

TASK DIRECTIVE
GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
PARK EXPANSION RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY
CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT
IDAHO

Prepared by:

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10/4/88
Date

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Date

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Craters of The Moon National Monument

9-12-88
Date

Approved by:

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Regional Director
Pacific Northwest Region

10/5/88
Date

BACKGROUND

Craters of the Moon National Monument, located in southeastern Idaho, comprises the most diverse and recent part of a vast lava field that covers hundreds of square miles on the Snake River plain. Often described as desolate, uninviting and a wasteland, the monument is a study in contrasts. The dark lava flows and smooth cones dominate the landscape, relieved only by patches of grasslands and stands of limber pine. The monument contains examples of most of the volcanic features found in the Great Rift area of the Snake River Plain, and is noted for the variety of cinder crags, jagged and smooth lava flows, cones and domes, and lava tubes. The searing heat of the lava fields can be escaped in the lava caves, some containing permanent ice. Wildlife is relatively abundant, particularly visible during the twilight hours and wildflower displays can be spectacular. More than 200 species of plants are native to the landscape; 140 birds, 26 mammals, 6 reptiles, and one amphibian make this rugged landscape their home.

The monument comprises 53,545.05 acres of which 43,243 acres are wilderness. Nearly surrounding the monument are 322,450 acres (in two units) of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land and 18,550 acres of state land proposed for wilderness. BLM is in the process of exchanging the state lands.

Visitation averages about 200,000/year with peak visitation from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm each day in summer; the day of the week makes little difference. Visitation builds to mid-July, remains at peak until mid-August, then drops sharply. The campground (52 sites) fills at night and is often empty by 10:00 am. The majority of visitors spend less than 3 hours - five percent remain overnight. Winter use, primarily for cross country skiing, is minimal, but expected to increase. A visitor survey is being conducted by Gary Machlis, CPSU, University of Idaho; results should be available in December, 1988.

EXISTING FACILITIES/DEVELOPMENT

Roads	Primary paved - 6.65 miles Secondary paved - .45 miles Graded - 3.55 miles Ungraded - 2.45 miles
Trails	Paved - 2.37 miles Unpaved - 9.58 miles
Campground	52 sites 2 comfort stations 130 seat amphitheater
Group Campground	Flexible capacity 2 pit toilets Non-potable water (not chlorinated)
Residences	9 units total in fair condition 3 Three-bedroom residences 1 Duplex - 1200 sq. ft. each unit 1 Apartment building - 4 units
Utility Buildings	Storage building (858 sq. ft.) Maintenance building/offices (3,921 sq. ft.) - Chlorinator building (100 sq. ft.)
Kiosk	For fee collection, located by campground
Visitor Center Offices	Mission 66 facility - Lobby, exhibit room, restrooms, work room, library, and 3 offices

Vault toilets at Tree Molds and Caves parking areas.

STAFF

The monument has nine permanent positions and averages 14 seasonals in the summer. Many of the present permanent employees live in Arco, leaving some NPS housing vacant in the winter. Improvements are being made to increase the energy efficiency of the housing. Employee housing is considered adequate to meet current on-site residence needs. However, with a staff averaging 23 and only nine housing units, there is a potential for a housing shortage if occupancy patterns change.

Volunteers and research personnel increase the summer staff. Housing is not generally provided; they camp in the main campground or the research campground.

ISSUES

The monument seems to have an image problem. Literature frequently emphasizes the barren and uninviting aspects. Some feel that the facilities are just a bit run down and visitor weary, really needing a face lift. The subliminal message the NPS gives to visitors is "we've hardly touched the place in 25 years, but we're making do with what facilities we have". Wayside and visitor center exhibits do not tell the up-to-date interpretive story and many drive-through visitors are missing an opportunity to spend quality time in the Craters landscape. The regional role of Craters of the Moon as part of the tourism industry needs to be defined.

The monument lacks a current general management plan; the last plan dates back to Mission 66. The monument has no major problems, but needs direction and priorities for its limited funding. The following issues were identified during scoping sessions with the monument staff and are discussed by category: Development/Visitor Use, Resource Management, and Park Designation/Expansion.

DEVELOPMENT/VISITOR USE

Visitor Facilities and Services

The visitor center, a Mission 66 design, has a small exhibit room and the audio/visual (AV) program is awkwardly located. Plans for rehabilitation of the room and upgrading the interpretive exhibits are in the mill with Harpers Ferry Center (HFC). The size of the exhibit room is probably adequate if the AV function were relocated. A multipurpose room (or a covered, outdoor shelter) to handle school/bus groups would offer flexibility.

