In accordance with regulations and the delegated authority provided in Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR), Chapter 1, Parts 1 through 7, authorized by Title 16 United States Code, Section 3, the following provisions apply to all lands and waters administered by the National Park Service, within the boundaries of Glacier National Park. Unless otherwise stated, these regulatory provisions apply in addition to the requirements contained in Parts 1-7 of Title 36 CFR.

Written determinations, which explain the reasoning behind the Superintendent’s use of discretionary authority, as required by Section 1.5(c), appear in this document identified by italicized print.

Please send any written comments to:

Superintendent
Glacier National Park
P.O. Box 128
West Glacier, MT 59936
Attn: Chief Ranger
SECTION 1.4 DEFINITIONS

Bear Spray – also known as bear deterrent or bear repellent. Bear spray is a chemical formula designed specifically to deter aggressive or attacking bears. It must be registered with the Environmental Protection Agency and individual states. It must be commercially manufactured and labeled as “Bear Spray”. Bear spray must contain between 1% to 2% of the active ingredients capsaicin and related capsaicinoids.

E-Bike - The term “e-bike” means a two- or three-wheeled cycle with fully operable pedals and an electric motor of less than 750 watts (1 h.p.).

Electronic Personal Assistive Mobility Device (EPAMD) - Also known as a Segway, is a device that has two non-tandem wheels, is self-balancing, and is designed to transport only one person with an electric propulsion system that limits the maximum speed of the device to 12-1/2 miles an hour. It is defined as a motor vehicle in 36 CFR 1.4.

Personal Wood Fuel Camp Stove – a light-weight self-contained camp stove used by ultra-light hikers for food preparation with a combustion area of two (2) quarts or less. Collected wood should be finger-sized or smaller. Ash should be dispersed 100 feet from the camping area or dumped in a designated fire-pit where available.

Service Animals - As defined in 28 CFR 36.104: “Service animal means any dog that is individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability, including a physical, sensory, psychiatric, intellectual, or other mental disability. Other species of animals, whether wild or domestic, trained or untrained, are not service animals for the purposes of this definition. The work or tasks performed by a service animal must be directly related to the individual's disability. Examples of work or tasks include, but are not limited to, assisting individuals who are blind or have low vision with navigation and other tasks, alerting individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing to the presence of people or sounds, providing non-violent protection or rescue work, pulling a wheelchair, assisting an individual during a seizure, alerting individuals to the presence of allergens, retrieving items such as medicine or the telephone, providing physical support and assistance with balance and stability to individuals with mobility disabilities, and helping persons with psychiatric and neurological disabilities by preventing or interrupting impulsive or destructive behaviors. The crime deterrent effects of an animal's presence and the provision of emotional support, well-being, comfort, or companionship do not constitute work or tasks for the purposes of this definition.”

SECTION 1.5 CLOSURES AND PUBLIC USE LIMITS

(a)(1) Closure and Public Use Limits, visiting hours, public use limits, closures:

   i) Roads:

      A) From June 15 through Labor Day, the following sections of the Going-to-the-Sun Road are closed to bicycle use between 11:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.
         1) From the Apgar turnoff at the south end of Lake McDonald to Sprague Creek Campground.
         2) Eastbound from Logan Creek to Logan Pass.

      The superintendent established this public use limit to protect public safety. The restrictions incorporate peak traffic use. Without road shoulders to safely pass, bicycle use may cause congestion and unsafe driving conditions.
B) Roads closed to motor vehicles may have limits placed on non-motorized visitor use at any time, location, or season for reasons consistent with Section 1.5(a). Unless posted, acceptable visitor use of closed roads includes foot traffic, bicycles, rollerblades, skateboards and similar wheeled devices, as well as skiing and snowshoeing. (Refer to 2.16(c) for stock use).

The superintendent has established this public use limit for public safety reasons.

C) The Flathead Ranger Station Road is closed to motor vehicle traffic beyond the junction of the Apgar Lookout Trailhead Road. Bicycles are permitted on the portion of the roadway that is closed to motor vehicle traffic unless otherwise posted.

The superintendent has established this public use limit for public safety. This section is now a one lane gravel track which has historically allowed bicycle traffic to the Ranger Station site.

D) The Grist Road is closed to motor vehicle traffic between Sherwood Lodge and the Fish Creek Road. Bicycles are permitted on the portion of the abandoned roadbed that is closed to motor vehicle traffic unless otherwise posted.

The superintendent has established this public use limit for public safety. This section of the Grist Road is a one lane, gravel road with no appropriate place to turn around or pass an oncoming motor vehicle.

E) All roads in the park except the Going-to-the-Sun Road from West Glacier to the Lake McDonald Lodge turnoff will be closed seasonally by snow.

The superintendent has established this public use limit for public safety. These roads are not designed for winter travel and are wildlife corridors, have avalanche danger and various other public safety issues.

ii) Trails, Campgrounds and Areas:

A) The use of any type of non-motorized wheeled conveyance (i.e. canoe dolly, cart, etc.) anywhere in the backcountry is prohibited. Wheelchairs as defined in the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) may be used by persons with disabilities.

The superintendent has established this public use limit to protect wilderness character and to remain in compliance with the Wilderness Act Section 4 (c).

B) All entry into the public water intake system located at Logan Pass is prohibited.

The superintendent has established this public use limit to protect natural resources and public health. The water at Logan Pass is limited surface water and is collected and treated in the water intake system. It may be dangerous for the public to access the water intake system and tampering with the water could cause unnecessary disposal due to unsanitary conditions.
C) Unauthorized entry into the Sperry Chalet dormitory area is prohibited. This area is
defined as that bounded by the Gunsight Pass Trail to the north and northwest, the dining
room to the southwest, and the steeper slope to the southeast and east.

The superintendent has established this public use limit to protect cultural resources and
public safety.

iii) Wildlife Protection:

A) The use of elk bugles, varmint calls, audio attractants, or other artificial or natural
means of attracting or disturbing wildlife (including rattling antlers, verbal bugling
imitations, or wolf howling imitations) is prohibited (unless specifically approved by the
Superintendent).

The superintendent has determined that the prohibition for the use of such devices or
related behavior is needed for the protection of wildlife from unnecessary harassment
and stress.

B) All vessel use is prohibited on Upper McDonald Creek, from the motor vehicle
bridge across the McDonald Creek inlet at the head of Lake McDonald up-stream
to the Mineral Creek confluence, from April 1 to September 30.

The superintendent has established this public use limit to protect the harlequin duck.
Upper McDonald Creek contains one of the densest populations of harlequin duck
breeding pairs in the area. Harlequin ducks will abandon their riverside nests if they are
exposed to too much human interaction causing a decrease in population.

C) The following temporary restrictions will be instituted:

1) The Lake McDonald bald eagle closure will begin with the onset of nesting
activity by the resident bald eagle pair (usually early March). The closure will
remain in place until May 15, unless nest failure is detected. Vessels are
prohibited north of Kelly Camp and Sprague Creek (approximately the upper
third of the lake. Additionally, pedestrian traffic is prohibited along both banks
of Upper McDonald Creek downstream of the motor vehicle bridge to the lake
inlet, and along the shore from the inlet to points designated southeast of
McDonald Ranger Station and just north of the McDonald Lodge Complex.

2) The St. Mary Lake bald eagle closure will begin with the onset of nesting
activity by the resident bald eagle pair (usually early April). The closure will
remain in place until the chicks reach four weeks in age, as determined by
biological technicians (usually mid-June), or nest failure is detected. Vessels
east of the Rising Sun boat launch and pedestrian traffic along the south
shoreline of St Mary Lake between the Red Eagle trail and the St Mary Lake
trail are prohibited.

The superintendent has established this public use restriction to protect the bald eagle
which is defined by the Bald Eagle Operational Plan and Habitat Management
Guidelines. Bald eagles are especially sensitive to human exposure during courtship,
nest building, and incubation. If bald eagles are distracted by humans during any of
these phases, the population could decrease placing them back onto the endangered
species list.

D) The following off trail area of the park may be temporarily closed to public travel based upon staff recommendation:

1) From the third Saturday in April through the third Friday in November; Mt. Altyn/Mt. Henkel Bear Management Area which is defined as all areas above the Iceberg/Ptarmigan trail east of Ptarmigan Falls, above the Many Glacier Hotel access trail between the Iceberg/Ptarmigan trail and the Hotel T, and above the Many Glacier Road east of the Hotel T and Appekunu Creek to the Mt. Altyn/Mt. Henkel ridgeline.

