INTEGRAL VISTA IDENTIFICATION

Cover Sheet

Document title (above).

Park name and state.

Agency (Department of the Interior, National Park Service).

Preparer's signature and date.

Recommending official's signature and date (Superintendent).

Approving official's signature and date (Regional Director).

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE AREA

Page 1

Regional Description - State, county, congressional district, date park established, location in relation to major populations, acreage, previous year visitation count, current trend in visitation, destination or transient visitor use, average length of stay, etc. This should be brief and not exceed more than one page of text.

Page 2

Regional Map (see attachment 1).

Page 3

Park Map - Indicate observation points inventoried (attachment 2).

Indicate name of observation points selected from which to make evaluation of integral vistas. Also indicate if observation point is developed or undeveloped (attachment 3).

VISTA SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Page 4

Photograph, photographic data, and photographic interpretation (attachment 4).

Page 5

Integral vista evaluation form (attachment 5).

Page 6 and following pages (complete narrative for each item checked on form)

1. Legislation/Legislative History Relating to Vista - EXAMPLE: In the legislative history for the establishment of the park, the congressional record indicates that part of the committee hearing discussions centered around the "pristine, unimpaired views" from the proposed park which places special emphasis

on the distant Powder Horn Mountains. The congressional record also indicated that a recommendation was made during the committee hearings to establish a pact or agreement with other Federal and State Agencies to insure preservation of the scenic landscapes as viewed from the park.

2. Significance of Vista - EXAMPLE: The vista is important in terms of its scenic and historic values. Scenic - Vista is considered most popular photograph points in the park and in the June 1980 issue of Popular Photography was ranked by professional photographs as one of the top five most photographed landscape subjects in the nation. The vista is known and recognized by the public through exposure in various media such as: National Geographics; three movie productions, one bearing the name of the mountains "Across the Powder Horn Mountains;" State Highway Map title cover; and posters sold nationwide. Historic - The opposing force was encamped on the west side of the river which is approximately ¼ mile outside the park boundary and in the center of the vista photograph. Also the Bozeman Trail crosses the river and then the Musket Pass which can be seen on the Powder Horn Mountains in the vista photograph. This observation point is the only point where the landscape view can be interpreted relative to the historic factors (indian encampments prior to the battle and Bozeman Trail).