U.S. Highway 20/26/93 crosses the northwest corner of the park. The highway right-of-way is extensive (200 feet) and some NPS structures and/or parking areas around the visitor center may be within it. The highway location restricts facilities expansion potential in the present developed area. The approach to the monument turn off is poorly signed with little advance warning. After turning into the monument, visitors must turn left, across traffic, to reach the visitor center and left again upon leaving the visitor center to continue into the monument.

Camping/Picnic Facilities - The campground is quite attractive and well maintained. Most of the pull-offs are short and uneven making them unsuitable for the large recreational vehicles (RVs). Although some sites might be enlarged and leveled, this should be done with considerable care so as not to destroy the character of the campground. Alternatives for handling

large RVs will be explored. The campground (52 sites) appears adequate on most nights. The new amphitheater is a significant improvement. Designated trails between the campground and visitor center are lacking, but "volunteer paths" have evolved, leaving scars on the lava. The need for an RV dump station and campground showers has been expressed as an issue to be evaluated. The state is also studying the need for RV dump stations along major visitation routes throughout the state.

In addition to the main campground, there is a primitive group campground about 1-mile northwest of the visitor center across the highway -- it currently lacks potable water.

A new RV campground opened this summer in Arco, providing hook ups for RVs and trailers. A previous KOA in Arco failed.

Picnic tables are located randomly throughout the monument, generally being located where there is shade. The picnic tables at the visitor center are used regularly, but this use adds to the congestion in the parking area. There does not appear to be a need for a "formal" picnic area, but identifying picnic sites on the monument brochure might help.

Concessions - The need for a concession facility appears limited with Arco only 18 miles away. The availability of light snacks and particularly cold beverages might encourage day visitors to spend more time in the monument. The Natural History Association provides a soft-drink machine at the visitor center.

Monument Roads - The road system is attractively laid on the land and functions quite well to take visitors to the interpretive features. Large vehicles encounter some problems. The roads are narrow and some curves are tight. The use of bicycles is hazardous due to the narrow roads and the development of bike paths should be considered.

The road system was not designed to handle the heavy loads of RVs and tour buses. The road pavement structure has numerous lateral cracks from side to side along its entire length, probably related to continual compression of the cinders forming the road base.

Many of the parking areas are inadequate for large vehicles and one parking area (Tree Molds/Wilderness) seems to have been built backwards with all parking slots angled the opposite direction from the traffic flow. The visitor center parking area can be filled by just a few buses or RVs and the entrance station area needs some study to relieve congestion. Additional pullouts along the road appear to be desirable. Off-road vehicle use is a problem in some areas of the monument.

A road system evaluation is programmed for FY '89 to address these problems. This evaluation will be coordinated with the general management planning effort.

Trails - The trail system is well thought out to provide access to a variety of features. Paved trails match the ground color quite well and are generally attractive and well maintained. Many, but not all, can be used by

the handicapped. Some trails have a prominent crown, making even walking somewhat difficult, and in some areas the width of trails seems to have grown with successive repaving. The Big Craters/Spatter Cone Area wayside and trails are among the least attractive with remnants of a former exhibit shelter and possibly excessive paving. Social trails and trails on cinders are also a problem (see Resource Management).

Improved access for senior citizens, off-trail hiking in fragile environments, and trail bike use were other concerns identified by the monument staff.

Personal Services/Interpretation - The monument offers a variety of interpretive programs including guided walks, evening programs, publications, and brochures. Many of the publications and exhibits are being revised to reflect current information. The interpretive program can provide the visitor with a good understanding of the unique features of the monument. Some opportunities have not been developed; the mountainous northwest area, containing some volcanic features, is not interpreted and features on adjacent lands, such as the Grasslands Kipuka Natural Area south of the monument near the main highway could add to the story.

New wayside exhibits are being produced. A conscientious effort has been made to reduce the clutter of "furniture" at the various waysides but there are still some areas with excessive clutter of signs, trash cans, etc. Benches have been provided in some areas and additional seating should be provided. The Flow should be interpreted. This will require a new trail - possibly a boardwalk - redesign of the parking area, and an interpretive wayside exhibit. Because of the rugged terrain, the trails may not be handicap accessible.

Waysides along the highway should be improved to entice travelers into the monument. Some of these are scheduled for an upgrade. In particular, there are some wayside opportunities quite a distance south of the monument as the lava fields and the Grasslands Kipuka Natural Area are encountered.

