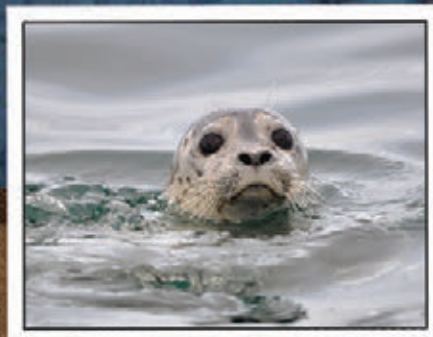




RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP STRATEGY SUMMARY

GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE
ALASKA



CONTENTS

Introduction.....	1
Purpose of the Resource Stewardship Strategy Summary	2
Brief Description of Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve.....	4
Resource Management Priorities	7
Stewardship Goals and Projects Associated with Each Resource Management Priority	9
Resource Management Priority 1. Embrace Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve as a living laboratory for scientific discovery and learning.	9
Stewardship Goal 1A. Promote Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve as a world-class location for long-term, sustained study of ecological processes and environmental change across vast, protected terrestrial, freshwater, and marine ecosystems, providing an inspirational place for learning and developing the next generation of scientists.	9
Stewardship Goal 1B. Encourage the scientific investigation of glacial behavior, related patterns of plant and animal community development, and interstadial forest history as specifically identified in the establishing proclamation. Additionally, and more broadly, facilitate studies— especially those of fundamental physical, chemical, and biological drivers of ecosystems—that increase basic scientific knowledge and thereby potentially contribute to resource stewardship.	10
Stewardship Goal 1C. Support and facilitate partnerships among people to leverage unique capabilities and assets of diverse scientific collaborators.	12
Stewardship Goal 1D. Promote multidisciplinary approaches to integrate study designs, assimilate findings, and accelerate the pace of learning.	12
Resource Management Priority 2. Protect and understand Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve’s dynamic ecosystems, while providing opportunities for visitor experiences and access to tidewater glacier environments.	13
Stewardship Goal 2E. Understand impacts of human visitors on the natural environment and park values, and mitigate effects as needed.	13
Stewardship Goal 2F. Understand impacts of human extractive uses on the natural environment and park values, and mitigate effects as needed.....	15
Stewardship Goal 2G. Understand impacts of human stressors generated outside of the park on the natural environment and park values, and mitigate effects as needed.	16
Stewardship Goal 2H. Improve understanding of the park’s ecosystems and physical processes, including the effects of changing climate, to better protect the park’s ecosystem and park values.....	17

Resource Management Priority 3. Preserve and protect the historic and cultural foundations of Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, recognizing the park’s broad spectrum of responsibilities including the unique focus on preserving historical records of human exploration and scientific endeavor, and the enduring relationship between the Tlingit and their ancestral homelands. 18

Stewardship Goal 3I. Protect the enduring relationship between traditionally associated people and their ancestral homelands. 18

Stewardship Goal 3J. Compile and protect records of exploration, scientific endeavor, human uses, and park management, and maintain the park’s legal responsibilities for collections. 20

Stewardship Goal 3K. Preserve archeological resources in accordance with law and policy. 21

Stewardship Goal 3L. Preserve historic structures and districts in accordance with law and policy. 22

Stewardship Goal 3M. Preserve cultural landscapes and traditional cultural properties in accordance with law and policy. 22

Resource Management Priority 4. Preserve wilderness character and values, recognizing Glacier Bay National Park’s unique settings of marine wilderness and opportunities for visitors to experience wilderness from within the wilderness, as well as from adjacent non-wilderness waters. 23

Stewardship Goal 4N. Improve understanding of Glacier Bay National Park’s wilderness character, and manage impacts as needed. 23

Resource Management Priority 5. Implement comprehensive management approaches that underpin effective resource stewardship. 24

Stewardship Goal 5O. Implement rigorous study design, data collection, data analysis, data management, curation, and reporting standards. 24

Stewardship Goal 5P. Ensure that park stakeholders have an appreciation of the park mission, resources, resource stewardship, and the history of research. 25

Stewardship Goal 5Q. Improve internal effectiveness with a collaborative, parkwide, interdivisional approach to resource stewardship, spanning natural, cultural, and wilderness resources. 25

Stewardship Goal 5R. Ensure that management decisions use the best available information. 26

Stewardship Goal 5S. Promote relationships across Alaska and international borders. 26

Prioritization of Projects..... 29

Ongoing implementation of the resource stewardship strategy..... 33

Contact Information 34

INTRODUCTION

A resource stewardship strategy (RSS) is a long-range dynamic planning tool for a national park unit to set specific goals and track progress in achieving its desired natural, cultural, wilderness and subsistence resource conditions. As part of the planning portfolio, the RSS serves as a bridge between the park unit's foundation document, other plans, and everyday management of its natural and cultural resources.

A RSS establishes a framework and a coordinated process for

1. evaluating and summarizing existing information about park resources (including key issues, stressors, and threats)
2. using science and scholarship to establish stewardship goals for resources
3. integrating natural and cultural resource management
4. determining the stewardship activities needed to achieve stewardship goals

This framework provides a basis for informed strategic planning and sets the groundwork for preparing and implementing plans and activities to address resource management needs. Establishing this strategic approach increases management resiliency to staff turnover and guides the park unit to allocate funds and personnel to the most critical resource management needs.

PURPOSE OF THE RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP STRATEGY SUMMARY

This document is intended to provide readers with a high-level summary of the RSS at Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve (hereafter referred to as “the park”). It does not describe all of the elements in the park’s comprehensive RSS, but instead focuses on delivering a high-level overview of the park’s resource management priorities and the projects that support each priority.

Implementation of the RSS is an ongoing process, with updates and revisions occurring as resource and management conditions change and projects are completed.

This RSS represents the collaborative efforts and knowledge of Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve and subject-matter experts from the National Park Service (NPS) Southeast Alaska Inventory and Monitoring Network (SEAN); NPS Alaska Region; NPS Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science; NPS Natural Resource Stewardship and Science Programs; NPS Denver Service Center; and other partners.



DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Resource Management Priority. An overarching statement that provides direction for park resource managers. These priorities generally draw from a park unit's enabling legislation and remain relatively consistent over time. Multiple stewardship goals contribute to achieving resource management priorities.

Stewardship Goal. Direction for maintaining or improving the park's natural and cultural resources. Stewardship goals strive to enhance information, improve or maintain resource condition, address stressors, increase collaboration, expand interpretation of resources, or achieve other needs.

Project. One or more complementary activities that advance a stewardship goal. Projects articulate themes for park stewardship needs. Collectively, projects provide a comprehensive overview of the needed resource management activities within the park and preserve. To achieve each project, the park will pursue a variety of specific activities.



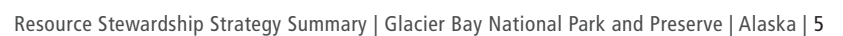
BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve was originally established as a national monument in 1925 and expanded periodically through the years. The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) was adopted on December 2, 1980. This act established most of the national parks in Alaska, and expanded and re-designated Glacier Bay National Monument as a national park, and created Glacier Bay National Preserve. The passage of this act culminated more than 20 years of deliberation on federal land claims after Alaska statehood.

Located in southeastern Alaska, between the Gulf of Alaska and Canada, Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve includes the St. Elias Mountains, the Fairweather Range, the Brady Icefield, numerous tidewater glaciers, and Glacier Bay itself. Covering 3.3 million acres of rugged mountains, dynamic glaciers, temperate rainforests, wild coastlines, and deep sheltered fjords, Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve is a highlight of Alaska's Inside Passage and part of a 25-million-acre World Heritage Site—one of the world's largest international protected areas. Additionally, Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve protects over 2.5 million acres of designated wilderness. Where most national parks stop at the beach, Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve encapsulates nearly 600,000 acres of marine waters. From sea to summit, Glacier Bay offers limitless opportunities for adventure, inspiration, and scientific study.