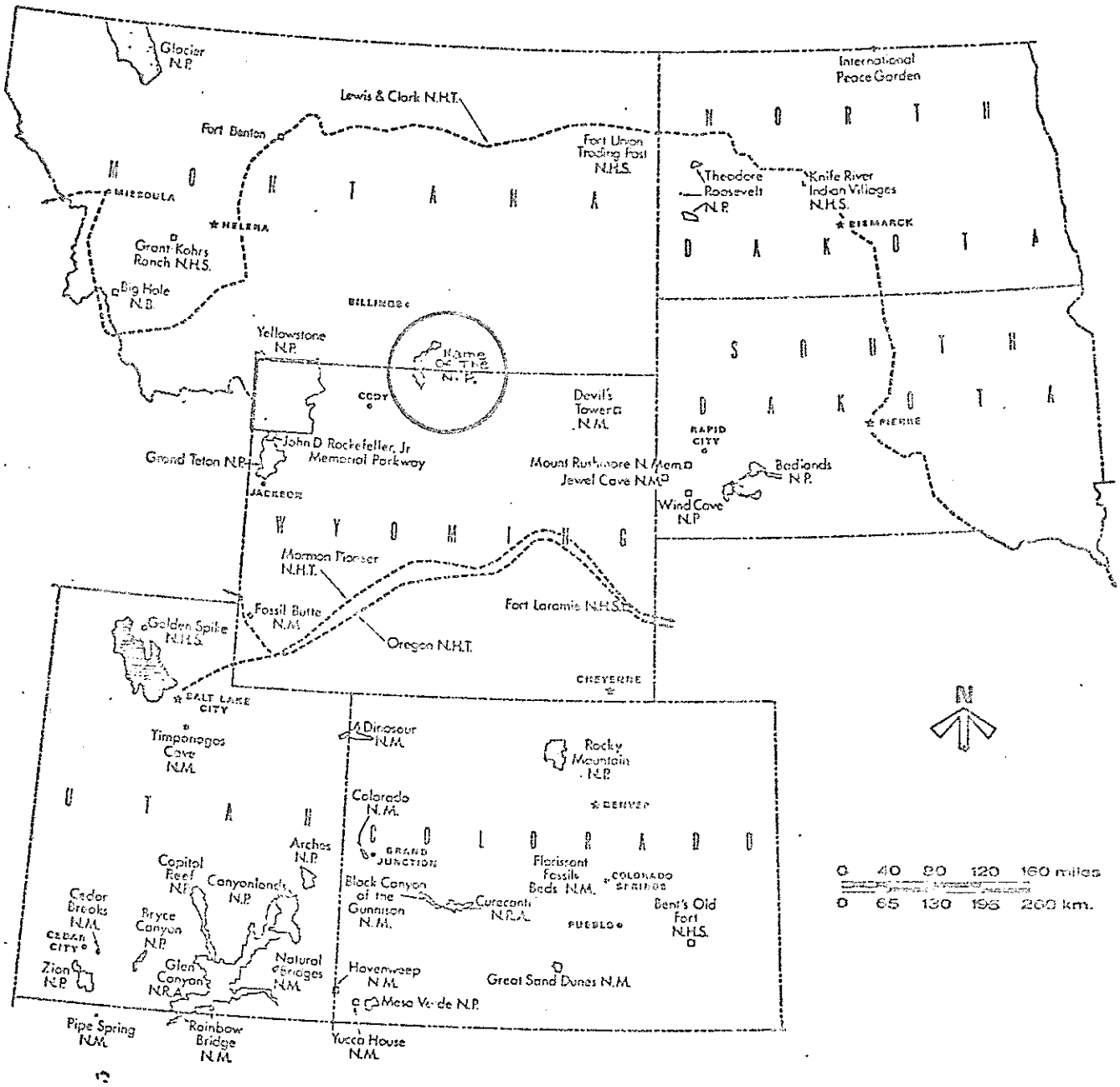
3. Visitor Experience - The general management plan identifies this observation point as the area which receives the largest visit-or impact. The general management plan also calls for improvement of existing facilities and expansion to accommodate greater numbers. An amphitheater is proposed to provide visitors a view of the Powder Horn Mountains at sunset while waiting for evening interpretive presentations. Due to limited space elsewhere in the park and the relation of existing facilities to visitor circulation, this general area which includes the observation point must remain as the central developed area to accommodate visitor needs.

The observation point provides opportunities for the visitor to picnic (23 units) and begin his hike into the canyon area below the observation point. The area adjacent to the overlook also serves as a trailhead where concession operated horseback rides begin their trip into the canyon. The general area adjacent to the overlook also supports a 167-car parking lot and modern flush toilets. This is the first vista which the park visitor has an opportunity to see when he enters the park, therefore, it receives the heaviest visitation (approximately 687,000 visits per year).