The superintendent has established these closures for the protection of seasonal habitat for congregating bighorn sheep, mountain goats, and grizzly bears. This area has a high concentration of people and human interaction can displace these animals from important foraging habitat, cause habituation, and has a high possibility of potential food conditioning causing human safety issues.

E) The following areas are closed to off-trail travel from December 1 to May 15.

1) In the North Fork area, the outer boundaries of the closures are defined as:
   i) From the normal high water mark at the Camas Road Bridge over the North Fork River, then north along the normal high water mark along the North Fork River to Logging Creek, then east along Logging Creek to the inside North Fork Road, then south along the Inside North Fork Road to Dutch Creek, then south to the Camas Road at the pullout at UTM 714880E, 5389944N, then west along the Camas Road back to the Camas Road Bridge over the North Fork River. The Camas Road and Inside North Fork Road are not affected by this closure. The North Fork River is not affected by this closure. The Logging Creek Ford trail from the North Fork River to the Logging Ranger Station is not affected by this closure.

2) In the Lake McDonald area, the outer boundaries of the closures are defined as:
   i) In the Belton Hills, from the South Boundary Trail at the Old Belton Bridge then north to UTM 281927E, 5378827N, then east along the 5600 feet contour line as shown on the USGS 1:24000 topographical map to UTM 285804E, 5376704N, then south to the junction of the Lincoln Creek Trail and the South Boundary Trail, then west along the South Boundary Trail to the Old Belton Bridge. The South Boundary Trail will remain open during this closure, but no off-trail travel is permitted.
   ii) In the Apgar Mountains, from UTM 708544E, 5387752N, then east to UTM 709473E, 5387591N, then southeast to UTM 710188E, 5387193N, then south to UTM 713696E, 5383463N, then west to UTM 712126E, 5382604N, then along the normal high water mark on the east side of the North Fork River, back to UTM 708544E, 5387752N. The North Fork River is not affected by this closure.

3) In the St. Mary area, the closures are defined as:
   i) In the St. Mary area starting at the St. Mary Lake outlet at the St. Mary River (UTM zone 12N, Nad83: 320042E, 5402360N), south of the
Going-To-The-Sun-Road through the St. Mary River to the Going-To-The-Sun Road bridge (UTM 320380E, 5402460N), continuing south and west of the Going-To-The-Sun Road to the Red Eagle Road junction (UTM 320980E, 5402005N), continuing west of Red Eagle Road to the Red Eagle trailhead parking area (UTM 320766E, 5401240N), north of the boundary created from the Red Eagle trailhead parking area and the southwest point on the St. Mary Lake shore (UTM 320220E, 5401255N), and includes the area east of the northeast shore of St. Mary Lake. The Going-To-The-Sun Road, St. Mary Visitor Center, and Red Eagle Road are not affected by this closure.

ii) In the Two Dog Flats area, starting north of the Going-To-The-Sun Road near the north shore of St. Mary Lake (UTM zone 12N, Nad83 316740E, 5398120N) and continuing north to the 5,000’ elevation (UTM 316665E, 5399220N). The closure is east of the boundary created from the previous two points as well as south of the 5000’ elevation contour and north of the Going-To-The-Sun Road. The northern boundary point (UTM 319240E, 5402980N) and the eastern boundary point (UTM 320000E, 5402400N) create the northeastern boundary of this closure. The Going-To-The-Sun Road is not affected by this closure.

4) Refer to the map section at the end of this chapter.

_The superintendent has established these closures for the protection of ungulates in winter ranges. Research shows that human disturbance can adversely impact and stress wintering ungulate populations when they are at their poorest physical condition. By closing these areas, this policy will align with state closures from the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks._

F) The following activities are prohibited:

1) Willfully approaching, remaining, viewing, or engaging in any activity within 100 yards of bears or wolves, or within 25 yards of any other wildlife including nesting birds; or within any distance that disturbs, displaces, or otherwise interferes with the free unimpeded movement of wildlife, or creates or contributes to a potentially hazardous condition or situation.
2) Failure to remove oneself to prescribed distances during inadvertent, accidental, casual or surprise encounters with wildlife.
3) Failure to comply as directed by NPS staff (employees, volunteers, or agents) engaged in administering wildlife management operations or managing wildlife viewing opportunities.
4) The prohibitions in this paragraph do not apply to persons who are in compliance with written protocol approved by the Superintendent in accordance with the terms and conditions of a permit from the Superintendent, or park personnel acting within the scope of approved management activities.

_The superintendent has established these public use limits and regulations for public safety and the protection of wildlife. These restrictions also provide park staff with the flexibility to manage dynamic wildlife situations._
iv) Motorboats and Motor Vessels:

A) All motor vessels are prohibited on Lower McDonald Creek from the Lake McDonald outlet to the Quarter Circle Bridge.

_The superintendent has established this public use limitation to protect wildlife, wilderness character, and human safety. This section of water contains habitat for species of concern such as beaver and water fowl that can be disrupted by noise from motorized vessels. The creek can be non-navigable at low water levels and due to the motor closure on the Middle Fork of the Flathead River by USFS (United States Forest Service), there is no need to take a motorized vessel on this section of the creek._

B) All vessels are prohibited on all park waters between November 1 and the second Saturday in May. Vessels are permitted on park waters on the west side of the continental divide between the second Sunday in May and October 31. Vessels are permitted on park waters on the east side of the continental divide between June 1 and the fourth Thursday in September. The only exceptions to this restriction are for vessels operated by authorized concessioners and those permitted for administrative use.

_The superintendent has established this public use limitation to protect wildlife, ecosystem integrity and wilderness character._

C) Gas-powered vessels are permitted to be launched only on Lake McDonald, Bowman Lake, and Two Medicine Lake, subject to restrictions in subsection B above. The only exceptions to launching on other waters are for vessels operated by authorized concessioners and those permitted for administrative use. Gas-powered vessels operated by visitors will be sealed to their trailers or other objects that render them unusable and subject to a 30-day quarantine prior to launching. Glacier National Park and State of Montana inspection seals will be honored pending verification of quarantine.

_The superintendent has established this public use limitation to protect wildlife, ecosystem integrity and wilderness character._

D) Electric motor-powered vessels of 10 hp or less, which do not exchange water with the environment are permitted on Bowman Lake, Lake McDonald, Sherburne Reservoir, Two Medicine Lake, and Saint Mary Lake subject to restrictions in subsections A and B above.

_The superintendent has established this public use limitation to protect wildlife, ecosystem integrity and wilderness character._

E) Non-motorized watercraft (e.g., canoes, paddleboards, kayaks, rowboats, rafts, cataracts, sailboats, etc.) are permitted on all waters following mandatory NPS inspection and permitting as well and subject to restrictions listed above. Non-motorized watercraft launching on the North Fork of the Flathead River outside of the park are not subject to inspection or permitting.

_The superintendent has established this public use limitation to protect wildlife, ecosystem integrity and wilderness character._
E) Trailers are permitted to enter park waters after inspection and 30 day quarantine.

_The superintendent has established this public use limitation to protect wildlife, ecosystem integrity and wilderness character._

v) Area Closures:

A) The following areas are closed, as posted, to ALL public use and entry:

1) The "Jones Flat" area at Oberlin Bend on the Going-to-the-Sun Road, extending from the Highline Trailhead at Logan Pass to the Rimrock area, bounded by the Highline Trail and the inside radius of Going-to-the-Sun Road. The Highline Trail is not included within this closure. Refer to map section at end of chapter.

2) The Oberlin Bend area on the Going-to-the-Sun Road, extending from Oberlin Peak climbers access trail at Logan Pass to the Rimrock area, bounded by the outside radius of the Going-to-the-Sun Road, the northern perimeter of the Oberlin Peak climbers access route, and the base of Oberlin Peak. The Oberlin Peak climbing route is not located within this closure. Refer to map section at end of chapter.

3) The Mount Pollock area at Logan Pass, extending from the Highline Trailhead to the GPS coordinate 48°41′49.01″ N 113°42′43.48″W, bounded by the Highline Trail, Going-to-the-Sun Road, and cliff base of Mount Pollock. The Highline Trail is not included within this closure. Refer to map section at end of chapter.

_The superintendent has established these area closures for the protection of revegetation projects and existing resident vegetation species._

B) The following areas are closed, as posted, to ALL OFF-TRAIL TRAVEL:

1) The Logan Pass area, which consists of all areas within the following exterior boundaries: Oberlin Peak climber trail, from the trailhead, to Oberlin Peak; Oberlin Peak to Clements Peak; Clements Peak, along Clements Ridge, to the first switchback on the Hidden Lake Trail; first switch back on the Hidden Lake Trail, along the first bench above Hidden Lake, to Reynolds Pass; Reynolds Pass, along the southern edge of the Hanging Garden area, to the cliff wall above the Reynolds Creek valley; and bound by the remainder of the cliff wall, above Reynolds Creek valley, and Going-to-the-Sun Road.