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve is not connected to the Alaska road system. Access to the nearby town of Gustavus and to park headquarters at Bartlett Cove is by air, ferry (Alaska Marine Highway), or other vessel. Glacier Bay is a popular cruise ship destination, bringing hundreds of thousands of visitors into the park annually.





RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES

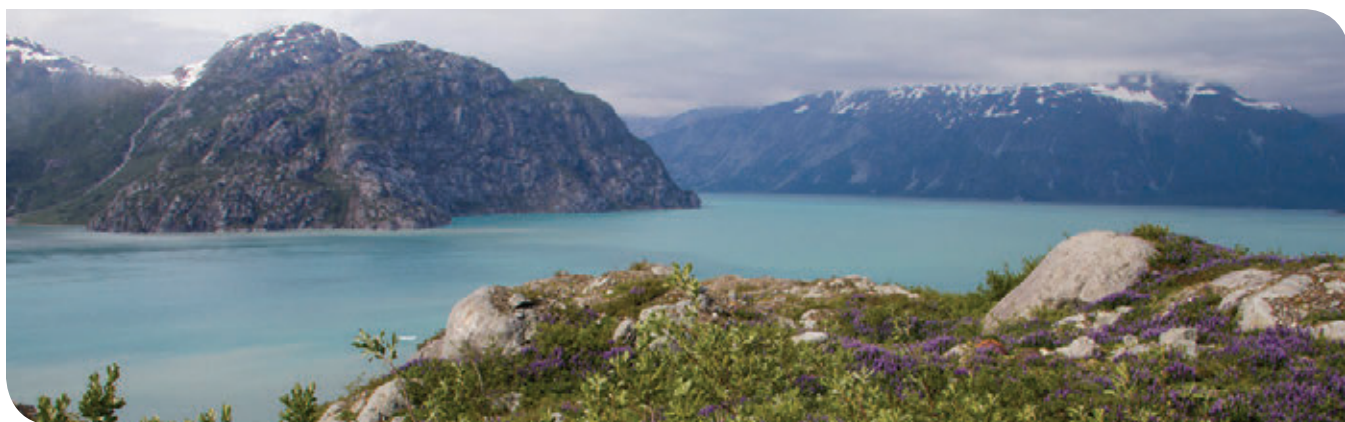
The following resource management priorities—drawn from the park’s foundation document and enabling legislation—set the direction and management philosophy for resource stewardship at Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve.

1. EMBRACE GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE AS A LIVING LABORATORY FOR SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY AND LEARNING.

Opportunities for scientific research—specifically the ability to study glacial dynamics, successional processes, and geologic features—is one of the reasons Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve was initially established as a national monument in 1925. The park’s intact ecosystem processes, as well as diverse natural and cultural resources, continue to draw researchers from around the world. Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve’s role as a living laboratory is fundamental to the park’s purpose and character.

2. PROTECT AND UNDERSTAND GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE’S DYNAMIC ECOSYSTEMS, WHILE PROVIDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR VISITOR EXPERIENCES AND ACCESS TO TIDEWATER GLACIER ENVIRONMENTS.

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve protects a diversity of large, contiguous, intact ecosystems—from the highest peaks of the Fairweather Range to the open Pacific Ocean and sheltered inland fjords. These ecosystems are dominated by natural processes and provide opportunities for the scientific community to observe and better understand natural processes and environments. Providing opportunities for visitors to experience the park, and access and enjoy tidewater glaciers, is one of the reasons Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve was established as a national monument. Understanding and protecting these ecological resources helps the park to preserve visitor opportunities.





3. PRESERVE AND PROTECT THE HISTORIC AND CULTURAL FOUNDATIONS OF GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE, RECOGNIZING THE PARK'S BROAD SPECTRUM OF RESPONSIBILITIES INCLUDING THE UNIQUE FOCUS ON PRESERVING HISTORICAL RECORDS OF HUMAN EXPLORATION AND SCIENTIFIC ENDEAVOR, AND THE ENDURING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TLINGIT AND THEIR ANCESTRAL HOMELANDS.

The landscape and resources of Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve support cultural and spiritual ties between people and place for indigenous Tlingit clans, local residents, and park visitors. The park contains a wide variety of cultural, historic, and prehistoric resources - ranging from prehistoric sites to mining relics. These resources create a rich fabric of tradition, serve as a window into the past, and support ongoing relationships between people and place. Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve preserves the relationships among people, culture, and place, and the resources that contribute to those relationships.

4. PRESERVE WILDERNESS CHARACTER AND VALUES, RECOGNIZING GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK'S UNIQUE SETTINGS OF MARINE WILDERNESS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR VISITORS TO EXPERIENCE WILDERNESS FROM WITHIN THE WILDERNESS, AS WELL AS FROM ADJACENT NON-WILDERNESS WATERS.

Glacier Bay National Park preserves one of the largest units of the National Wilderness Preservation System, encompassing more than 2.7 million acres. The park's wilderness settings are diverse and include land; freshwater rivers, streams, and lakes; and marine wilderness. The Glacier Bay Wilderness comprises many unique settings, including those of marine waters that are designated as wilderness, and coastal wilderness, where most visitors view and experience the area without ever setting foot in the wilderness itself.

5. IMPLEMENT COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT APPROACHES THAT UNDERPIN EFFECTIVE RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP.

Certain management actions and strategies facilitate the success of resource stewardship activities at the park. These approaches include data management, rigorously designed studies, internal collaboration and communication, partnerships, and the use of science in interpretation and education efforts.



STEWARDSHIP GOALS AND PROJECTS ASSOCIATED WITH EACH RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PRIORITY

Guided by resource management priorities—and based on the current status of information and the condition of the park’s natural, cultural, wilderness, and subsistence resources—the following stewardship goals and projects were identified as priorities for Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve. Projects are described at a general level in this summary because details may change as more specific implementation plans are developed. Not all projects may be achievable in the short term and the park will seek to accomplish projects according to law and policy, management direction, and as resources allow. Many of these projects do overlap across disciplines and goals, but were grouped under the most pertinent topics.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PRIORITY 1. EMBRACE GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE AS A LIVING LABORATORY FOR SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY AND LEARNING.

STEWARDSHIP GOAL 1A. Promote Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve as a world-class location for long-term, sustained study of ecological processes and environmental change across vast, protected terrestrial, freshwater, and marine ecosystems, providing an inspirational place for learning and developing the next generation of scientists.

Research Funding

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will pursue funding mechanisms to support research in the park and fulfill the park’s establishing proclamation as a living laboratory. Given Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve’s long history as a stalwart of science, developing funds and/or fellowships to support and incentivize research is essential (RSS project #1).

Research In-Kind Support

The park will aim to provide in-kind support for researchers and work to make conducting research in the park easier and more desirable. Conducting research in remote locations of Alaska is expensive, time-consuming, and logistically intensive, and often requires special knowledge and skills. Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will support internal and external researchers by working to provide facilities for researcher use, provide backcountry transportation support, and loan equipment and other park resources. These types of in-kind support would make Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve a desirable place to conduct research and help the park fulfill its mandate to serve as a living laboratory for scientific study (RSS project #2).

Knowledge Sharing

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will share research results, as well as research needs and opportunities, to foster a strong scientific community and help create the next generation of scientists and informed managers. The nature of research is that it builds on previous work. By actively sharing findings from Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve and creating mentorship opportunities, the park will continue to cultivate a network of scientists. Likewise, by sharing the park’s research needs and opportunities, the park can engage researchers in developing projects that help address the park’s data and knowledge gaps. This will not only encourage future research, but it will also create the next generation of scientists in the National Park Service (RSS project #3).





