MANAGEMENT			N02 N20	PKBASE-NR	ADM	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	2.00	0.0
					PKBASE-NR	MON	0.30	0.0	0.30	0.0	0.30	0.0	0.30	0.0	1.20	0.0
					PKBASE-OT	PRO	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	2.00	0.0
					Subtotal		1.30	0.0	1.30	0.0	1.30	0.0	1.30	0.0	5.20	0.0
					Project Total		72.80	3.3	69.80	3.3	67.80	4.1	67.80	3.2	278.20	13.9
643.300	REHABILITATION & MAINTENANCE OF BACKCOUNTRY CABINS			N18 N22	PKBASE-OT	MIT	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	8.00	0.0
661.000	WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT			N18 N24	PKBASE-OT	MIT	1.50	0.0	1.50	0.0	1.50	0.0	1.50	0.0	6.00	0.0
755.100	INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION			N24	PKBASE-NR	ADM	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	4.00	0.0
755.200	INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT RESEARCH AND MONITORING			N24	PKBASE-NR	MON	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	2.00	0.0
755.300	ANIMAL PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPED AREAS			N24	PKBASE-NR	MIT	5.00	0.1	5.00	0.1	5.00	0.1	5.00	0.1	20.00	0.4
					Project Total		6.50	0.1	6.50	0.1	6.50	0.1	6.50	0.1	26.00	0.4

continued...

PROGRAMMING SHEET 1
NATURAL
CURRENT YEAR FUNDED ACTIVITIES
($ in thousands)

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM-WIDE ISSUE	FUNDING SOURCE	ACT TYP	CURRENT YEAR 1993 $$	CURRENT YEAR 1993 FTE	OUTYEAR 1 1994 $$	OUTYEAR 1 1994 FTE	OUTYEAR 2 1995 $$	OUTYEAR 2 1995 FTE	OUTYEAR 3 1996 $$	OUTYEAR 3 1996 FTE	TOTAL $$	TOTAL FTE
781.000	TREE HAZARD MANAGEMENT			N24 N16	PKBASE-OT	MIT	6.00	0.3	6.00	0.3	6.00	0.3	6.00	0.3	24.00	1.2
					PKBASE-NR	ADM	0.0	0.0	0.80	0.1	0.80	0.1	0.80	0.1	2.40	0.3
					PKBASE-OT	MON	0.0	0.0	3.00	0.2	3.00	0.2	3.00	0.2	9.00	0.6
					Subtotal		6.00	0.3	9.80	0.6	9.80	0.6	9.80	0.6	35.40	2.1
52 projects printed					Grand Total		418.10	12.5	398.30	12.5	373.30	13.1	300.60	12.2	1490.30	50.3

End of data

PROGRAMMING SHEET 2
NATURAL
UNFUNDED ACTIVITIES
($ in thousands)

PK PRI	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITL	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM-WIDE ISSUE	FUNDING SOURCE	ACT TYP	STARTING YEAR $$	STARTING YEAR FTE	OUTYEAR 1 $$	OUTYEAR 1 FTE	OUTYEAR 2 $$	OUTYEAR 2 FTE	OUTYEAR 3 $$	OUTYEAR 3 FTE	TOTAL $$	TOTAL FTE
1	300.000	VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PROGRAM			N03 N05	PKBASE-NR	ADM	34.00	1.0	45.00	1.0	47.00	1.0	48.00	1.0	174.00	4.0
2	460.210	GRIZZLY BEAR MANAGEMENT			N02 N20	PKBASE-NR	MON	4.00	0.1	4.00	0.1	4.00	0.1	4.00	0.1	16.00	0.4
						TEMP$-NR	RES	20.00	0.1	20.00	0.1	20.00	0.1	20.00	0.1	80.00	0.4
						PKBASE-NR	INT	3.00	0.1	3.00	0.1	3.00	0.1	3.00	0.1	12.00	0.4
						PKBASE-NR	ADM	0.0	0.0	3.00	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.00	0.1
						Subtotal		27.00	0.3	30.00	0.4	27.00	0.3	27.00	0.3	111.00	1.3
3	412.210	BEAR MANAGEMENT BEAR ATTRACTANT STORAGE			N02 N20	TEMP$-NR	MIT	20.00	0.1	10.00	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.00	0.2
						PKBASE-NR	PRO	20.00	1.0	20.00	1.0	20.00	1.0	20.00	1.0	80.00	4.0
						TEMP$-NR	ADM	0.0	0.0	2.00	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.00	0.1
						Subtotal		40.00	1.1	32.00	1.2	20.00	1.0	20.00	1.0	112.00	4.3
4	460.310	BALD EAGLE MANAGEMENT ADMIN AND PROTECTION			N02 N18	TEMP$-NR	RES	20.00	0.8	20.00	0.8	20.00	0.8	20.00	0.8	80.00	3.2
						PKBASE-NR	INT	2.00	0.1	2.00	0.1	2.00	0.1	2.00	0.1	8.00	0.4
						Subtotal		22.00	0.9	22.00	0.9	22.00	0.9	22.00	0.9	88.00	3.6
6	460.520	PEREGRINE FALCON MANAGEMENT MONITORING			N02 N20	PKBASE-NR	MON	6.00	0.2	6.00	0.2	6.00	0.2	6.00	2.0	24.00	2.6
						TEMP$-NR	MON	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.00	1.0	0.0	0.0	20.00	1.0
						Subtotal		6.00	0.2	6.00	0.2	26.00	1.2	6.00	2.0	44.00	3.6
7	460.320	BALD EAGLE MANAGEMENT MONITORING			N02 N18	PKBASE-NR	MON	2.00	0.1	2.00	0.1	2.00	0.1	2.00	0.1	8.00	0.4
8	460.220	GRIZZLY BEAR MANAGEMENT MONITORING			N02 N20	TEMP$-NR	MON	0.0	0.0	10.00	0.4	10.00	0.4	10.00	0.4	30.00	1.2
9	460.510	PEREGRINE FALCON MANAGEMENT			N02 N20	PKBASE-NR	INT	3.00	0.1	3.00	0.1	3.00	0.1	3.00	0.1	12.00	0.4
						TEMP$-NR	INT	3.00	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.00	0.1
						TEMP$-NR	RES	0.0	0.0	20.00	1.0	20.00	1.0	0.0	0.0	40.00	2.0
						Subtotal		6.00	0.2	23.00	1.1	23.00	1.1	3.00	0.1	55.00	2.5
						Project Total		14.00	0.5	41.00	1.8	61.00	2.8	21.00	2.6	137.00	7.7
10	060.000	INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS			N24 N20	PKBASE-OT	ADM	30.00	1.0	30.00	1.0	30.00	1.0	30.00	1.0	120.00	4.0

