

# INVESTIGATION OF PROPOSED ENLARGED OF THE YELLOWSTONE AND GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARKS. pdf

## 1: investigation | Yellowstone Gate

*Investigation of proposed enlargement of the Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks: hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, United States Senate, Seventy-third Congress, second session, pursuant to S. Res. (72d Congress), a resolution to investigate activities in connection with the proposed.*

Rockefeller Archive Center, Harold P. Billington, *Westward Expansion*, p. A few sources date the arrival of Holland and Carnes as early as I am not comfortable with the accuracy of this report, but the descriptions of homesteads and locations seem generally consistent with other available sources. Uncle Nick Wilson recorded his life on the frontier in *E. Wilson, with Howard R. Driggs, The White Indian Boy: Saylor, Jackson Hole*, p. Margaret Cunningham may have arrived in the valley around , but there is no convincing evidence to place her here. Many local sources list Mrs. Martin Elizabeth Nelson as the first woman to reside in Jackson Hole. Dyke, *The West of the Texas Kid, The Recollections of Thomas E. University of Oklahoma Press*, HC , Evanston, M. Glidden, ; HC , Lander, J. Glidden, ; and HC , Lander, N. HC , Lander, J. May, ; HC , Evanston, J. Budge, ; HC , Lander, J. Henrie, ; HC , Evanston, A. Nelson, ; HC , Lander, N. Hoagland, ; HC , Lander, T. Hanshaw, ; HC , Lander, W. Sebastian, ; and HC , Evanston, F. Geological Survey, "Grand Teton Quadrangle," HC , Evanston, J. Miller, ; HC , Evanston, R. According to local tradition, Menor came to Jackson Hole in or P Cunningham, , and , J. P Cunningham, ; and "Hearings on S. NC , Evanston, W. Cunningham, ; HC , Evanston, E. Wolff, ; , J. Uhl, ; and , E. NC , Lander, F. Lovell, ; and NC , Lander, C. University of Wyoming Research Center, ; pp. Betts, *Along the Ramparts of the Tetons: Colorado Associated University Press*, , pp. Paul, *Desperate Scenery* New York: Random House, , pp. Hayden, *Trapper to Tourist*, p. Jackson Hole News, April 12, Jackson Hole Guide, December 2,

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## 2: Visitor crashes drone into Yellowstone's largest hot spring | Yellowstone Gate

*Investigation of proposed enlargement of the Yellowstone and Grand Teton national parks: Hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on public pursuant to S. Res. (72d Congress) [United States.*

Seven of these peaks between Avalanche and Cascade canyons make up the often-photographed Cathedral Group. Grand Teton National Park contains the major part of both blocks. Rubble piles left by ice age alpine glaciers impounded a series of interconnected lakes at the foot of the range Jackson , Leigh, String, Jenny , Bradley, Taggart, and Phelps. The largest lake in the valley, Jackson Lake, was impounded by a recessional moraine left by a very large valley glacier as it retreated north out of Jackson Hole. There are also over alpine and backcountry lakes. Terraces have been cut by the river into the moraines and outwash plain in the valley. Human history Advertisements Pre-history Native American hunting parties from the northern Rocky Mountains camped along the shore of Jackson Lake around 12, years ago while following game. For thousands of years Jackson Hole was used as a neutral crossroads for trade and travel routes in the area. One route followed the Snake River to its source in the Yellowstone area where abundant obsidian could be found. Another major route traversed the Teton Pass at the southern end of the range, providing a shortcut to the Pacific Northwest region of what is now the United States. Also, a southern route led to the Colorado Plateaus region and the Great Basin. White exploration and settlement The Tetons were named by French explorers who called the three highest peaks of the range Les Trois Tetons the three breasts. In the 18th and 19th centuries, Caucasian fur trappers and fur traders called deep valleys rimmed by high mountains "holes. John Colter , a member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition , is the first white American known to have visited the area now know as Jackson Hole as early as Hayden visited the area in as part of the Raynolds expedition. In the summer of he led the first government-sponsored scientific survey of the Yellowstone area just to the north. One part of that survey, led by geologist James Stevenson , traveled into Jackson Hole via the Teton Pass before meeting up with the other half of the expedition in Yellowstone. Longford, photographer William Henry Jackson , and artist William Henry Holmes , among others, mapped the area and surveyed its geology and biology. These data were later included in the Hayden Survey set of reports. Homesteaders moved into Jackson Hole after the reports were published but the short growing season along with weeks of being snowed-in each winter kept all but the hardiest individuals away. One of those settlers, a rancher named Pierce Cunningham, circulated a petition to have Jackson Hole saved for the "education and enjoyment of the Nation as a whole. Walcott suggested that the Teton Range should be included as well. Stephen Mather , director of the newly-created National Park Service and his assistant Horace Albright sent a report to Secretary of the Interior Franklin Lane in stating much the same. Wyoming Representative Frank Mondell sponsored a bill that unanimously passed the United States House of Representatives in but was killed in the United States Senate when Idaho Senator John Nugent feared that the expansion of Park Service jurisdiction would threaten sheep grazing permits. Public opposition to park expansion also mounted in and around Jackson Hole. Albright, in fact, was practically run out of Jackson, Wyoming , by angry townspeople in when he traveled there to speak in favor of park expansion. Albright was the only person who supported Park Service management; the others wanted traditional hunting, grazing, and dude-ranching activities to continue. In philanthropist John D. Park Dedication in In , a Coordinating Commission on National Parks and Forests met with valley residents and reached an agreement for the establishment of a park. It was passed by both houses of the U. Congress and signed into law by U. President Calvin Coolidge on February 26, Lobbying by cattlemen , however, meant that the original park borders did not include most of Jackson Hole whose floor was used for grazing. Discouraged by the stalemate, Rockefeller sent a letter to then U. Roosevelt telling him that if the federal government did not accept the land that he intended to make some other disposition of it or to sell it in the market to any satisfactory buyers. Continued controversy over the Rockefeller gift still made it impossible for the monument to officially include that land, however. Ranchers drove cattle across the newly created