STEWARDSHIP GOAL 1B. Encourage the scientific investigation of glacial behavior, related patterns of plant and animal community development, and interstadial forest history as specifically identified in the establishing proclamation. Additionally, and more broadly, facilitate studies—especially those of fundamental physical, chemical, and biological drivers of ecosystems—that increase basic scientific knowledge and thereby potentially contribute to resource stewardship.

Landscape Dynamics Research

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will investigate the patterns and processes of the dynamic environment, which directly supports the park's establishing proclamation recognizing the area as a living laboratory. Landscape-scale processes can be investigated in relatively few systems globally, making the opportunities available in Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve of national and international importance. These investigations make significant contributions to science, illuminate stories that park visitors care about, and yield results that inform wise management. The park will undertake and encourage studies of these landscape-level processes including glacial change, post-glacial plant succession and other types of biological colonization, landscape development, sedimentation, and migration corridors (RSS project #4).

Marine Ecosystem Research

The park will pursue multidisciplinary marine ecosystem research to develop foundational datasets and understanding of ecosystem processes. Marine ecosystems constitute a substantial portion of Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve. Changes in these systems correspondingly have significant effects on the larger park ecosystem and management decisions. Research to understand changes in marine systems, including those at the interface of visitor use and harvest, is particularly important (RSS project #5).

Oceanographic Research

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will work toward developing a comprehensive understanding of the Glacier Bay oceanographic system. The Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve oceanographic system is complex and much is still not understood. The physical mechanisms and drivers of ecosystem productivity are of particular interest and relevance to park management. Enhanced understanding is key to answering one of the park's most fundamental questions (and one that is interesting to park visitors): "Why is Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve so biologically productive?" The park will pursue research to examine oceanographic processes—such as nutrient dynamics and mechanisms for making them biologically available—that help answer this question (RSS project #6).

Soil, Geologic Resources, and Hydrology Baselines and Mapping

Inventories of soils, geologic resources, and freshwater hydrology will serve as a platform on which to base other research endeavors and will meet NPS objectives relative to natural resource inventories. Developing foundational knowledge of these resources is an important stepping stone for future research and contributes to understanding basic park resources. The park will pursue expansion of these baseline datasets, such as classifying freshwater watersheds, improving park-wide data on water quality and quantity, developing maps of geological resources, and completing inventory datasets (RSS project #7).

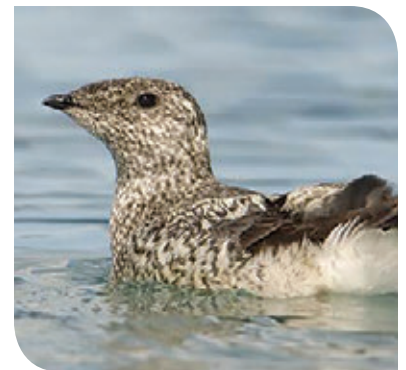
STEWARDSHIP GOAL 1B. Encourage the scientific investigation of glacial behavior, related patterns of plant and animal community development, and interstadial forest history as specifically identified in the establishing proclamation. Additionally, and more broadly, facilitate studies— especially those of fundamental physical, chemical, and biological drivers of ecosystems—that increase basic scientific knowledge and thereby potentially contribute to resource stewardship (continued).

Vital Signs Monitoring

The park will continue to support long-term monitoring of ecosystem components, providing natural resource information that park managers need. The Southeast Alaska Network (SEAN) of the NPS Inventory and Monitoring Program implements long-term ecological monitoring and provides scientifically sound natural resource information to park managers. “Vital signs” are key components of park ecosystems that represent the overall condition and health of park resources that SEAN has identified for long-term monitoring. Current vital signs being monitored range from climate to sea otters, and from murrelets to oceanography (RSS project #8).

Vital Signs Expansion

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will pursue monitoring for deferred vital signs and expand the vital signs monitoring program to the outer coast. The SEAN Vital Signs Monitoring Plan (https://science.nps.gov/im/monitor/plans/SEAN_Monitoring%20Plan.pdf) describes a set of core vital signs, but some vital signs were fully or partially deferred in recognition of limited program capacity. For the same reason, some vital sign monitoring efforts were not able to include the entirety of the park—namely the outer coast—at the program’s outset. SEAN and Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will explore options for increasing the program’s capacity to address these gaps (RSS project #9).





STEWARDSHIP GOAL 1C. Support and facilitate partnerships among people to leverage unique capabilities and assets of diverse scientific collaborators.

Research Partnerships

The park will leverage research-related partnerships to improve resource stewardship data and facilitate cooperation. Research partnerships inform the management of cultural and natural resources and are important in fulfilling NPS policy and the enabling presidential proclamations establishing the park. By continuing to work collaboratively with research institutions and promoting partnerships, Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will work to achieve this goal (RSS project #10).

STEWARDSHIP GOAL 1D. Promote multidisciplinary approaches to integrate study designs, assimilate findings, and accelerate the pace of learning.

Marine Ecosystem Modeling

The park will pursue marine ecosystem modeling to further our understanding of ecosystem processes. Marine ecosystems constitute a substantial portion of Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve. Changes in these systems correspondingly have significant effects on the larger park ecosystem and management decisions. Research to understand changes in marine systems, including those at the interface of visitor use and harvest, is particularly important (RSS project #11).



RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PRIORITY 2. PROTECT AND UNDERSTAND GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE'S DYNAMIC ECOSYSTEMS, WHILE PROVIDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR VISITOR EXPERIENCES AND ACCESS TO TIDEWATER GLACIER ENVIRONMENTS.

STEWARDSHIP GOAL 2E. Understand impacts of human visitors on the natural environment and park values, and mitigate effects as needed.

Outer Coast Internal Collaboration

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will increase park presence on the outer coast. Due to the significant size of Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve and finite park resources, it is difficult for the park to maintain a presence and active understanding of the resource stewardship needs across the entire park and preserve. Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve resource management staff will work collaboratively with other divisions to identify resource management needs, education opportunities, and enforcement needs on the outer coast (RSS project #12).

Frontcountry Management

The park will develop and implement frontcountry management strategies to provide transparent, meaningful, and coordinated stewardship. Frontcountry management will draw from the outcomes of the park's frontcountry planning effort. The park will pursue development and implementation of best practices and guidelines for vegetation management, provision of an optimal visitor experience, infrastructure maintenance, and campground and trail management (RSS project #13).

Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation

The park will mitigate human-wildlife conflicts in order to protect park visitors and resources. It is vital to mitigate and understand human-wildlife conflicts—from addressing bear management in frontcountry and backcountry settings to minimizing the impacts of visitors on shoreline wildlife—to ensure the continued safety of park visitors and to safeguard resources (RSS project #14).

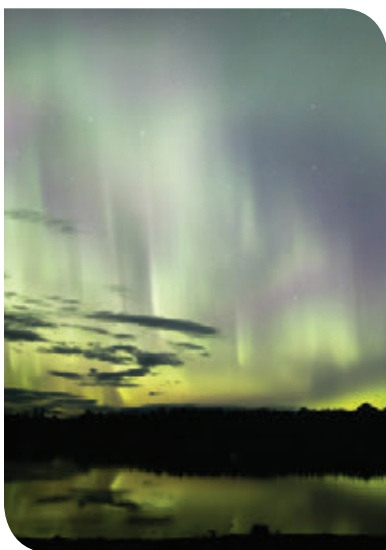
Invasive Species Monitoring and Management

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will work to prevent the introduction, establishment, and spread of nonnative plant and animal populations in the park. Invasive species have high potential to disrupt natural park ecosystems. Invasive plant and animal species may be inadvertently transported into the park. Some terrestrial invasive plants are already known to have small footholds in the park, particularly at popular visitor areas and points of entry. The park will be proactive about detection and control to preserve the area's intact ecosystems (RSS project #15).