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PROGRAMMING SHEET 2
NATURAL
UNFUNDED ACTIVITIES
($ in thousands)

FY: 93
PARK: GRTE
REGION: RMRO

PK PRI	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITL	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM-WIDE ISSUE	FUNDING SOURCE	ACT TYP	STARTING YEAR $$	STARTING YEAR FTE	OUTYEAR 1 $$	OUTYEAR 1 FTE	OUTYEAR 2 $$	OUTYEAR 2 FTE	OUTYEAR 3 $$	OUTYEAR 3 FTE	TOTAL $$	TOTAL FTE
11	411.620	ELK MANAGEMENT MONITORING			N24 N01	PKBASE-NR	MON	3.00	0.1	3.00	0.1	3.00	0.1	3.00	0.1	12.00	0.4
						TEMP$-NR	RES	4.00	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.00	0.1
						Subtotal		7.00	0.2	3.00	0.1	3.00	0.1	3.00	0.1	16.00	0.5
12	411.610	ELK MANAGEMENT			N24 N01	TEMP$-NR	RES	3.00	0.1	15.00	0.1	15.00	0.1	15.00	0.1	48.00	0.4
						NRPP	RES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00	0.2	100.00	0.1	200.00	0.3
						Subtotal		3.00	0.1	15.00	0.1	115.00	0.3	115.00	0.2	248.00	0.7
13	411.630	ELK MANAGEMENT ELK REDUCTION			N24 N01	PKBASE-NR	MON	20.00	0.5	20.00	0.5	20.00	0.5	20.00	0.5	80.00	2.0
						PKBASE-NR	PRO	42.00	1.3	42.00	1.3	42.00	1.3	42.00	1.3	168.00	5.2
						Subtotal		62.00	1.8	62.00	1.8	62.00	1.8	62.00	1.8	248.00	7.2
14	411.310	BIGHORN SHEEP MANAGEMENT			N18 N20	PKBASE-NR	MON	10.00	0.3	10.00	0.3	10.00	0.3	10.00	0.3	40.00	1.2
						PKBASE-NR	PRO	25.00	0.8	25.00	0.8	25.00	0.8	25.00	0.8	100.00	3.2
						PKBASE-NR	INT	3.00	0.1	3.00	0.1	3.00	0.1	3.00	0.1	12.00	0.4
						NRPP	RES	0.0	0.0	20.00	0.1	40.00	0.1	40.00	0.1	100.00	0.3
						Subtotal		38.00	1.2	58.00	1.3	78.00	1.3	78.00	1.3	252.00	5.1
15	411.320	BIGHORN SHEEP POPULATION MANAGEMENT GENETIC STATUS			N20 N24	NRPP	RES	10.00	0.1	10.00	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.00	0.2
						NRPP	MIT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.00	0.1	5.00	0.1	10.00	0.2
						Subtotal		10.00	0.1	10.00	0.1	5.00	0.1	5.00	0.1	30.00	0.4
						Project Total		120.00	3.4	148.00	3.4	263.00	3.6	263.00	3.5	794.00	13.9
16	421.400	OSPREY MANAGEMENT			N20 N18	NRPP	MON	3.00	0.0	3.00	0.0	3.00	0.0	3.00	0.0	12.00	0.0
						NRPP	RES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.70	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.70	0.0
						Subtotal		3.00	0.0	3.00	0.0	3.70	0.0	3.00	0.0	12.70	0.0
17	422.110	TRUMPETER SWAN MANAGEMENT MONITORING			N02 N24	PKBASE-NR	MON	1.20	0.0	1.20	0.0	1.20	0.0	1.20	0.0	4.80	0.0
18	062.320	GIS HARDWARE MANAGEMENT GPS UNIT			N24	PKBASE-NR	ADM	6.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.00	0.0

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PROGRAMMING SHEET 2
NATURAL
UNFUNDED ACTIVITIES
($ in thousands)