2) Refer to map section at end of chapter. Exceptions:

   i) The following trails are not included in this closure: Logan Pass Visitor Center walkways, Hidden Lake Trail, Oberlin Peak climber route, Clements Peak climber route and Reynolds Peak climber route.

   ii) Over snow travel is not included in this closure, so long as travel is NOT conducted over bare ground, rock, or vegetation and all travel is on contiguous snowpack immediately accessible from established trail corridors [see 36 CFR 1.5 (a)(1)(iii)(H) for wildlife distance requirements].

   iii) Administrative functions and special use or research permitted activities are not included in this closure.
The Big Bend Area, which consists of all areas north and east of the Going to the Sun Road adjacent to the paved Big Bend pullouts and extending 100 yards uphill towards the Highline Trail.

The superintendent has established these area closures for the protection of revegetation projects, existing resident vegetation species, and seasonal habitat for congregating bighorn sheep and mountain goats.

(a)(2) The following conditions and restrictions are established for specific uses and activities:

i) Entering closed areas for research or interpretive activities:

A) Areas closed to the general public may be entered by persons or groups only if led or directed by authorized park employees, as approved by the Chief of Visitor and Resource Protection or his/her representative if such use does not compromise safety, environmental, scenic, natural and cultural values.

The superintendent has determined that research and interpretation are appropriate uses of National park Service areas and this activity should be allowed in accordance with a permit setting forth the activities.

ii) Unmanned aircraft

A) Launching, landing or operating an unmanned aircraft from or on lands and waters administered by the National Park Service within the boundaries of Glacier National Park is prohibited except if approved in writing by the superintendent.

The superintendent has established this public use limit for public safety, protection of environmental and scenic values, and protection of natural resources. These motorized vehicles also create unnecessary noise pollution and the potential of uncontrollable maneuvering may mean disruptions to wildlife, visitor recreation use, or driving a vehicle safely.

SECTION 1.6 PERMITS

(a) Motorboats and Non-motorized Watercraft:

A) A permit is required to launch all watercraft. Prior to entering the water, all vessels and trailers must be inspected for Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) by a trained NPS employee and certified free of AIS prior to issuing a permit. Information provided on permits must be complete and accurate. Infested vessels and trailers may be quarantined for 30 days and re-inspected.

Vessels on Waterton Lake must comply with all launch requirements set by Waterton Lakes National Park, Canada. Vessels on Lower Two Medicine Lake must comply with all launch requirements set by the Blackfeet Tribe.

The superintendent has established this public use limit for the protection of natural resources. Impacts from Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) such as zebra and quagga
mussels affect ecosystems, recreation, and economics. AIS are generally permanent and Glacier National Park is at risk of colonization because of the popularity to boating in its waters. Requiring an inspection for AIS decreases the possibility of introducing a colony.

B) Vessels equipped with areas that cannot be visually inspected are prohibited on all park waters.

The superintendent established this restriction for the protection of natural resources. Internal compartments and components capable of holding water pose an elevated risk of accidental transport and introduction of Aquatic Invasive Species because they are less likely to completely dry out. In addition, Glacier National Park requires an inspection of the vessel to make sure it is clean, drained and dry which is not possible with sealed tanks.

(b) Caves:

A) A permit is required for all cave use in Glacier National Park. One permit will cover a group with the maximum group size of 6 permitted on any one trip. Entering shall be defined as beyond the mouth of the cave.

The superintendent has established this public use limit for the protection of natural resources. White-Nose Syndrome is becoming more prevalent throughout caves impacting bat populations and a more vigorous permitting system will increase proactive education to visitors on how to recreate in caves without impacting resources or spreading disease. See the Federal Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988 for more information.

SECTION 2.1 PRESERVATION OF NATURAL, CULTURAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

(a)(4) It is unlawful to gather or cut firewood except in the following areas:

i) Along the Inside North Fork Road from Dutch Creek to Kintla Lake.

ii) Along the Bowman Lake Road.

iii) In the vicinity of backcountry campgrounds allowing wood fires.

iv) For use in personal wood fuel camp stoves where camping is permitted

In the areas listed above, only dead wood on the ground may be collected for use as fuel for campfires. Wood may not be removed from the park nor may wood from the park be used for residential heating purposes, except pursuant to the terms and conditions of a special permit.

The superintendent has established these restrictions for public safety, protection of environmental and scenic values, and protection of natural resources. In the areas listed above, it has been determined that there is enough appropriately-sized dead and down wood to allow for collection to benefit visitors in a traditional activity and to reduce fuels for potential wildfire.
(b) Leaving a trail or walkway to shortcut between portions of the same trail is prohibited.

*The superintendent has established this restriction to protect environmental and scenic values and protect natural resources. Short-cutting results in erosion and damaging impact of resources that are difficult to rehabilitate in many ecosystems.*

(c)(1) Edible fruits, nuts, and berries may be gathered by hand for personal use and consumption. The allowable limit is one quart per person, per day. The use of bush rakes or other harvesting devices is prohibited. Picking, gathering or harvesting mushrooms is prohibited.

*The superintendent has established these restrictions and prohibitions to protect natural resources including vegetation and food for wildlife. Harvesting devices such as bush rakes cause additional vegetation damage and are unnecessary for gathering the legal amount of edibles. Mushroom harvesting is prohibited because of increased potential for significant damage to recovering resources (especially in fire areas) from mushroom pickers: erosion, digging, trampling of new emerging vegetation and the increased potential of introduction of invasive plant species. Additionally, in removing a mushroom, all of the spores are also removed discontinuing the reproduction cycle of that fungus.*

**SECTION 2.2 WILDLIFE PROTECTION**

(b)(1) While grizzly bears are listed as Threatened or Endangered under the Endangered Species Act, management will be in accordance with the Glacier National Park Bear Management Plan and Guidelines, the Interagency Grizzly Bear Guidelines, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service permits for handling research and nuisance grizzly bears. When grizzly bears are not listed as Threatened or Endangered under the Act, management of grizzly bears and their habitat will be in accordance with the Glacier National Park Bear Management Plan and Guidelines and the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Conservation Strategy.

*The Superintendent has determined that adoption of the Northern Continental Divide Ecosystem Grizzly Bear Conservation Strategy following delisting is necessary for the proper use, management, government, and protection of grizzly bears within areas under the jurisdiction of Glacier National Park, and that this regulation will be utilized to fulfill the statutory purposes of units of the National Park System: to conserve scenery, natural and historic objects, and wildlife, and to provide for the enjoyment of those resources in a manner that will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.*

(d) Lawfully taken and properly tagged wildlife and wildlife parts may be transported through the park on U.S. Highway No. 2. All other Park roads are closed to transportation of lawfully taken wildlife and wildlife parts, unless specifically approved by issuance of a Glacier National Park Permit to Transport Wildlife. Glacier Park residents may transport lawfully taken wildlife to their place of residence by the shortest park route without a permit.

*The superintendent has established these public use limits and closures to meet the enabling legislation, avoid conflict in visitor use, and provide reasonable access to residents.*

(e) The use of an artificial light to view wildlife anywhere in the park is prohibited.
The superintendent has established this restriction for public safety and protection of wildlife. Artificial light can alter natural habits including mating, resting, and feeding. Artificial light also disrupts the natural darkness of night sky that visitors enjoy.

SECTION 2.3 FISHING

(d)(8) Fishing from docks and bridges is allowed, unless signs are erected prohibiting such activity. Fishing from the downstream side of Quarter Circle Bridge on Lower McDonald Creek is subject to Montana State fishing regulations.

Fishing from docks and bridges in most areas do not compromise visitor safety, create user conflicts, harass wildlife, or damage resources. Therefore, where these conditions exist, a sign will be posted indicating no fishing and otherwise fishing is allowed.

SECTION 2.10 CAMPING AND FOOD STORAGE

(b)(8) A Backcountry Use Permit is required for all overnight camping in the backcountry.

The superintendent has established this public use limit for reasons of safety and to protect natural resources. During the intensive high-use summer season, Glacier National Park’s Backcountry Management Plan indicates that there will be a limit on overnight backcountry use to limit human impact and the spreading of campsites. By requiring a permit, this also allows the park to disseminate important information about bear safety, regulations, and backcountry hazards.