Off-Highway Vehicle Impacts Mitigation

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will assess and mitigate impacts from off-highway vehicle (OHV) use occurring in the preserve, particularly in Dry Bay. OHV use in Dry Bay is important in supporting commercial fisheries and subsistence activities; however, use may increase erosion and cause damage to wetlands, fish, and fish habitat. The park will monitor and mitigate the impacts of OHV use, aiming to balance resource use and preservation (RSS project #16).





STEWARDSHIP GOAL 2E. Understand impacts of human visitors on the natural environment and park values, and mitigate effects as needed (continued).

Oil Spill Response

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will develop plans and documentation to direct and inform prevention, containment/minimization, clean-up, and restoration efforts in the event of an oil spill. The park will also improve baseline documentation of existing coastal resources, so they could be better restored if a spill were to occur. A large spill off the coast of Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve has high potential to impact park resources. It is therefore vital that the park is prepared and able to respond effectively to an oil spill (RSS project #17).

Soundscape Monitoring and Management

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will use acoustic metrics to inform backcountry and vessel management. Natural sounds (such as waves breaking on the shore, the roar of a river, and the call of a loon) are vital to park ecosystems. In Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, it is important to preserve both terrestrial and aquatic natural soundscapes. Terrestrial soundscapes affect visitor experiences as well as terrestrial wildlife. Aquatic soundscapes are important for the communication and health of marine wildlife species. Understanding soundscapes and using quantitative data derived from their measurement directly informs effective backcountry and wilderness management, frontcountry management, and vessel management (RSS project #18).

Night Sky Assessment and Preservation

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will inventory and monitor the park's pristine dark night skies. Dark night skies are critical to the wilderness qualities of solitude and naturalness, and many wildlife species and ecological processes depend on natural night. Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve currently receives few impacts from anthropogenic light sources. To preserve dark night skies, the park will pursue activities such as determining the baseline condition of night skies and developing best practices to manage administrative sources of light pollution (RSS project #19).

Vessel Research and Management

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will research vessel use to inform management decisions and aid in protecting park resources. Most visitors to Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve access the park via cruise ships and other marine vessels. Research regarding vessel impacts and potential mitigation strategies directly informs park management and helps protect park ecosystems and values. The park will continue to quantify and assess vessel emissions and use patterns and the corresponding impacts to park resources. Based on this understanding, Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will work to mitigate impacts to marine wildlife and other key park resources (RSS project #20).

Visitor Use Research

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will increase understanding of visitor use patterns to inform park management. Understanding visitor use patterns can inform management decisions related to backcountry and wilderness stewardship, concessions and permitting, and visitor experiences. The park will gather and analyze information on visitor use, which will help park managers make better-informed decisions (RSS project #21).

STEWARDSHIP GOAL 2F. Understand impacts of human extractive uses on the natural environment and park values, and mitigate effects as needed.

Abandoned Mine Safety

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will modify aspects of abandoned mines to improve visitor safety, while ensuring protection of historic resources. Mining occurred in some areas that are now part of the park. Evidence of historical mining use remains in some of areas of Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve. Modifying these abandoned mines will allow visitors to more safely enjoy these historical areas, while remaining compliant with law and policy (RSS project #22).

Fishery Management Collaboration and Planning

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will collaborate internally and externally to identify and implement fishery management needs, including planning, education, and enforcement. The park is currently in the process of phasing out commercial fishing within Glacier Bay proper, as outlined by public law. Commercial fishing in outside waters, along with recreational fishing in all waters, is an ongoing use that will continue into the foreseeable future. Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will also work to conduct commercial fisheries management planning with the State of Alaska as directed by Public Law 105-277 and 106-31, as amended, to cooperatively develop a commercial fisheries management plan. These initiatives are important for the park to identify resource management concerns associated with the active commercial and recreational fisheries, and work collaboratively both internally and externally to protect park resources (RSS project #23).

Commercial Fisheries Research and Management

To better manage commercial fishing and protect park resources, Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will encourage and foster research to understand effects of commercial fishing in the park. Commercial fishing in Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve is restricted to specific species, methods, and areas, and—due to the legally required permitting structure—will be phased out of Glacier Bay proper. Commercial fishing is restricted to protect park resources and values, and to uphold provisions of the Wilderness Act. The phase-out of commercial fishing in the park provides an opportunity to conduct pre- and post-treatment research on its effects, and will provide information to better-protect park resources (RSS project #24).

Recreational Fisheries Research and Management

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will continue to monitor and improve our understanding of recreational fisheries harvest and activity patterns to better inform and manage this use in both marine and freshwater environments. In addition to unguided anglers aboard private vessels, commercial marine charter vessels provide angler services and access to remote park waters. Research and monitoring to better understand angler harvest and activity patterns, including interactions among user groups, will inform and improve park resource and concessions management, as well as visitor opportunities and high-quality experiences (RSS project #25).

Terrestrial Wildlife Research

The park will conduct and facilitate research on key terrestrial wildlife species (including brown and black bears, moose, and mountain goats) to inform conservation needs. There is limited data on population metrics of many terrestrial mammals despite substantial hunting pressure in Glacier Bay National Preserve and lands surrounding the park. Improved understanding of the population structures, composition, and conservation stressors of these species will facilitate better-informed stewardship of terrestrial wildlife in Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve (RSS project #26).





STEWARDSHIP GOAL 2G. Understand impacts of human stressors generated outside of the park on the natural environment and park values, and mitigate effects as needed.

Contaminants and Microplastics Research

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will assess environmental contaminants, including microplastics, and study their impacts on park resources. Contaminants arrive in the park as airborne and waterborne particulate and dissolved forms from global, regional, and local sources. They have significant potential to impact park resources. The park will improve understanding of contaminants and pursue management actions to minimize their effects on park resources (RSS project #27).

Land Protection Planning

The park will engage in land protection planning to meet resource stewardship objectives. Inholdings are parcels of land under private ownership that are within park boundaries; activities that occur on these lands can have a large influence on the ecosystems of Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve. Developing a strategy for acquiring inholding lands will increase park resource protection (RSS project #28).

Wildlife Connectivity Research

The park will conduct and facilitate research to understand wildlife movement patterns between the park and outside areas. The vast landscape of Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, combined with its location and status as part of a 24-million-acre World Heritage Site, allows for unique opportunities to study habitat connectivity and species movements. This research will help managers understand and potentially mitigate stressors originating outside park boundaries that may have negative consequences for migratory or otherwise highly mobile wildlife species (RSS project #29).



STEWARDSHIP GOAL 2H. Improve understanding of the park's ecosystems and physical processes, including the effects of changing climate, to better protect the park's ecosystem and park values.

Good River Headwaters Restoration

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will assess the feasibility of restoring the hydrology of an upper tributary of the Good River. The park entrance road and associated ditching and drainage alterations have affected the natural hydrological integrity of the Good River for many decades. However, restoration plans face considerable implementation and feasibility challenges because several efforts to improve fish passage and habitat have occurred outside the park-unit boundary over the last decade, and redirecting flow will have consequences for this interconnected human-made ditch system. The park will chart a path forward for protecting the hydrological and biological resources of the Good River (RSS project #30).