PK PRI	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITL	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM-WIDE ISSUE	FUNDING SOURCE	ACT TYP	STARTING YEAR		OUTYEAR 1		OUTYEAR 2		OUTYEAR 3		TOTAL	
								$$	FTE	$$	FTE	$$	FTE	$$	FTE	$$	FTE
20	426.100	GREAT BLUE HERON MANAGEMENT			N20	RG-NS-RES	RES	15.00	0.5	15.00	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.00	1.0
21	422.200	HARLEQUIN DUCK MANAGEMENT			N02 N18	TEMP$-NR	RES	10.00	0.0	10.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.00	0.0
						SVC-OTHER	RES	0.0	0.0	12.00	0.0	12.00	0.0	12.00	0.0	36.00	0.0
						NON-NPS-O	RES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.00	0.0	10.00	0.0	20.00	0.0
						Subtotal		10.00	0.0	22.00	0.0	22.00	0.0	22.00	0.0	76.00	0.0
22	412.300	BLACK BEAR POPULATION MANAGEMENT RESEARCH			N02 N18	PKBASE-NR	RES	20.00	1.5	20.00	1.5	20.00	1.5	20.00	1.5	80.00	6.0
24	421.700	NOCTURNAL RAPTORS RESEARCH AND MONITORING			N20	PKBASE-NR	MON	2.00	0.1	2.00	0.1	2.00	0.1	2.00	0.1	8.00	0.4
						PKBASE-NR	RES	1.50	0.0	10.00	0.7	10.00	0.7	10.00	0.7	31.50	2.1
						Subtotal		3.50	0.1	12.00	0.8	12.00	0.8	12.00	0.8	39.50	2.5
26	351.100	NOXIOUS WEED MANAGEMENT MUSK THISTLE CONTROL			N05	TEMP$-OTH	MIT	10.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.00	0.0
27	411.330	BIGHORN SHEEP MANAGEMENT RECREATIONIS T CONFLICTS			N18 N20	PKBASE-NR	MON	6.00	0.2	6.00	0.2	6.00	0.2	6.00	0.2	24.00	0.8
						PKBASE-NR	INT	2.50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.50	0.0
						PKBASE-NR	PRO	10.00	0.4	10.00	0.4	10.00	0.4	10.00	0.4	40.00	1.6
						PKBASE-NR	RES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.00	0.3	20.00	0.3	40.00	0.6
						Subtotal		18.50	0.6	16.00	0.6	36.00	0.9	36.00	0.9	106.50	3.0
28	411.400	MOUNTAIN GOAT MANAGEMENT			N04	RG-RM-NAT	MON	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	4.00	0.0
						RG-RM-NAT	MIT	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	4.00	0.0
						Subtotal		2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	8.00	0.0
						Project Total		20.50	0.6	18.00	0.6	38.00	0.9	38.00	0.9	114.50	3.0
29	350.100	EXOTIC PLANT MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATI ON			N05 N20	PKBASE-NR	ADM	2.50	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.50	0.1

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PROGRAMMING SHEET 2
NATURAL
UNFUNDED ACTIVITIES
($ in thousands)

PK PRI	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITL	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM-WIDE ISSUE	FUNDING SOURCE	ACT TYP	STARTING YEAR $$	STARTING YEAR FTE	OUTYEAR 1 $$	OUTYEAR 1 FTE	OUTYEAR 2 $$	OUTYEAR 2 FTE	OUTYEAR 3 $$	OUTYEAR 3 FTE	TOTAL $$	TOTAL FTE
32	460.240	GRIZZLY BEAR MANAGEMENT ARMY CUTWORM MOTH SURVEY			N02 N20	GIS	MON	5.00	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.00	0.1
						TEMP$-NR	MON	6.00	0.1	6.00	0.1	6.00	0.1	0.0	0.0	18.00	0.3
						RG-NS-RES	MON	20.00	1.0	20.00	1.0	20.00	1.0	0.0	0.0	60.00	3.0
						TEMP$-NR	PRO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.00	0.2	10.00	0.2
						Subtotal		31.00	1.2	26.00	1.1	26.00	1.1	10.00	0.2	93.00	3.6
33	460.230	GRIZZLY BEAR MANAGEMENT CUMM. EFFECTS MODEL			N02 N20	PKBASE-NR	MON	3.00	0.1	3.00	0.1	3.00	0.1	3.00	0.1	12.00	0.4
						PKBASE-NR	ADM	5.00	0.1	5.00	0.1	5.00	0.1	5.00	0.1	20.00	0.4
						Subtotal		8.00	0.2	8.00	0.2	8.00	0.2	8.00	0.2	32.00	0.8
						Project Total		39.00	1.4	34.00	1.3	34.00	1.3	18.00	0.4	125.00	4.4
34	755.100	INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION			N24	PKBASE-NR	ADM	3.00	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.00	1.0
35	421.200	BUTEO INVENTORY AND MONITORING			N20	RG-NS-RES	MON	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	8.00	0.0
						RG-NS-RES	RES	10.00	0.0	15.00	0.0	15.00	0.0	15.00	0.0	55.00	0.0
						Subtotal		12.00	0.0	17.00	0.0	17.00	0.0	17.00	0.0	63.00	0.0
36	425.000	NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION PROGRAM			N20 N24	PKBASE-NR	MON	11.00	0.8	11.00	0.8	11.00	0.8	11.00	0.8	44.00	3.2
37	432.100	AMPHIBIAN MANAGEMENT MONITORING AND RESEARCH			N17 N20	NRPP	MON	20.00	0.1	20.00	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.00	0.2
						PKBASE-NR	MON	1.50	0.1	1.50	0.1	10.00	0.5	1.50	0.1	14.50	0.8
						NRPP	RES	15.00	0.1	15.00	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.00	0.2
						Subtotal		36.50	0.3	36.50	0.3	10.00	0.5	1.50	0.1	84.50	1.2
38	424.000	BREEDING BIRD SURVEY			N20 N17	PKBASE-NR	RES	0.0	0.0	0.20	0.0	0.20	0.0	0.20	0.0	0.60	0.0
39	421.100	NORTHERN GOSHAWK MANAGEMENT			N20	NRPP	MON	4.00	0.0	4.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	10.00	0.0
						NRPP	MIT	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	4.00	0.0
						Subtotal		5.00	0.0	5.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	2.00	0.0	14.00	0.0

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PROGRAMMING SHEET 2
CULTURAL
UNFUNDED ACTIVITIES
($ in thousands)

