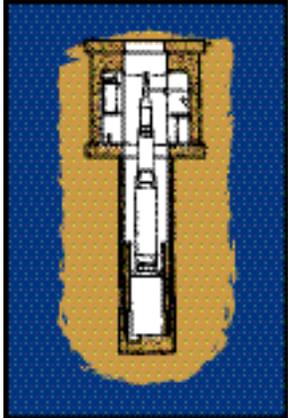




# Minuteman Missile National Historic Site



Dear Friends:

Once again we invite you to join us in planning for the future of the Minuteman Missile National Historic Site (NHS). As you may know, the park contains two sites: Delta-09, the launch facility (missile and silo) and Delta-01, the launch control facility (support building and underground capsule). In this, our second newsletter, we are updating you on the progress that has been made on the General Management Plan/ Environmental Impact Statement (GMP/EIS) for this great new park and requesting your comments. The general management plan will provide for management of the park over the next 15 to 20 years.

In our last newsletter we informed you of the start of this project, and requested your comments on the park's purpose and significance. Since then, the planning team has conducted several workshops. During those workshops the team identified the issues and concerns and developed management prescription zones. The planning team also developed four draft conceptual alternatives. These draft alternatives are summarized in this newsletter for your review and comment.

The plan will also analyze and determine the best location for the park's visitor center and administration facility. We would also like your comments on the location for this facility.

Your input is vital to the success of this project. We want and need your comments. Please review the draft alternatives and the other information provided. We have enclosed a postage-paid comment form for your convenience. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions. Information on where I can be reached is located in the back of the newsletter. We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

William R. Supernauth  
Superintendent



## PLANNING FOR THE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

The planning team for the GMP/EIS consists of representatives from the United States Air Force, the United States Forest Service, and the South Dakota Air and Space Museum in Rapid City. National Park Service members of the team are from Badlands National Park, the Midwest Regional Office in Omaha, Nebraska, and the Denver Service Center in Colorado.

Developing a vision for the park's future is the primary role of the GMP. The foundation for all actions and concepts is found in the enabling legislation and the park's purpose and significance.

### **The purpose of the Minuteman Missile National Historic Site is to:**

preserve, protect, and interpret for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations the structures associated with the Minuteman II missile defense system.

interpret the historical role of the Minuteman II defense system as a key component of America's strategic commitment to preserve world peace.

interpret the broader context of the events of the Cold War.

complement the interpretive programs related to the Minuteman II missile defense system offered by the South Dakota Air and Space Museum at Ellsworth Air Force Base

### **The national historic site is significant because:**

The Minuteman II intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) facilities known as Delta 01 and Delta 09 have national significance as the best preserved examples of the operational character of American history during the Cold War.

The facilities are symbolic of the dedication and preparedness exhibited by the missileers of the Air Force stationed throughout the upper Great Plains in remote and forbidding locations during the Cold War.

The facilities provide a unique opportunity to illustrate the history and significance of the Cold War, the arms race, and ICBM development.

These three elements answer the question: why was this park established and why is it important? With this foundation established, the planning team gathered and analyzed data and determined the issues and concerns facing this new park. These issues and concerns are resolved in different ways in each draft conceptual alternative. The following are some, but not all, of the issues identified for Minuteman Missile National Historic Site.

## **ISSUES AND CONCERNS**

**Historic Resource Treatment:** What should be done to preserve the historic resources while providing for visitor access and interpretive opportunities? What treatment (see inset on next page) should various cultural resources receive?

**Visitor Experience:** How would visitors access the sites? What are the visitor experiences that should be offered at each site? How will visitors safely tour the sites? What type of tours should be provided at each site? How will visitors travel between sites?

**Interpretation/Education:** What are the appropriate stories that should be told at the site? What methods should be used to get these stories to the visiting public? The legislation directs that the NHS complement the interpretive programs offered by the South Dakota Air and Space Museum. How should this be accomplished?

**Artifacts and Collections:** It will be necessary to stockpile those restoration support items and spare parts necessary to maintain the sites. These would have no intrinsic collection value. What location and what size facility would be needed to provide proper spare parts storage? What artifacts and collections should the NHS be obtaining? What should be placed on display and where? What facilities are needed for display and storage?

**Cultural Landscape:** This cultural landscape is the geographic area associated with the historic events, activity, and people associated with the historic site. How should the cultural landscape, including viewsheds, vegetation, structures, and character, be preserved and interpreted?

**Visitor Center:** It will be necessary to provide a

central location for visitor services, interpretation, and administration. What type of facility is needed for the visiting public and to administer and care for the site? Where should this facility be located?

### VICINITY MAP

The vicinity map will assist you in understanding the relationships of Delta-09 and Delta-01 and the proposed locations for the visitor center/ administrative facility. The United States Forest Service's Buffalo Gap National Grassland is nearby and/or borders each of these four locations. Delta-09 is bordered on its north, west, and south sides by the Buffalo Gap National Grassland. It is bordered on the east by a county road and private property. The Forest Service has transferred 10 acres to the Park Service to support Delta-09. Delta-01 is bordered on its north, west, and south side by private property. It is bordered on the east by a county road and the national grassland. The Forest Service would transfer property near Delta-01 if needed, and at either exit 127 or 131 for the national historic site's visitor center/administrative facility.

### HISTORIC RESOURCE TREATMENT

**Adaptive use:** a use other than historic use, some modification of the structure or landscape.

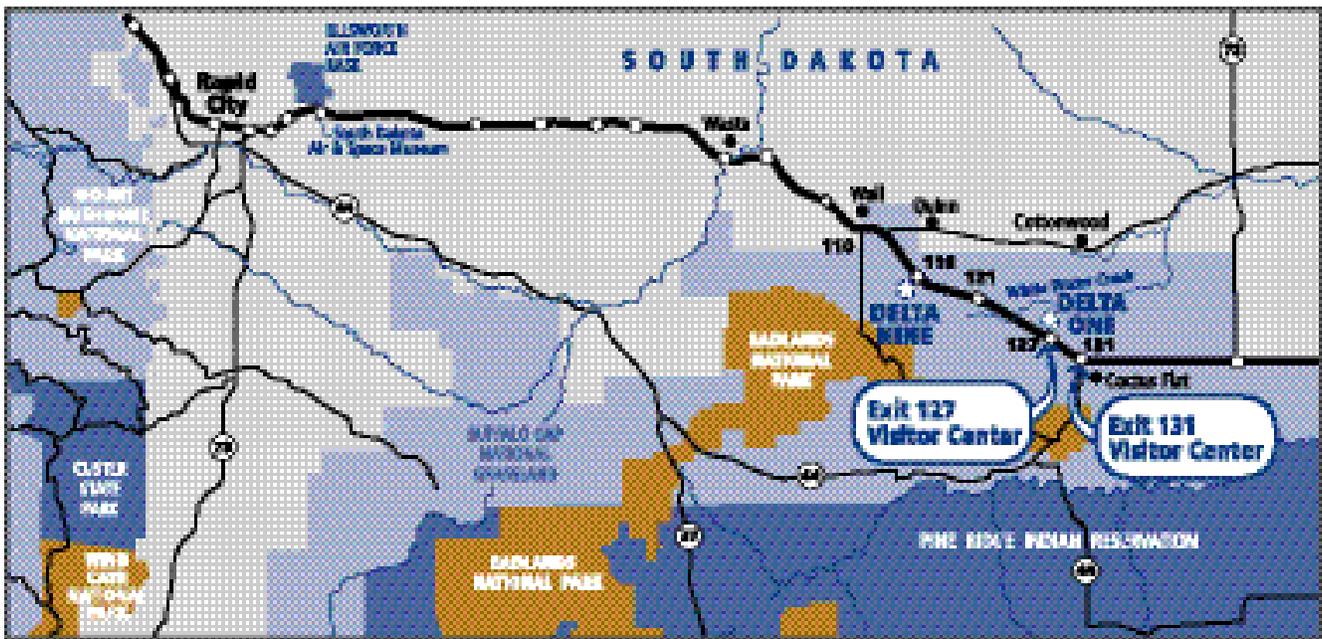
**Preservation:** sustaining the existing form, integrity, and material of a historic structure, landscape, or object for compatible use, including the limited upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems.

**Protection:** safeguarding a property from further deterioration or loss or shielding from further injury.

**Rehabilitation:** making an efficient compatible use for a structure or landscape through repair, alterations, and additions.

**Restoration:** action to bring the resource as close as possible to its appearance at a particular period of time.

**Stabilization:** action taken to increase stability or durability with the least degree of intervention to protect from additional damage without altering the historic character.



FOREST SERVICE  
 STATE LAND  
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**Region**

**MINUTEMAN MISSILE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE**  
 United States Department of the Interior  
 National Park Service  
 DDC • Fall 2002 • 131 • 20,000

## SUMMARY OF MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

ZONE	<i>Resource Condition</i>	<i>Visitor Experience</i>	<i>Kinds &amp; Levels of Visitor Use, Management Activities, &amp; Development</i>
<b>LIMITED ACCESS</b>	Resources in this zone possess a high level of integrity, are one of a kind, and represent a moderate to high level of historic significance. The zone would provide maximum preservation of significant resources. Management actions for resource protection would be high, and tolerance for resource degradation would be very low in this zone.	Access to this zone would be restricted and permitted only for the purposes of research and other well-justified special uses. Access to these resources would require a moderate to high expenditure of physical exertion. Although access would be restricted, visitors could benefit from the experience of learning that significant resources are preserved for future generations.	There would be no facilities or developments for visitors, but offsite interpretation (e.g., at the South Dakota Air and Space Museum in Rapid City) would be extensive in order to promote visitor education about the value of resource protection. As noted, visitor access would be restricted to approved activities.
<b>PRESERVATION/LEARNING</b>	Resources would be restored to Fall 1991. Visitors and resources would be intensively managed to ensure maximum resource protection and to provide for public safety. Except for those changes essential for visitor access and to ensure resource preservation, tolerance for resource degradation would be low. There may be some evidence of management activities to allow for visitor access and to provide for resource preservation.	The emphasis in this experience would be on visiting and learning about significant park resources. These experiences would be controlled, structured, and directed through ranger-led tours. Intimate interaction with resources would be offered where possible without undue resource impacts. Visitors would need to exert some physical effort and make at least a moderate time commitment. There would be a low to moderate probability of encountering other visitors, park staff, and other NPS management activities.	Low profile interpretive media would be appropriate in this zone. Predominant activities would include viewing resources and attending interpretive walks and talks. Accommodations would be made to facilitate visitor accessibility.
<b>EDUCATION/INTERPRETATION</b>	Because of the need for visitors to understand park significance, associated collections and exhibits items (e.g., artifacts, collections, vehicles, and missiles) would be available for viewing. The cultural and natural environment could be minimally rehabilitated (modified) for visitor use, interpretation, and administrative support.	Visitors would get an overview of park resources and significance in a short time frame and with a minimum of physical exertion and time commitment. Learning about the park, taking short walks, viewing interpretive media, and attending interpretive programs would be common activities. Interaction and encounters with other visitors and park staff would be common. There would be a high probability of evidence of NPS management activities.	Orientation, interpretation, visitor services (restrooms, picnic facilities, and parking and administrative support kiosks, and interpretive media) would be appropriate. This zone could also include the facilities necessary to support a shuttle system. Orientation and interpretive facilities such as a visitor center could also occur in this zone. In this zone all development at Delta-09 and Delta-01 would be minimal, unobtrusive, and blend with the cultural and natural environment.
<b>ADMINISTRATION/OPERATIONS</b>	The cultural and natural environment could be modified for park operational needs. These modifications would harmonize with the natural and cultural environment.	There could be some restrictions on visitor activities in this zone. Visitors would encounter park staff and administrative support facilities in this zone. Facilities necessary for park operations would be appropriate in this zone.	These facilities could include park headquarters, maintenance, residential areas, and access roads. In this zone all development at Delta-09 and Delta-01 would be minimal, unobtrusive, and blend with the cultural and natural environment.