Landslide Research

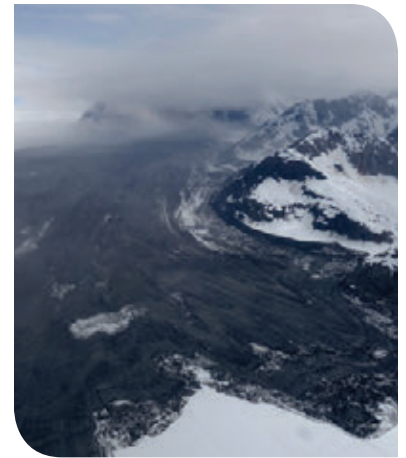
The park will conduct and facilitate research on landslide potential to protect visitor safety and to understand landscape dynamics. Landslides have the potential to threaten visitor safety and significantly alter the landscape of Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve. As a dynamic environment undergoing dramatic change with glacial recession, landslide hazards present a new and growing threat that the parks seeks to better understand (RSS project #31).

Ocean Acidification Research

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will conduct and facilitate research to better understand the impacts of ocean acidification and use the findings to inform park management. Ocean acidification is one of the greatest environmental threats facing Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve. Previous research on ocean acidification in Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve has effectively positioned the park to build on those studies. This research informs park management and has the potential to influence the national discussion on ocean acidification (RSS project #32).

Marine Wildlife Research

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will conduct and facilitate research on marine wildlife species to better understand population status and trends, and use findings to inform management. Marine wildlife—including humpback whales, sea otters, harbor seals, and Steller sea lions—are iconic to Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve. The park provides visitors unparalleled opportunities to view these species in their natural habitats and learn about the threats facing these animals. By better understanding marine wildlife populations and their habitat requirements, the park can make more informed decisions to protect these species and the marine ecosystem (RSS project #33).





RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PRIORITY 3. PRESERVE AND PROTECT THE HISTORIC AND CULTURAL FOUNDATIONS OF GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE, RECOGNIZING THE PARK'S BROAD SPECTRUM OF RESPONSIBILITIES INCLUDING THE UNIQUE FOCUS ON PRESERVING HISTORICAL RECORDS OF HUMAN EXPLORATION AND SCIENTIFIC ENDEAVOR, AND THE ENDURING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TLINGIT AND THEIR ANCESTRAL HOMELANDS.

STEWARDSHIP GOAL 3I. Protect the enduring relationship between traditionally associated people and their ancestral homelands.

Huna Tlingit Gull Egg Harvest Support

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will develop and implement a glaucous-winged gull egg harvest plan to support the traditions of the Huna Tlingit and fulfill legislative requirements. Gull eggs are an important traditional food source for the Huna Tlingit, whose ancestral homeland includes Glacier Bay National Park. Congress passed the Huna Tlingit Traditional Gull Egg Use Act in July 2014 authorizing harvest of glaucous-winged gull eggs in Glacier Bay National Park. The park will collaborate with the Hoonah Indian Association to conduct research on gull populations and associated ecosystem metrics to support gull egg harvest and develop a gull egg harvest plan (RSS project #34).

Cemetery and Burial Site Management Planning

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will develop cemetery and burial site management plans to protect these sacred sites in accordance with law and policy. Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve supports a long history of human occupation by the Huna and Yakutat Tlingit. The park is replete with burial and cemetery sites, many of which are in poor condition. The American Indian Religious Freedom Act and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act direct Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve to track actions and history related to burial sites (RSS project #35).

Ethnographic Information

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will pursue strategies to collect, preserve, and share ethnographic information; this will strengthen relationships between traditionally associated people including the Huna and Yakutat Tlingit, and Champagne and Aishihik First Nations and their traditional lands, preserve nationally significant cultural traditions, and serve as an educational tool for visitors. Park staff have collected hundreds of interviews and oral histories from the Huna and Yakutat Tlingit; however, these resources need to be made more accessible and useful to interested parties. The park will pursue creating popular publications, electronic resources, and other outreach tools to make this ethnographic information more widely available and ensure that this information is protected into the future (RSS project #36).

Ethnographic Overview and Assessment

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will complete and maintain an ethnographic overview and assessment. An ethnographic overview and assessment is a comprehensive background study that reviews existing information on park resources valued by traditional peoples and stakeholders. The information comes mostly from archives and publications, as well as interviews with community members and other constituents. Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve has conducted considerable ethnographic research but has not completed an ethnographic overview. Compiled materials are not readily available to tribal members, researchers, or park management. An ethnographic overview and assessment will be valuable in informing park planning and programming efforts (RSS project #37).

STEWARDSHIP GOAL 3I. Protect the enduring relationship between traditionally associated people and their ancestral homelands (continued).

Ethnographic Research

The park will conduct ethnographic research to document traditional knowledge and other time-sensitive ethnographic resources. Ethnographic research includes focused studies of traditional uses, practices, activities, beliefs, and life ways. This information will inform management decisions and can serve as an interpretive tool for conveying information to the visiting public about the enduring connection between traditional peoples and their homeland (RSS project #38).

Huna Tribal House Strategic Plan

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will develop a strategic plan to guide management and ensure a shared understanding of management direction for the Huna Tribal House. The Huna Tribal House was completed in 2015 to memorialize the Huna Tlingit clan houses that once lined the shores of present-day Bartlett Cove, now the site of NPS headquarters in Gustavus. The park will work with stakeholders to develop a strategic plan to outline the mission, purposes, and strategic actions that will guide Tribal House management and operations into the future. Developing this plan will help bring together Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, Hoonah Indian Association, and other stakeholders to create a shared vision for the future (RSS project #39).

Traditional Uses

The park will preserve the enduring relationship between traditionally associated peoples and their homelands encompassed by Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve. Indigenous cultures depend upon ongoing relationships between living individuals and traditional homelands. Tangible connections to homelands can be maintained through traditional activities that could include vegetation gathering or seal, mountain goat, and fisheries harvest by indigenous people. Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve is cooperatively working to encourage these traditional relationships, as appropriate, while preserving natural and cultural resources in the park (RSS project #40).

Tribal Relationships and Consultation

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will build and maintain relationships with traditionally associated peoples to acknowledge the interdependence between living cultures and the park ecosystem. The National Park Service is required to consult with traditionally associated peoples on a government-to-government basis on matters of interest to tribal governments. Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve aims to build healthy relationships that improve park management of all resources (RSS project #41).





STEWARDSHIP GOAL 3J. Compile and protect records of exploration, scientific endeavor, human uses, and park management, and maintain the park's legal responsibilities for collections.

Administrative Histories

The park will complete administrative histories to document what has happened in the park in the past which in turn helps to inform future decisions and management directions. Administrative histories chronicle the park's antecedents, including how the national park unit was conceived and established, and how it has been managed to the present day. In addition to an overarching administrative history that focuses on the unit's legislative history and management, Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will develop administrative histories that tell the story of important topics in park management over the years, such as scientific research, sport fishing, vessel management, the Huna Tribal House, and the National Park Service-Tlingit relationship (RSS project #42).

Museum Collections Management and Documentation

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will manage museum collections and develop core documentation, as required by law and policy. Museum collections include items possessing functional, aesthetic, cultural, symbolic, and/or scientific value. Museum collections are inherent to park management and support documentation of the park's ongoing administrative history. Collection objects require ongoing upkeep and documentation. The park will maintain its collections and develop plans for the museum collection, which will provide direction for museum management (RSS project #43).

Records Management

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will strengthen records management protocol and implementation, and address its records-management backlog. Park records tell the story of park management, document why decisions are made, and contribute to the ongoing administrative history of the park. The park is constantly creating new records. Keeping accurate and up-to-date records is an important element of park management. Activities such as refining protocols and implementing electronic management strategies will help Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve to streamline and improve records management (RSS project #44).



STEWARDSHIP GOAL 3K. Preserve archeological resources in accordance with law and policy.

Archeological Data Management

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will maintain archeological data to better protect the sites and to fulfill legal requirements. Databases and reporting for archeological site management have legal and programmatic requirements. The park will work to conduct appropriate database management, maintain up-to-date site information, and reconcile various databases (RSS project #45).