PK PRI	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITL	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM-WIDE ISSUE	FUNDING SOURCE	ACT TYP	STARTING YEAR		OUTYEAR 1		OUTYEAR 2		OUTYEAR 3		TOTAL	
								$$	FTE	$$	FTE	$$	FTE	$$	FTE	$$	FTE
23	002.001	UPDATED LCS			C07	PKBASE-CR	ADM	7.50	0.2	7.50	0.2	7.50	0.2	0.0	0.0	22.50	0.6
43	004.002	LUCAS/FABIN PLACE DISPOSITION		STRC	C10 C12	PKBASE-CR	ADM	7.50	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.50	0.2
45	001.002	CULTURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION BASE HISTORIC		SITE	C07 C19	PKBASE-CR	MON	3.20	0.1	3.20	0.1	3.20	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.60	0.3
46	001.003	CULTURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION BASE ARCHEOLOGICAL		SITE	C02 C19	PKBASE-CR	MON	7.50	0.2	3.70	0.1	3.70	0.1	3.70	0.1	18.60	0.5
						Project Total		10.70	0.3	6.90	0.2	6.90	0.2	3.70	0.1	28.20	0.8
50	003.001	PARKWIDE ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY			C02	PKBASE-CR	MON	11.20	0.3	11.20	0.3	11.20	0.3	11.20	0.3	44.80	1.2
70	003.002	UPDATED CSI			C02	PKBASE-CR	MON	7.50	0.2	7.50	0.2	7.50	0.2	7.50	0.2	30.00	0.8
71	003.003	ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES - DOE'S			C02	PKBASE-CR	ADM	7.50	0.2	7.50	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.00	0.4
						Project Total		26.20	0.7	26.20	0.7	18.70	0.5	18.70	0.5	89.80	2.4
79	004.001	LEEK'S LODGE DISPOSITION		STRC	C10 C12	PKBASE-CR	ADM	7.50	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.50	0.2
	8 projects printed																
						Grand Total		59.40	1.6	40.60	1.1	33.10	0.9	22.40	0.6	155.50	4.2

End of data

PROGRAMMING SHEET 2
NATURAL
UNFUNDED ACTIVITIES
($ in thousands)

PK PRI	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITL	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM-WIDE ISSUE	FUNDING SOURCE	ACT TYP	STARTING YEAR $$	STARTING YEAR FTE	OUTYEAR 1 $$	OUTYEAR 1 FTE	OUTYEAR 2 $$	OUTYEAR 2 FTE	OUTYEAR 3 $$	OUTYEAR 3 FTE	TOTAL $$	TOTAL FTE
40	421.600	CLIFF-NESTING RAPTOR MANAGEMENT			N20	NRPP	MON	10.00	0.0	10.00	0.0	10.00	0.0	10.00	0.0	40.00	0.0
						NRPP	MIT	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	4.00	0.0
						Subtotal		11.00	0.0	11.00	0.0	11.00	0.0	11.00	0.0	44.00	0.0
						Project Total		16.00	0.0	16.00	0.0	13.00	0.0	13.00	0.0	58.00	0.0
41	643.000	RELOCATION OF TRAIL CREW STOCK HOLDING FACILITY			N04	RG-RM-NAT	MIT	3.00	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.00	0.2
						TEMP$-NR	MIT	2.00	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.00	0.1
						Subtotal		5.00	0.3	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	5.00	0.3
42	661.000	WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT			N18 N24	PKBASE-OT	INT	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	0.50	0.0	2.00	0.0
						PKBASE-OT	ADM	3.50	0.0	3.50	0.0	3.50	0.0	3.50	0.0	14.00	0.0
						Subtotal		4.00	0.0	4.00	0.0	4.00	0.0	4.00	0.0	16.00	0.0
44	062.400	GIS SOFTWARE MANAGEMENT			N24	PKBASE-NR	ADM	0.0	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	3.00	0.0
47	230.100	WATER QUALITY IN THE BACKCOUNTRY IMPACTS OF HIGH HUMAN USE			N11 N18	TEMP$-OTH	MON	0.0	0.0	5.00	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.00	0.2
49	394.100	VEGETATION MANAGEMENT MGT IGNITE PRESCRIBE FIRE			N07	FIRE-$	ADM	40.00	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.00	1.0
						FIRE-$	MIT	0.0	0.0	5.00	0.5	5.00	0.5	5.00	0.5	15.00	1.5
						Subtotal		40.00	1.0	5.00	0.5	5.00	0.5	5.00	0.5	55.00	2.5
51	422.100	TRUMPETER SWAN MANAGEMENT ADMIN AND INTERPRETATION			N02 N18	PKBASE-OT	INT	1.50	0.0	1.50	0.0	1.50	0.0	1.50	0.0	6.00	0.0

continued...

PROGRAMMING SHEET 2
NATURAL
UNFUNDED ACTIVITIES
($ in thousands)