Winter Use - Winter use is increasing as the area becomes known for cross-country skiing and snow play (such as tubing). Winter parking for skiers presents some problems. Currently this parking is provided near the entrance station, but this area can become quite congested. The roads beyond the entrance station are not plowed and some are groomed for ski trails. Camping is permitted and limited interpretive services are provided in the winter. While winter use is considered appropriate, the degree of emphasis and the need for support facilities needs to be evaluated.

Management Facilities

Adequate office and work space is a major problem. Some make-shift spaces have been created in the maintenance building for the maintenance and ranger/resource management divisions. There are no facilities for storage of evidence; fee collection security is inadequate with lack of a private area for counting receipts and inadequate safes. Resource management personnel need additional, climate controlled space to house Geographic Information

System (GIS) equipment, and curatorial space (museum storage) is inadequate.

The flammable storage area, located in the maintenance building, appears to violate codes for this function. Most of the work spaces in the maintenance building are not designed for winter use, lacking adequate insulation and heating. Storage for vehicles, particularly in the winter, is a concern. The maintenance building is used to capacity, leaving no room for vehicles.

The bone yard is virtually inaccessible in the winter. An old log storage building adjacent to the bone yard appears to be deteriorating rapidly. Consideration should be given to a new storage building in the bone yard area with paved access to permit plowing.

Power lines in the developed area are mostly underground but overhead lines supplying the area are highly visible in the desert landscape.

Employee Housing - The number of housing units is adequate for the present staff. Insulation is apparently inadequate and none of the units would be suitable for a handicapped employee. The location of the housing near the visitor center and across the road from the campground is a problem, affording staff little privacy from visitors. Many choose to live outside the monument both for privacy and equity. Scheduled improvements to the housing will improve energy conservation and make the housing more livable in the winter.

Research Camp - A primitive camp site is located in a canyon in the NE sector of the monument. It has no permanent facilities and lacks potable water.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Overall, the resources are in good shape with no current overwhelming threats. The monument is gathering baseline data on plant and animal communities, and inventorying its resources in association with the Cooperative Park Studies Unit (CPSU) at the University of Idaho. Resource management problems include: 1) mineral/mining exploration adjacent to monument boundaries, 2) mule deer poaching, 3) removal of lava rock by visitors, and 4) air quality degradation. Recreational development on lands adjacent to the monument and special uses such as the making of movies and commercials may also effect monument resources.

Mineral exploration takes two forms, one by small-time "Gypsy" prospectors and a second more serious effort by large corporations. Four sites within one mile of the monument boundary are currently being explored. If mineral prices rise appreciably, mineral extraction could begin.

Daily water use in the summer exceeds the flow from the springs. Storage tanks make up the difference. It is feared that there would be insufficient water in case of a fire. Large areas of lawns around the housing and visitor center are watered daily. Water conserving fixtures were not included in the design of facilities. The monument is planning to drill another well this fall. Regardless, additional water conservation measures need to be explored.

Poaching occurs in late summer and fall, when deer are in the North unit. Poaching ranges from large scale operations for both meat-hunting and trophies, to small scale poaching by locals. The Chief Ranger feels he has a handle on the poaching problem, but efforts must continue. The boundary change now in the mill should help by aligning the boundary along readily identifiable natural features.

Trespass grazing is a problem, particularly in the North unit. CRMO is installing a fence on the NE boundary of the North unit but lacks funds to complete the job this year. Topography of the existing boundary precludes fencing of some areas which should be fenced to protect the monument's only good water source. The pending boundary change should help this problem.

The air quality degradation issue is more nebulous. One suspected source is the Idaho National Engineering Laboratories (INEL). Mining operations also pose a threat to air quality. CRMO has an air quality monitoring program and is collecting data.

One resource problem solely within the monument is the impact of visitors on the Inferno Cone trail. Visitor use of this trail is encouraged by wayside exhibits adjacent to the road and at the summit. Walking on the volcanic cinders grinds them to dust and they blow away, creating an indented trail which is becoming wider and deeper with time. It needs to be determined if this use should continue, if there are methods to mitigate the impacts, or if there are alternatives available to provide the same or similar experiences.

Cultural Resources - Cultural resources are not considered an issue for this general management plan except as they might be affected by specific actions proposed in the plan. Existing federal legislation and NPS policies regarding the possible effects of alternatives upon cultural resources will be adhered to during formulation of the plan.