ZONE	<i>Resource Condition</i>	<i>Visitor Experience</i>	<i>Kinds &amp; Level of Visitor Use, Management Activities, &amp; Development</i>
SELF DIRECTING	Resources would be intact, in place, and secured. The resources would have minimal adaptation or modification for visitor use and safety. Tolerance for resource degradation would be low.	The experience in this zone would be primarily a self-guided exploration opportunity with a very low chance of encountering park staff. Opportunities for learning would be provided with low profile interpretive media and signs. There would be an opportunity for contemplation/reflection. Visitors would determine the length of their stay. While the primary experience in this zone would be self-guided, limited tours or interpretive talks would be available.	Facilities to enhance exploring options such as interpretive media would be developed. Tours or interpretive talks by arrangement would be available. Minimal and unobtrusive interpretive media would be provided to assist visitors in a self-guided experience. Minimal and unobtrusive modification, such as trails or benches, could be made to accommodate visitor accessibility.
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE	The cultural landscape located outside the security fence would retain its historic use and setting (agriculture). Scattered cultural resources in this zone (e.g. HICS, Azimuth markers, Cathodic well, and chain-link security fence) would be preserved.	Visitors could participate in such activities as sightseeing and photography, but no facilities would be developed to encourage or support this use.	Mowing and other rangeland management activities would be allowed. Existing historic roads could be used for site or landowner access.

**MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS**

One of the tools the planning team uses to develop alternatives is Management Prescription Zoning. These zones identify how different areas of the park could be managed to achieve resource protection goals and provide for a variety of visitor experiences. Each zone specifies a particular combination of resource, social, and management conditions. The National Park Service would take different actions in dif-

ferent zones regarding types and levels of visitor use and facilities. The planning team developed descriptions for six zones that could be appropriate at Minuteman Missile NHS. The maps that accompany the draft alternatives indicate the zones that apply to that particular alternative. The management prescription zones are described in the management prescription table. It may be helpful when reviewing the alternatives to refer to this table.

**DRAFT PRELIMINARY CONCEPTUAL ALTERNATIVES**

The planning team developed four draft conceptual alternatives, including the existing conditions alternative. The four draft conceptual alternatives are summarized in this newsletter to give you an indication of the range of alternatives being considered. The draft alternatives and the environmental impacts of each alternative will be fully described in the draft general management plan/ environmental impact statement document that is scheduled for release in January-February 2003. At this time, the planning team is continuing to analyze future management structure, visitor access, and the scope of the visitor center.

Evaluating several draft alternatives enables us to compare and contrast the advantages and disadvantages of one course of action over another. The existing conditions alternative is presented as a baseline for comparison against the other three alternatives.

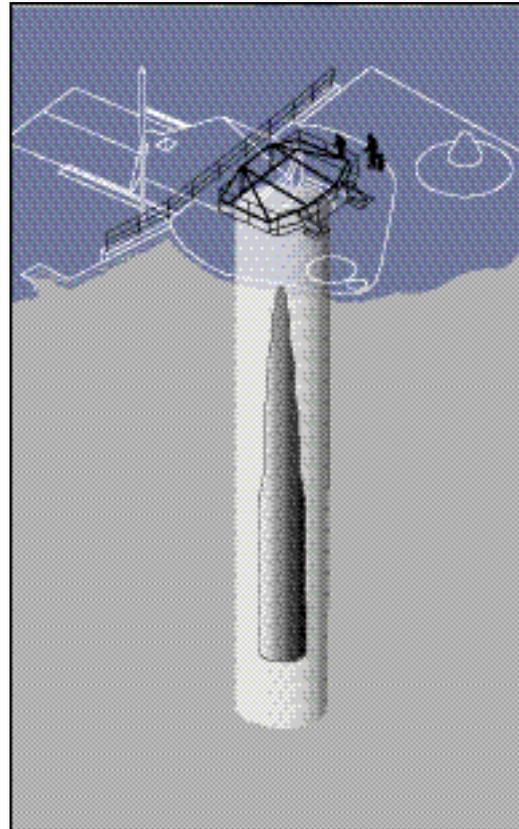
Assessing draft alternatives provides the sound approach to decision making required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The draft alternatives, at this point in the process, are fairly general. Details are only included to the extent necessary to make the alternatives understandable and to allow adequate consideration of the potential impacts and tradeoffs.

## Alternative 1: Existing Conditions

**The existing conditions alternative would continue the current management direction. Under the existing conditions (no action) alternative the site would be open for visitation through arranged tours.** The story of the Minuteman II missile would be interpreted on a ranger-led tour. Essential preservation and maintenance activities would be performed. In accordance with the terms of the 1991 Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START), Delta-09 and Delta-01 were converted to static displays, a deactivated missile was placed in the silo and a viewing enclosure (see-through dome) was placed over the silo (see illustration.)

Both Delta-09 and Delta-01 would be minimally stabilized. Maintenance would be performed to meet operational needs, to protect the resources, and to correct those conditions that might cause damage such as mold and rust. Fire protection and building security systems would be in place. Both sites would be enclosed with chain-link security fences.