PK PRI	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITL	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM-WIDE ISSUE	FUNDING SOURCE	ACT TYP	STARTING YEAR $$	STARTING YEAR FTE	OUTYEAR 1 $$	OUTYEAR 1 FTE	OUTYEAR 2 $$	OUTYEAR 2 FTE	OUTYEAR 3 $$	OUTYEAR 3 FTE	TOTAL $$	TOTAL FTE
52	413.110	BEAVER MANAGEMENT			N20 N24	PKBASE-NR	MON	5.00	0.1	5.00	0.1	5.00	0.1	5.00	0.1	20.00	0.4
						PKBASE-NR	MIT	5.00	0.1	5.00	0.1	5.00	0.1	5.00	0.1	20.00	0.4
						PKBASE-NR	RES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.00	0.0	15.00	0.0	30.00	0.0
						Subtotal		10.00	0.2	10.00	0.2	25.00	0.2	25.00	0.2	70.00	0.8
53	411.500	MOOSE			N16 N24	TEMP$-OTH	MIT	2.50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.50	0.0
						RG-NS-RES	RES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.00	0.0	15.00	0.0	30.00	0.0
						Subtotal		2.50	0.0	0.00	0.0	15.00	0.0	15.00	0.0	32.50	0.0
54	411.100	PRONGHORN MANAGEMENT			N24	PKBASE-NR	MON	1.00	0.1	1.00	0.1	1.00	0.1	1.00	0.1	4.00	0.4
						PKBASE-NR	INT	1.00	0.1	1.00	0.1	1.00	0.1	1.00	0.1	4.00	0.4
						NRPP	RES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.00	0.5	25.00	0.1	50.00	0.6
						Subtotal		2.00	0.2	2.00	0.2	27.00	0.7	27.00	0.3	58.00	1.4
						Project Total		4.50	0.2	2.00	0.2	42.00	0.7	42.00	0.3	90.50	1.4
56	781.000	TREE HAZARD MANAGEMENT			N24 N16	PKBASE-NR	ADM	0.80	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.80	0.1
						PKBASE-OT	MON	3.00	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.00	0.2
						Subtotal		3.80	0.3	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	3.80	0.3
58	624.100	WILDERNESS/BACKCOUNTRY MANAGEMENT			N18 N24	TEMP$-OTH	MIT	50.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.00	0.0
						PKBASE-OT	MIT	4.00	0.3	4.00	0.0	4.00	0.0	4.00	0.0	16.00	0.3
						TEMP$-OTH	INT	150.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	150.00	0.0
						TEMP$-OTH	RES	10.00	0.0	10.00	0.0	10.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.00	0.0
						Subtotal		214.00	0.3	14.00	0.0	14.00	0.0	4.00	0.0	246.00	0.3
59	643.100	MANAGEMENT AND REHABILITATION OF DEVELOPED AREAS			N06 N24	PKBASE-OT	RES	5.00	0.4	5.00	0.4	5.00	0.4	0.0	0.0	15.00	1.2
						PKBASE-OT	ADM	0.0	0.0	10.00	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.00	0.7
						PKBASE-OT	MIT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.00	2.0	50.00	2.0	100.00	4.0
						Subtotal		5.00	0.4	15.00	1.1	55.00	2.4	50.00	2.0	125.00	5.9
60	340.100	VEGETATION MANAGEMENT RARE,THREATENED,SENSITIVE			N03 N20	TEMP$-OTH	MON	2.00	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.00	0.1
						PKBASE-NR	MON	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.00	0.5	11.00	0.5
						Subtotal		2.00	0.1	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	11.00	0.5	13.00	0.6

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PROGRAMMING SHEET 2
NATURAL
UNFUNDED ACTIVITIES
($ in thousands)

PK PRI	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITL	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM-WIDE ISSUE	FUNDING SOURCE	ACT TYP	STARTING YEAR $$	STARTING YEAR FTE	OUTYEAR 1 $$	OUTYEAR 1 FTE	OUTYEAR 2 $$	OUTYEAR 2 FTE	OUTYEAR 3 $$	OUTYEAR 3 FTE	TOTAL $$	TOTAL FTE
61	350.200	EXOTIC PLANT MANAGEMENT RESEARCH			N05	PKBASE-NR	RES	2.00	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.00	0.1
						RG-RM-NAT	RES	0.0	0.0	15.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.00	0.0
						Subtotal		2.00	0.1	15.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	17.00	0.1
63	396.100	FIRE EFFECTS LONG-TERM MONITORING			N07	FIRE-$	MON	15.00	0.8	15.00	0.8	15.00	0.8	15.00	0.8	60.00	3.2
64	397.100	FIRE MANAGEMENT FIRE ECOLOGY RESEARCH			N07	TEMP$-NR	RES	20.00	0.0	20.00	0.0	20.00	0.0	20.00	0.0	80.00	0.0
65	411.700	DEER MANAGEMENT			N20 N16	TEMP$-OTH	RES	0.0	0.0	25.00	0.0	25.00	0.0	25.00	0.0	75.00	0.0
66	412.400	MUSTELID MANAGEMENT			N20	NRPP	MON	5.00	0.1	5.00	0.1	5.00	0.1	5.00	0.1	20.00	0.4
						RG-NS-RES	RES	0.0	0.0	10.00	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.00	0.3
						Subtotal		5.00	0.1	15.00	0.4	5.00	0.1	5.00	0.1	30.00	0.7
67	412.410	WOLVERINE MANAGEMENT			N20	NRPP	MON	2.10	0.0	2.10	0.0	2.10	0.0	2.10	0.0	8.40	0.0
68	412.610	LYNX/BOBCAT MANAGEMENT			N20	NRPP	MON	2.10	0.0	2.10	0.0	2.10	0.0	2.10	0.0	8.40	0.0
69	412.620	MOUNTAIN LION MANAGEMENT			N20	NRPP	MON	2.10	0.0	2.10	0.0	2.10	0.0	2.10	0.0	8.40	0.0
						Project Total		11.30	0.1	21.30	0.4	11.30	0.1	11.30	0.1	55.20	0.7
72	413.100	SMALL MAMMAL MANAGEMENT			N20	RG-NS-RES	MON	5.00	0.1	5.00	0.1	5.00	0.1	5.00	0.1	20.00	0.4
73	422.120	TRUMPETER SWAN MANAGEMENT HABITAT ENHANCEMENT			N02 N24	PKBASE-NR	MIT	5.00	0.0	5.00	0.0	5.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.00	0.0

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PROGRAMMING SHEET 2
NATURAL
UNFUNDED ACTIVITIES
($ in thousands)