An archeological survey of the monument was undertaken in 1966. Twenty-five prehistoric sites were recorded: 7 lithic scatters; 2 caves containing prehistoric materials; 3 stone tool quarries; and 2 hunting blinds. Specific site surveys related to monument maintenance projects have yielded additional sites, suggesting that more detailed studies could contribute significantly to the understanding of long-term human use of the monument area.

MONUMENT EXPANSION AND NATIONAL PARK DESIGNATION

A major effort has been mounted in southern Idaho to expand Craters of the Moon and have it designated a national park in time for the Idaho centennial in 1990. The proposed expansion would include areas adjacent to the present monument (roughly equivalent to the BLM proposed wilderness), the Kings Bowl - Wapi Lava Field - Crystal Ice Cave area, and an area around Big Southern Butte including nearby Cedar Butte. A bill to create the park is expected to be introduced in January. A similar proposal was studied by the NPS in 1973, but came to no conclusion.

Mel Kuntz, USGS, the expert on the Great Rift participated in the recent scoping sessions held at the park. He briefly explained the uniqueness of

the Great Rift and some of the features. The lava flows and other examples of basaltic volcanism are notable for their recent age (2,000 years). While the present monument encompasses many of the features of the Great Rift, he stated there are some significant features outside the monument in the Open Crack area, around King's Bowl, and in the Wapi Lava Field. While individual features may not be of national significance, the rift system as a whole is possibly of international significance. In addition, some of the vegetative communities and associated wildlife are of scientific interest and the additions are known to contain archeological resources.

The Big Southern Butte is not associated with the Great Rift, being a rhyolitic dome about 300,000 years old. However, it is said to possess an almost undisturbed area of native vegetation and offers spectacular views although it is too far away to see the patterns of the Great Rift lava flows. An on-site visit was not possible but an overflight was made. The butte appeared very dry with some trees in canyons. The top is loaded with communications equipment and a fire lookout. Nearby Cedar Butte is believed to possess archeological significance.

The flight from the Butte to the King's Bowl area is mostly over extensive sagebrush plains. In most areas, the Great Rift was difficult to discern, but it is quite evident at King's Bowl. The flight from King's Bowl to Arco is spectacular with the volcanic forces dominating the landscape. An aerial view is probably the only way for the layman to fully visualize the enormity of these forces.

BLM representatives met the team at the King's Bowl/Crystal Ice Cave area for a tour and discussion of BLM management problems. Crystal Ice Cave is about 30-35 miles from American Falls with about 12 miles of gravel/dirt road. The road is in fair shape; the dirt portion must be maintained each spring.

The former concessioner abandoned the area and there has been much vandalism. BLM does not have the staff nor funds to do much with the site although they have attempted to seal off the ice cave from trespassing. The limited facilities are extremely run down. A new concessioner is being sought.

The trail into King's Bowl is dangerous for visitors. The handrails are unsafe and much of the trail is sliding away. We lacked the time to explore the area around King's Bowl or to visit Wapi Park, said to be an attractive area of native grasses and extensive trees.

The ice cave (actually a fissure) has been extensively "improved". A tunnel, said to be about 1200' long, descends into the cave. The tunnel openings are sealed with glass doors (now covered with steel plates). Electrical conduit is everywhere. Power is supplied by a generator which was not operating. The electrical system is said to be unsafe and it certainly appeared to need work. A long, steep section of the tunnel floor is coated with ice, requiring the use of climbing ropes for safety. (Salt was used by the concessioner.) Unattractive metal frames and glass panels are installed at the key viewing areas. It was almost impossible to see the ice formations through the glass without the lights on.

A refrigeration unit has been installed in the lowest room to maintain temperatures at freezing level. The ice formations are considerably smaller than when the cave was first opened to the public. This may be because of drought, changes in air flow with the construction of the tunnel, heat generated by visitors and lighting, or just a natural process. No one knows and the changes are not being monitored.

The park proposal was discussed with the BLM staff, who were quite concerned about the entire area. The need for a stronger conservation management -- possibly a National Conservation Area designation -- was expressed. They were particularly concerned that the sagebrush ecosystem is disappearing.

A public meeting was held in Burley, Idaho, in July, 1988 as part of the scoping process. The focus of this meeting was almost entirely on national park status and expansion. The organization promoting the meeting stated three objectives: 1) Expand Craters of the Moon, 2) Name changed to National Park, and 3) Get it done for the centennial in 1990. Other than an identity problem for the present monument, no issues regarding the monument were identified. Approximately 73 persons were present, including representatives of BLM, the office of the Governor, Division of Highways, Idaho Fish and Game, Congressional delegations, state legislature and local governments, chambers of commerce, and the general public.