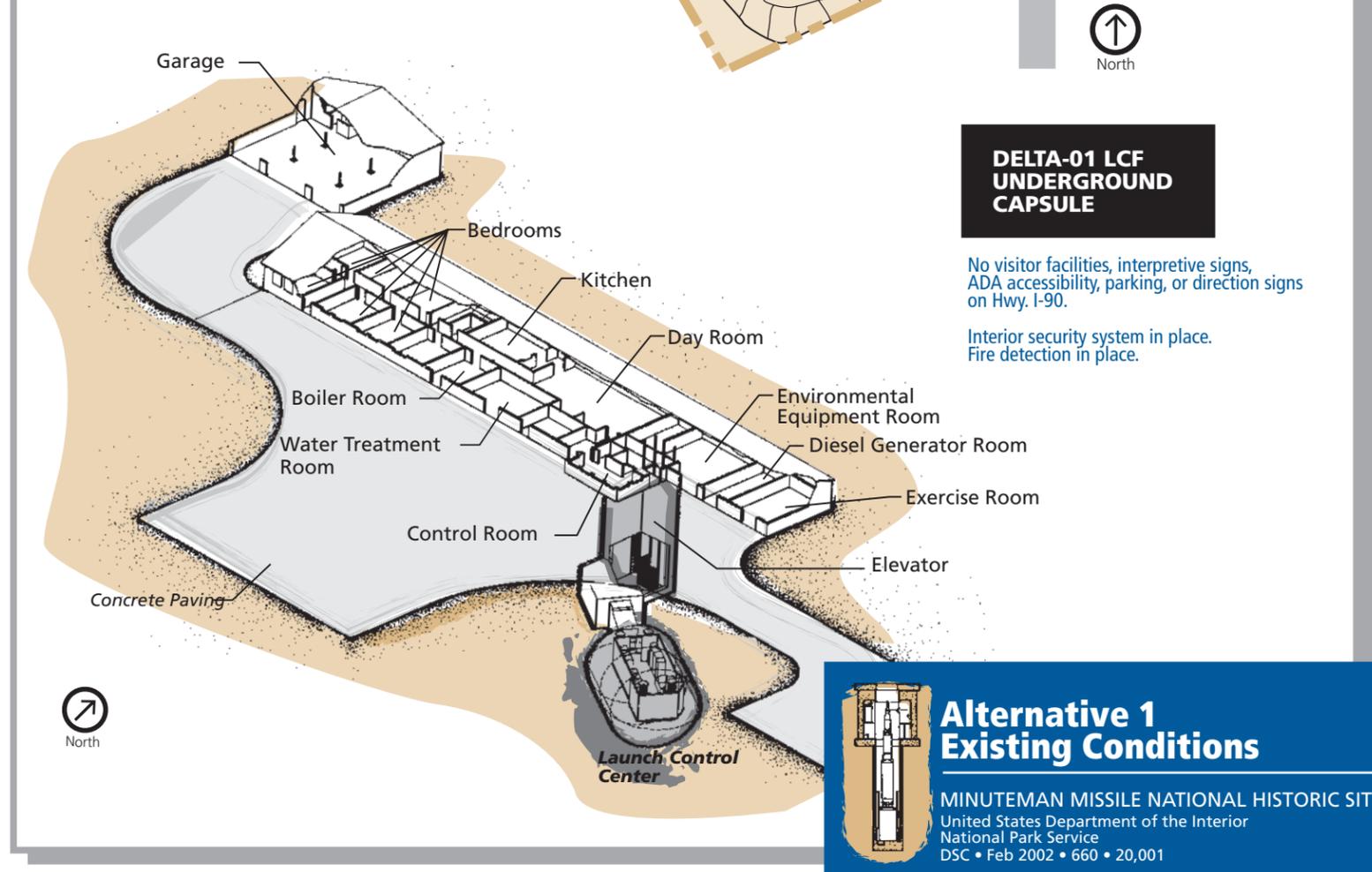
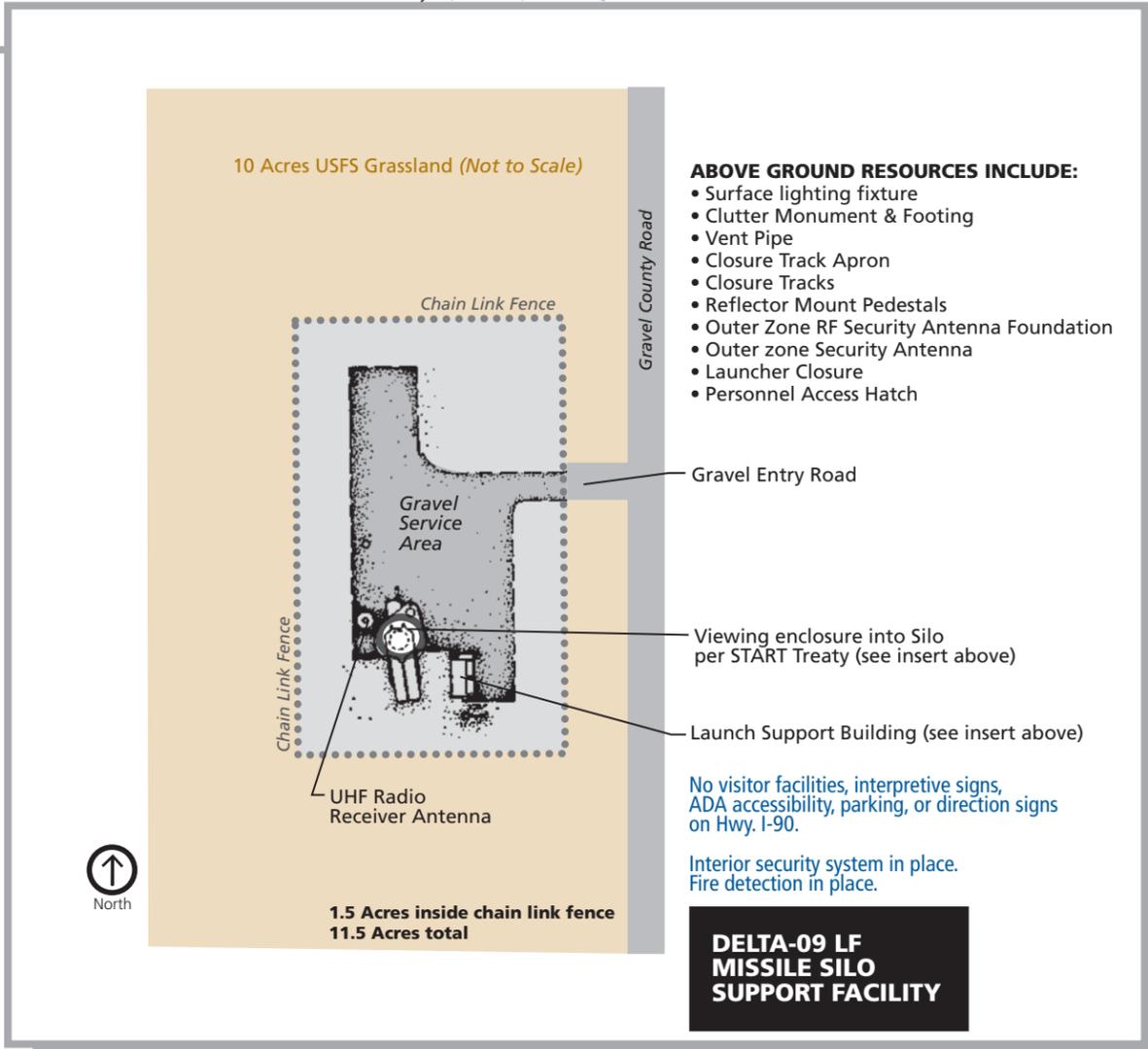
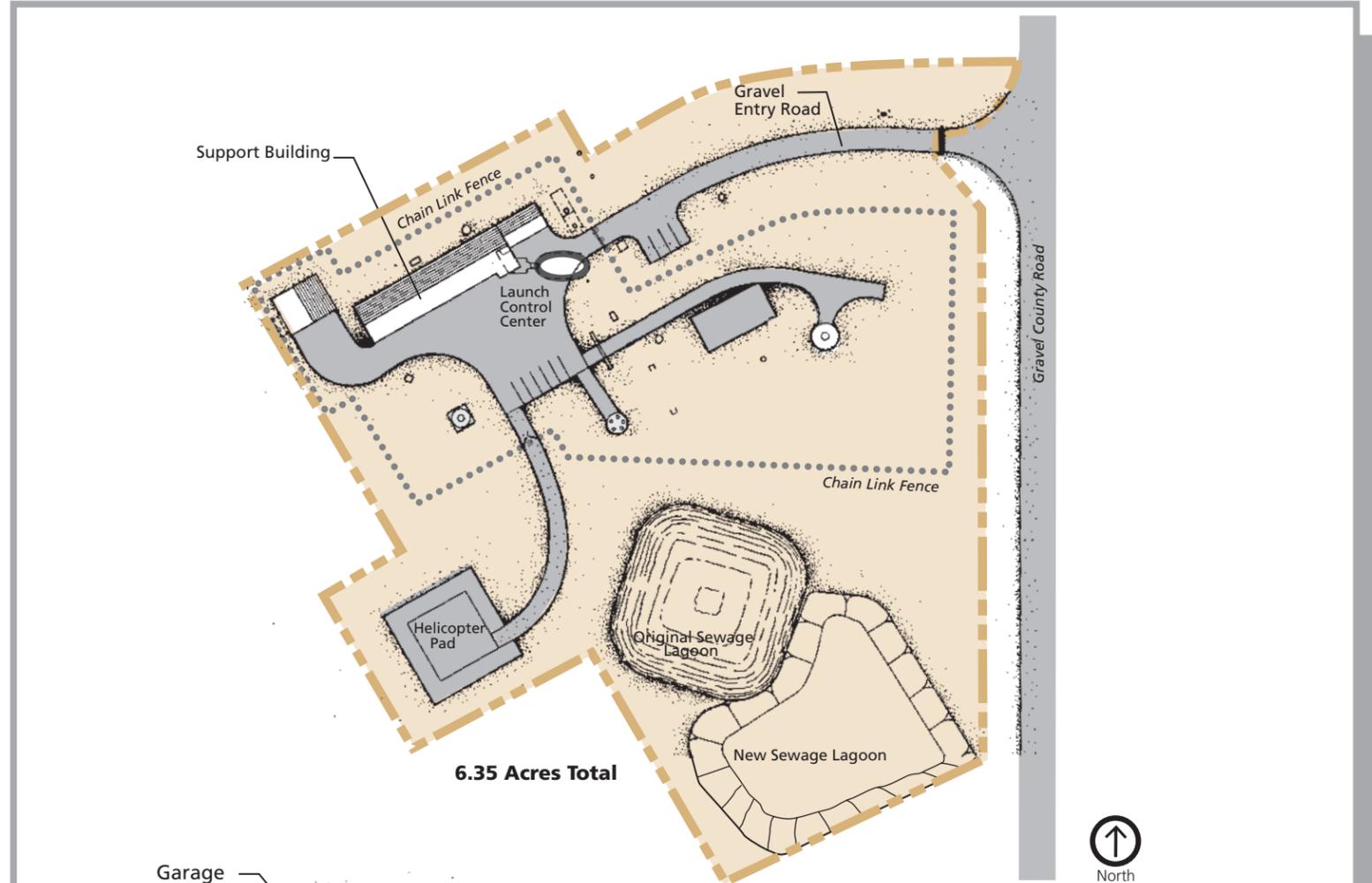
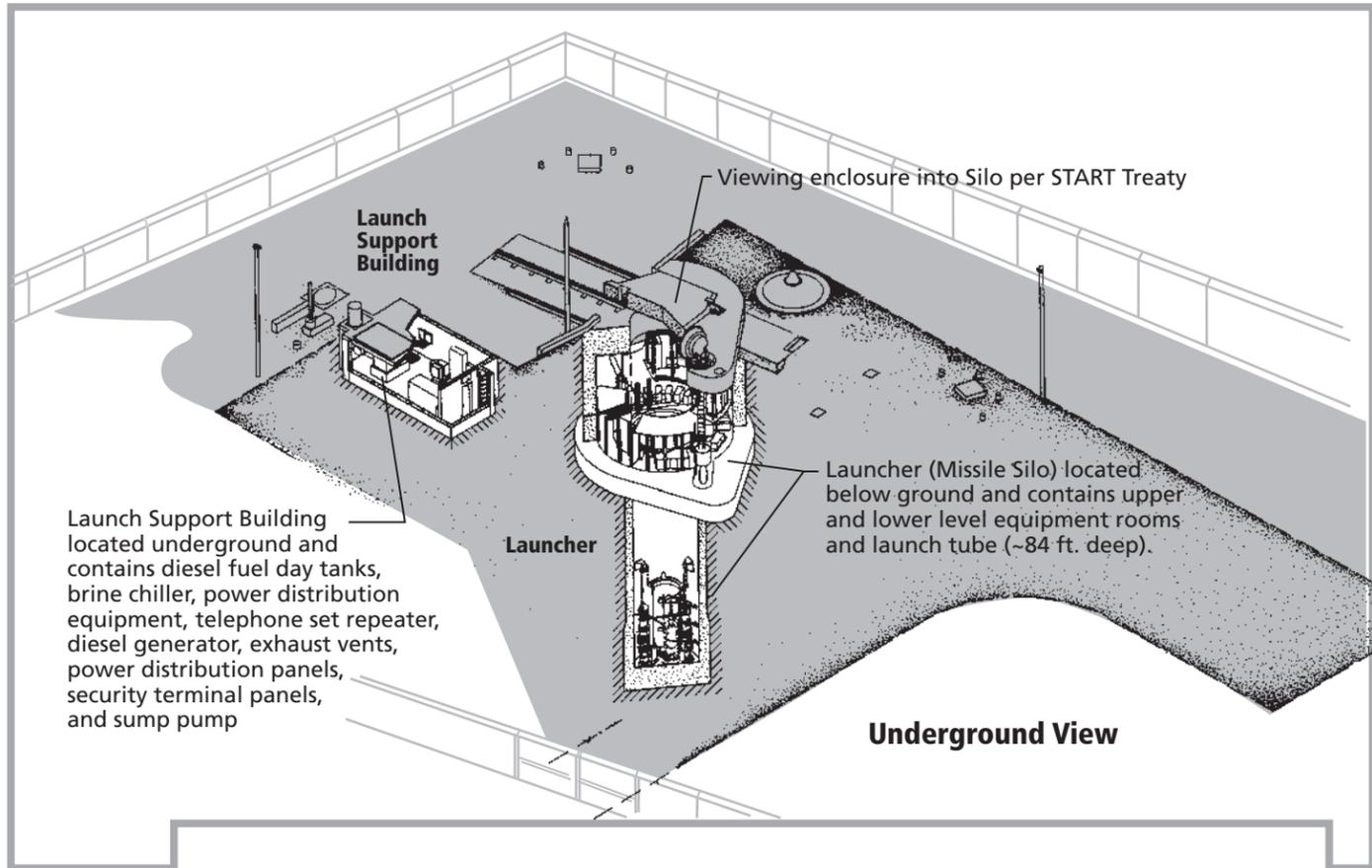
Neither site would be fully open to the public. During business hours visitors would enter the security fences on a ranger-led interpretive tour arranged through Badlands National Park. Visitors would view the missile through the silo viewing enclosure at Delta-09 and view the interior of the garage, support building, and underground capsule at Delta-01. There would be basic publications available. At all other times, visitors could drive to both sites and view into the security fences or walk around the perimeter of the fences. There would be no designated parking areas, visitor facilities, or handicap access. Visitors could travel to the South Dakota Air and Space Museum in Rapid City to view displays of the Minuteman II Missile, the silo, and an underground training capsule.



**Illustration showing viewing enclosure into silo per START treaty.**

Most of the artifacts and collections that have been inventoried by the United States Air Force are on the sites, with some stored at Ellsworth Air Force Base. Appropriate and necessary action would be taken to prevent deterioration of these resources. Oral histories would be available. The landscape outside the security fences surrounding the sites would not be protected. Vegetation inside the security fences would be minimally maintained.

The site is jointly administered through Badlands National Park. There are two full-time employees: a historian trainee and a district ranger. The Chief of Resource Education at Badlands National Park dedicates approximately 20% of her time to national historic site duties. The Delta-09 site contains 1.5 acres inside the chain-link security fence and 10 acres surrounding the north, west, and south sides of the fence. The Delta-01 (capsule) site contains 6.35 acres. Total acreage would be 17.35 acres.



## Alternative 2: The Status Change

**The concept of alternative 2 is to preserve and present the significance of the shift in duty status at Delta-09 and Delta-01 from ready alert to stand down, signaling the end of the Cold War.** Interpretation would focus on evoking an emotional understanding of the role of the people who were stationed there and the technology as symbols of the potential to cause total destruction or serve as a deterrent during the Cold War. Management actions would recognize the unique historical character of the national historic site as the best-preserved example of the Minuteman II defensive system. To realize this concept, the areas located inside the security fences at both sites have been placed in the preservation/learning zone. Please read the description of that zone for a better understanding of this alternative.

Delta-09 and Delta-01 would be restored to their Fall 1991 appearance when the national historic site was in ready alert status. The sites would be stabilized and mechanical systems would be fully maintained. Appropriate preservation techniques would be used (such as installing climate control equipment) to protect resources and structures. Security fences would remain as they were during the sites active status.