4. Recommendation - The vista is integral to the visitors experience of the Class I Area.

5. Appendixes - Legislation and topographic maps indicating integral vistas.

Attachment 1



Legend

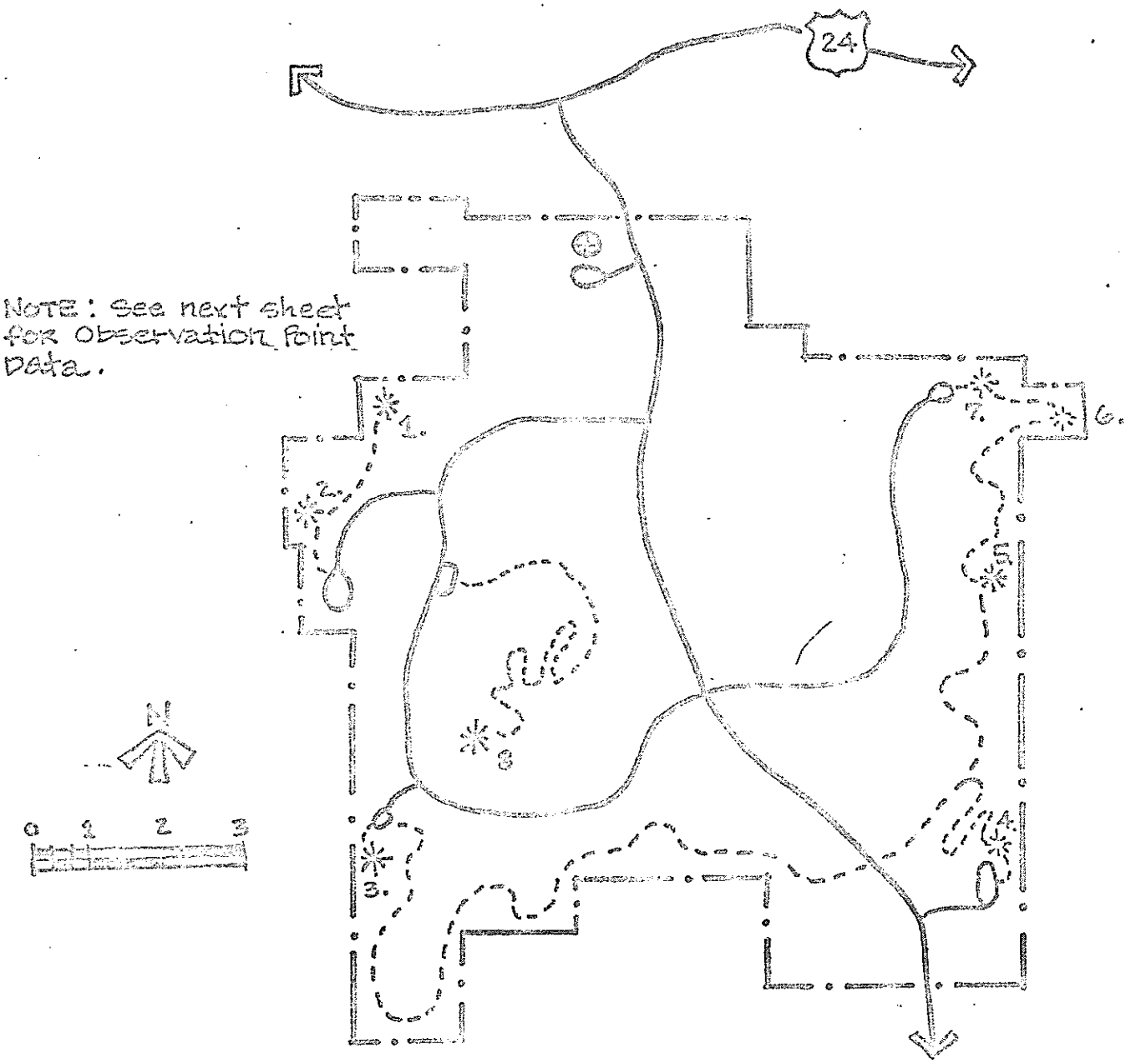
- Locations of Major Cities
- Locations of State Capitals
- State Boundary Lines
- National Park Service Areas
- National Park Service Historical Trails