PK PRI	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITL	PKG NUM	CULT RES TYPE	SYSTEM-WIDE ISSUE	FUNDING SOURCE	ACT TYP	STARTING YEAR $$	STARTING YEAR FTE	OUTYEAR 1 $$	OUTYEAR 1 FTE	OUTYEAR 2 $$	OUTYEAR 2 FTE	OUTYEAR 3 $$	OUTYEAR 3 FTE	TOTAL $$	TOTAL FTE
74	422.130	TRUMPETER SWAN MANAGEMENT RESEARCH			N02 N18	PKBASE-OT	RES	0.0	0.0	15.00	0.0	15.00	0.0	15.00	0.0	45.00	0.0
						Project Total		5.00	0.0	20.00	0.0	20.00	0.0	15.00	0.0	60.00	0.0
76	624.200	BACKCOUNTRY MANAGEMENT REVEGETATION AND REHAB			N18 N24	PKBASE-NR	ADM	38.00	1.0	38.00	1.0	38.00	1.0	38.00	1.0	152.00	4.0
						PKBASE-OT	MIT	35.00	1.3	35.00	1.3	35.00	1.3	35.00	1.3	140.00	5.2
						PKBASE-OT	MON	15.00	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.00	0.8
						Subtotal		88.00	3.1	73.00	2.3	73.00	2.3	73.00	2.3	307.00	10.0
77	624.300	VISITOR MANAGEMENT DAY USE			N18 N24	PKBASE-OT	RES	15.00	0.0	15.00	0.0	10.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.00	0.0
						PKBASE-OT	MIT	20.00	2.5	20.00	2.5	20.00	2.5	20.00	2.5	80.00	10.0
						PKBASE-OT	INT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.00	0.0
						PKBASE-OT	ADM	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.00	0.8	10.00	0.8
						Subtotal		35.00	2.5	35.00	2.5	35.00	2.5	30.00	3.3	135.00	10.8
						Project Total		123.00	5.6	108.00	4.8	108.00	4.8	103.00	5.6	442.00	20.8
78	643.300	REHABILITATION & MAINTENANCE OF BACKCOUNTRY CABINS			N18 N22	PKBASE-OT	MIT	10.00	2.0	10.00	2.0	10.00	2.0	10.00	2.0	40.00	8.0
80	755.200	INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT RESEARCH AND MONITORING			N24	PKBASE-NR	RES	0.20	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	1.00	0.0	3.20	0.0
		62 projects printed															
						Grand Total		977.50	26.0	853.70	25.8	1014.90	28.0	936.70	26.9	3782.80	106.7

End of data

Sorted by: Project Number

01/08/95
15:58:35

PROJECT LIST

PRIORITY	PROJECT NUMBER	YEAR	PROJECT TITLE	SUB-TITLE
45	GRTE-C-001.002	93	CULTURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION BASE	HISTORIC
46	GRTE-C-001.003	93	CULTURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION BASE	ARCHEOLOGICA
23	GRTE-C-002.001	93	UPDATED LCS	
50	GRTE-C-003.001	93	PARKWIDE ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY	
70	GRTE-C-003.002	93	UPDATED CSI	
71	GRTE-C-003.003	93	ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES - DOE'S	
79	GRTE-C-004.001	93	LEEK'S LODGE DISPOSITION	
43	GRTE-C-004.002	93	LUCAS/FABIN PLACE DISPOSITION	
10	GRTE-N-060.000	93	INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS	
30	GRTE-N-062.300	93	GIS HARDWARE MANAGEMENT	
18	GRTE-N-062.320	93	GIS HARDWARE MANAGEMENT	GPS UNIT
44	GRTE-N-062.400	93	GIS SOFTWARE MANAGEMENT	
31	GRTE-N-062.410	93	GIS SOFTWARE MANAGEMENT	INFORMIX
47	GRTE-N-230.100	94	WATER QUALITY IN THE BACKCOUNTRY	IMPACTS OF H
1	GRTE-N-300.000	93	VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	
19	GRTE-N-330.100	93	VEGETATION MANAGEMENT	MAPPING COMM
60	GRTE-N-340.100	93	VEGETATION MANAGEMENT	RARE,THREATE
29	GRTE-N-350.100	93	EXOTIC PLANT MANAGEMENT	ADMINISTRATI
61	GRTE-N-350.200	93	EXOTIC PLANT MANAGEMENT	RESEARCH
26	GRTE-N-351.100	93	NOXIOUS WEED MANAGEMENT	MUSK THISTLE
25	GRTE-N-351.200	93	NOXIOUS WEED MANAGEMENT	SPOTTED KNAP
62	GRTE-N-390.100	93	FIRE MANAGEMENT	PROGRAM ADMI
48	GRTE-N-390.200	93	FIRE MANAGEMENT	IMPLEMENT FI
49	GRTE-N-394.100	93	VEGETATION MANAGEMENT	MGT IGNITE P
63	GRTE-N-396.100	93	FIRE EFFECTS	LONG-TERM MO
64	GRTE-N-397.100	93	FIRE MANAGEMENT	FIRE ECOLOGY
54	GRTE-N-411.100	93	PRONGHORN MANAGEMENT	
14	GRTE-N-411.310	93	BIGHORN SHEEP MANAGEMENT	
15	GRTE-N-411.320	93	BIGHORN SHEEP POPULATION MANAGEMENT	GENETIC STAT
27	GRTE-N-411.330	93	BIGHORN SHEEP MANAGEMENT	RECREATIONIS
28	GRTE-N-411.400	93	MOUNTAIN GOAT MANAGEMENT	
53	GRTE-N-411.500	93	MOOSE	
12	GRTE-N-411.610	93	ELK MANAGEMENT	
11	GRTE-N-411.620	93	ELK MANAGEMENT	
13	GRTE-N-411.630	93	ELK MANAGEMENT	MONITORING
65	GRTE-N-411.700	93	DEER MANAGEMENT	ELK REDUCTIO
5	GRTE-N-412.200	93	BEAR MANAGEMENT	
3	GRTE-N-412.210	93	BEAR MANAGEMENT	BEAR MGT PLA
22	GRTE-N-412.300	93	BLACK BEAR POPULATION MANAGEMENT	BEAR ATTRACT
66	GRTE-N-412.400	93	MUSTELID MANAGEMENT	RESEARCH
67	GRTE-N-412.410	93	WOLVERINE MANAGEMENT	
68	GRTE-N-412.610	93	LYNX/BOBCAT MANAGEMENT	
69	GRTE-N-412.620	93	MOUNTAIN LION MANAGEMENT	
72	GRTE-N-413.100	93	SMALL MAMMAL MANAGEMENT	
52	GRTE-N-413.110	93	BEAVER MANAGEMENT	
39	GRTE-N-421.100	93	NORTHERN GOSHAWK MANAGEMENT	
35	GRTE-N-421.200	93	BUTEO INVENTORY AND MONITORING	
16	GRTE-N-421.400	93	OSPREY MANAGEMENT	
40	GRTE-N-421.600	93	CLIFF-NESTING RAPTOR MANAGEMENT	

continued...