Visitors would receive orientation and a variety of interpretive opportunities. A shuttle bus system, operating seven days a week during regular business hours, would take visitors to the sites. At the sites, visitors would learn the entire story through a ranger-led tour inside the security fence. At Delta-09 visitors would learn about the aboveground resources and be able to see into the missile silo. At Delta-01 visitors would learn about the aboveground resources, the interior of the garage and support building, and the underground

capsule. Low-level interpretive media would be available. Historic vehicles could be on display. Security fences would be locked after business hours; however, visitors could drive to either site and view the sites through the chain-link security fences or wander around the outside perimeter of the fences. There would be no visitor services or designated parking available at either site.

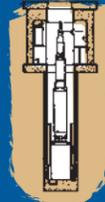
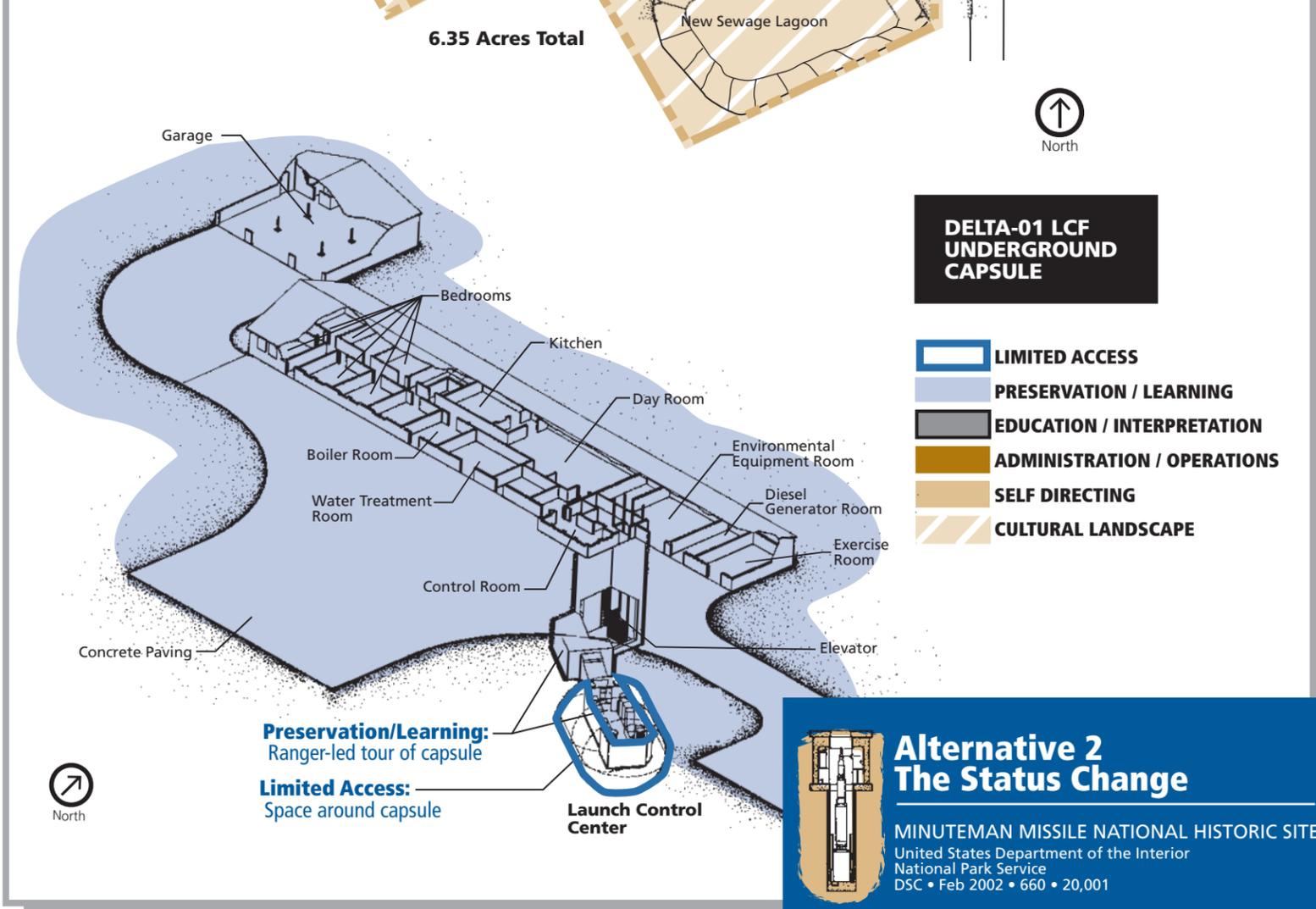
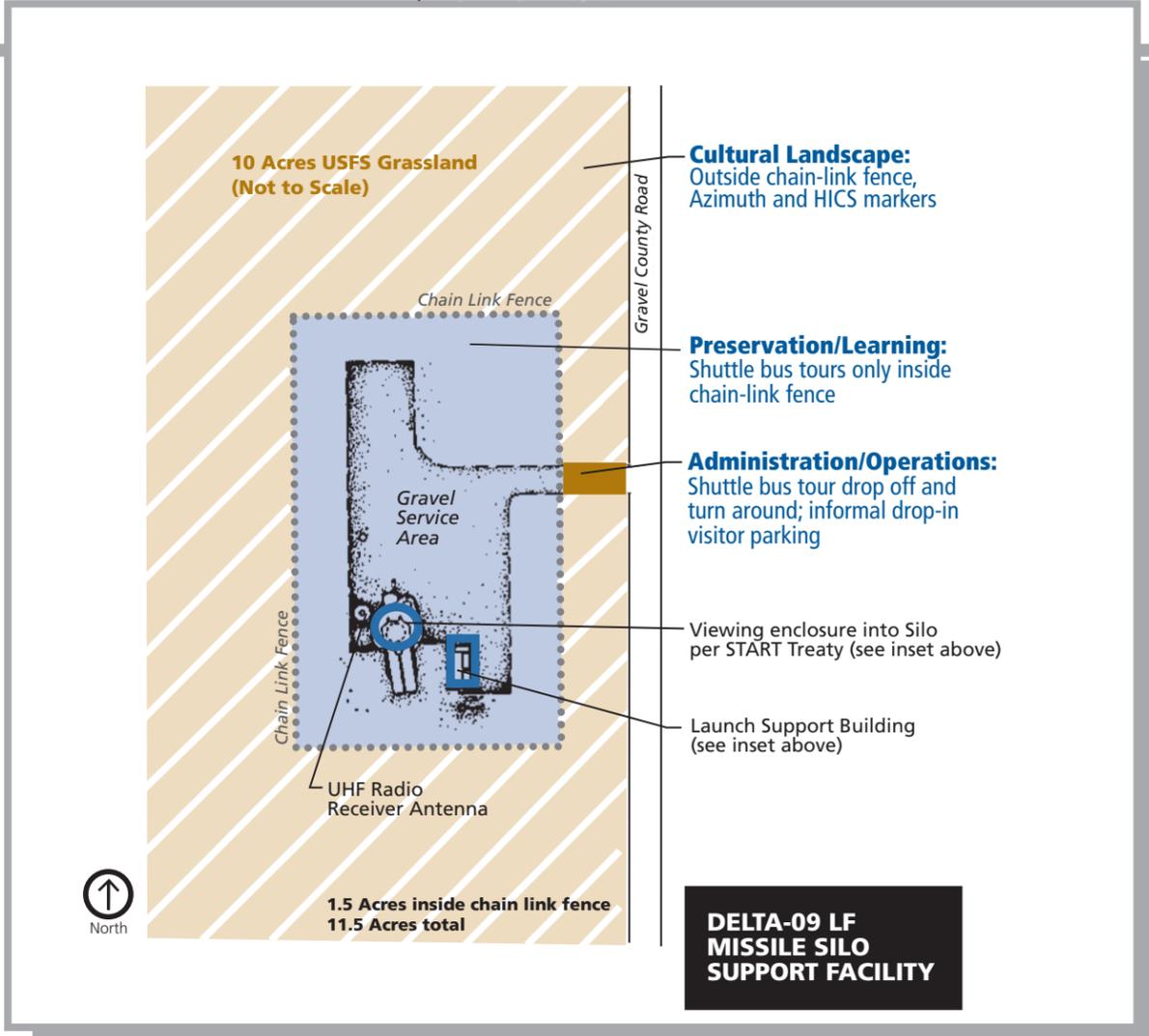
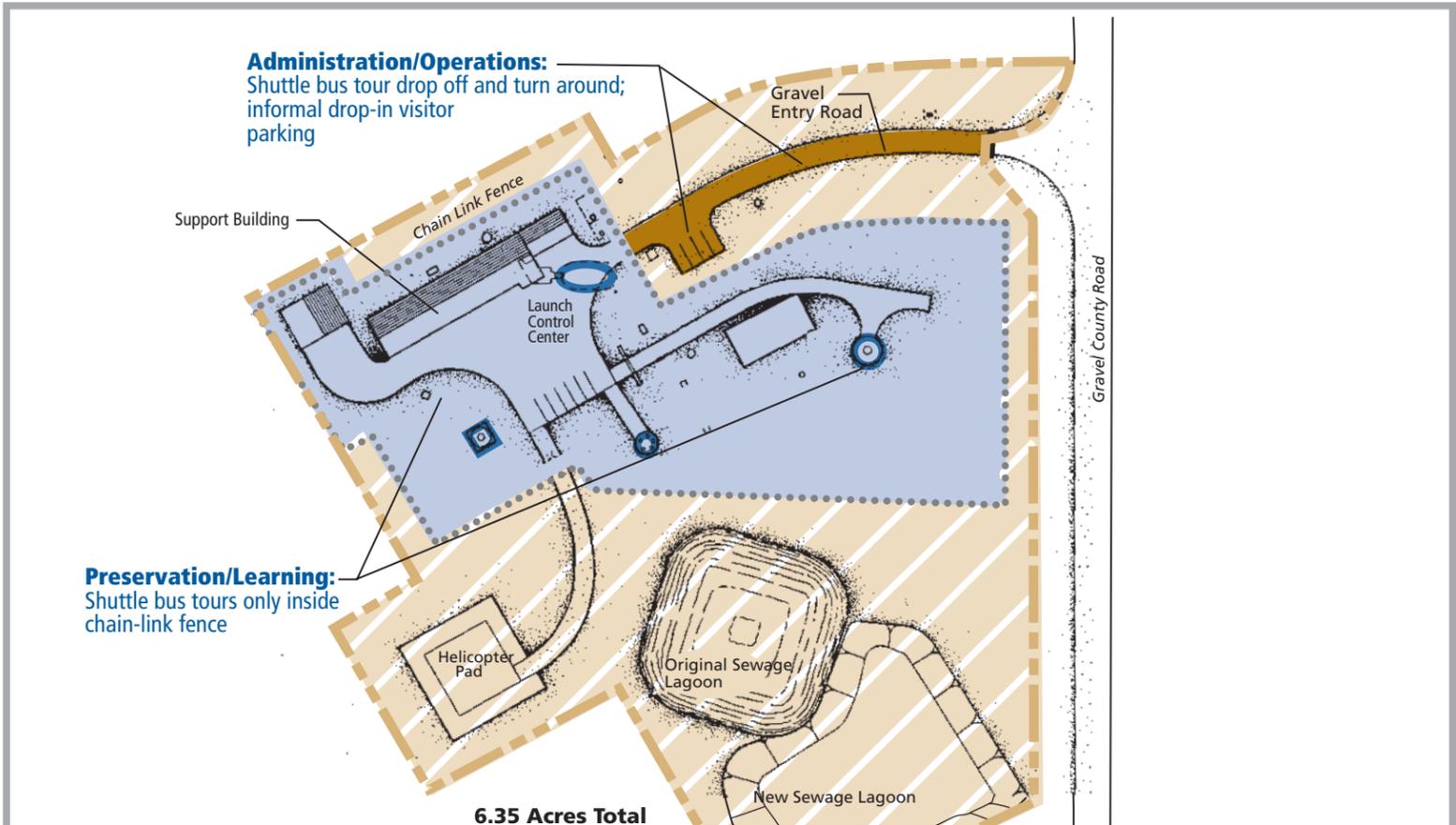
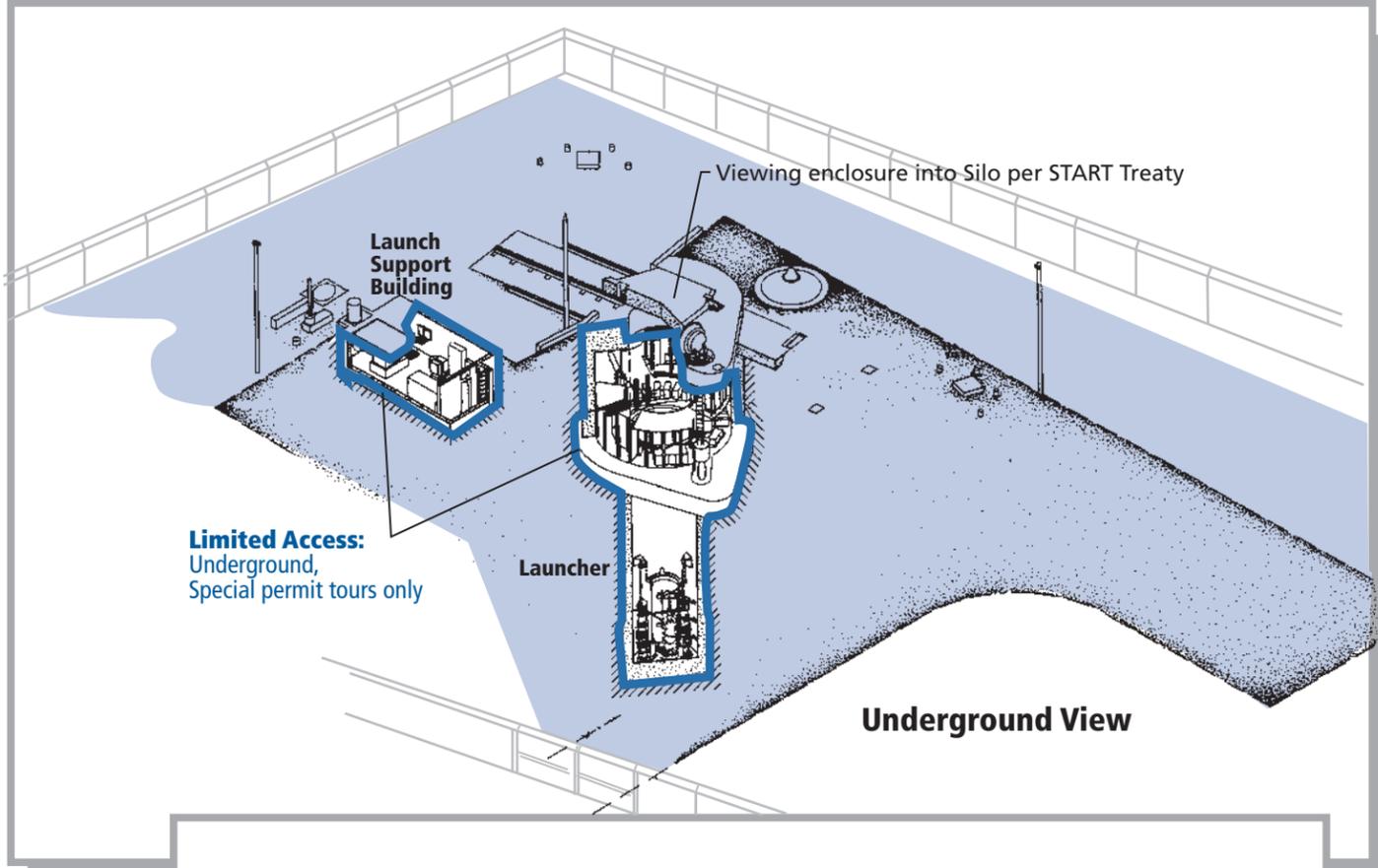
Artifacts and collections would be preserved in place. Some artifacts and collections would be displayed and stored. The natural and cultural environment would be identified, restored to its Fall 1991 appearance, protected, and interpreted. Equipment outside the security fence that was used to support a launch (such as the Azimuth and HICS markers at Delta-09) would be preserve and interpreted.