(b)(9) Camping Conditions (frontcountry):

i) The following conditions have been established for overnight camping in frontcountry campgrounds:

A) Camping in frontcountry areas of the park is permitted only in the following designated campgrounds: Kintla Lake, Bowman Lake, Quartz Creek, Logging Creek, Fish Creek, Apgar, Sprague Creek, Avalanche, Many Glacier, Rising Sun, Saint Mary, Cut Bank and Two Medicine.

B) Camping in Glacier National Park by any person or party during any calendar year from the period of Labor Day through June 30, shall not exceed 30 days, either in a single period or combined separate periods.

C) During the period July 1 to Labor Day, camping by any person or party shall be limited to a total of 14 days either in a single period or combined separate periods.

The superintendent has established these public use limits to provide for equal enjoyment of the park by as many visitors as possible during peak summer season.

D) The maximum size limit allowed for all vehicles as well as combinations of vehicles and towed units in Sprague Creek Campground is 21 feet in length (including bumpers) and/or 8 feet in width (including mirrors.)
The superintendent has established this restriction to protect natural resources and encourage public safety. The footprint of Sprague Creek Campground involves narrow access roads and sharp curves which vehicles longer in length would have difficulty maneuvering through without potential resource damage or damage to their vehicle.

E) Camping in frontcountry campgrounds is limited to a maximum of eight people per site and a maximum of two vehicles per site when space is available. Unless otherwise designated or upon approval from the campground ranger, campsites are limited to a maximum of two tents (including screened shelters) per campsite. All vehicles must be parked on the campsite parking pad. Group campsites are limited to a maximum of 24 people per site, unless otherwise posted.

The superintendent has established these public use limits for these campgrounds or sections of campgrounds to protect the area from excessive resource damage.

F) Hiker/Biker campsites will have an eight person limit unless otherwise posted. The number of tents allowed per campsite varies and limits are posted.

The superintendent has established these public use limits for these campgrounds or sections of campgrounds to protect the area from excessive resource damage.

G) Generator use:
   i) Within campgrounds permitting generator use, generators may only be used during the following hours: 8:00 am – 10:00 am, 12:00 noon – 2:00 pm, and 5:00 pm – 7:00 pm.
   ii) Generator use is prohibited at ALL TIMES in the following campgrounds:
       a. Sprague Creek, all sites
       b. Rising Sun, sites 49-84
       c. Fish Creek, C Loop
       d. Two Medicine, sites 1-36
       e. Many Glacier, sites 48-59, 71, and 86 - 102
       f. St Mary Campground, A Loop
       g. Cutbank Campground, all sites

The superintendent has established these public use limits for these campgrounds or sections of campgrounds to offer an option of a more remote camping experience for visitors and to increase their quality of solitude.

H) Holding or reserving campsites for parties not present and immediately occupying the site is prohibited. Campsites must be registered and paid for by the occupants as soon as practicable. Campsites may not be left unattended for more than 24 hours.

The superintendent has established this public use limit to provide for equal enjoyment of the park by as many visitors as possible during peak summer season and to provide for the fair and equitable use of first-come, first-served campsites.

I) In campgrounds, only single-person hammocks are permitted and only over the existing
tent pads and affixed using straps one inch or greater in width.

_The superintendent has established this public use limit to provide for resource protection._

(b)(9) Camping Conditions (backcountry):

ii) The following conditions have been established for overnight camping in designated backcountry campgrounds:

A) Backcountry camping party size is limited to a maximum of 12 persons.

B) Maximum length of stay in the backcountry is limited to a total of 14 nights during the period of July and August. The authorized camping concessioner (Glacier Guides) is exempt from this regulation.

C) Food must be prepared and consumed at the designated food preparation area in backcountry campgrounds. No food is permitted in the sleeping area.

D) Backcountry use permits shall be valid only for the dates and campgrounds specified on the permit. Unauthorized itinerary changes are prohibited.

E) Reserving backcountry campgrounds with the intent of not using a portion of the itinerary is prohibited. Failure to use a portion of any backcountry permit without notifying the park will result in the revocation of the entire permitted itinerary.

F) Violation of any of these camping conditions shall constitute a violation of the terms of the permit which is prohibited and may be grounds for revocation of the permit and fines associated with a federal violation notice.

_The superintendent has established these public use limits to protect natural resources and maintain human safety. Glacier National Park’s Backcountry Management Plan indicates that party size will be limited to contain and minimize human impact on vegetation. Further, the limit on number of nights in the backcountry is established to allow equal enjoyment of the park by as many visitors as possible during peak summer season. Lastly, food storage regulations are established to limit food attractants in campsites and therefore minimize human-bear interactions._

(b)(9) Camping Conditions (undesignated):

iii) The following conditions are established for overnight camping in undesignated campsites during the summer camping season (May 1 to November 20).

A) The following regulations apply to approved undesignated camping permits:
   1) Party size is limited to a maximum of six campers.
   2) Camping is limited to a maximum of two nights at any one campsite.
   3) Wood fires (other than personal wood fuel camp stoves) are prohibited.
   4) Campsites must be located a minimum of 100 feet from lakes, streams, rivers and other water sources.
5) Campsites must be located a minimum of ½ mile from any trail corridor, designated campground, patrol cabin, fire lookout, roadway, developed area, and out of sight and sound of any trail corridor or other camping party.

6) Stock are not permitted in undesignated campsites.

7) Only one undesignated camping party will be permitted in a specific area on the same night.

8) Reserving undesignated campsites with the intent of not using a portion of an itinerary is prohibited.

9) No camping will be allowed from where US Highway 2 meets the Middle Fork of the Flathead River at Bear Creek to the Walton Ranger Station along the river corridor. No stopping within ¼ mile above or below the Goat Lick Viewpoint.

The superintendent has established these restrictions to prevent disturbance of mountain goats using the area and to be consistent with the USFS’s regulations of that similar area.

(b)(9) Camping Conditions (Nyack/Coal Creek):

iv) The following conditions have been established for undesignated camping in the Nyack/Coal Creek Camping Zone:

A) The outer boundaries of the camping area are defined as follows:

Beginning at the confluence of Nyack Creek and the Middle Fork of the Flathead River:

Following the south bank of Nyack Creek to the Boundary Trail crossing, westward along the Boundary Trail to the Nyack Creek Trail junction, eastward along the Nyack Creek Trail to the crossing of the side creek just below the lower Nyack Campground (UTM 299.2E, 5373.2N). Follow this drainage until no longer discernible, then proceed to the ridge high point marked 7972 on the 1:100,000 USGS topographic map (UTM 300.5E, 5377.9N). From this point proceed to a ridge point marked 8340, just east of the summit of Mt. Thompson (UTM 303.5E, 5380.4N).

From this point proceed to the ridge point southeast of Red Eagle Pass marked 7885 on the 1:100,000 map (UTM 309.5E, 5382.1N). From this point proceed to the summit of Razoredge Mountain, then along the ridge eastward to the Continental Divide.

Follow the divide south to McClintock Peak, then west to the summit of Tinkham Mountain, then south to the summit of Mt. Phillips, then south to the summit of Caper Peak, then southeast to the summit of Mt. St. Nicholas, then westward to the western summit of Double Mountain marked 6003 on the 1:100,000 map (UTM 303.7E, 5364.0N). From this point proceed to a point on the Middle Fork of the Flathead River directly across from the confluence of Stanton Creek and the river. Refer to map located at end of chapter.

No undesignated camping will be allowed in Martha’s Basin Area of the Nyack Coal Creek camping area.
The superintendent has established these restrictions because the area has been overly impacted from past illegal camping and needs to be protected for rehabilitation.

B) Backpackers: May camp anywhere in the zone, with these restrictions:
   1) Wood fires (other than personal wood fuel camp stoves) are prohibited.
   2) Campsites must be located at least 100 feet from streams and lakes, at least one half mile from any patrol cabin or designated campground, and at least 50 yards and, out of sight and sound of any trail corridor.
   3) Camping is limited to a maximum of two nights at any one site; a total of six nights in the zone.
   4) Maximum group size is limited to six, except for the Glacier Guides who have a group limit of eight.
   5) Maximum capacity per night for the zone is 88 campers (includes both designated and undesignated campsites).

v) Stock Users: May camp only at Beaver Woman, Coal Creek, Lower Nyack and Upper Nyack with ten head of stock maximum.

The superintendent has established these public use limits to protect natural resources. The Nyack and Coal Creek regions in the park can accommodate larger stock groups with limited resource damage compared to other regions and are therefore allowed 2 more head of stock for overnight use.