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monument in a demonstration designed to provoke conflict. The Park Service did not respond to the stunt but the event brought national attention to the issue nonetheless. Wyoming Representative Frank A. Barrett introduced a bill to abolish the monument that passed both houses of Congress but was pocket vetoed by Roosevelt. Forest Service officials did not want to cede another large part of the Teton National Forest to the Park Service so they fought against transfer. One final act was to order forest rangers to gut the Jackson Lake Ranger Station before handing it over to park rangers. Residents in the area who supported the park and the monument were boycotted and harassed. Other bills to abolish the monument were introduced between and but none passed. Increases in tourism money following the end of World War II has been cited as a cause of the change in local attitudes. A move to merge the monument into an enlarged park gained steam and by April, , interested parties gathered in the Senate Appropriation Committee chambers to finalize a compromise. The Rockefeller lands were finally transferred from private to public ownership on December 16, , when they were added to the monument. Truman on September 14, One concession in the law modified the Antiquities Act , limiting the future power of a president to proclaim National Monuments in Wyoming. Rockefeller Preserve , dedicated on June 21, Southwest to Canada passed above the park area on August 10, , and was filmed by a tourist with an 8-millimeter color film camera. The object was in the range of size from a car to a house and should have ended its life in a Hiroshima -sized blast, but there was never any explosion, much less a crater. Geology of the Grand Teton area Cascade Canyon The rock units that make up the east face of the Teton Range are around million years old and made of metamorphosed sandstones , limestones , various shales , and interbedded volcanic deposits. Buried deep under Tertiary volcanic, sedimentary , and glacial deposits in Jackson Hole , these same Precambrian rocks are overlain by Paleozoic and Mesozoic formations that have long since been eroded away from atop the Tetons. The Paleozoic-aged sediments were deposited in warm shallow seas and resulted in various carbonate rocks along with sandstones and shales. Mesozoic deposition transitioned back and forth from marine to non-marine sediments. In later Mesozoic, the Cretaceous Seaway periodically covered the region and the Sierran Arc to the west provided volcanic sediments. A mountain-building episode called the Laramide orogeny started to uplift western North America 70 million years ago and eventually formed the Rocky Mountains. This erased the seaway and created fault systems along which highlands rose. Sediment eroded from uplifted areas filled-in subsiding basins such as Jackson Hole while reverse faults created the first part of the Teton Range in the Eocene epoch. Large Eocene-aged volcanic eruptions from the north in the Yellowstone- Absaroka area along with later Pleistocene -aged Yellowstone Caldera eruptions, left thick volcanic deposits in basins. The Teton Range started to grow along a north-south trending fault system next to Jackson Hole some 9 million years ago in the Miocene epoch. Then starting in the Pliocene , Lake Teewinot periodically filled Jackson Hole and left thick lakebed sediments. The lake was dry by the time a series of glaciations in the Pleistocene epoch saw the introduction of large glaciers in the Teton and surrounding ranges. During the Last Glacial Maximum , these glaciers melded together to become part of the Wisconsin glaciation , which carried away all soil from Jackson Hole and surrounding basins. Later and less severe ice ages created enough locally-deposited dirt in the form of moraines and till to repair much of this damage. Since then, mass wasting events such as the Gros Ventre landslide , along with slower forms of erosion , have continued to modify the area. On the floor of the Jackson Hole valley rise several landforms, one of the most conspicuous being Blacktail Butte. Edge habitat for various wildlife species is created where these different forest types merge in zones called ecotones. Some animals, such as the Red squirrel , pine marten , and black bear spend a majority of their life in forests. Other animal species, such as moose , elk or wapiti , and wolves , use the forest for shade and shelter in the day and move to sagebrush dominated areas or meadows to feed in the early mornings and evenings. Soil conditions, the amount of water, slope, aspect, and elevation all help determine where different plant communities grow. Biologists divide the plants of Grand Teton National Park into these communities: These moraines are composed of compact piles of unsorted rubble that have good clay content and retain moisture better than the quartzite -rich outwash plain, which allows them to support large stands of Lodgepole Pines and many other

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plants. Numerous aspens, cottonwoods, and willows grow along in riparian zones outside of the outwash plain. Grasses, sedges, and wildflowers dominate in wet meadows. Coyotes and badgers dig burrows into the loesses , which were blown into the valley between ice ages. High alpine areas of the park support plants that are specially adapted to the harsh conditions. These hardy plants cope with wind, snow, a lack of soil, increased ultraviolet radiation, rapid and dramatic temperature shifts, and a short growing season. Growing close to the ground in mats like the Alpine Forget-me-not is a common adaptation. Selected wildlife Trumpeter Swans Grand Teton National Park is located in the heart of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem , one of the largest intact temperate zone ecosystems remaining on the planet. This means that many of the animals in the Teton area travel between the two parks and the numerous adjacent National Forests.

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## 3: The National Parks: America's Best Idea: History Episode 4 Page 4 | PBS

*Full text of "Investigation of proposed enlargement of the Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks: hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, United States Senate, Seventy-third Congress, second session, pursuant to S. Res. (72d Congress), a resolution to investigate activities in connection with the.*