As in alternative 1, acreage would be 11.5 acres at Delta-09, and 6.35 acres at Delta-01 for a total of 17.35 acres.

*Delta-01 Launch  
Control Facility*



*Peacekeeper  
vehicle*



**Alternative 2  
The Status Change**

MINUTEMAN MISSILE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE  
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
DSC • Feb 2002 • 660 • 20,001

### Alternative 3: A Strategic Commitment

**The concept of this alternative is to present and preserve the sites as symbols of the United States preparedness for nuclear attack.**

Interpretation would focus on evoking an emotional understanding of the investment made in facilities, technology, the community, and personnel in defense of the nation. Management actions would recognize the opportunity to provide public access to a formerly restricted place. To realize this concept, the areas inside of the security fences at both sites have been placed in the self-directing zone. Please read the description of that zone for a better understanding of this alternative.

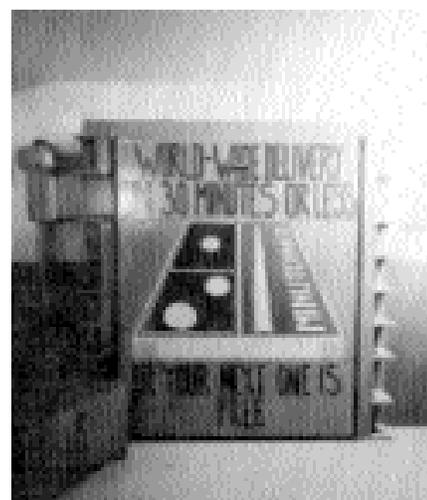


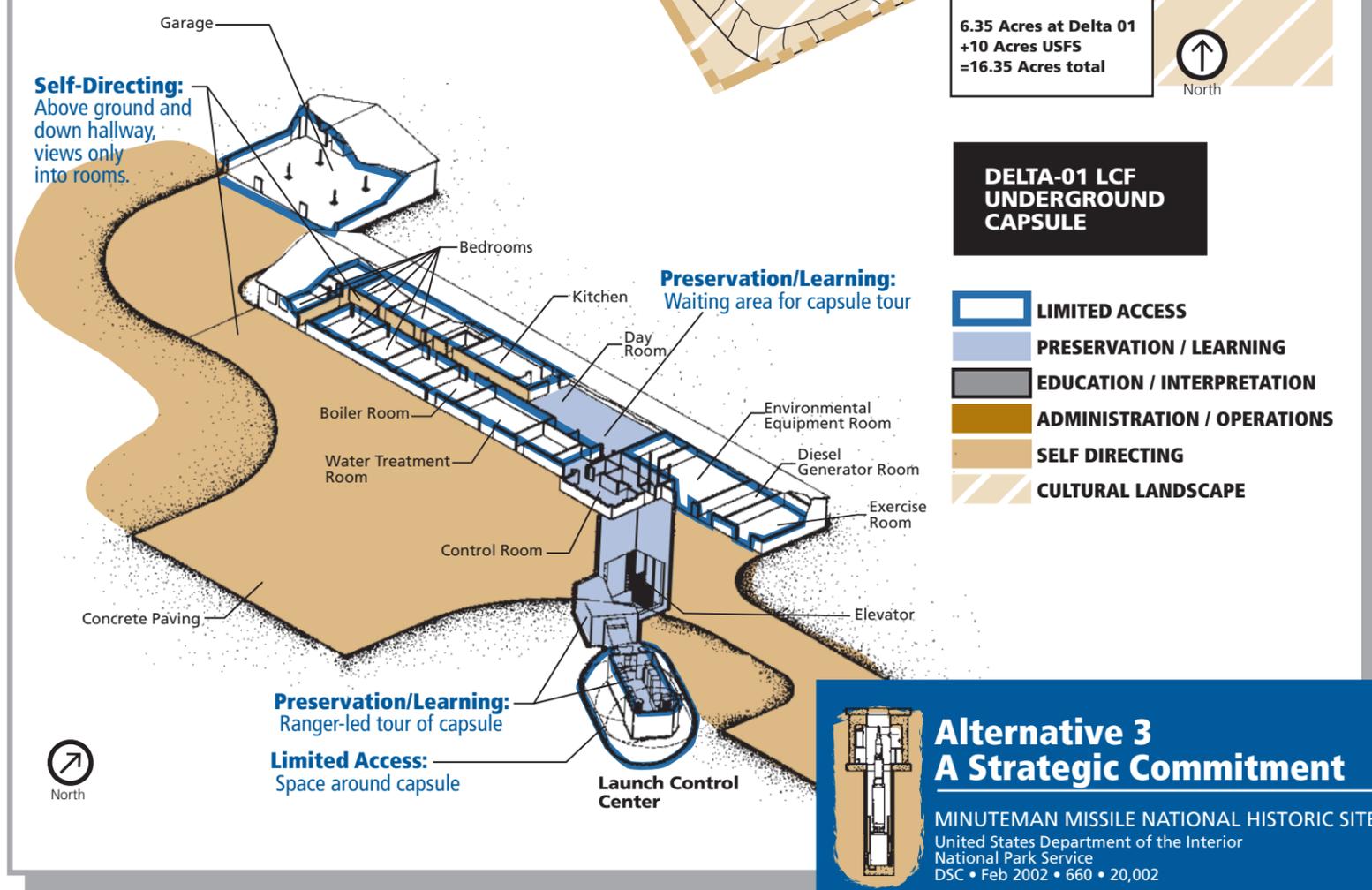
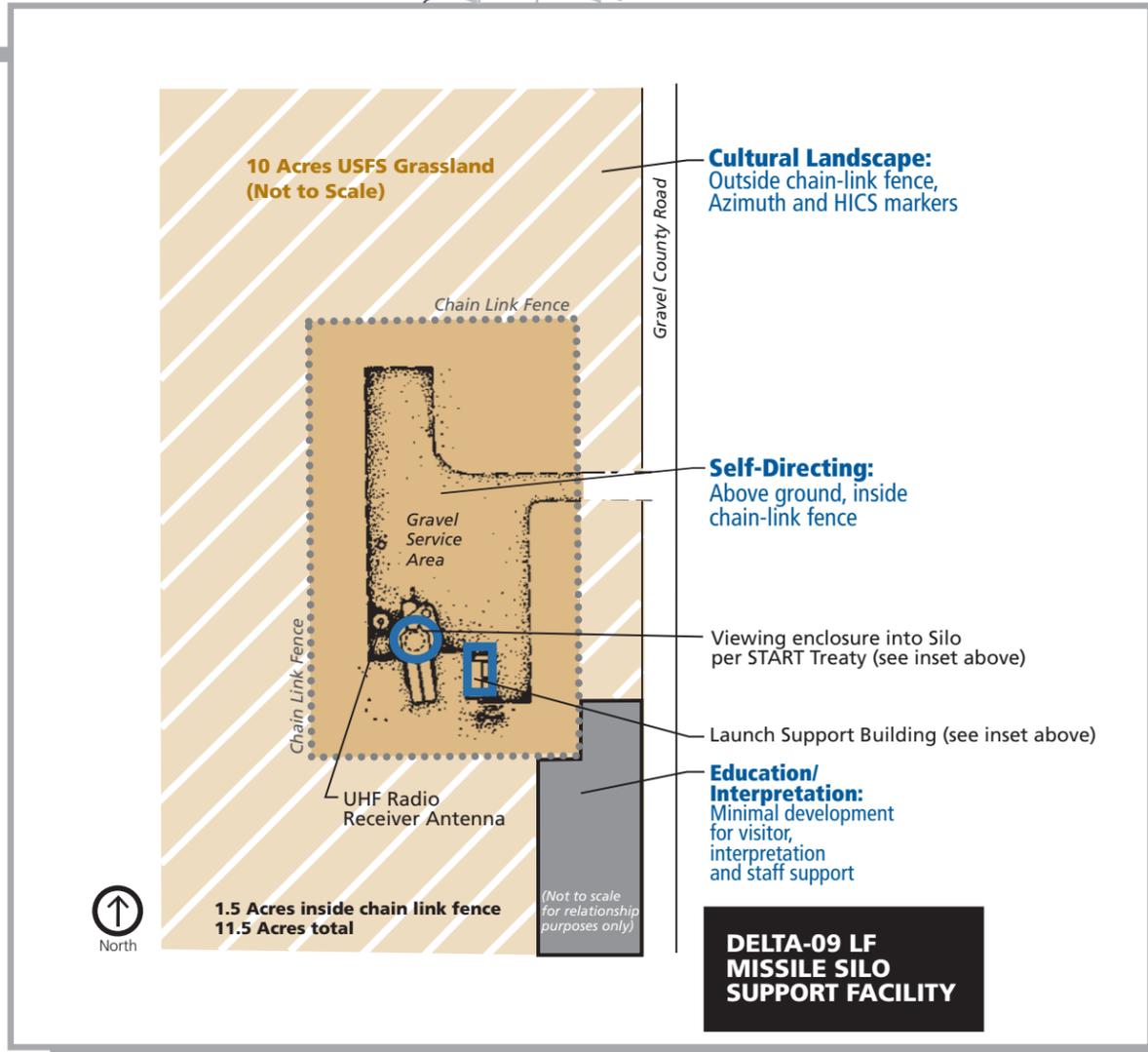
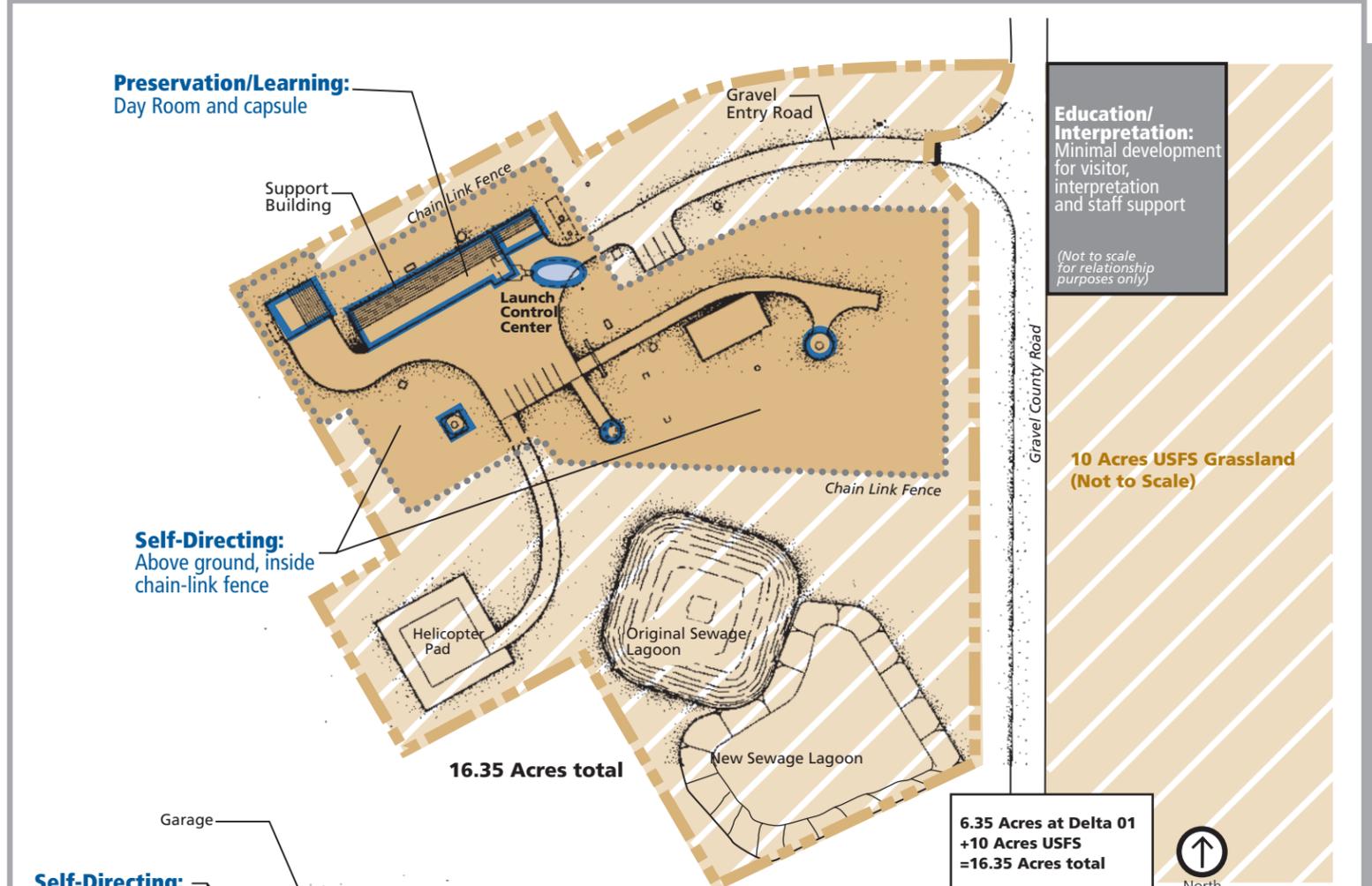
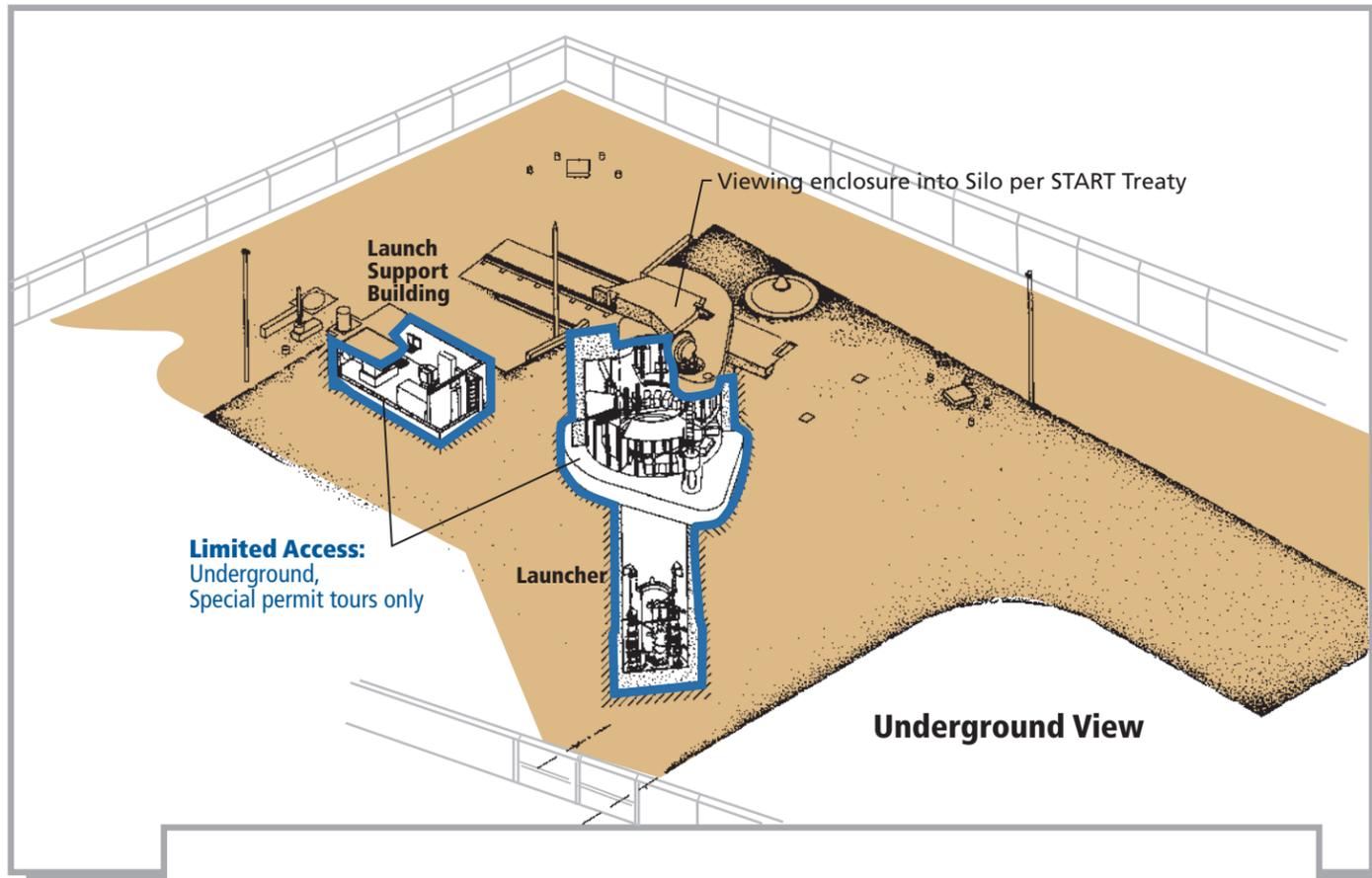
Delta-09 and Delta-01 would be rehabilitated to their Fall 1991 appearance, and resources would be secured and adapted to accommodate visitor use. This would be a primarily self-directed experience. The security fences would remain open during normal business hours. A high level of interpretive media and brochures would be available to assist visitors in learning about and understanding the entire story. At Delta-09 an additional viewing enclosure would be placed