(b)(9) Camping Conditions (winter):

vi) The following conditions have been established for undesignated backcountry camping during the winter season (November 20 to May 1):

A) The winter backcountry camping season is designated as the period from November 20 to May 1. All backcountry campsites are considered undesignated sites during this time period. The following special regulations apply during this period:
   1) Wood fires (other than personal wood fuel camp stoves) are prohibited in all backcountry areas, as well as unplowed auto campgrounds and picnic areas.
   2) Party size shall not exceed 12 persons.
   3) Length of stay shall be limited to two nights for any one campsite.
   4) Camping is prohibited (unless in a designated campground) within sight or sound of trail corridors, developed areas, sensitive wildlife areas and at least 100 feet from rivers, lakes, streams and water sources.
   5) In addition, early fall or lingering spring snowpack may result in winter camping regulations being imposed in individual campgrounds, especially those at higher elevations outside of the above time period.

(b)(9) Camping Conditions (river corridors):

vii) The following conditions have been established for undesignated backcountry camping along the North Fork and Middle Fork of the Flathead River.

A) The river corridor backcountry camping has no season limits. All river campsites are considered undesignated sites. The following special regulations apply during this
period:

1) Fires are allowed only in fire pans supported off the ground. Ash must be dispersed 100 feet from the camping area.
2) Party size shall not exceed 12 persons.
3) Length of stay shall be limited to one night for any one campsite. Parties must move at least one mile each day before re-establishing a new camp.
4) Camping is prohibited (unless in a designated campground) within sight or sound of trail corridors, at least one mile from river access sites, campgrounds, cabins or other developed areas.
5) Only one party will be allowed in a given area, and must be spaced sight and sounds distance apart from other camping parties
6) Campsites must be located on durable surfaces including gravel and sand bars.
7) Solid human waste must be packed out in an approved container.

The superintendent has established these public use limits and restrictions so that river camping will have the same Leave No Trace standards as the USFS and the policies will be more consistent. These standards keep the public healthy and safe as well as protect natural resources and scenic values.

(d) Food and garbage storage:

(1) The following regulations are established regarding the disposal of garbage:

i) All garbage containers placed outside of buildings will be of bear-proof construction or placed inside bear-proof enclosures. Dumpsters must have latching lids and will be kept latched at all times except when the garbage is being deposited or emptied. Leaving garbage out in the open, or overfilling garbage containers so that they do not properly close and latch is prohibited.

(2) The following regulations are established regarding the storage of food, garbage and equipment used to cook or store food in developed areas:

ii) All food, lawfully taken fish, garbage, and equipment used to cook, serve or store food must be kept sealed in a vehicle, in a camping unit that is constructed of solid, non-pliable material, suspended from any NPS designated food hanging device, secured in any NPS designated storage locker, secured in an Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee (IGBC) approved bear resistant container, or secured in a structure or dwelling, at all times, except when these items are being transported, consumed, or prepared for consumption.

(3) The following regulations are established regarding the storage of food, garbage and equipment used to cook food in the backcountry:

iii) All food, lawfully taken fish, garbage, and equipment used to cook, serve or store food in designated backcountry campgrounds must be secured at all times, except when these items are being transported, consumed or prepared for consumption, in one of the following methods during the period of March 16 through November 30:

A) Suspended from the designated NPS food hanging device provided in each campground. In the event that a food hanging device is not serviceable, these items must be suspended at least 10 feet above the ground (from the bottom of the suspended item) and 4 feet
horizontally from a tree trunk or other object.

B) Secured in an IGBC approved bear resistant container. These containers may be left on the ground but must be at the food hanging device.

C) Stock feed (hay cubes, oats, pellets, sweet feed, etc.) must be properly secured as with any other food item. This would include using an IGBC approved bear resistant container. These containers may be left on the ground but must be at either the hitch rail area or at the food hanging device.

iv) All food, lawfully taken fish, garbage, and equipment used to cook, serve or store food in undesignated backcountry campsites and/or while traveling in the backcountry, must be secured at all times, except when these items are being transported, consumed or prepared for consumption, by one of the following methods during the period of March 16 through November 30:

A) Suspended at least ten feet above the ground (from the bottom of the suspended items) and four feet horizontally from a tree trunk or other object, at least 100 feet from camping/sleeping areas.

B) Secured in an IGBC approved bear resistant container on the ground, at least 100 feet from the camping/sleeping areas. Required for near or above tree line campsites.

C) When camping near or above tree line, equipment which is used to cook or store food which cannot fit into a bear resistant container and is clean may be left out on the ground, at least 100 feet from camping/sleeping areas.

D) Backcountry travelers, outside of campsites, may not leave food, lawfully taken fish, garbage, or equipment used to cook or store food, unattended at any time.

v) During the period of December 1 through March 15, these food storage regulations are not in effect, unless specifically mandated based on known wildlife activity.

The superintendent has established these restrictions for public safety and the protection of wildlife. During the months of the year that coincide with active bear behavior, the following regulations aid in minimizing the presence of actual or potential bear attractants. Limiting attractants not only keeps human-wildlife interactions to a minimum but also keeps the wildlife healthy and wild.

SECTION 2.13 FIRES

(a)(1) The following conditions are established concerning lighting or maintaining a fire:

i) Open fires are permitted only when contained in established fire rings or grates in campgrounds, picnic areas, residential areas, and designated backcountry campgrounds, where open fires are allowed. Burning permits will be obtained from the Interagency Burn Center for burning other than campfires. Additionally, Glacier National Park Dispatch Center shall be notified.

ii) Open fires are prohibited at the following backcountry campgrounds:
### West Backcountry Campgrounds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Akokala Lake</td>
<td>Granite Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrow Lake</td>
<td>Lake Ellen Wilson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boulder Pass</td>
<td>Lincoln Lake</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown Pass</td>
<td>Round Prairie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camas Lake</td>
<td>Quartz Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flattop</td>
<td>Snyder Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunsight Lake</td>
<td>Sperry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### East Backcountry Campgrounds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Creek</td>
<td>Helen Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobalt Lake</td>
<td>Hole in-the Wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosley Lake</td>
<td>Lake Francis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cracker Lake</td>
<td>Mokowanis Junction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Lake, Foot</td>
<td>Mokowanis Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Lake, Head</td>
<td>Morning Star Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifty Mountain</td>
<td>No Name Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glenns Lake, Foot</td>
<td>Oldman Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glenns Lake, Head</td>
<td>Otokomi Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunsight Lake</td>
<td>Poia Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawksbill</td>
<td>Stoney Indian Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upper Two Medicine Lake</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

iii) Open fires are prohibited in all undesignated campsites, including the Nyack/Coal Creek Camping Zone; however, fires are allowed at Lower Nyack, Upper Nyack and Coal Creek
iv) A personal wood fuel camp stove is allowed in all areas where camping is permitted.

_The superintendent has established these restrictions for public health and safety and the protection of natural resources. In designated areas, an appropriate amount of fuel can support this traditional activity without detrimental effect to natural resources and reducing fuels for potential wildfire._

SECTION 2.14 SANITATION AND REFUSE

(a) In non-developed areas, solid human waste must be deposited in toilets, buried in a cathole 6” to 8” deep and at least 200’ from water, packed out in a disposable biodegradable bag toilet system approved for landfill disposal (WAG bag or similar system), or packed out in a self-contained washable, leak-proof, reusable toilet system.

Along park lands and waters within the North Fork and Middle Fork of the Flathead Wild and Scenic River corridors, river users must pack out all solid human waste in a disposable biodegradable bag toilet system approved for landfill disposal (WAG bag or similar system), or pack out human waste in a self-contained washable, leak-proof, reusable toilet system. Disposable biodegradable bags containing human waste must be carried in leak-proof containers while floating.

During winter season (November 20 to May 1) in non-developed areas when a toilet is not accessible, human waste must be either packed out in a disposable biodegradable bag toilet system approved for landfill disposal (WAG bag or similar system), or buried in the snow at least 200’ from any known water course. All toilet paper should be packed out.

Violation of these conditions is prohibited.

_The superintendent has established these regulations for reasons of public health and safety, protection of environmental and scenic values, and protection of natural resources. The superintendent is keeping with the Leave No Trace ethics as well as other federal agencies’ policies on disposal of waste to keep water clean and the spread of bacteria and viruses to a minimum._

SECTION 2.15 PETS

(a)(1) All areas are closed to the possession of pets, excluding service animals, with the following exceptions:

Pets are allowed in the following:

i) Developed areas

ii) Frontcountry campsites and picnic areas

iii) Road surfaces and shoulders (only when roads are open to motor vehicles)

iv) Apgar/West Glacier Bicycle Path from headquarters to Apgar under the following conditions:

   A) When the trail is not snow covered and in use as a ski trail.
B) When the trail is not posted for bear or mountain lion frequenting.

v) Fish Creek Bike Trail from the terminus of the Grist Road to the Fish Creek Road under the following conditions:

   A) When the trail is not snow covered and in use as a ski trail.