November 8, The establishment of Grand Teton National Park in its current form in ended a year controversy over attempts to extend federal government control in northwestern Wyoming. At the peak of the controversy in the early s, some Jackson Hole residents warned that National Park Service control of the area meant "your recreational privileges in Jackson Hole will be practically at an end. Other residents, however, supported federal control as a means of conservation. In the end, the establishment of the park preserved some of the most spectacular scenery in North America. Nearly three million tourists now visit the park every year. Viewed from the east, the Tetons rise abruptly from the flat valley floor. Since they are among the youngest mountains in North America and still actively growing, they have not had time to become heavily eroded; their jagged outline was sculpted by moving ice during the last glacial period. In Jackson Hole at the base of the mountains, several glacial lakes feed the river as it winds south through the valley. Archeological evidence shows that Native Americans first appeared in Jackson Hole approximately 10, years ago. The ruggedness of the country and its inhospitable winters meant that most Indian bands visited the area in summertime only, although the Mountain Shoshone , also known as Sheepeaters , did live there year-round. The first European residents of the area were fur trappers and outlaws who began arriving in the early 19th century. Because of the rough terrain and severe weather, homesteading did not begin until the s. Early conservation efforts Jackson Hole, named for fur trapper David Jackson, was soon recognized as a remarkable place. English mountaineer William Baillie-Grohman wrote in an memoir that "there are few spots in the Western mountain lands about which there hangs so much frontier romance," and attributed this to "the quite exceptional natural beauty of the spot. Ferdinand Hayden, chief of one of four U. Hayden told his photographer, William Henry Jackson , that he hoped to generate "widespread public interest" in the natural attractions of public lands. In addition to Jackson, who took the first known pictures of the Tetons, the party included climber Nathaniel Langford, who claimed to have reached the summit of the Grand Tetonâ€”the highest peak of the Teton Rangeâ€”on this trip. In , President Grover Cleveland took the first step toward conservation of the Tetons with the establishment of Teton Forest Reserve on , acres south of present-day Yellowstone National Park. Climber, surveyor and Wyoming State Auditor William Owen earned credit for the first ascent of the Grand Teton in and spent much of his later life working to defend his claim. In , President Theodore Roosevelt expanded the reserve into the 1,,acre Teton National Forest, covering all of the Teton Range and including half of the land that would later become Grand Teton National Park. In , President Woodrow Wilson made a move toward more protection of the area by giving the National Park Service veto power over any development plans the Forest Service might have in , acres of the northern Tetons. The bill passed the House easily, but was defeated in in the Senate by the parliamentary maneuverings of Sen. John Nugent of Idaho. Idaho sheep ranchers who used the affected land as summer pasture worried that their grazing rights would be curtailed, as had happened in other national parks, and persuaded Nugent to object. With the defeat of this first proposal, fresh, local opposition began to crystallize in Jackson Hole, led by residents who disliked the idea of a national park. It was becoming clear how effective a small, determined resistance could be. This local opposition was at least partly fueled by the different conservation philosophies of the U. The Forest Service, part of the Department of Agriculture, manages its land to yield goods and revenue in as many ways as possible, including timber, livestock pasture, and recreational development. Conservation is also a priority, but national forests provide many more commercial opportunities than national parks. The National Park Service, part of the Department of the Interior, limits development, strictly regulates visitor activities and places its first priority on long-term preservation of the natural state of the area. Residents who disliked the prospect of

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increased federal government control in any form were hostile to the Park Service, expressing their views at public meetings and in the Jackson Hole Courier. This attitude, however, changed over the next decade as development proceeded and tourism increased in Jackson Hole. Between and , private irrigation companies proposed a series of dams on lakes within the national forest while lodges and summer cabins sprouted on private and public land throughout the valley. The Park Service, with the veto power Wilson had given it over Forest Service plans, prevented the irrigation project and canceled a plan to construct up to 6, summer tourist cabins in the more accessible parts of the national forest. These actions appear to have lessened the distrust of some residents, particularly dude ranchers whose livelihoods depended on tourists attracted by the scenic value of the area. In , several dude ranchers invited the superintendent of Yellowstone Park, Horace Albright, to meet with them and discuss future conservation of the Tetons and Jackson Hole. As explained later by longtime Jackson Hole naturalist Olaus Murie , one of the biggest conservation problems in the area at that time was the increasing development of private land. As a solution, the dude ranchers suggested that a rich philanthropist be found to buy a large amount of land in northern Jackson Hole and donate it to the government. Rockefeller steps in Albright, encouraged by this local support, began searching for such a backer. In , John D. But to prevent inflation of land prices, Albright wanted the source of the money and purpose of the acquisition to remain secret. Miller, who opposed a national park from the beginning, was not told the purpose of these purchases, but he promised Olaus Murie, as Murie wrote decades later, that whatever it was it "would be a great thing for the valley. Albright again urged lawmakers that the unique Teton Range was worth preserving undeveloped; Sen. Kendrick of Wyoming gave his support for a national park; and in , President Calvin Coolidge signed the act creating Grand Teton National Park, at half its present size and formed from federal land within the Tetons. For months, residents of Jackson Hole speculated about why the Snake River Land Company would buy so much land for no apparent purpose. In , after all the desired land was purchased, Albright, now director of the National Park Service, and Rockefeller disclosed their partnership. Landowners came forward with accusations that they had been coerced into selling their land, or had received an unfairly low price. A few Jackson Hole residents were changing their minds and supporting park extension, but as Murie wrote decades later, the park was a "burning topic There was no such thing as getting together and talking it over. Congress for legislation accepting the land from Rockefeller and adding it to the park, but this was not possible. Hearings were held in Jackson during the summer of The findings indicated that while most of the accusations of coercion and unfair payment were untrue, the Park Service had not been entirely blameless. In Jackson Hole, as in most western states, there were homesteaders who had not patented their land within the required five years of taking up the claim, but were still living on it. General Land Office often did nothing to repossess such homesteads for seven or eight years or even longer. In Jackson Hole, however, Park Service agents worked with representatives of the land office to identify and evict residents who did not have legal title to their land. While this practice was not illegal, neither was it in line with the treatment usually given such homesteaders in other parts of the state. In at least one case, GLO officials refused to patent the land of a homesteader who was in fact entitled to the property. Over the next decade, Rockefeller continued to hold the undeveloped land while the National Park Service tried to get a law passed incorporating it into the national park. The first attempt in was supported by Carey, by Wyoming Sen. The Forest Service and the U. Biological Survey, precursor to the modern Fish and Wildlife Service, also backed the idea, although both agencies had expressed interest in acquiring the Rockefeller land. At the last minute, the proposal failed because of opposition in Washington to a provision to reimburse Teton County for the taxes it would lose over 20 years when so much land was transferred from private to federal ownership. Federal Budget Bureau officials feared that setting such a precedent would encourage hundreds of other western counties to demand payments on federal land within their boundaries. The next obstacle was the National Park Association, an influential, private conservation organization, which opposed including the Rockefeller land in any national park. The association also argued that Jackson Lake, located within the area, was no longer in its natural state because of its expansion by a dam in Including the lake in a national park,