over the underground equipment support building to allow visitors to get a better understanding of the technological aspects of a launch. At Delta-01 the above-ground support building and garage would be adapted to allow visitors to view into but not enter the rooms. Low-level, unobtrusive visitor, interpretation, and staff support facilities would be available but would be outside the security fences. These facilities could include parking, vault toilets, interpretive media, a kiosk, or office space. Visitors would drive their personal vehicles

to the sites. Visitors would be free to have a self-guided experience at their own pace to discover, learn about, see, and understand the sites. Onsite staff would be limited; however, regularly scheduled tours would be available. Visitors could register for ranger-led tours of the aboveground features or to enter, view, and learn about the underground capsule. Security fences would be locked after business hours but visitors could drive to either site, view inside the chain-link security fences, and wander around the perimeter of the fences to view support equipment such as the Azimuth and HICS markers at Delta-09 or the helicopter pad at Delta-01.

Original artifacts and collections would be preserved in place and secured. Reproductions would be used where appropriate for resource protection. Artifacts and collections would also be displayed and stored. At both sites, the cultural and natural environment would be identified and restored to its Fall 1991 appearance, protected, and interpreted.

In alternative 3, the total acreage at Delta-09 would be 11.5 acres. At Delta-01 total acreage would increase to 16.35 acres. Total acreage would be 37.85 acres.