Archeological Resource Inventory and Documentation

The park will complete archeological inventories and an archeological overview and assessment, as required by law and policy. Inventorying park archeological resources is a difficult task due to the size of the park, access issues, and the extensive history of human occupation. While portions of the park have been surveyed, many areas remain unsurveyed. Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will continue to conduct archeological surveys, focusing on areas with increasing visitor use and threats from natural sources (e.g., erosion). In addition, Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will complete an archeological overview and assessment, which will provide a comprehensive overview of the park's archeological resources and chart a path forward for archeological management in the park unit (RSS project #46).





STEWARDSHIP GOAL 3L. Preserve historic structures and districts in accordance with law and policy.

Historic Structure Management and Documentation

The park will develop historic structure reports and supporting documentation to develop a management strategy for the future and comply with law and policy. The historic structures within Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve enhance visitor experiences and understanding of historical events that have occurred on the landscape. Environmental factors and human use may impact the condition of historic structures. Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will maintain complete documentation on these historic structures, which will identify ongoing maintenance and management needs (RSS project #47).

Lodge Historic District Management

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will clarify management objectives for the Glacier Bay Lodge Historic District. The Glacier Bay Lodge Complex sits on the south shore of Bartlett Cove near the entrance to Glacier Bay. The lodge complex was originally constructed to increase visitor accessibility and remains the only visitor lodging available within the park. The lodge has become a national destination. To effectively manage the site and meet requirements of law and policy, the park will complete maintenance guidelines, maintain an up-to-date historic structure report, and implement vegetation management guidance (RSS project #48).

National Register Documentation

The park will complete national register documentation in accordance with law and policy, and in support of enduring tribal relationships. The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of historic buildings, districts, sites, structures, and objects deemed worthy of preservation in the United States. The National Park Service is required by law to survey, inventory, and nominate to the national register properties of national, state, and local significance in its custody that meet certain criteria. Many traditional and historic places in Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve require additional documentation to meet these standards. The park will evaluate site significance and develop determinations of eligibility for historic places and traditional cultural properties within its boundaries and will complete nominations for eligible sites (RSS project #49).

STEWARDSHIP GOAL 3M. Preserve cultural landscapes and traditional cultural properties in accordance with law and policy.

Cultural Landscape Management and Documentation

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will develop cultural landscape reports and associated documentation to ensure these sites receive the stewardship they require and meet law and policy requirements. A cultural landscape is defined as a geographic area—including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein—associated with a historic event, activity, or person exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. Cultural landscapes in the park include Dundas Bay, Bartlett Cove, Lituya Bay, and Dry Bay. Protection of these resources and values may require active management of cultural landscapes, such as restoring and stabilizing structures or managing nearby visitor use. Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will manage cultural landscapes in accordance with their respective cultural landscape reports (RSS project #50).

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PRIORITY 4. PRESERVE WILDERNESS CHARACTER AND VALUES, RECOGNIZING GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK'S UNIQUE SETTINGS OF MARINE WILDERNESS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR VISITORS TO EXPERIENCE WILDERNESS FROM WITHIN THE WILDERNESS, AS WELL AS FROM ADJACENT NON-WILDERNESS WATERS.

STEWARDSHIP GOAL 4N. Improve understanding of Glacier Bay National Park's wilderness character, and manage impacts as needed.

Wilderness Character Monitoring

The park will monitor wilderness character to inform adaptive management and better understand changing conditions in the Glacier Bay wilderness over time. Wilderness character is a holistic concept that combines tangible and intangible values of a particular wilderness—it includes biophysical environments; personal experiences in natural environments; and symbolic meanings of humility, restraint, and interdependence that inspire human connection with nature. Together with identified standards and thresholds, wilderness character monitoring triggers management actions to preserve wilderness character in perpetuity (RSS project #51).

Wilderness Stewardship

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will accomplish its wilderness stewardship responsibilities, as required by law and policy. The park will pursue completion of a wilderness stewardship plan, which will direct the preservation, use, and management of the Glacier Bay Wilderness. Additional activities that support wilderness stewardship include research into visitor experiences and perceptions, assessing backcountry trails, and understanding native perceptions of wilderness (RSS project #52).





RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PRIORITY 5. IMPLEMENT COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT APPROACHES THAT UNDERPIN EFFECTIVE RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP.

STEWARDSHIP GOAL 50. Implement rigorous study design, data collection, data analysis, data management, curation, and reporting standards.

Data Management

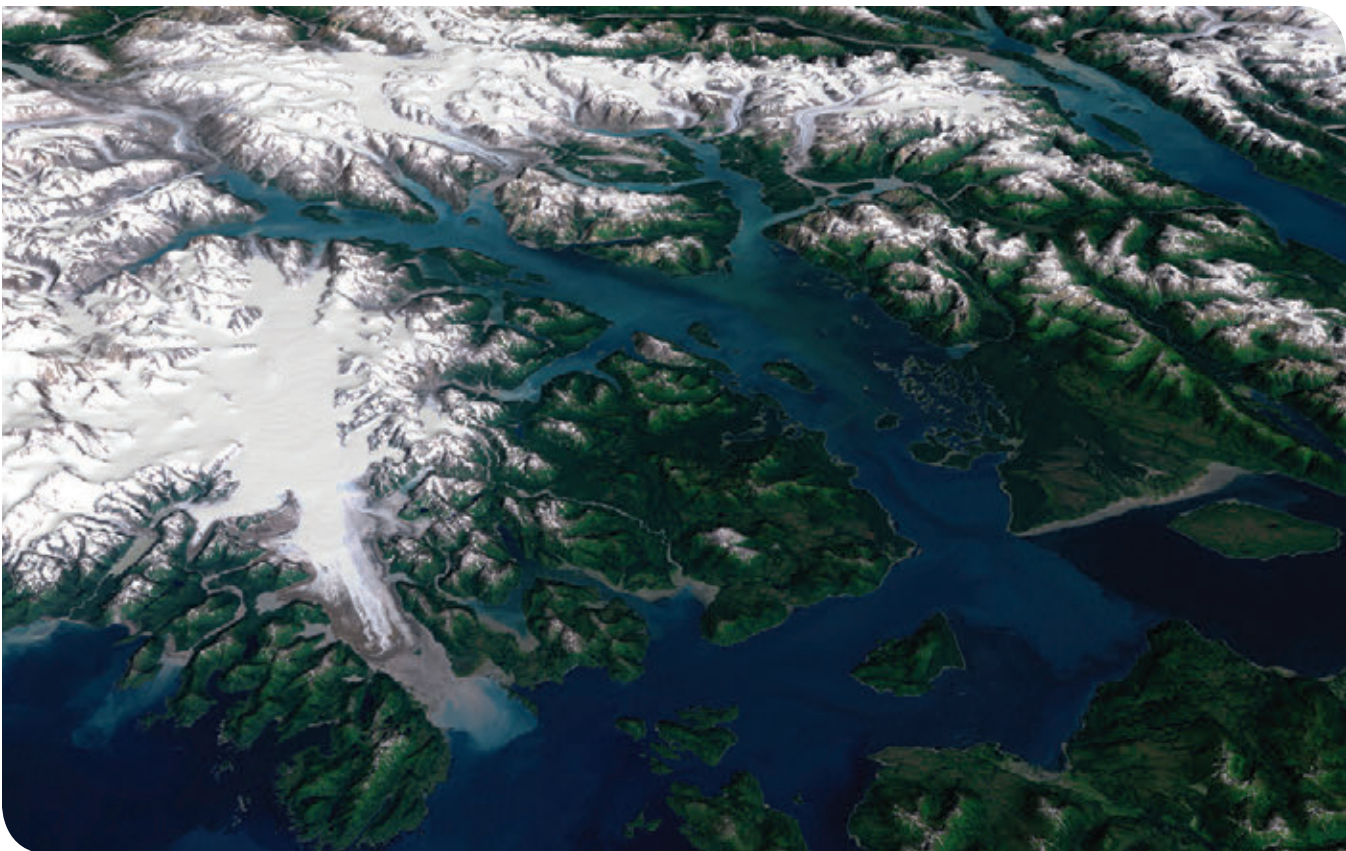
Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will improve information accessibility and longevity to better use data in management decisions and scientific research. Data provides an invaluable resource for scientists and managers alike. Data management, however, requires an ongoing effort to ensure data are organized, usable, and accessible. The park will delineate clear data management processes and protocols, and provide ongoing support and training to staff (RSS project #53).