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according to this group, could allow advocates of development to propose dams within other national parks. Additionally, the flat, sagebrush-and-pine-covered land was not nearly as scenic as the Tetons and might, they claimed, harm the reputation of national parks as a whole. The Forest Service also withdrew its support. For these reasons, another attempt to pass a park extension bill in quickly failed. A national monument, armed ranchers and a movie actor In , Rockefeller advised U. Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes that he was unwilling to hold the land much longer. Since there appeared little possibility of getting a bill through Congress, in , President Franklin Roosevelt issued an executive order, which created Jackson Hole National Monument and contained the Rockefeller lands. This was, perhaps, the single most controversial action in the history of the park. Lester Hunt threatened to remove "any federal official who attempts to assume authority in the monument area," although he never did. Cowboy actor Wallace Beery joined a group of armed ranchers, including future Wyoming Gov. Cliff Hansen , who protested by trailing their cattle without a permit across the grounds of the monument. The Park Service ignored the trespass. The reaction of many local residents was expressed in a quote reported years later by Murie in his Wapiti Wilderness: What more do they want? Roosevelt vetoed it, and three more congressional attempts to abolish the monument never made it out of committee. The state of Wyoming filed suit against the monument superintendent State of Wyoming v. Franke to prove that Jackson Hole could not legally be preserved as a national monument because the region was of no particular scientific or historic interest. Evidence to the contrary presented at the trial was convincing, however; and the case was dismissed on a technicality. A full-sized park After World War II ended and Americans began to travel more, tourism increased and business in the Jackson area improved dramatically. Local resentment against the creation of the monument gradually decreased. In 1931 years after the first attempt to establish a national park Congress passed and on Sept. Teton County was compensated for the lost tax base and existing grazing rights were protected. There was little controversy locally or nationally. Tourism thrives in Jackson Hole now. The presence of the park has allowed residents and tourists both to enjoy, in the words of longtime Jackson Hole naturalist Margaret Murie, "a beautiful piece of wild country in which people love to roam, and heart-lifting scenery. And a bit of wild history—something which will never be exhausted. Van Rees Press, Murie, Olaus and Margaret Murie. Alfred Knopf, ,, A Teton Country Anthology. Contains excerpts from the writings of William Baillie-Grohman and other early explorers of the region. Secondary Sources Jackson Hole, Wyo. Department of the Interior. Grand Teton NP, accessed Dec.

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## 4: National park Service | Wyoming Public Media

*Grand Teton National Park rangers are seeking information from the public about a dead coyote and a dead red fox found alongside a road in the park. Rangers are investigating the circumstances of how the animals died and how their carcasses ended up alongside the road near Gros Ventre Junction, just east of Highway 26/89/, inside Grand Teton.*

The 50 daily snowmobile use limit applies to total use on this trail in both parks. The purpose of these daily entry limits is to impose strict limits on the numbers of snowmobiles and snowcoaches that may use the parks in order to minimize resulting impacts. Compared to historical use where peak days found as many as 1, snowmobiles in the parks, these limits represent a considerable reduction in peak day use, and are slightly less than the historic seasonal daily average of Yellowstone entries. These limits would reduce snowmobile usage well below historic levels that were of particular concern in the ROD. The daily snowmobile and snowcoach limits are based on the analysis contained in the DEIS, which concluded that these limits, combined with other elements of this rule, would prevent unacceptable impacts thus preventing impairment to park resources and values while allowing for an appropriate range of experiences available to park visitors. Section-by-Section Analysis Section 7. The NPS has included definitions for a variety of terms, including oversnow vehicle, designated oversnow route, and commercial guides. These definitions are also applicable to Grand Teton and the Parkway, Sec. These routes remain entirely on roads or water surfaces used by motor vehicles and motorboats during other seasons and thus are consistent with the requirements in Sec. Earlier regulations also referred only to snowmobiles or snowcoaches. When a particular requirement or restriction only applies to a certain type of machine for example, some concession restrictions only apply to snowcoaches then the specific machine is stated and only applies to that type of vehicle, not all oversnow vehicles. However, oversnow vehicles that do not meet the strict definition of a snowcoach i. The definitions listed under Sec. These definitions may be clarified in future rulemakings based on changes in technology. The authority to operate a snowmobile within Yellowstone, subject to use limits, guiding requirements, operating hours and dates, equipment requirements, and operations established elsewhere in this section, is provided in Sec. Similarly, it is provided for Grand Teton in Sec. Limitations in the rule that terminated the authority to operate snowmobiles and snowcoaches in the Parks following the winter season of have been removed. This paragraph continues the authority to operate snowcoaches in Yellowstone, but requires that they be commercially operated under a concessions contract. Similarly, the authority to operate snowcoaches in the Parkway is provided in Sec. For Grand Teton, Sec. The NPS proposes to establish entry requirements for snowcoaches relating to both air emissions and noise. Initially, the NPS would continue to require non-historic snowcoaches to meet the applicable EPA emission standards for the vehicle at the time it was manufactured. Beginning with the season, all snowcoaches, both historic and non-historic, would be required to meet the functional equivalent of having EPA Tier 1 emissions control equipment incorporated into the engine and drive train for the vehicle class size and weight as a wheeled vehicle. Also beginning with the season, all snowcoaches would be required to meet a sound emissions requirement of no greater than 73 dBA. This paragraph continues the requirement that only commercially available snowmobiles that meet NPS air and sound emissions requirements may be operated in Yellowstone. Similarly, this requirement is described for Grand Teton and the Parkway in Sec. The NPS is not proposing any changes to the hydrocarbon and carbon monoxide emissions requirements for snowmobiles operating in the park. Changes are not proposed to the current requirement that snowmobiles must operate at or below 73 dBA. For Grand Teton and the Parkway, the same requirements are contained in Sec. Specific routes are listed where snowmobiles may be operated, but this proposed rule also provides latitude for the superintendent to modify those routes available for use. When determining what routes are available for use, the superintendent will use the criteria in Sec. The proposed rule would designate that portion of the East Entrance Road in Yellowstone between Fishing Bridge Junction and Lake Butte Overlook as open for use by snowmobiles and snowcoaches. The remaining portion