## Alternative 4: Cold War Symbols

**The concept of alternative 4 is to preserve and present Delta-01 and Delta-09 as symbols commemorating the history and significance of the Cold War, the arms race, and the ICBM in the second half of the 20th Century.**

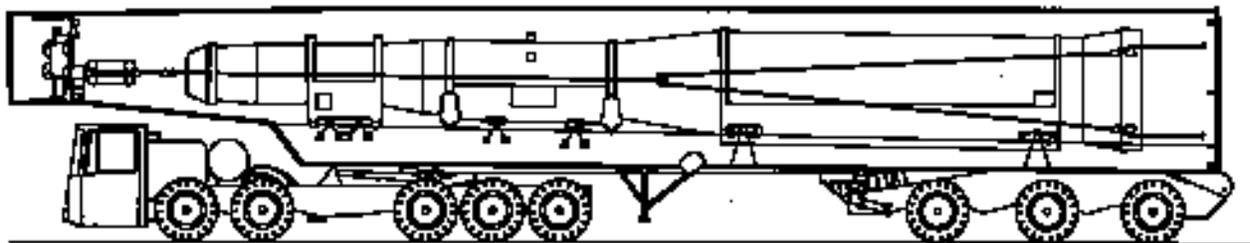
While visitors would learn the entire story, interpretation in alternative 4 would focus on evoking an understanding of the operational character of the sites as the United States commitment to the mission of maintaining world peace. Management action would recognize the opportunity to publicly acknowledge the role of all individuals involved in the Minuteman II mission. To realize this concept, the area inside the security fence at Delta-09 has been placed in the self-directing zone, while the area inside the security fence at Delta-01 has been placed in the preservation/learning zone. Please read the description of those zones for a better understanding of this alternative.

Delta-09 and Delta-01 would be rehabilitated to Fall 1991 appearance, preserved, and interpreted. Visitors would receive orientation and a variety of interpretive opportunities. After regular business hours the security fences would be locked; however, visitors could drive to both sites and view inside the fences and walk around the perimeter of the fences. The setting inside the fences would be identified and restored to its Fall 1991 appearance, protected, and interpreted. Artifacts and collections would be secured, protected, and interpreted at both sites.

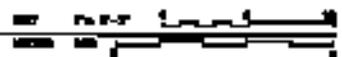
At Delta-09 visitors would access the site using their personal vehicles. The security fence would remain open during regular business hours. The onsite experience would be primarily self-directed. Resources would be secured to provide for resource protection. A viewing enclosure would be placed over the underground equipment support building so that visitors could see and understand more of the technological process and inner workings of the launch site. Surface displays, such as a missile erector/transporter, could be in place. While onsite staff would be limited, scheduled ranger-led tours would be available. The cultural and natural environment could be modified to provide low-level, minimal, unobtrusive visitor, interpretation, and staff support facilities. These facilities would be outside the security fence and designed to blend with the environment.

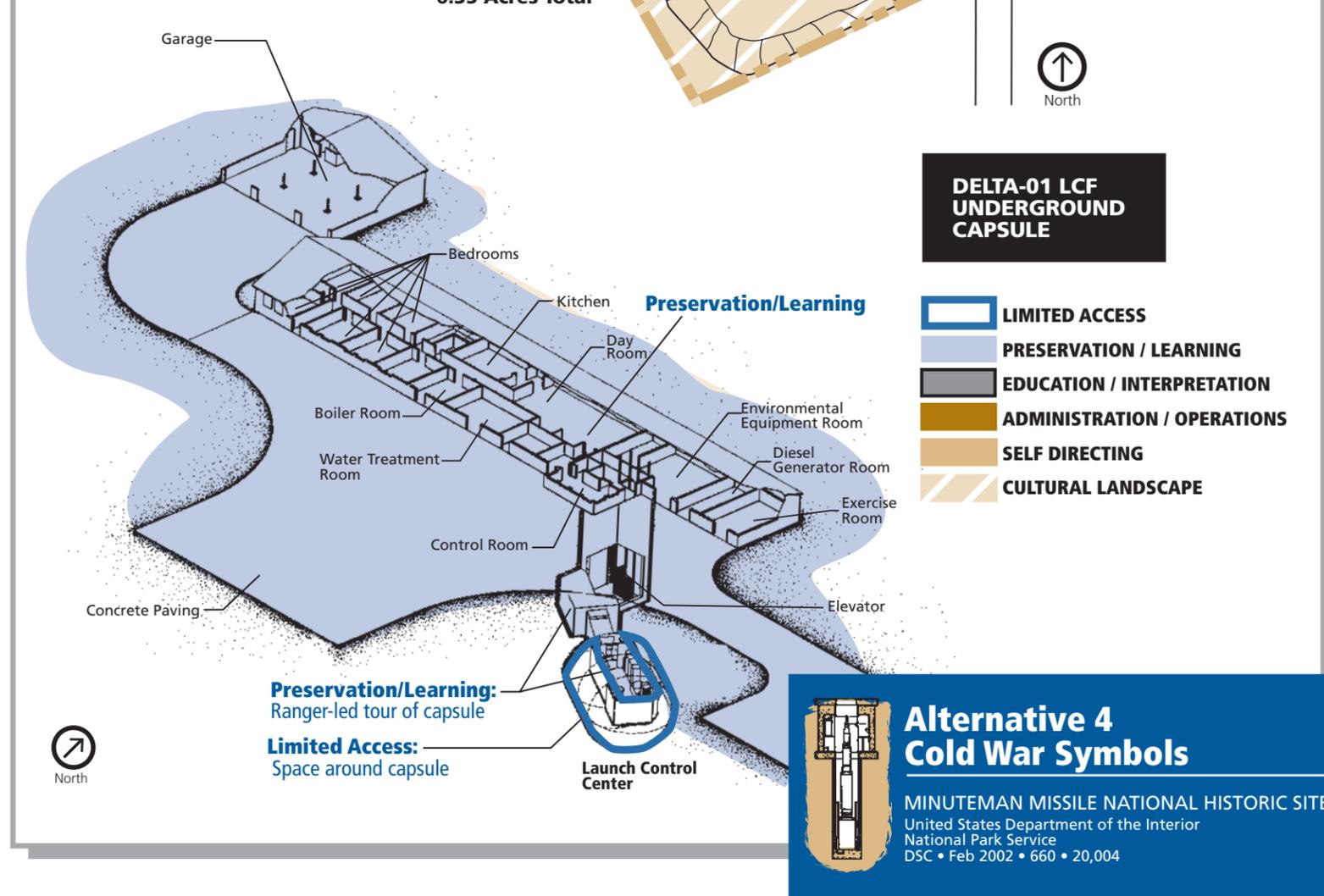
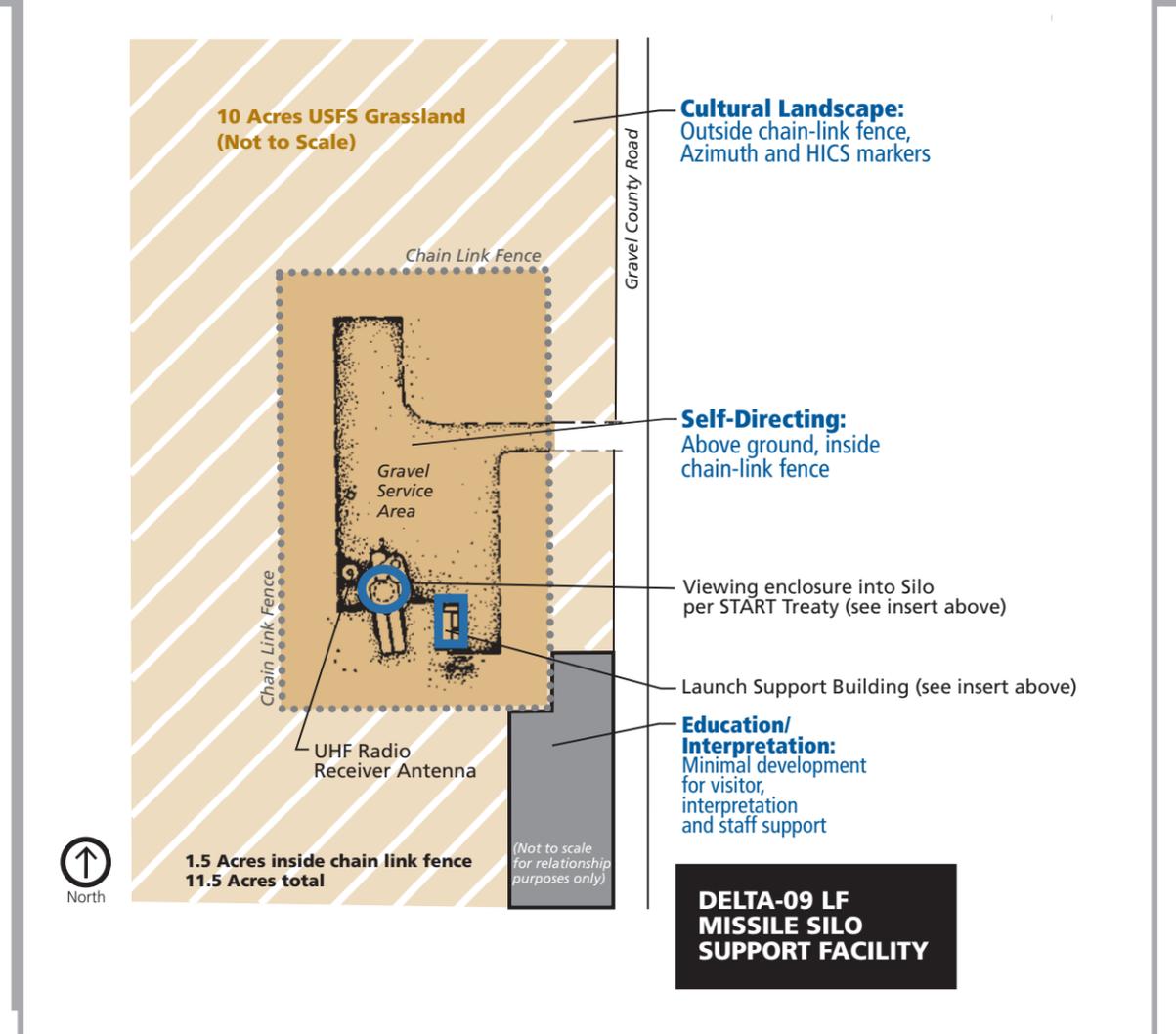
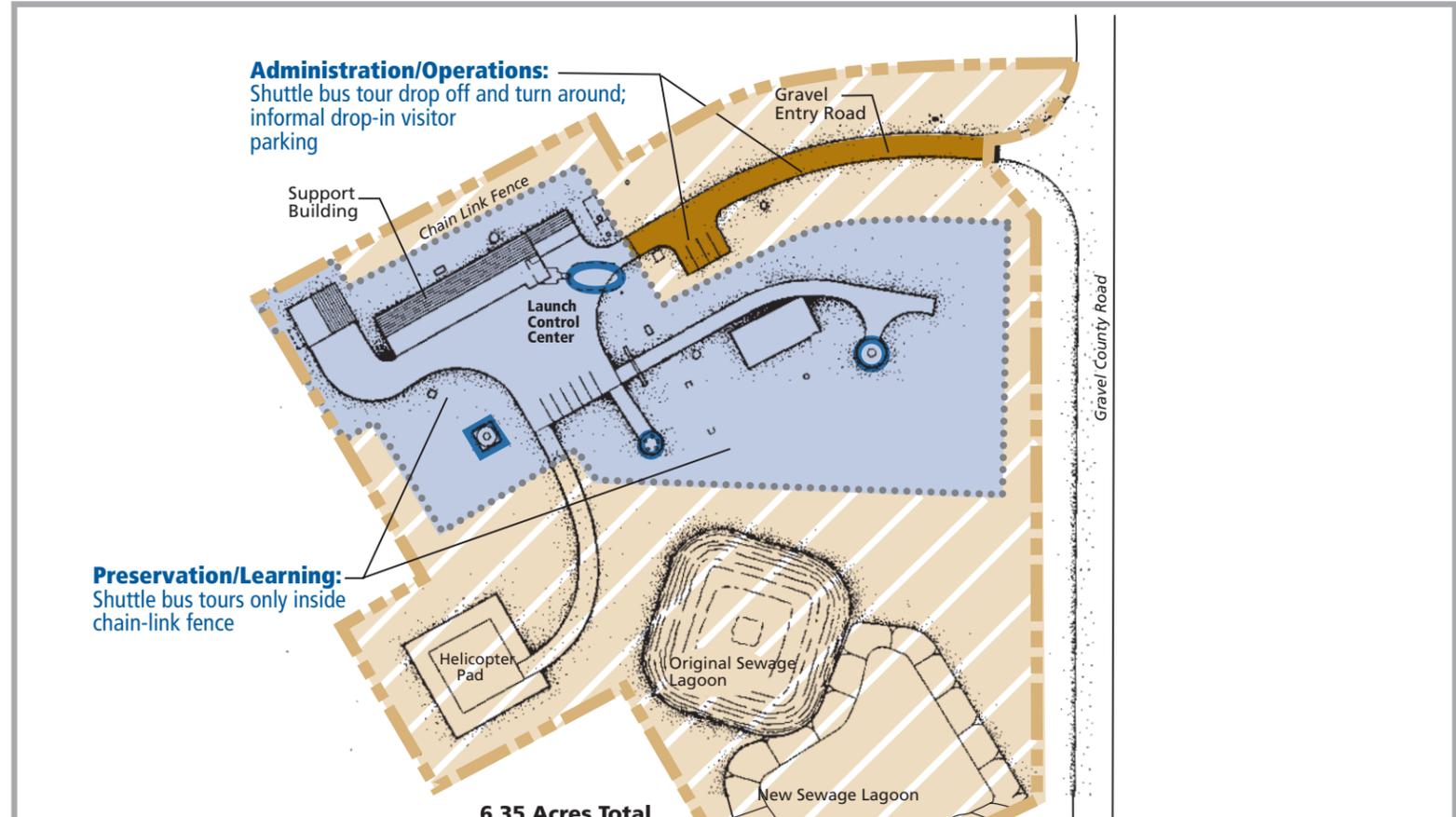
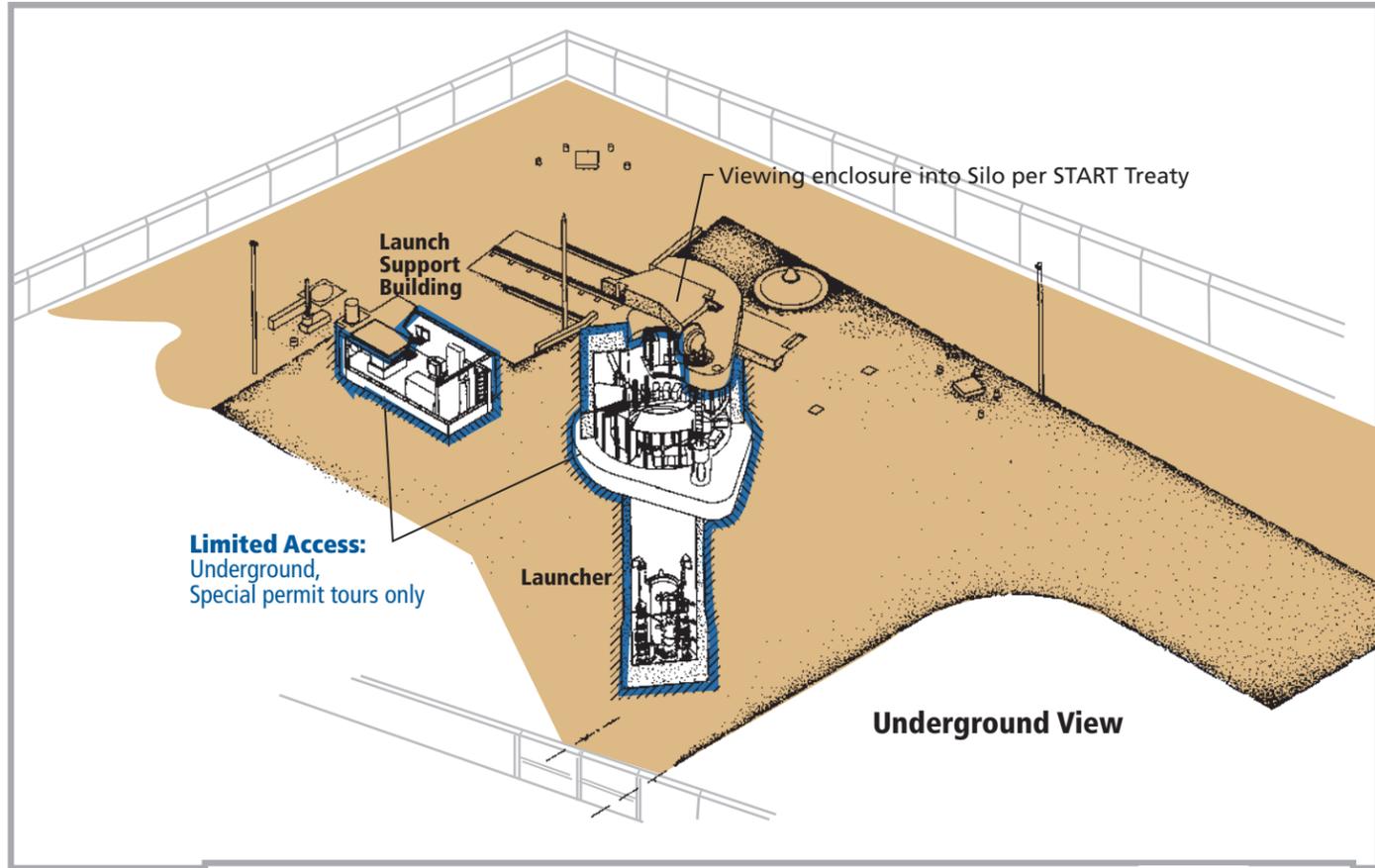
At Delta-01 the area inside the security fence would be accessible only through a ranger-led tour. Visitors would travel on a shuttle bus to take a ranger-led tour of the grounds, the garage, support building, and underground capsule. Some support vehicles and machinery could be on display. Minimal and unobtrusive interpretive media would be in place. There would be designated formal parking, visitor services, or staff support facilities available.