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

National Park Service

United States Department of the Interior

Attachment 2



Legend

⊕	VISITOR CENTER
*	OBSERVATION POINT
1.	OBSERVATION POINT NUMBER
	PARK BOUNDARY
	PRIMARY ROADS
	TRAIL

INVENTORY OF OBSERVATION POINTS

NAME OF THE NATIONAL PARK
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

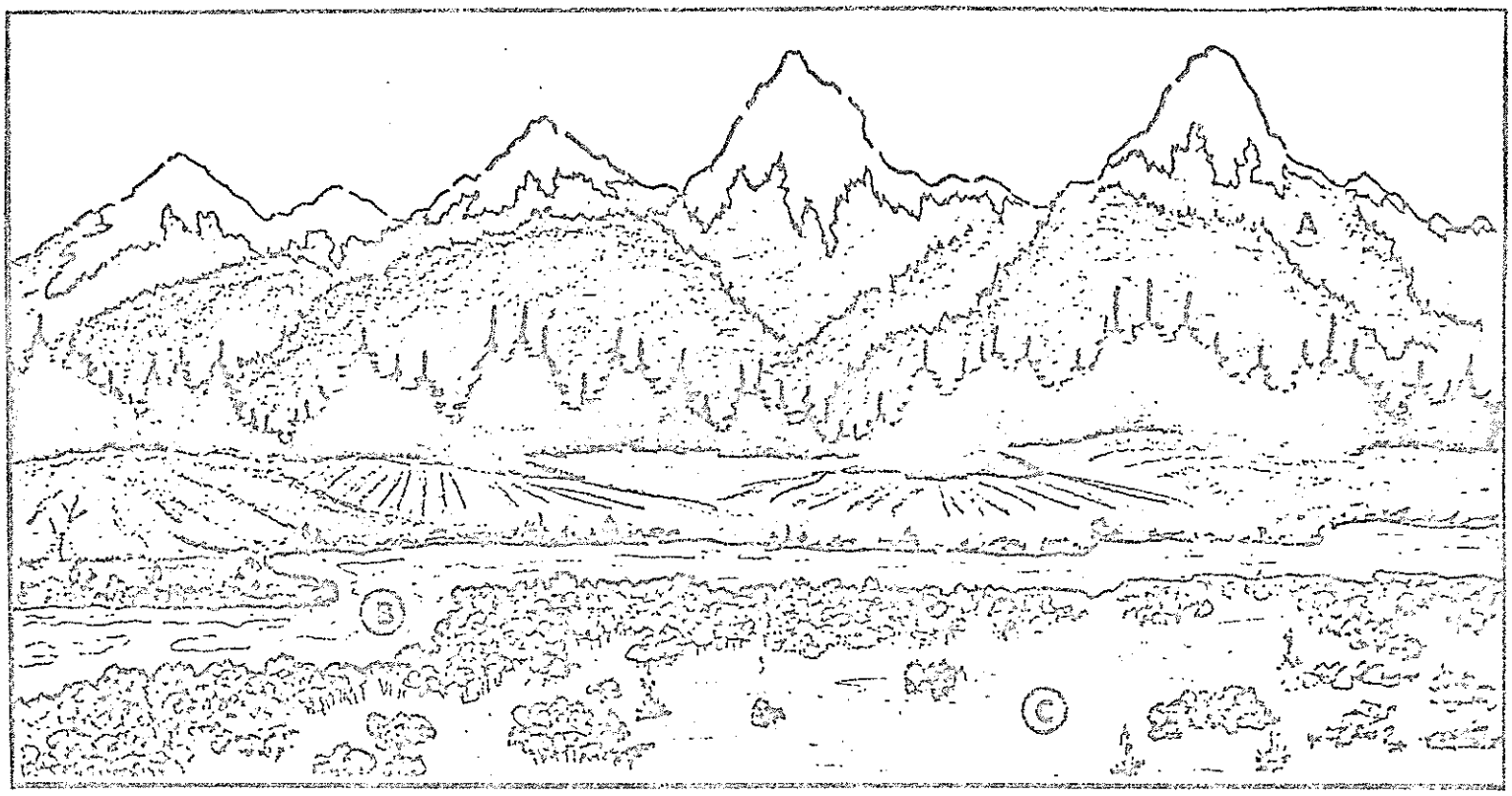
Attachment 3

Observation Points Inventoried

Number	Name	Status
1	Thunder Bolt Point	Developed
2	Cristial Point*	Developed
3	Sunset Point*	Developed
4	Sunrise Point	Developed
5	Bridger Point	Undeveloped
6	Sioux Point	Undeveloped
7	Farview Point*	Developed
8	Eagle Point	Undeveloped

*Observation points selected for integral vista evaluation.

Attachment 4



Name of Vista: _____

Photograph Date: Time: Camera Data:

View Direction: View Angle: from _____° to _____°

Observation Point: Can Also Be Viewed From Observation Points:

PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION

Key	Feature	Distance	Focal Point
A	Powder Horn Mountains	10 miles	Yes
B	Christial River	1 mile	No
C	Paradise Valley	¼ - 8 miles	No

FORM 1 VISTA EVALUATION

Name of Vista or Brief Description _____

PRINCIPAL CONTENT OF VISTA (Select One)

a. ☐ Vista is primarily of cultural or historical importance.

b. ☐ Vista is primarily of scientific importance.