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of the road, however, between the East Entrance and Lake Butte Overlook would not be open to oversnow vehicle use, except for the 6-mile section between the East Entrance and Sylvan Pass which would remain open to snowcoaches only. The NPS proposes this change in recognition of the significant avalanche hazards that exist at Sylvan Pass that cannot be safely or cost effectively mitigated. Snowmobiles authorized to operate on the frozen surface of Jackson Lake may gain access to the lake by trailering their snowmobiles to the parking areas near the designated access points via the plowed roadway. There is no direct access from the Continental Divide Snowmobile Trail to Jackson Lake, and use limits established for each area are entirely separate. In addition to the specific routes open to snowmobile use, snowcoaches may be operated on several other specific routes in Yellowstone. This proposed rule also provides latitude for the superintendent to modify those routes available for use. The remaining portion of the road, however, between the East Entrance and Lake Butte Overlook would not be open to oversnow vehicle use, except for the 6-mile section between the East Entrance and Sylvan Pass which would remain open to snowcoaches only. The segment of road between the East Entrance and Sylvan Pass is a popular destination for cross country skiers, although there is a significant gain in elevation between the two points. By designating that portion of the road as open to snowcoaches, a skier shuttle could be provided, thereby enhancing opportunities for skiing without exposing snowcoaches and their passengers to the hazards of crossing the pass itself. This change would not occur until the winter of 2010. The NPS is proposing to retain the requirement that all recreational snowmobile operators in Yellowstone be accompanied by a commercial guide. Similar to the previous rule, parties must travel in groups of no more than eight snowmobiles including that of the guide, however, the NPS is proposing to allow groups of up to 17 snowmobiles if two guides are present on separate snowmobiles. No changes are being proposed regarding guiding requirements for Grand Teton and the Parkway, where guides are not currently required except in the Parkway on the route between Flagg Ranch and the South Entrance of Yellowstone. The NPS is not proposing to change the total of snowmobiles per day allowed to enter Yellowstone, or the total of snowcoaches per day that are allowed in Grand Teton see Sec. 2. The NPS is also proposing to establish a daily entry limit of 78 snowcoaches for Yellowstone. Although a regulatory limit is new this conforms to the existing number authorized in concession contracts and reflects consideration of the analyses of impacts in the DEIS. The NPS is not proposing any changes to the methods that the Superintendent would use to determine operating hours and dates. No changes are being proposed in this section from the previous regulations. The NPS is proposing no changes to the conditions applicable to the use of alcohol while operating oversnow vehicles. Although the regulations in 36 CFR 4. Many states have adopted similar alcohol standards for under-age operators and commercial drivers and the NPS feels it is necessary to specifically include these regulations to help mitigate potential safety concerns. The alcohol level for minors anyone under the age of 21 is set at .02. Mothers Against Drunk Driving and other organizations have endorsed such a general enforcement posture and the NPS agrees that under-age drinking and driving, particularly in a harsh winter environment, will not be allowed. In the case of snowcoach operators or snowmobile guides, a low BAC limit is also necessary. Persons operating a snowcoach are likely to be carrying 8 or more passengers in a vehicle with tracks or skis that is more challenging to operate than a wheeled vehicle, and on oversnow routes that could pose significant hazards should the driver not be paying close attention or have impaired judgment. Similarly, persons guiding others on a snowmobile have put themselves in a position of responsibility for the safety of other visitors and for minimizing impacts to park wildlife and other resources. For these reasons, the NPS is continuing to require that all guides be held to a stricter than normal standard for alcohol consumption. This is consistent with federal and state rules pertaining to BAC thresholds for someone with a commercial drivers license. The same conditions apply within Grand Teton and the Parkway; see Sec. 2. Relevant portions of 36 CFR 2. Some portions of 36 CFR 2. In addition, 36 CFR 2. This is due to the existing concurrent jurisdiction in Grand Teton and the Parkway. These two units are solely within the boundaries of the State of Wyoming and national park rangers work concurrently with state and county officers enforcing the laws of the State of Wyoming. The proposed rule also supersedes 36 CFR 2. Towing people, especially children, is a potential safety hazard and health risk

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due to road conditions, traffic volumes, and direct exposure to snowmobile emissions. This rule does not affect supply sleds attached by a rigid device or hitch pulled directly behind snowmobiles or other oversnow vehicles as long as no person or animal is hauled on them. Other provisions of 36 CFR Parts 1 and 2 continue to apply to the operation of oversnow vehicles unless specifically excluded here. Non-motorized travel consisting of skiing, skating, snowshoeing, and walking are generally permitted. Yellowstone and Grand Teton have specifically prohibited dog sledding and ski-joring the practice of a skier being pulled by dogs or a vehicle to prevent disturbance or harassment to wildlife. These restrictions have been in place for several years and would be reaffirmed under these regulations. Based on the analysis set forth in the EIS and ROD and incorporated by reference into three subsequent rulemaking processes including the DEIS, the NPS found that the use of snowplanes results in impairment of the natural soundscape and opportunities for enjoyment of the park by visitors in violation of the NPS Organic Act. Additionally, with their unguarded propellers and high travel speeds, snowplanes present unacceptable safety risks. Accordingly, snowplanes have been banned since To date, NPS is not aware of any new or additional information regarding snowplanes that would suggest their use would not impair park resources and values. As a result, and to avoid any uncertainty based on their previous use on Jackson Lake, this proposed rule includes language that specifically continues the prohibition of snowplanes in each of these parks. Some magistrates have interpreted the lack of a specific prohibitory statement in regulations to be ambiguous and therefore unenforceable. Although it would seem to be implicit that each instance of a failure to abide by specific requirements is a separate violation, the proposed regulation contains clarifying language for this purpose. Each occurrence of non-compliance with these regulations is a separate violation. However, it should also be noted that the individual regulatory provisions i. It is not intended that violations of multiple subparagraphs of these regulations be treated as a single violation or subject only to a single fine. Specific routes are designated to provide such access; the requirements established for air and sound emissions, guiding and licensing, snowmobile operator age, and daily entry limits do not apply on these routes. Specific routes are designated to provide access, and the requirements established for air and sound emissions, guiding and licensing, snowmobile operator age, and daily entry limits do not apply on these routes. Alternative 1 is the preferred alternative. It would allow nearly historic levels of snowmobile use, but require the use of commercial guides. Alternative 1 mimics the current temporary winter use plan with three primary changes: Alternative 2 would emphasize snowcoach access and prohibit recreational snowmobiling. Road grooming would continue under Alternative 2, but Sylvan Pass would be closed to through travel beginning in the winter season. Alternative 3a would prohibit road grooming or [[Page ]] packing on most road segments in Yellowstone National Park. Under that alternative, the road from the South Entrance to Old Faithful would be the only oversnow motorized access route in Yellowstone National Park. Alternative 4 would allow increased snowmobile use relative to historic levels. While some non-commercially guided or unguided snowmobile access would be allowed under Alternative 4, commercial guides would be required for most snowmobilers. Alternative 5 would balance snowmobile and snowcoach access and accommodate some unguided snowmobile access. That alternative also features a seasonal limit with flexible daily limits. Finally, Alternative 6 would emphasize plowing mid-elevation, west-side roads in Yellowstone National Park to allow wheeled commercial vehicle access. Alternative 6 would continue to allow oversnow vehicle access through the South Entrance and on the east side of the park, but Sylvan Pass would be closed to through travel beginning in the winter season. This analysis estimates the benefits and costs associated with the six alternatives relative to the baseline, which is Alternative 3b.