The meeting in Burley was impressive in that some people had driven several hundred miles to state the support of their city or Chamber of Commerce for the park proposal. A number of mayors were present, including Haggerman, Mountain Home, Rupert, Burley, American Falls, Arco and representatives from Bellevue, Pocatello, Shoshone, Preston, Soda Spring, and Aberdeen. All supported an expanded national park. Idaho Department of Fish and Game stated support for the proposal, but noted that there could be a hunting issue depending on the boundary. The office of the Governor, one State Representative, and Congressional staff all indicated support.

The general tone was that a "national park" would benefit the local economy and provide enhanced recreational opportunities. An undertone was that the National Park Service (NPS) would improve many of the roads. Some stated that BLM management policies are not adequately protecting the area.

A spokesman for southern Idaho farmers said they supported the proposal, wanting improved access (all weather roads) and facilities. Their only request was that improved roads follow existing roads on section lines and not cross farm land. The farmers felt that increased tourism helps the farmer through the local economy, keeping businesses open and prices down. Pheasants Forever did not have an official position but generally favored the park as long as hunting issues could be resolved.

Few issues came out of the public meeting. The following problems/concerns were expressed:

- Wilderness designation - most seemed opposed.
- Grazing rights
- Hunting rights
- Wildlife management

Poaching
Water rights
Lava rock gathering (BLM permits it)
Use of sheep trails (to move sheep between summer/winter ranges)
State lands within boundary (BLM exchange program)
Loss of jobs (BLM)
Adequate funding for NPS to do the job right

Locals are promoting a new highway, making these areas more accessible and hopefully, catching more of the Yellowstone - Sun Valley Traffic. The highway would go east of the present monument, connecting Burley and Arco, and pass near the proposed expansion areas, more or less following an existing primitive road. The road would also serve as a short-cut between Burley and the INEL.

SCOPE OF WORK

Initial scoping efforts have been completed. Other contacts may be required as the issues are refined. The planning team recommended that a reconnaissance survey of the proposed monument expansion areas be given first priority. The regional director has concurred. The survey would evaluate the significance of area resources, existing management and degree of protection, and the merits of further study and development of management strategies by the National Park Service. The survey would not contain boundary recommendations.

Following completion of the reconnaissance survey, a general management plan for the existing monument would be prepared. This plan would address current issues and provide management strategies to lead to the resolution of the problems. The plan will contain development concepts for some of the areas in the monument. Existing resource management plans would be incorporated by reference since they appear to adequately address the problems. Minor boundary changes will be addressed and the possibility of a major boundary change will be recognized.

The general management plan for the existing monument should be completed regardless of the progress of the monument expansion issue. The plan is needed to guide the management and development of the existing area. A major expansion would not directly alter the needs of the existing monument. The additions, for the most part, would be separated from the existing monument by existing NPS wilderness. Should legislation expanding the monument pass, an amendment to the general management plan would be prepared.

The following assumes that a full feasibility study for the expanded monument will not be required. If, following completion of the reconnaissance survey, it is determined that a Study of Alternatives report is needed, it should be scheduled as a separate project. A full study of alternatives would require extensive field work and consultation, and additional personnel and funding.

Products - The initial product would be a draft reconnaissance survey for in-house review. Following review, revisions would be incorporated and the final distributed. This document is not intended for general public distribution, but would be made available as appropriate.

The second product is the draft general management plan/environmental assessment. The draft plan would present a proposed general management plan for the monument, alternatives to the proposal, and an assessment of the impacts of the proposal and alternatives.

The last product would be the approved general management plan. If the draft plan does not require significant revision, the draft would be approved and a final publication would not be prepared.

Information Base - The information base appears to be sufficient for general planning. It is hoped that the data can be entered in the GIS system by the time the general planning effort begins. The actions proposed in the general management plan may require specific studies prior to their implementation.

Planning Method - The reconnaissance survey of the proposed expansion will require some field work, primarily with BLM staff in Idaho Falls to obtain information on existing land uses, management strategies, and resource significance. Mel Kuntz has agreed to assist in evaluating the significance of the volcanic resources. Max Pavesic, Boise State University, has been suggested as an archeological consultant. Consultation with Idaho Fish and Game and the Division of Highways will be required. These studies and consultations will begin as soon as funding is available.