Database Management

The park will use and re-vamp databases to improve information accessibility and longevity. Databases play a fundamental role in organizing information and making it available to managers and the public. Ongoing maintenance is vital to maintaining database functionality. In addition, some new databases are important for creating a coherent repository of information to be used and stored (RSS project #54).

Geographic Information System Data Management

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will use and re-vamp geographic information system (GIS) capabilities to improve information accessibility and longevity. GIS data—and management thereof—are foundational for scientific research in the park, contribute to basic understanding of park resources, and are important for park managers to understand the geography and geographical distribution of park resources (RSS project #55).



STEWARDSHIP GOAL 5P. Ensure that park stakeholders have an appreciation of the park mission, resources, resource stewardship, and the history of research.

Interpretation and Education

The park will use place-based experiential learning to develop effective interpretation around the cultural and natural resources of Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve. Interpretation and education efforts can leverage opportunities for local stakeholders, in-person visitors, and virtual visitors. By broadening educational programming to delve deeper—and in a way that is unique to Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve—the park will be contributing to the next generation of stewards (RSS project #56).

Foundation Document Update

The park will review and update its foundation document to ensure it reflects park-enabling legislation and management needs. A foundation document is grounded in the park's legislation and from knowledge acquired since the park was established; it provides a shared understanding of what is most important about the park. There is a need to update the park foundation document to more fully encapsulate Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve's enabling directives (RSS project #57).

Commercial Operators Partnerships

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will engage commercial operators as partners in park stewardship. Commercial operators have a significant presence in the park and are the primary means by which visitors access the park. By working with commercial operators, the park aims to create collaborative and resilient management approaches that protect park resources (RSS project #58).



STEWARDSHIP GOAL 5Q. Improve internal effectiveness with a collaborative, parkwide, interdivisional approach to resource stewardship, spanning natural, cultural, and wilderness resources.

Internal Collaboration and Communication

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will improve and affirm internal collaboration and communication to strengthen management efficacy. Internal collaboration and communication among park managers is the backbone of effective management. Each park division contributes an important component to the management of park resources—from education and outreach, to maintenance, to law enforcement. The park will continue to pursue efforts to collaborate across divisions, including creating effective interdisciplinary teams, participating in annual seasonal employee training, and identifying joint priorities (RSS project #59).





STEWARDSHIP GOAL 5R. Ensure that management decisions use the best available information.

Management Decision Processes and Guidelines

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will develop tools and processes to ensure that management decisions demonstrate a strong link to the best available information. Scientific research and expert judgement play an important role in informing management decisions in Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve. The park will develop processes to comprehensively incorporate science into park management, for example, to identify key information gaps for upcoming decisions (RSS project #60).

Decision Implications Review

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will conduct ongoing review of management decisions (past and present) to determine their efficacy in achieving intended results, and adapt as needed. The park resource management team will improve the use and dissemination of scientific information through implementing best practices, adjusting decision-making processes, and other activities internal to the team to improve the internal efficacy (RSS project #61).



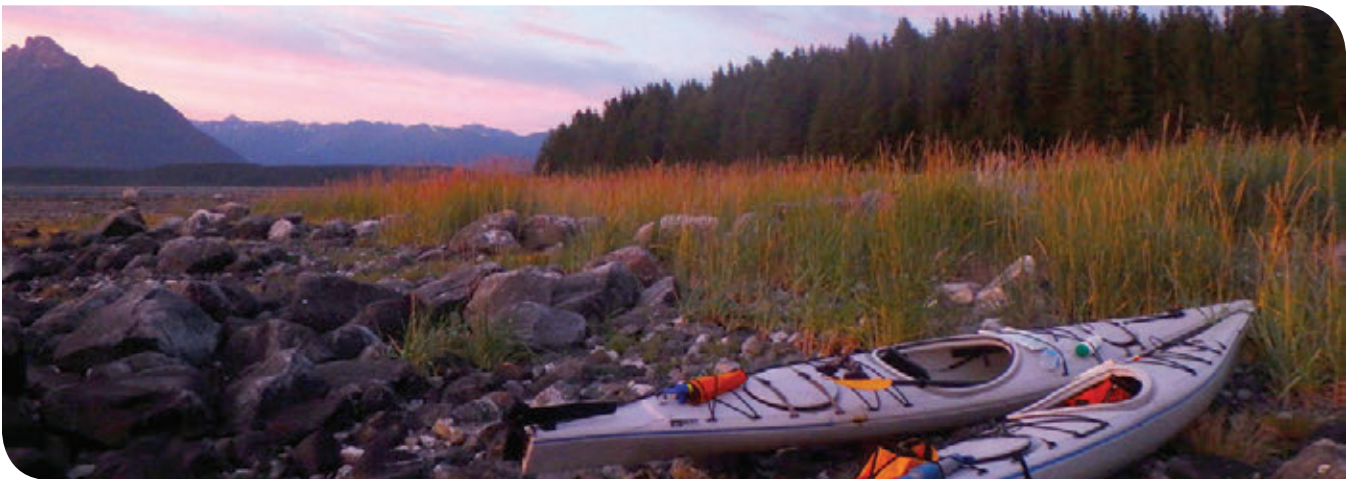
STEWARDSHIP GOAL 5S. Promote relationships across Alaska and international borders.

Interagency Partnerships

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve will improve interagency partnerships for management coordination and external communication. Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve is bordered by lands managed by the US Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the State of Alaska, Canada's Tatshenshini-Alsek Provincial Park, and native corporations. The nature of ecosystems is transboundary. As a result, increased coordination with these interagency partners will contribute to the park's ability to effectively steward park resources (RSS project #62).

International Partnerships

The park will promote and develop international partnerships that recognize Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve's unique ecological systems and management paradigms. Promoting and developing international partnerships creates a venue for exchanging ideas. Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve has many resource management issues in common with other conservation areas around the world. These partnerships and potential sister parks offer an avenue for protected areas to learn from one another (RSS project #63).





PRIORITIZATION OF PROJECTS

The prioritization of projects within the RSS is very important to its role as a strategic document. The subject matter and project leads for the RSS met to select the final criteria and collaboratively rank the projects. Each of the projects was scored for the following five criteria:

- legal or programmatic obligation
- contribution of the project to achieving a stewardship goal
- urgency and/or severity of the threat to the resource(s)
- degree of public or political interest
- feasibility/reasonability of the project (e.g., budget, staffing, logistics).

After the projects were scored according to each of the five criteria, the sum of the five scores became the project score. Projects were then banded into three tiers of priority based on their total project score: “high,” “medium,” or “low” priority. The tiers were developed by evenly dividing the range of possible project scores into three groups. Possible total scores were between 5 and 15. Scores of 5 to 8 were “high,” scores of 9 to 11 were “medium,” and scores of 12 to 15 were “low.” The outcome tiers are reflected in table 1.