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## 5: Grand Teton NP: A Place Called Jackson Hole (Chapter 6 Notes)

*The Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem is an amoeboid expanse encompassing two national parks (Grand Teton is the second) as well as national forests, wildlife refuges, and other public and private.*

Wyoming will decide Wednesday, May 23, , whether to allow grizzly bear hunting for the first time in decades. Hunting closer to the parks would begin Sept. The hunt, approved by the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission, could allow as many as 22 grizzlies to be killed in a wide area east and south of Yellowstone and Grand Teton national parks. Hunt proponents and opponents made last-minute pleas before the commission, which held several public meetings on the hunt around the state and tweaked the hunt rules in response to some previous comments. Environmentalists and nature photographer Tom Mangelsen, a Jackson Hole resident whose famous images include a salmon leaping into the gaping jaws of an Alaskan brown bear, doubted that. Hunt opponents made up a majority of the two dozen or so people who spoke up at the live-streamed commission meeting in Lander, a town of about 7, at the outer reaches of the ever-expanding range of Yellowstone-region grizzlies. The region also includes parts of Montana and Idaho and is home to some grizzlies, up from when they were listed as a threatened species in Fish and Wildlife Service removed federal protections for grizzlies in the Greater Yellowstone ecosystem in Montana has not yet allowed grizzly hunting. Idaho will allow one grizzly to be hunted this fall. Hunting has been ongoing in Alaska where grizzlies and their minimally differentiated brown bear and Kodiak bear relatives are common. Hunting in a zone closer to the parks would begin Sept. As many as 12 grizzlies could be killed in the zone farther from the parks. Closer in, the limit is 10 and hunting would be stopped once 10 males or one female are killed, whichever happens first. No more than one grizzly hunter at a time will be allowed in the closer-in zone to help ensure nobody accidentally exceeds the quota. If demand for licenses is high, hunters might wait years for their chance. Each license will be valid for a day window of opportunity. If approved, hunting could account for a sizeable portion of grizzly deaths in the region this year but not likely the biggest. Of the 56 known and suspected deaths of Yellowstone grizzlies in , 40 were caused by people including 19 killed by elk hunters and others in self-defense. Environmentalists told the commission Wyoming has little leeway to allow hunting without exceeded mortality thresholds it agreed to as part of taking over management of the bears from the federal government. Not just hunters but ranchers, whose sheep and cattle often fall victim to roaming bears in western Wyoming, welcomed the opportunity for hunting to keep grizzly numbers in check. This material may not be published, broadcast, written or redistributed.

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### 6: Amid debate, Wyoming approves Yellowstone-area grizzly hunt | WTOP

*"National Parks Conservation Association strongly opposes the hunting proposal by Wyoming Game and Fish Department as it threatens Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Park grizzly bears," said Stephanie Adams, NPCA's Yellowstone program manager, in the wake of Wyoming's hunting proposal.*

National Monuments to National Parks: Exhausting discussion, debate, letter writing, and congressional investigations had netted nothing. Quick presidential action could accomplish what park proponents desired. An expanded park, which could not be accomplished through the congressional process, came into being through executive fiat. The case of Grand Teton National Park was not unique. Why not seek rapid presidential action rather than dilly dally with a tortoise-paced Congress? The realization that the creation of national parks had more to do with presidential rather than congressional action calls into question the democratic origins of the national parks. Although there is no question that parks, properly understood, were established for the people, whether they were established by the people is another matter altogether. Pork-barrel politics created some; philanthropists intent on doing good work created others. And, of course, Congress created many. By law, of course, Congress creates national parks. However, when Congress was tight-fisted, belligerent, or, more likely, lethargic, park proponents pulled the rabbit of the Antiquities Act out of the hat. Quite simply, under this act the president could set aside, by executive decree, areas as national monuments. Throughout the twentieth century zealous park proponents, as well as the National Park Service itself, were quite willing to circumvent the powers of Congress by appealing directly to the chief executive. Later, when the time became more propitious, the monument would be "upgraded" to a national park. Professional archeologists were the prime movers. The problem was vandalism on Southwest Indian archeological sites and the helplessness of federal officials to prevent it. The concern, however, was also with Congress. Congress did not seem to share this concern. Specific legislation for specific sites failed, leaving Richards and the archeological community with the impression that hope for congressional action was futile. In Richards wrote the secretary of the interior: As an ex-governor of Wyoming, he understood the power of the executive branch. Disappointed by Congress, he was anxious to invest power in the presidency. He was not alone; a growing circle of archeologists were also committed to action: Furthermore, Progressive conservationists such as Gifford Pinchot and Frederick Newell looked to a vigorous president to carry out their goals. Such professional men did not believe that debates over resource use should be carried on in Congress, a body prone to partisanship and political logrolling. Resource policies should be shaped by scientists and engineers, not politicians. Conservation historian Samuel Hays has argued forcefully that the conflict between Theodore Roosevelt and Congress over resource policy caused much discord. Feeling that he, rather than Congress, voiced most accurately the popular will, he advocated direct as opposed to representative government. When Roosevelt came to power some forty-one forest reserves encompassed some forty-six million acres. In , caught in political cross fire, Roosevelt signed away his executive privilege. But by then the system contained forest reserves totaling over million acres. National park advocates were envious. While Presidents Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley, and Roosevelt had created national forests, during the same period Congress had authorized eleven national parks, and then only after years of promotion effort. The majority of lawmakers agreed with the need for protection of Southwest prehistoric sites, but the idea of extending carte blanche to the executive branch worried some, particularly western congressmen. One way to reduce the chance for misuse was to limit the size of national monuments. Congressman John Shaforth of Colorado argued for a maximum of acres, while his influential state colleague, Senator Henry M. Teller, was willing to extend monument size to a section, or acres. Both Colorado congressmen were sympathetic to livestock interests and had experienced the "excesses" of the Forest Reserve Act in their state. They agreed that national monuments would be small in area and geographically confined to the American Southwest. In fact, when Representative John Hall Stephens of Texas expressed his fear that the president might use the proposed act as