   B) When the trail is not posted for bear or mountain lion frequenting.

vi) In vessels on lakes where motorized watercraft are permitted

(a)(5) Pet excrement in campgrounds, picnic areas, and other developed areas must be collected and deposited in a trash receptacle by the person(s) in control of the pet(s).

(e) Park residents may keep pets if approved in accordance with Glacier National Park Management Directive 2.1.

*The superintendent has established the following regulations and closures for public safety, protection of environmental and scenic values, and protection of wildlife, pets, and natural resources.*

**SECTION 2.16 HORSES AND PACK ANIMALS**

(a) Designated pack animals include horses, mules and burros.

(b) Horses and pack animals are permitted on all maintained trails officially designated in the park trail inventory, with the following exceptions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Horse and Pack Animal Trail Exclusions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lake McDonald</td>
<td>Avalanche Creek Trail (Avalanche CG to Avalanche Lake)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Highline Trail (Logan Pass to Granite Chalet)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Huckleberry Mountain Nature Trail</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Loop Parking Area to junction with the Granite Park Trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sperry Glacier Trail (Sperry Chalet to Sperry Glacier)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trail of the Cedars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Medicine</td>
<td>Cobalt Lake Spur Trail (from the Two Medicine Pass Trail)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dawson Pass Trail (Dawson to Cut Bank Pass Trail Junction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Running Eagle Nature Trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Mary</td>
<td>Baring Falls Trail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hidden Lake Nature Trail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(c) Horses and pack animals are permitted on park roads when closed to motor vehicles with the following exceptions:

1) Going-to-the-Sun Road west of the Continental Divide

2) Camas Road

(d) The following conditions have been established concerning the use of horses and pack animals:

1) The day use limits for horse and pack animals shall be not more than ten animals in a party.

2) Overnight stock limits for a specific campground may not be exceeded for day use stop overs. In campgrounds that prohibit overnight use of stock, eight head may be taken into the immediate area for day use. Furthermore, parties which exceed a campground stock limit may pass through the area, but may not remain (example: a ten horse party may cross Brown Pass, but only eight head may stop in the area).

_The superintendent has established these regulations to protect natural resources. Backcountry campground hitch racks are designed to hold 8 animals and tying stock to trees or other vegetation in the area is prohibited due to potential resource damage._

3) A 20 animal limit is allowed on the following trails:

   i) Apgar Flats Trail (#272)

   ii) Apgar Lookout Trail (#42)

   iii) Apgar Mountain Loop Trail (#286)

   iv) Avalanche Trail (#56)

   v) Cracker Lake Trail (#1765)

   vi) Granite Park Trail (#62) from Granite Park to Packer’s Roost
vii) Gunsight Pass Trail (#52) from Lake McDonald to Sperry Chalet

viii) Josephine Lake and Grinnell Lake Horse Trails, including parts of trails: #113, #171, and #174

ix) Red Gap Pass Trail (#154) to Poia Lake

x) Swiftcurrent Pass Trail (#157) from Many Glacier to Packer’s Roost

xi) Upper McDonald Creek Trail (#59)

The superintendent has determined that exceptions to the 10 head rule are established because these trails have been maintained to withstand impact from a larger number of stock.

4) Grazing by private stock, other than that which is incidental to travel along trails, is prohibited.

5) The keeping of horses and pack animals overnight at Sperry and Granite Park Chalets is prohibited.

6) The keeping of horses and pack animals at auto campgrounds is prohibited. Stock may be kept at Bowman Lake horse corral if prior arrangements have been made with the North Fork district Ranger.

7) Horses and pack animals are prohibited in the camping sites in backcountry campgrounds.

8) It is unlawful to transport straw or feed hay within the boundaries of Glacier National Park. The following exceptions apply:

   i) Transporting hay is permitted on U.S. Highway #2 where it passes through the southern portion of the park.

   ii) The Park’s horse concessioner, the National Park Service, and Park in-holders will be permitted to transport certified weed seed free hay to be fed only at frontcountry concessioner, NPS, and in-holder corral facilities.

   iii) In-holders and horse concessioners utilizing certified weed seed free straw or hay must provide proof of weed seed free certification prior to transporting straw or hay into and or within the external boundaries of the park.

   The superintendent has established this regulation to prevent exotic plant species from being introduced into Glacier National Park.

9) Overnight stock use in designated campgrounds is limited to one stock party per night.

   The superintendent has established the limit on number of nights in the backcountry to allow equal enjoyment of the park by as many visitors as possible during peak summer season.
The superintendent has determined that pack animals are traditionally used and can benefit a visitor’s experience. However, the public use limits are established to protect environmental value, stock, wildlife, natural resources and maintain human safety. Glacier National Park’s Backcountry Management Plan indicates that number of stock will be limited to contain and minimize impact on vegetation.

SECTION 2.20 SKATING, SKATEBOARDS, AND SIMILAR DEVICES

The use of roller skates, rollerblades, roller skis, skateboards, coasting vehicles, or similar devices is prohibited except on paved roads or trails in the following areas:

1) The Apgar developed zone (Apgar Picnic Area to Lower McDonald Creek Bridge), excluding the Going-to-the-Sun Road and Camas Road.

2) The Apgar/West Glacier Bicycle Path.

3) Frontcountry campgrounds and picnic areas.

4) NPS residential areas.

5) All paved roads when closed to motor vehicles.

Use of these devices must comply with the same traffic regulations that apply to bicycles.

The superintendent has established these regulations for reasons of public health and safety and the reduction of conflict between visitors and legal traffic movement.

SECTION 2.21 SMOKING

(a) The following areas are closed to smoking:

1) Backcountry areas during periods of extreme fire danger. Backcountry areas in which smoking is restricted or prohibited will be clearly signed.

2) Smoking is prohibited in all government operated buildings in Glacier National Park which are open to the public, including restrooms located in all park campgrounds, picnic areas and visitor centers and public amphitheaters and campfire circles where interpretive programs are held.

3) Smoking is prohibited in all government operated buildings which are open to the public or used as employee office space or work sites. Break and lunch rooms previously designated as smoking areas may no longer be used for smoking. Smoking is also prohibited in shared government housing units that include non-smoking occupants. Employees smoking at the Logan Pass Visitor Center should use the bench closest to the ready room door.

The superintendent has established these use prohibitions for public health and safety, to reduce conflict between visitors, and the protection of natural resources by reducing fire risk.
SECTION 2.22 PROPERTY

(a)(2) Vehicles may be parked in parking lots at or adjacent to trailheads for the duration of an approved backcountry permit.

The superintendent has established this allowance so that these approved vehicles are not considered abandoned property and therefore impounded.

SECTION 2.51 PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES, MEETINGS

(c)(1) Glacier National Park will provide adequate locations and means by which citizens may gather and exercise their rights to peaceful assembly under the 1st amendment. Maps of designated areas for 1st amendment activities are attached to this document.

The superintendent has established this regulation to allow people to exercise their first amendment rights in a controlled manner so as to have access to park areas, reduce conflicts between groups, and ensure other park visitors are free of harassment. This also ensures the safety of all people involved and limits resource damage.

SECTION 3.3 AM I REQUIRED TO OBTAIN A PERMIT TO OPERATE A VESSEL IN A PARK AREA?

Yes. Glacier National Park requires a permit to launch any vessel, including hand-propelled watercraft pursuant to Section 1.6 (a)(A,B,C).

The superintendent has determined that for public safety, protection of natural resources, weather and park management objectives requiring of a boat permit for the launching and use of a vessel within the park is necessary to adequately regulate park uses, properly inform users of park regulations, and reduce potential conflicts between user groups.

SECTION 3.8 WHAT VESSEL OPERATIONS ARE PROHIBITED?

(b)(3) A “NO WAKE ZONE” has been established 300 feet north of the south shore of Lake McDonald from the Going-to-the-Sun Road to the lake outlet at Lower McDonald Creek. Marker buoys and signs will be placed annually to delineate the zone. Refer to map section at end document.

The superintendent has established this public use limit for public safety. This area of Lake McDonald is a popular place for families to recreate and picnic and is often congested with various types of vessels, swimmers and waders. The wake created by a motorized vessel may create large waves that could compromise the safety of users in the area.