c. ☐ Vista is primarily of scenic importance

SPECIFIC INFORMATION RELATING TO THE VISTA

1. LEGISLATION

a. ☐ Vista was specifically mentioned in enabling legislation for the Class I area or in the House, Senate or Conference Committee Reports pertaining to the enabling legislation. Examine the enabling legislation and accompanying legislative history to determine the purpose for which the area was created and the importance of vistas. Include copy of legislation or appropriate quotations with references in the supporting documentation.

b. ☐ Legislation other than enabling legislation requires protection of the vistas. Include copy of legislation or appropriate quotations with references (e.g., Wilderness Act or Clean Air Act) in the supporting documentation.

c. ☐ Other legislation or legislative history (such as floor debates reported in the Congressional Record) mentions vista or implies protection of vista. Include in the narrative quotations with references and reasons for determination of Congressional intent.

2. SIGNIFICANCE OF VISTA (Select all applicable criteria)

a. ☐ Vista is known or recognized by the public through exposure in various media. State in the narrative the source of exposure (e.g., movie, photographs by well known photographers, posters, travel brochures) and the extent to which the vista is known or recognized (e.g., Devil's Tower vista shown in the movie Close Encounters seen by x number of people throughout the United States). Use specific data wherever possible.

b. ☐ Vista is visited by persons from outside the local area. (In this criterion local visitation is defined as within 2 hours commuting distance; visitation to the area is assumed to be representative of vista visitation). State in the supporting narrative the source of data, distances traveled, and percent of visitors to the area traveling each distance range.

c. ☐ Vista has cultural or historical importance. (This criterion includes all vistas which were marked as "primarily of cultural or historical importance," under PRINCIPAL CONTENT OF VISTA, and may also include vistas marked as primarily of scientific or scenic importance, where these vistas also possess cultural or historical values). State in the supporting narrative the reason for and extent of the cultural or historical values. For example, a vista may be part of a traditional religious ceremony of a local group of native Americans.

d. ☐ Vista has scientific importance. (This criterion includes all vistas which were marked as "primarily of scientific importance" under PRINCIPAL CONTENT OF VISTA, and may also include vistas marked as primarily of cultural or scenic importance, where these vistas also possess scientific values). State in the narrative the reasons for scientific importance. For example, a vista may have geologic significance and be important to understanding how or why an area was formed.

3. VISITOR EXPERIENCE (Select all applicable criteria)

a. ☐ Management of the Class I area emphasize the importance of the vista to the visitor experience. Management emphasis of a vista includes development (e.g., trails to observation points, pullouts, telescopes) to enhance the visitor's enjoyment of a vista, agency media exposure of vista (e.g., showing vista in leaflets or slide shows), and interpretive activities (e.g., attendants at observer points, guided tours). Report in the supporting narrative all evidence of management emphasis of the vista, including examples (such as leaflets) where practical.

b. ☐ Management plans indicate future emphasis of vista. Document in the supporting narrative the management emphasis planned, citing the specific planning report and quoting applicable sections. Follow guidelines in the criterion above for management emphasis.

c. ☐ Vista is sought out by visitors to the Class I area. In the supporting narrative, report the number of visitors to the vista or the proportion of visitors to the Class I area which observe the vista. Cite source of data (e.g., visitor use survey taken in 1975). If data is not available, the number of proportion of visitors may be estimated and any evidence supporting the estimate (e.g., trash collection from pullout) provided. Where access to an observation point is difficult, the amount of energy expended by the visitor to enjoy the vista is more important than the number of visitors. Report the access and the number or estimated number of visitors.

d. ☐ Vista is important to visitors at the observation point. Visitor comments at observation points (e.g., comments in log books or to visitor surveys) are direct indications of visitor reaction to vista. Indirect indications of visitor reaction to vista may be inferred from visitor activity (e.g., photography, sketching) at observation points. Describe visitor reaction to vista and the source (direct or indirect indications) of this information (e.g., visitor survey, direct observation of x number of hours during x season(s) of year). Include in the narrative statistics or quotations and references for these.

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Attachment 4

Name of Vista:_____

Photograph Date: Time: Camera Data:

View Direction: View Angle: from _____° to _____°

Observation Point: Can Also Be Viewed From Observation Points:

PHOTOGRAPH INTERPRETATION

Key	Feature	Distance	Focal Point

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