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15:58:35

PROJECT LIST

PRIORITY	PROJECT NUMBER	YEAR	PROJECT TITLE	SUB-TITLE
24	GRTE-N-421.700	93	NOCTURNAL RAPTORS	RESEARCH AND
51	GRTE-N-422.100	93	TRUMPETER SWAN MANAGEMENT	ADMIN AND IN
17	GRTE-N-422.110	93	TRUMPETER SWAN MANAGEMENT	MONITORING
73	GRTE-N-422.120	93	TRUMPETER SWAN MANAGEMENT	HABITAT ENHA
74	GRTE-N-422.130	93	TRUMPETER SWAN MANAGEMENT	RESEARCH
21	GRTE-N-422.200	93	HARLEQUIN DUCK MANAGEMENT	
38	GRTE-N-424.000	93	BREEDING BIRD SURVEY	
36	GRTE-N-425.000	93	NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION PROGRAM	
20	GRTE-N-426.100	93	GREAT BLUE HERON MANAGEMENT	
37	GRTE-N-432.100	93	AMPHIBIAN MANAGEMENT	MONITORING A
57	GRTE-N-460.100	93	GRAY WOLF MANAGEMENT	
2	GRTE-N-460.210	93	GRIZZLY BEAR MANAGEMENT	
8	GRTE-N-460.220	93	GRIZZLY BEAR MANAGEMENT	MONITORING
33	GRTE-N-460.230	93	GRIZZLY BEAR MANAGEMENT	CUMM. EFFECT
32	GRTE-N-460.240	93	GRIZZLY BEAR MANAGEMENT	ARMY CUTWORM
4	GRTE-N-460.310	93	BALD EAGLE MANAGEMENT	ADMIN AND PR
7	GRTE-N-460.320	93	BALD EAGLE MANAGEMENT	MONITORING
9	GRTE-N-460.510	93	PEREGRINE FALCON MANAGEMENT	
6	GRTE-N-460.520	93	PEREGRINE FALCON MANAGEMENT	MONITORING
75	GRTE-N-460.700	93	WHOOPING CRANE MANAGEMENT	
58	GRTE-N-624.100	93	WILDERNESS/BACKCOUNTRY MANAGEMENT	
76	GRTE-N-624.200	93	BACKCOUNTRY MANAGEMENT	REVEGETATION
77	GRTE-N-624.300	93	VISITOR MANAGEMENT	DAY USE
41	GRTE-N-643.000	93	RELOCATION OF TRAIL CREW STOCK HOLDING FACILITY	
59	GRTE-N-643.100	93	MANAGEMENT AND REHABILITATION OF DEVELOPED AREAS	
78	GRTE-N-643.300	93	REHABILITATION & MAINTENANCE OF BACKCOUNTRY CABINS	
42	GRTE-N-661.000	93	WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT	
34	GRTE-N-755.100	93	INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT	ADMINISTRATI
80	GRTE-N-755.200	93	INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT	RESEARCH AND
55	GRTE-N-755.300	93	ANIMAL PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPED AREAS	
56	GRTE-N-781.000	93	TREE HAZARD MANAGEMENT	