SECTION 3.12 MAY I USE A VESSEL TO TOW A PERSON FOR WATER SKIING OR OTHER SIMILAR ACTIVITIES?
The towing by vessels of persons with or without skis, on surfboards, sleds, tubes, excluding parasails, is permitted only on Lake McDonald and St. Mary Lake.

The superintendent has established this public use limit for reasons of public safety, protection of environmental and scenic values, and protection of natural and cultural resources. Parasails are considered an air delivery device which is illegal according to the CFR. Parasails also take away from the wilderness character of an area by being in full view.

SECTION 3.16 MAY I SWIM OR WADE IN PARK WATERS?

(a) All water entry into Lost Lake is prohibited. This includes, but is not limited to, swimming, bathing, wading, and boat launching.

The superintendent has established this public use restriction is to protect the rare rocky mountain capshell limpet. This mollusk has only been found in 17 locations and has significant glacial relic history based on its fossils. The shells are fragile and any travel on the rocks may break them.

SECTION 4.10 TRAVEL ON PARK ROADS AND DESIGNATED ROUTES

(a) The following regulations apply to the use of Electronic Personally Assisted Mobility Devices (EPAMDs) in Glacier National Park:

(1) The use of an EPAMD is permitted on:

i) Roads posted with speed limits of 35 miles an hour or less

ii) Parking Areas

(2) The following are prohibited:

i) Operating an EPAMD on the Going to the Sun Road when open to vehicular traffic.

ii) Operating an EPAMD on designated accessible trails without a qualified disability, as defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990.

A) The following park trails are accessible and authorized for EPAMD use by those with disabilities:

1) The Apgar Bicycle/Hike Trail, located between Apgar and Headquarters (1.63 mile asphalt surface)
2) Trail of the Cedars Nature Trail at Avalanche Campground (0.7 mile wood/asphalt surface)
3) Running Eagle Falls Nature Trail (1800 foot stabilized soil surface)
4) Lake McDonald Trail, located by the Lake McDonald Lodge boat dock (360 foot concrete surface)
5) Oberlin Bend Trail (400 foot metal-grated surface)
6) Goat Lick Overlook (400 foot asphalt surface)
iii) Operating an EPAMD during periods of low visibility, or while traveling through a tunnel, or between sunset and sunrise, without exhibiting on the operator or EPAMD a white light or reflector that is visible from a distance of at least 500 feet to the front and with a red light or reflector visible from at least 200 feet to the rear.

iv) Operating an EPAMD abreast of another EPAMD or bicycle except where authorized by the superintendent.

v) Operating an EPAMD while consuming an alcoholic beverage or carrying in hand an open container of an alcoholic beverage.

(3) No person under 16 years of age may operate an EPAMD.

(4) Maximum speed will not exceed more than 8 mph (“Segway Sidewalk/Intermediate” key).

(5) A person riding any mobility assisted device upon and along a sidewalk, while crossing a roadway in a crosswalk or on any other surface shall have all the rights and duties applicable to a pedestrian under the same circumstances, except that the mobility assistive device operator must always yield to pedestrians.

(6) Users of an EPAMD as a mobility assistance device must display a disabled sticker which will be available at all entrance stations.

(7) EPAMD groups are limited to no more than four (4) EPAMD units per group.

The superintendent has established these public use limits and regulations for public safety and the protection of natural resources. Because an EPAMD is an approved device to assist the mobility of a disabled person, EPAMD’s are allowed on ADA-approved trails with the appropriate documentation. All other use must stay on the road system because an EPAMD is a motorized vehicle which would otherwise be in disagreement with 36 CFR 1.4. To operate an EPAMD responsibly, the user must be at least 16 years old to better understand regular traffic rules and regulations.

SECTION 4.11 LOAD, WEIGHT, LENGTH AND WIDTH LIMITATIONS

(b)(1) The maximum size limit allowed for all vehicles as well as combinations of vehicles and towed units (see exceptions below) traveling the Going-to-the-Sun Road between Avalanche Campground and Rising Sun parking area, within Sprague Creek Campground, all roads in the North Fork District, and beyond the Cut Bank Ranger Station on the Cut Bank Valley Road is 21 feet in length (including bumpers) and/or 8.0 feet in width (including mirrors).

The following exceptions apply:

i) NPS authorized emergency, park maintenance, concession, contractors, delivery, and administrative vehicles. These are authorized on a case by case basis.

ii) Public stock transport vehicles accessing Packer's Roost, Siyeh Bend, Sunrift Gorge, and/or Gunsight horse ramp trailheads. Stock vehicles are not permitted to cross Logan Pass to access these areas.
The superintendent has established these use limits for reasons of public health and safety and protection of natural resources. Cut Bank Valley Road, beyond the Cut Bank Range Station, is a narrow, gravel road usually congested during peak summer months. The road through Sprague Creek Campground is narrow with vegetation growing to the pavement’s edge making it difficult to navigate large vehicles through the campground. To avoid visitor conflicts, resource damage, and vehicle accidents due to lack of space, the superintendent has determined that these limitations are necessary.

SECTION 4.21 SPEED LIMITS

(b) Speed limits throughout the park should be followed as posted as well as:

1) The speed limit for all roads within campgrounds, picnic areas, and parking areas is 10 mph.

2) The speed limit for all unpaved park routes open to vehicle traffic (other than those addressed in sec 1) is 20 mph.

3) When Sprague Creek Campground and Lake McDonald Lodge are closed the speed limit is raised to 40 mph.

4) The speed limit on Highway US 2 within the park is 55 mph.

5) All other posted speed limits can be located in the appendix.

The superintendent has established these regulations public safety due to high volumes of traffic and protection of wildlife from vehicular collisions.

SECTION 4.30 BICYCLES

(b) The Apgar Bicycle Path from the Belton Bridge to Apgar is designated a special use zone and is open to bicycle use, except when used as a ski trail.

The superintendent has established public use limits to reduce conflict between user groups and reduce potential collisions with significant injuries along the road corridor by using the utility corridor path.

(f) E-bikes are allowed in Glacier National Park where traditional bicycles are allowed. E-bikes are prohibited where traditional bicycles are prohibited. Except where use of motor vehicles by the public is allowed, using the electric motor to move an e-bike without pedaling is prohibited.

A person operating an e-bike is subject to the following sections of 36 CFR part 4 that apply to the use of traditional bicycles: sections 4.12, 4.13, 4.20, 4.21, 4.22, 4.23, and 4.30(h)(2)-(5).

Except as specified in this Compendium, the use of an e-bike within Glacier National Park is governed by State law, which is adopted and made a part of this Compendium. Any violation of State law adopted by this paragraph is prohibited.”

The superintendent has established this regulation for public safety, consistent with Montana law.

SECTION 4.31 HITCHHIKING

Hitchhiking is permitted, except within ½ mile of entrance stations, providing that there is sufficient space for vehicles to pull completely out of traffic lanes, and that public safety is not otherwise compromised.
The superintendent has established this restriction for public safety, but also acknowledges the allowance to accommodate the needs of park users and staff given the lack of a public transportation system and distances between locations in the park.

SECTION 7.3 GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

(a) Fishing:

A) The standard park fishing season for all waters in the park is from the third Saturday in May through November 30 except:
   1) Lake fishing is open all year
   2) The portion of Waterton Lake within Glacier National Park shall be open to fishing in conformance with the seasons and regulations established by Canada.
   3) The portion of Lower Two Medicine Lake that is within Glacier National Park shall be open to fishing in conformance with the seasons and regulations established by the Blackfeet Nation.

   The superintendent has established this use because public access to this lake is only on the Blackfeet Reservation and the boundary line is difficult to determine while on the lake and that enforcement of different regulations would impose impossible restrictions on the public.

B) The Hidden Lake outlet creek and the area extending into Hidden Lake for a radius of 300 feet shall be closed to fishing during the cutthroat trout spawning season.

   The superintendent has established this public use limitation to protect cutthroat trout during spawning season. During spawning season, populations congregate in shallow water and fishing disrupts preoccupied and vulnerable fish during breeding rituals. This disruption may cause unsuccessful breeding and damage to spawning beds reducing the population.

C) Fishing, boundary waters:
   1) The area within a 200 yard radius of the mouth of Big Creek is closed to fishing from June 1 through September 30.

      The superintendent has established this regulation for the protection of bull trout. Bull trout are listed as Threatened under the Endangered Species Act and the mouth of Big Creek is a bull trout spawning and rearing area. The State of Montana prohibits fishing in the area but their regulation authority only extends to the middle of the river. The park has adopted a similar regulation to that of the State of Montana to support the angling closure.

   2) When fishing from park lands or bridges along the Middle Fork of the Flathead River, a State of Montana fishing license is required and state regulations apply.