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Roosevelt had used the Forest Reserve Act, sponsor John Lacey assured his colleague that the two acts were entirely different, and that the act would simply be used to preserve "Indian remains on the pueblos in the Southwest. It is an Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities. It provides for the preservation of conspicuous ruins, as national monuments, and for the preservation of material buried in the soil by excavation and installation in public museums. The law is perfectly simple and satisfactory to every body. The Antiquities Act of proved to be loosely written, and instead of the narrow archeological application envisioned by Hewett and Lummis, it was applied by enterprising presidents and park proponents at a broad range of sites and in such situations which might well have amazed sponsor John Lacey. In the constant tug-of-war between president and Congress, the act became a significant executive tool to shape sometimes controversial conservation policies. From the beginning, it was evident that use of the act would not be geographically limited. Lassen Peak and Cinder Cone National Monuments, both established on 6 May , represented a departure in that they were the first monuments which would be incorporated soon into a national park Lassen Volcanic National Park, 16 August Certainly the Grand Canyon possessed the quality and grandeur of a national park. It was first considered for national park status in , when Benjamin Harrison, then a senator from Indiana, introduced a bill which failed. Twice more in the s the Congress rejected park bills. Just why these bills died is not clear. Perhaps congressional leaders did not wish to expand a park system which was then limited to Yellowstone. More to the point, some opposition existed. Local businessmen failed to realize the value of a park, and mining interests wanted no barriers to mineral exploration of the canyon. Consequently, jurisdiction of the Grand Canyon underwent a strange bureaucratic metamorphosis which can only be explained in political terms. Some protection was needed, and President Benjamin Harrison provided it. On 20 February he proclaimed Grand Canyon Forest Reserve, withdrawing the area from homestead entry. That much of the forest reserve was barren of trees did not disturb him. The irony did not escape local residents, however. They submitted a protest petition, which argued that the Grand Canyon was "strictly mineral country. However, the opposition remained. Perhaps the Arizona newspaper Williams Sun represented a radical fringe, but surely it titillated many of its readers when it editorialized that the national park idea represented a "fiendish and diabolical scheme," and that whoever fathered such an idea must have been "suckled by a sow and raised by an idiot. Protection from exploitation would have to come from the presidency. The preserve prevented hunting, trapping, killing, or capturing of game animals. Otherwise, it accomplished little. The Antiquities Act armed Roosevelt with a more potent protectionist weapon, and in January , Executive Order proclaimed Grand Canyon National Monument as "an object of unusual scientific interest, being the greatest eroded canyon within the United States. The agency itself recognized that it was more adept at managing trees than tourists. By "people problems" caused Chief Forester Henry Graves to admit that his bureau was not prepared to impose "the close supervision over the movements and actions of individuals which is the practice in the National Parks. Perhaps the editor of the Saturday Evening Post was among the most strident when he wrote that the monument designation was really "a monument to our national ignorance and apathy, our national dilatoriness and shiftlessness. However, the curious liaison between Grand Canyon and the Antiquities Act was not over. They also hoped to avoid congressional debate and roadblocks. True to course, the new monument was incorporated into Grand Canyon National Park in . Some sixty-five years of Antiquities Act manipulation resulted in the park as it exists today. One hundred miles north of the Grand Canyon, as the crow flies, lies another remarkable canyon through which flows the Virgin River. Zion National Park provides not only a parallel in the nature of its scenery, but in the method of its establishment. At that time the sculpted valley was as obscure as the name, isolated and unknown. The second step occurred in when Woodrow Wilson enlarged the monument acreage five-fold 15, to 76, acres and changed the name to Zion. The reasons most often cited were protection and development for tourism. A park was necessary, argued one government report, to give "protection, improvement and control that can only be obtained with a resident force of park employees. The reason was money. To a wider audience, Secretary of the Interior Franklin Lane reiterated the same message when he stated that Zion "is proposed as a national