Much of the information required to produce the general management plan is available. The DSC and monument staff team will hold on-site work sessions to refine issues, evaluate development concepts and formulate alternative strategies. Some of the issues identified require decisions by monument management and will be resolved in work sessions with monument and region staff. Presentations will be made during regional work sessions in Denver or Seattle. The monument staff is an essential part of the planning team and working drafts will be sent for their comment prior to formal review. The final working draft will be placed on concurrent review at DSC, CRMO, PNRO, and WASO for comment and clearance to print.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The draft plan/assessment will be distributed to those on the monument's mailing list. Because of the high interest in Craters of the Moon generated by the expansion/national park movement, public meetings will be held in several locations. The superintendent will issue a press release announcing the availability of the document and the dates for public meetings. Copies of the document will be available at the meetings.

FUNDING

In FY '88, \$25,000 was available for scoping and preparation of the task directive; \$7,500 of this was made available for a visitor survey.

The reconnaissance survey will cost approximately \$44,000; \$41,000 is expected to be available for FY '89. The total cost of the general management plan is estimated at \$105,000. Approximately \$37,000 will be available in FY '89, extending completion of the plan into FY '91. Shutting down the project due to insufficient funding will increase the cost above the estimate.

SCHEDULE AND MILESTONES

Approval of Task Directive.....	October 1988
Field Work - Reconnaissance Survey.....	October 1988
Prepare draft.....	Nov/Dec 1988
Review draft of Reconnaissance Survey.....	January 1989
Final Reconnaissance Survey.....	February 1989

Initiate GMP planning - field work/staff workshops.....	Feb/March 1989
Formulate alternatives/begin writing draft.....	April 1989

Out of Funds for FY '89

FY '90

Continue writing draft/ prepare graphics.....	October 1989
Concurrent review of draft plan/assessment (90 days).....	Nov-Jan 1990
Public Meetings.....	March 1990

(These meetings will be earlier if the in-house review is shortened.)

The following schedule assumes major revisions and review following public meetings/comment. If there are no major changes to the draft plan the FONSI could be issued in April, 1990.

Analysis of comments and plan revision.....	April 1990
Concurrent review of final plan (60 days).....	June/July 1990
Revisions/printing.....	Aug/Sept 1990

FY '91

Public Comment.....	October 1990
Final Plan/FONSI	November 1990

RESPONSIBILITIES

Denver Service Center - A planning team from DSC will have primary responsibility for analysis of issues and problems, development of recommendations and alternatives, assessment of environmental consequences, and document publication. Doug Cornell will serve as team captain with overall responsibility for the project. Bob Allen will have primary responsibility for site specific planning and graphics production. Aida Parkinson will have primary responsibility for collection of data required for the planning effort, description of the resources, and the assessment of environmental consequences. Roberta McDougall will primarily coordinate with Harpers Ferry Center and will prepare the interpretive portions of the plan. The planning team will prepare a draft Finding of No Significant Impact (if appropriate) upon completion of the public review process.

Craters of the Moon National Monument - The superintendent will maintain contacts with other agencies, the Congressional delegation, Office of the Governor, and interested publics, keeping them informed of the progress of

planning. The monument staff will be responsible for maintaining a mailing list, the distribution of documents and scheduling and conducting public meetings. The staff, with their knowledge of the resources and visitors, are key participants in the planning effort. The DSC team will rely on the staff for much of the descriptive material in the plan and for participation in the formulation of alternatives and analysis of environmental consequences.

Pacific Northwest Regional Office - Regional office staff will provide consulting services as required on specific issues. The regional office is responsible for consolidation of Park, WASO and Region review comments for transmittal to the planning team. The Regional Director has responsibility for approval of the final plan subject to the concurrence of the Director.

PLANNING TEAM AND CONSULTANTS

TEAM:

Doug Cornell - Architect/Planner, Team Captain
Roberta McDougall - Interpretive Planner
Aida Parkinson - Resource Management Specialist
Robert Allen - Landscape Architect/Planner
Robert Scott - Superintendent
Key monument staff

CONSULTANTS:

Warren Brown - WASO, BLM Cooperative Agreements
Lloyd Ferguson, BLM
Dick Gardner - Representing Governor Andrus
Erik Hauge - WASO, Air Quality
Mel Kuntz - USGS, the expert on the Great Rift
Mike Lambe/Gerry Tays - WASO, Congressional Liaison
Gary Machlis - Visitor Survey
Ivan Miller - PNRO
Max Pavesic - Archeologist, Boise State University (Has not been contacted)
Mike Reynolds - DSC, GIS system
Gerry Wright - CPSU, University of Idaho, GIS and Information Base
DSC and other consultants as required

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