All ranking systems are imperfect, and the prioritization tiers (high, medium, and low) are more meaningful than small differences between total scores. All projects that appear in table 1 are considered to have value. The prioritization simply describes the importance and feasibility for projects in the near term, as opposed to the long term. Further, the RSS does not include every proposed project that would benefit the resources of Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve.



Table 1. Prioritization results of overarching projects (2018)

OVERARCHING PROJECT TITLE	PRIORITY	PROJECT NUMBER IN SUMMARY DOCUMENT TEXT (ABOVE)
ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORIES	H	42
CEMETERY AND BURIAL SITE MANAGEMENT PLANNING	H	35
COMMERCIAL OPERATORS PARTNERSHIPS	H	58
COMMERCIAL FISHERIES RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT	H	24
DECISION IMPLICATIONS REVIEW	H	61
ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW AND ASSESSMENT	H	37
FISHERY MANAGEMENT COLLABORATION AND PLANNING	H	23
FRONTCOUNTRY MANAGEMENT	H	13
HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT MITIGATION	H	14
HUNA TLINGIT GULL EGG HARVEST SUPPORT	H	34
HUNA TRIBAL HOUSE STRATEGIC PLAN	H	39
INTERAGENCY PARTNERSHIPS	H	62
INTERNAL COLLABORATION AND COMMUNICATION	H	59
INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS	H	63
INTERPRETATION AND EDUCATION	H	56
INVASIVE SPECIES MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT	H	15
KNOWLEDGE SHARING	H	3
LAND PROTECTION PLANNING	H	28
LANDSLIDE RESEARCH	H	31
LODGE HISTORIC DISTRICT MANAGEMENT	H	48
MANAGEMENT DECISION PROCESSES AND GUIDELINES	H	60
MARINE WILDLIFE RESEARCH	H	33
OCEAN ACIDIFICATION RESEARCH	H	32
OIL SPILL RESPONSE	H	17
OUTER COAST INTERNAL COLLABORATION	H	12
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	H	44
RECREATIONAL FISHERIES RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT	H	25
RESEARCH PARTNERSHIPS	H	10
TRADITIONAL USES	H	40
TRIBAL RELATIONSHIPS AND CONSULTATION	H	41
VESSEL RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT	H	20
VITAL SIGNS MONITORING	H	8
ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA MANAGEMENT	M	45
ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY AND DOCUMENTATION	M	46
CONTAMINANTS AND MICROPLASTICS RESEARCH	M	27
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT AND DOCUMENTATION	M	50
DATA MANAGEMENT	M	53
DATABASE MANAGEMENT	M	54
ETHNOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	M	36
ETHNOGRAPHIC RESEARCH	M	38
FOUNDATION DOCUMENT UPDATE	M	57
GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM DATA MANAGEMENT	M	55

Table 1. Prioritization results of overarching projects (2018) (continued)

OVERARCHING PROJECT TITLE	PRIORITY	PROJECT NUMBER IN SUMMARY DOCUMENT TEXT (ABOVE)
GOOD RIVER HEADWATERS RESTORATION	M	30
HISTORIC STRUCTURE MANAGEMENT AND DOCUMENTATION	M	47
LANDSCAPE DYNAMICS RESEARCH	M	4
MARINE ECOSYSTEM RESEARCH	M	5
MARINE ECOSYSTEM MODELING	M	11
MUSEUM COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT AND DOCUMENTATION	M	43
NATIONAL REGISTER DOCUMENTATION	M	49
OFF-HIGHWAY VEHICLE IMPACTS MITIGATION	M	16
SOUNDSCAPE MONITORING AND MANAGEMENT	M	18
TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE RESEARCH	M	26
VISITOR USE RESEARCH	M	21
VITAL SIGNS EXPANSION	M	9
WILDERNESS CHARACTER MONITORING	M	51
WILDERNESS STEWARDSHIP	M	52
WILDLIFE CONNECTIVITY RESEARCH	M	29
ABANDONED MINE SAFETY	L	22
NIGHT SKY ASSESSMENT AND PRESERVATION	L	19
OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH	L	6
RESEARCH FUNDING	L	1
RESEARCH IN-KIND SUPPORT	L	2
SOIL, GEOLOGIC RESOURCES, AND HYDROLOGY BASELINES AND MAPPING	L	7

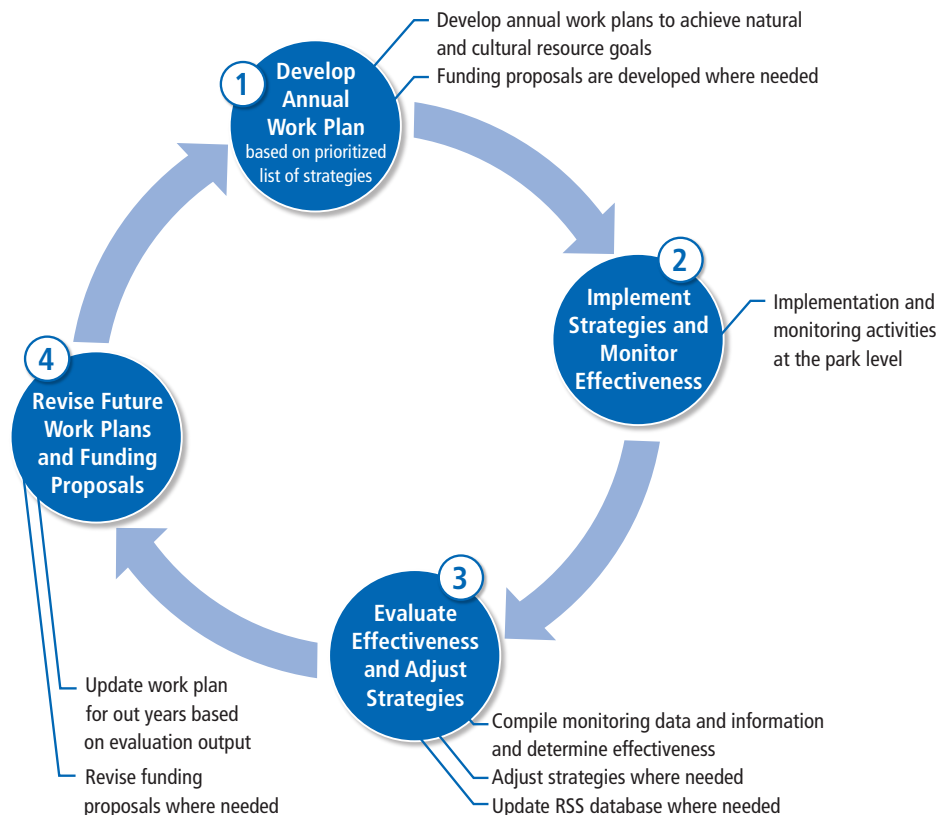


ONGOING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP STRATEGY

The resource management priorities, stewardship goals, and projects outlined in the RSS will assist resource managers in determining what, how, when, and where resource management occurs in the park, and will assist the park resource management staff in developing annual work plans. These work plans will be an important planning tool for the park staff to implement resource management activities.

Long-term implementation of the RSS includes park managers monitoring resource information and conditions, and evaluating the effectiveness of resource management activities over time. Regular monitoring of progress will provide park managers an opportunity to evaluate whether the park is making management decisions in line with resource management priorities and to consider whether adjustments are needed. See figure 1 for more information on the cyclical nature of this process.

Figure 1. RSS Implementation Process



CONTACT INFORMATION

For more information about the Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve RSS, contact:

Superintendent, Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve

MAILING ADDRESS

PO Box 140
Gustavus, AK 99826

PHONE

907.697.2230

glba_superintendent@nps.gov





As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under US administration.

RSS

RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP STRATEGIES



BRIDGING SCIENCE AND MANAGEMENT FOR TODAY AND TOMORROW