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park, and as soon as this is accomplished certain extensive improvements should be made. Zion became a national park in , but additions to the park would again involve the Antiquities Act. Scoyen became enamored with Kolob Canyon, adjacent to Zion and quite magnificent in scale and beautiful in coloring. He wrote Director Horace Albright proposing that Kolob be proclaimed a national monument. Scoyen rejected the idea of an addition to Zion National Park, stating that he could "see no reason why we should wait for opposition to develop before this bill is sent to Congress. A clever agitator can stir the people on these lands to open warfare on the subject, and do harm to both the Park and the people themselves in the end. After a three-day horse pack trip in October , Toll wrote his report extolling the beauty of the canyon and emphasizing that it was of "park quality. Often, the anticipation of opposition was enough reason to press for a national monument. One question that Toll failed to address was whether Kolob Canyon qualified for monument status under the Antiquities Act. His report stressed scenic beauty and wilderness quality, with not one sentence devoted to scientific or historic importance. Clearly, for Toll the Antiquities Act was not a consideration when he submitted his report. Monument status was a convenient stepping stone, a "halfway house" on the road to what National Park Service Director Stephen Mather often called "parkhood. This one had a longer life span than the first, existing until , when it was made part of the park through an act of Congress. There are other examples, but the case of Bryce Canyon National Park illustrates the point. President Theodore Roosevelt incorporated the spectacular U-shaped canyon of hundreds of eroded sandstone spires and minerals into Powell National Forest in . In the years to follow, Forest Supervisor J. Humphrey publicized the beauty of the canyon, but when Park Service Director Stephen Mather viewed the "jewel-like little amphitheater" in there was no doubt that the Forest Service faced a formidable jurisdictional foe. They agreed to add 2, acres of land to Powell National Forest while simultaneously creating this acreage as Bryce Canyon National Monument, under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service.

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## 7: Grand Teton National Park : Wikis (The Full Wiki)

*Learn more about the National Parks system and the parks featured in this documentary. Grand Teton National Park, General Philip Sheridan had wanted Yellowstone Park enlarged to.*

The surprise announcement came after speculation he was being reassigned for political reasons. Maria Caffrey worked for years with the National Park Service researching and writing the report, only to wait for months for its actual release. In his first television interview on a possible transfer, Wenk said he prefers to retire in Yellowstone. Since many of these iconic parks are in the Mountain West, this change may have an outsized effect on our region. Guerillero Last year, the National Park Service NPS announced a plan to introduce a five-month peak season entrance fee for 17 of the most visited national parks. So I checked in with the scientist who wrote the latest report and is now worried about her future. The overwhelming majority of submitted comments were strongly opposed to it. Now, the National Park Service is rethinking the plan. In Zion National Park, a pregnant elk was poached, in Gettysburg National Military Park, a family brought in a metal detector and a drone – both of which are prohibited – and in Yellowstone, private snowmobilers went past the legal boundary to get close to the geyser Old Faithful. One conservation organization believes it will have brutal impacts on national parks. Guerillero Researchers at the University of Montana have found that the proposed hike in entrance fees to Yellowstone National Park will harm the economy of local gateway communities and decrease the number of visitors. The National Park Service announced it is raising entrance fees to 17 popular national parks, including Yellowstone National Park. The goal of the incoming money will be to address high priority maintenance projects. For Yellowstone, that means improving trails, retaining walls, and overlooks for the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. A total of eight grizzlies have been hit by cars in , more than records from through combined. Park Rangers found the vehicle involved in the crash a mile up the road, and did not cite the driver. But things have changed. Some people are concerned new funding sources may put corporate logos in the parks. Construction that began three years ago is scheduled for completion in Yellowstone Superintendent, Dan Wenk, says he hopes the next years will continue to see conservation efforts, like working with neighboring areas to provide the best migratory routes for wildlife.

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## 8: The Establishment of Grand Teton National Park | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*Figure 3. Partial view of Map of Teton National Forest, Grand Teton National Park, and valley, depicting proposed park addition to north and east of existing park. Note Conant Trail and F.S. Patrol Cabin in Berry Creek area. National Archives, College Park, Maryland, RG 79 Box*

When he lost, Cameron carried on as if nothing had changed, and refused to remove his buildings. When Cameron proposed two giant hydroelectric dams and a platinum mine within the park, Stephen Mather set out to stop him and other developers who were planning dams at other national parks. Lane, who was squarely on the side of the dam builders. When surveyors showed up in Yellowstone to inspect a basin for a series of dams, Albright ordered the wooden trail bridges removed so that the surveyors could not cross the rivers. Meanwhile, Mather galvanized public support through a public relations campaign. Add to Scrapbook Niles Cameron collects tolls at head of the Bright Angel Trail, Grand Canyon National Park, Furious, Cameron denounced Mather on the Senate floor and instigated a congressional investigation, but when Arizona voters refused to return him to office in , he finally lost control of his Grand Canyon empire. At Bright Angel Trail, the toll gate was removed, so the people who actually owned the park could freely use it. Among those who would use the Bright Angel Trail was an adventurous couple whose attempt to travel down the Colorado River in would end in tragedy. He had first seen the stunning series of granite spires and the sparkling Snake River when taking a day trip with Stephen Mather to inspect the progress of a new road. Both men were flabbergasted by the magnificent scenery. Congressmen, journalists, and two presidents were all taken to view the Tetons, while Albright passionately explained his vision. Glen was an experienced river runner, and the couple decided to celebrate their honeymoon by taking a boat through the Grand Canyon on the treacherous Colorado River. Bessie Hyde would be the first woman ever to attempt it. They started out on October 20, , from Green River, Utah and reached the start of the Grand Canyon two weeks later in a two-ton scow Glen had built for fifty dollars. At the bottom of the Bright Angel Trail, they beached the scow, hiked up to the South Rim, and spent a cozy night in a tent cabin. The Hydes set off once more on November 17, carrying a wealthy vacationer with them as far as Hermit Camp, just upstream from the 10 biggest cascades in the canyon. They posed for a photograph, got back in their boat and disappeared. By mid-December, news of the missing honeymooners was captivating the nation. President Coolidge ordered the Army Air Corps to aid in the search, and at last the scow was sighted. The Kolb brothers hurried to the site, arriving on Christmas Day. The scow was floating in the still waters of an eddy, its bowline caught in the rocks 30 feet under water. Everything seemed untouched on deck: The last entry in her diary, from November 30, stated: But neither of them was ever seen again.

## 9: National Park Service History: National Monuments to National Parks

*National parks such as Grand Canyon, Bryce, Zion, Acadia (Maine), Olympic, and many others, were first created as national monuments. The reasons that these parks began as monuments varied, but surely a primary cause was political—one sympathetic president was easier to deal with than a hesitant Congress.*

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