Grand Total

80 projects printed

Sorted by: Priority

01/08/95
15:57:43

PROJECT LIST

PRIORITY	PROJECT NUMBER	YEAR	PROJECT TITLE	SUB-TITLE
1	GRTE-N-300.000	93	VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PROGRAM	
2	GRTE-N-460.210	93	GRIZZLY BEAR MANAGEMENT	
3	GRTE-N-412.210	93	BEAR MANAGEMENT	BEAR ATTRACT
4	GRTE-N-460.310	93	BALD EAGLE MANAGEMENT	ADMIN AND PR
5	GRTE-N-412.200	93	BEAR MANAGEMENT	BEAR MGT PLA
6	GRTE-N-460.520	93	PEREGRINE FALCON MANAGEMENT	MONITORING
7	GRTE-N-460.320	93	BALD EAGLE MANAGEMENT	MONITORING
8	GRTE-N-460.220	93	GRIZZLY BEAR MANAGEMENT	MONITORING
9	GRTE-N-460.510	93	PEREGRINE FALCON MANAGEMENT	
10	GRTE-N-060.000	93	INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS	
11	GRTE-N-411.620	93	ELK MANAGEMENT	MONITORING
12	GRTE-N-411.610	93	ELK MANAGEMENT	
13	GRTE-N-411.630	93	ELK MANAGEMENT	ELK REDUCTIO
14	GRTE-N-411.310	93	BIGHORN SHEEP MANAGEMENT	
15	GRTE-N-411.320	93	BIGHORN SHEEP POPULATION MANAGEMENT	GENETIC STAT
16	GRTE-N-421.400	93	OSPREY MANAGEMENT	
17	GRTE-N-422.110	93	TRUMPETER SWAN MANAGEMENT	MONITORING
18	GRTE-N-062.320	93	GIS HARDWARE MANAGEMENT	GPS UNIT
19	GRTE-N-330.100	93	VEGETATION MANAGEMENT	MAPPING COMM
20	GRTE-N-426.100	93	GREAT BLUE HERON MANAGEMENT	
21	GRTE-N-422.200	93	HARLEQUIN DUCK MANAGEMENT	
22	GRTE-N-412.300	93	BLACK BEAR POPULATION MANAGEMENT	RESEARCH
23	GRTE-C-002.001	93	UPDATED LCS	
24	GRTE-N-421.700	93	NOCTURNAL RAPTORS	RESEARCH AND
25	GRTE-N-351.200	93	NOXIOUS WEED MANAGEMENT	SPOTTED KNAP
26	GRTE-N-351.100	93	NOXIOUS WEED MANAGEMENT	MUSK THISTLE
27	GRTE-N-411.330	93	BIGHORN SHEEP MANAGEMENT	RECREATIONIS
28	GRTE-N-411.400	93	MOUNTAIN GOAT MANAGEMENT	
29	GRTE-N-350.100	93	EXOTIC PLANT MANAGEMENT	ADMINISTRATI
30	GRTE-N-062.300	93	GIS HARDWARE MANAGEMENT	
31	GRTE-N-062.410	93	GIS SOFTWARE MANAGEMENT	INFORMIX
32	GRTE-N-460.240	93	GRIZZLY BEAR MANAGEMENT	ARMY CUTWORM
33	GRTE-N-460.230	93	GRIZZLY BEAR MANAGEMENT	CUMM. EFFECT
34	GRTE-N-755.100	93	INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT	ADMINISTRATI
35	GRTE-N-421.200	93	BUTEO INVENTORY AND MONITORING	
36	GRTE-N-425.000	93	NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION PROGRAM	
37	GRTE-N-432.100	93	AMPHIBIAN MANAGEMENT	MONITORING A
38	GRTE-N-424.000	93	BREEDING BIRD SURVEY	
39	GRTE-N-421.100	93	NORTHERN GOSHAWK MANAGEMENT	
40	GRTE-N-421.600	93	CLIFF-NESTING RAPTOR MANAGEMENT	
41	GRTE-N-643.000	93	RELOCATION OF TRAIL CREW STOCK HOLDING FACILITY	
42	GRTE-N-661.000	93	WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT	
43	GRTE-C-004.002	93	LUCAS/FABIN PLACE DISPOSITION	
44	GRTE-N-062.400	93	GIS SOFTWARE MANAGEMENT	
45	GRTE-C-001.002	93	CULTURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION BASE	HISTORIC
46	GRTE-C-001.003	93	CULTURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION BASE	ARCHEOLOGICA
47	GRTE-N-230.100	94	WATER QUALITY IN THE BACKCOUNTRY	IMPACTS OF H
48	GRTE-N-390.200	93	FIRE MANAGEMENT	IMPLEMENT FI
49	GRTE-N-394.100	93	VEGETATION MANAGEMENT	MGT IGNITE P

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01/08/95
15:57:43

PROJECT LIST

PRIORITY	PROJECT NUMBER	YEAR	PROJECT TITLE	SUB-TITLE
50	GRTE-C-003.001	93	PARKWIDE ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY	
51	GRTE-N-422.100	93	TRUMPETER SWAN MANAGEMENT	ADMIN AND IN
52	GRTE-N-413.110	93	BEAVER MANAGEMENT	
53	GRTE-N-411.500	93	MOOSE	
54	GRTE-N-411.100	93	PRONGHORN MANAGEMENT	
55	GRTE-N-755.300	93	ANIMAL PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPED AREAS	
56	GRTE-N-781.000	93	TREE HAZARD MANAGEMENT	
57	GRTE-N-460.100	93	GRAY WOLF MANAGEMENT	
58	GRTE-N-624.100	93	WILDERNESS/BACKCOUNTRY MANAGEMENT	
59	GRTE-N-643.100	93	MANAGEMENT AND REHABILITATION OF DEVELOPED AREAS	
60	GRTE-N-340.100	93	VEGETATION MANAGEMENT	RARE,THREATE
61	GRTE-N-350.200	93	EXOTIC PLANT MANAGEMENT	RESEARCH
62	GRTE-N-390.100	93	FIRE MANAGEMENT	PROGRAM ADMI
63	GRTE-N-396.100	93	FIRE EFFECTS	LONG-TERM MO
64	GRTE-N-397.100	93	FIRE MANAGEMENT	FIRE ECOLOGY
65	GRTE-N-411.700	93	DEER MANAGEMENT	
66	GRTE-N-412.400	93	MUSTELID MANAGEMENT	
67	GRTE-N-412.410	93	WOLVERINE MANAGEMENT	
68	GRTE-N-412.610	93	LYNX/BOBCAT MANAGEMENT	
69	GRTE-N-412.620	93	MOUNTAIN LION MANAGEMENT	
70	GRTE-C-003.002	93	UPDATED CSI	
71	GRTE-C-003.003	93	ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES - DOE'S	
72	GRTE-N-413.100	93	SMALL MAMMAL MANAGEMENT	
73	GRTE-N-422.120	93	TRUMPETER SWAN MANAGEMENT	HABITAT ENHA
74	GRTE-N-422.130	93	TRUMPETER SWAN MANAGEMENT	RESEARCH
75	GRTE-N-460.700	93	WHOOPING CRANE MANAGEMENT	
76	GRTE-N-624.200	93	BACKCOUNTRY MANAGEMENT	REVEGETATION
77	GRTE-N-624.300	93	VISITOR MANAGEMENT	DAY USE
78	GRTE-N-643.300	93	REHABILITATION & MAINTENANCE OF BACKCOUNTRY CABINS	
79	GRTE-C-004.001	93	LEEK'S LODGE DISPOSITION	
80	GRTE-N-755.200	93	INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT	RESEARCH AND
Grand Total				

80 projects printed