In alternative 4, the acreage at Delta-09 remains the same (1.5 acres inside the security fence, 10 acres surrounding the security fence). At Delta-01 the acreage is 6.35 acres. Total acreage would be 17.35 acres.



MINUTEMAN II TRANSPORTER ERECTOR  
FROM THE OFFICE OF CONSERVATION PART 100-100





## **VISITOR CENTER LOCATION**

A major issue to be determined by the GMP/EIS is to analyze and select the most appropriate location for the visitor center/administration facility. The legislation directs that the visitor center/ administration facility be placed at either exit 127 (near Delta-01) or exit 131 (near Cactus Flats) of Interstate-90. Are there other appropriate locations for the visitor center besides the two exits? Some of the considerations in the placement of this facility would be which of these locations is most suitable to meet the needs of the park, preserve and protect resources, provide visitor interpretation and education, and appropriate visitor services. What type of space is needed for administration and maintenance of the historic site? How would development affect the surrounding landscape? We would like your input into determining the most appropriate location for this facility. Please tell us which location you think would best provide for the park, and why you think this location is appropriate.

## **WE WANT YOUR HELP**

This newsletter summarizes the draft preliminary alternatives for Minuteman Missile NHS. We want to hear what you think about them. A postage-paid comment form is enclosed for your convenience. Once you have had a chance to read the alternatives, please take a minute to write down your comments and mail them back to us.

***The comment period ends on April 5, 2002.***

You can also write, phone, fax, or email the superintendent at the following address:

**Minuteman Missile NHS  
c/o Badlands National Park  
P.O. Box 6, Route 240  
Interior, SD 57750**

Phone: 605-433-5361, x280

Fax: 605-433-5404

email: [mimi\\_information@nps.gov](mailto:mimi_information@nps.gov)

## **PUBLIC MEETINGS**

**We cordially invite you to attend one of the public meetings listed below.**

Representatives from the National Park Service will be available to discuss the alternatives, answer your questions, and receive feedback. We look forward to seeing you.

Date..... **Tues., March 12**

Time..... **5:00-7:00 p.m.**

Location.... **Wall Community Center**

City..... **Wall, SD**

Date..... **Wed., March 13**

Time..... **5:00-7:00 p.m.**

Location.... **USFS (803 Soo San Dr.)**

City..... **Rapid City, SD**

## **WHAT S NEXT.....**

After we have heard your response to these draft conceptual alternatives, we will incorporate your ideas and concerns as appropriate. In late-Winter 2002 the planning team will conduct a workshop to select the National Park Service's preferred alternative for the national historic site. A draft GMP/EIS document, containing the National Park Service's preferred alternative, will be published and made available for your review in January-February 2003. The draft GMP/EIS will be placed on public review for 60 days. During that time the Park Service will hold public meetings to provide you with another opportunity to comment on the future of the national historic site.

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*Please be aware that due to public disclosure requirements, the NPS, if requested, is required to make public the names and addresses of commentors. This typically occurs in sites in which there is considerable controversy regarding park plans. If you wish us to withhold your name and/or address, you must state this prominently at the beginning of your comment. The NPS will then determine whether the information can be withheld under the Freedom of Information Act, and we will honor your request to the extent allowed by law. We will make all submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals identifying themselves as representatives or officials of organizations or businesses, available for public inspection in their entirety.*

PHASE	STEP	PLANNING ACTIVITY	PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT	STATUS
I	Step 1	<b>Initiate Project:</b> The planning team is formed, and the team begins to identify the project's scope and issues and sets goals.		<i>Completed</i>
	Step 2	<b>Identify Planning Context:</b> The team examines why Congress established the park and reaffirms the park's purpose and significance. Team members collect and analyze relevant data and public input.	<b>Newsletter #1</b> Public meetings	<i>Completed</i>
II	Step 3	<b>Develop and Evaluate Alternatives:</b> The planning team explores what the park's future should look like and assesses a range of reasonable draft alternatives for achieving goals and resolving issues.	<b>Newsletter #2</b> <b>Public meetings</b>	<b>March 02</b>
	Step 4	<b>Prepare and publish the Draft Document:</b> Based on the impacts identified in the environmental impact statement and public comment, the team identifies a preferred alternative. The team produces and publishes a draft GMP/EIS that discusses the planning context, how each of the management alternatives would attain desired future conditions, and the impacts of implementing each of the alternatives.	<b>60-day public review of the document and public meetings</b>	<b>January-April 03</b>
III	Step 5	<b>Publish Final Document:</b> Based on public comment, environmental analysis, and other information, the team revises the draft GMP/EIS and distributes it to the public.	<b>Read the final plan</b>	<b>December 03</b>
	Step 6	<b>Implement the Approved Plan:</b> After the record of decision is issued, and funding becomes available, the approved management plan is implemented.		<b>August 04</b>

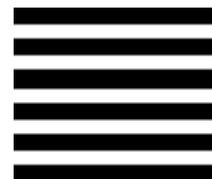


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