      The superintendent has established this regulation because the waters of the Middle Fork are managed by the USFS and are regulated by USFS rules.
D) Fishing, daily catch and possession limits:

1) Daily catch and possession limits shall not exceed five fish, including no more than: two cutthroat trout, two burbot (ling), one northern pike, two whitefish, five kokanee salmon, five grayling, five rainbow trout, five lake trout. No Bull Trout may be retained.
   i) Exceptions:
      a. There is no limit on lake trout taken west of the Continental Divide.
      b. There is no limit on lake whitefish taken from Lake McDonald.
      c. The catch and possession limit for brook trout is twenty.

2) CATCH AND RELEASE FISHING ONLY: All waters west of the Continental Divide (as well as Midvale Creek in the Two Medicine River drainage and Wild Creek in the St. Mary River drainage) are subject to catch-and-release fishing only for cutthroat trout.
   i) Two cutthroat trout may be harvested from Hidden, Evangeline and Camas lakes.
   ii) Sherburne Lake is subject to catch-and-release only for Northern Pike.

The superintendent has established limits 1) and 2) to protect fish species based on their current populations and habitats. This is also consistent with other National Park unit fishing policies.

3) Skin must remain attached so the fish species can be visibly identified. Gills and entrails may be removed in the field, but must be discarded only within the waters where the fish was caught [see 36 CFR 1.5(a)(2)(iv)(F)(1) for backcountry disposal requirements].

The superintendent has established these regulations for the protection of natural resources. The skin must be attached to a fish to identify the species and only non-native fish are to be caught for possession.

E) Fishing, equipment and bait:

1) Only man-made lures (including flies) that imitate natural bait are permitted in park waters.
   i) All dead or live bait (e.g. worms, grasshoppers, etc.); natural or artificial food (e.g. corn, marshmallows, etc.) or products that are derivatives of natural foods; chemically treated or processed natural bait (e.g. preserved fish eggs, fish, etc.); and artificial dough, paste or edible baits (e.g. power bait are prohibited in park waters with the following exception: bait may be used when fishing in the Two Medicine drainage upstream of the Two Medicine bridge at the Running Eagle Falls parking lot as well as in the Many Glacier Valley upstream of the falls at the outlet of Swiftcurrent Lake.

The superintendent has established that all dead or live bait, natural or artificial food or products that are derivatives of natural foods, chemically treated or processed natural bait, and artificial dough, paste or edible baits are prohibited in park waters to protect from exotic and
unnatural influences effecting fish habitats. The bait fishing limitation is established because it can result in deep-hook locations which may be in close proximity of vital organs. The difficulty in removing the hooks increases fish handling time and potential internal damage, increasing the rate of mortality for catch-and-release fishing. Finally, the use of bait when fishing in Two Medicine Drainage upstream of Two Medicine bridge and the Many Glacier Valley upstream of the falls is acceptable because there are no native fish in these waters and baited fishing for the removal of exotic fish is consistent with NPS policy.

ii) Artificial lures may have a scent infused or applied.

iii) The use of lead sinkers and jigs less than two ounces (approximately grams) in Waterton and Cameron Lakes is prohibited.

iv) The use of all lead, including weights, lures, jigs, line, etc., associated with fishing is prohibited in Glacier National Park.
   a. Exception to this is in the use of a lead cannon ball weighing more than 2 pounds attached to down rigger cables.

v) Snagging fish in park waters or from park lands is prohibited.

vi) Use of only one fishing pole per person is permitted, and poles must be attended at all times

vii) Fishing poles may only be used for angling. Using fishing poles to collect reptiles and amphibians is not permitted.

The superintendent has established these regulations to decrease the frequency of fish mortality in catch-and-release fishing. Having multiple fishing poles can cause the angler to pay less attention to each pole, prolonging the amount of time a fish is fighting on the line, landed, and returned to the water.

viii) Footgear with felt or other fibrous material on the soles is prohibited in all park waters.

The superintendent has established this public use limits for the protection of natural resources. Felt-bottomed boots can cause the spread of Aquatic Invasive Species which can out-compete native aquatic species. Due to the difficulty in cleaning felt, whirling disease and other harmful bacteria may also be spread.

F) Fishing, closed waters:

1) The following areas are closed to fishing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Closure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Fork</td>
<td>Bowman Creek for its entire length above Bowman Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Logging Creek between Logging Lake and Grace Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kintla Creek between Kintla Lake and Upper Kintla Lake</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The superintendent has established these restrictions to protect wildlife. The above mentioned closures will protect bull trout populations that are listed as Threatened under the Endangered Species Act and protect isolated populations of west-slope cutthroat trout from handling stress, post-release mortality, and accidental harvest. In addition, the closures will also assist in protecting areas where bald eagles and harlequin ducks currently nest.

2) All waters within Glacier National Park shall be closed to bull trout fishing. No bull trout shall be retained, and if incidentally caught, shall be immediately released.

The superintendent has established this regulation to protect the bull trout because it is listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act.

3) Upper Howe Lake is closed to fishing from the third Saturday in May to August 1.

The superintendent has established this public use limit to protect loon nesting activity. Loons are easily disturbed and distressed during nesting and will desert their nest if humans become too close. Loons only lay 1-2 eggs per brood so it important for the nesting to succeed as often as possible.

4) Bowman Lake from May 1 to June 15 in an area extending 400 yards from
shore between the Bowman Lake Ranger Station and the outlet of Bowman Lake is closed to fishing. The outlet of Bowman Lake is recognized as extending to a 300 foot radius from the footbridge over Bowman Creek at the lake outlet.

*The superintendent has established this area closure for the protection of natural resources. The Bowman Lake closure is established due to the sensitivity during spawning of west-slope cutthroat trout and the concern of mortality from catch and release of this species of concern.*

G) Fishing, backcountry entrails disposal:

1) In backcountry waters, fish entrails **must be disposed of** by puncturing the air bladder and depositing the entrails in deep water of the lake or stream from which they were taken, at a distance of 200 feet or more from any campsite.

*The superintendent has established this regulation for public safety and the protection of environmental and scenic values. Entrails must be disposed of appropriately so that the area does not become an attractant to bears causing unsafe wildlife interactions in common human gathering areas. A clean shore also coincides with “Leave No Trace” ethics.*

**SECTION 13.30 WEAPONS, TRAPS, AND NETS**

(a) Bear Spray may be carried by individuals within Glacier National Park for the strict purpose of protecting one’s self or others from bodily harm against aggressive wildlife. It should not be applied to people, tents, packs, other equipment or surrounding area as a repellent.

*The superintendent has established this permission for public safety. Research indicates that bear spray is an effective non-lethal means of deterring human/bear encounters.*

**Appendix**

**SECTION 2.10 CAMPING AND FOOD STORAGE**

(b)(9) Camping Conditions (backcountry):

iv) The following conditions have been established for overnight camping in designated backcountry campgrounds:

G) Backcountry campground limitations for number of parties, number of stock, length of stay, and tent site capacity have been established and are noted by the following symbols:

1 – Denotes a one night camping limit during July, August, and September.

2 – Denotes two night camping limit at Elizabeth Lake Head in July and August.
* – Denotes wood fires (other than personal wood fuel camp stoves) prohibited

** – Denotes a maximum party size of 4 persons per campsite.

0 – Under stock; denotes a limitation of 8 stock permitted in the area, but prohibited from being kept there overnight.

# – Granite Park Campground is reserved for extended itineraries only unless trail and campground closures prohibit extended itineraries.

### – Reynolds Creek Campground is reserved for extended itineraries only (minimum 3 night trip, no first or last night).

+ – Denotes a limit of one stock party per night.

++ – Round Prairie Campground is reserved for 2 float parties and 1 walk-in party per night. Length of stay is limited to one night.

□ – Not available to motorized watercraft users

XX – Overnight stock parties traveling the Continental Divide Trail may camp in the Two Medicine area for one-night-only subject to the approval and specific terms and conditions established by the Walton-Two Medicine district ranger or designee regarding location, food storage, impact considerations and other concerns.

### DESIGNATED CAMPGROUNDS – WEST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Campground</th>
<th>Limits</th>
<th>Campsites **</th>
<th>Stock +</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>North Fork:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adair</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akokala Lake</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Pass</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boulder Pass</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowman Lake, head</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grace Lake</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kintla Lake, head</td>
<td>□</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logging Lake</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Quartz Lake</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartz Lake</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campground</td>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Campground Code</td>
<td>Use Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round Prairie</td>
<td>* ++</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Kintla Lake</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lake McDonald**:

<table>
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<th>Use Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arrow Lake</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camas Lake</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flattop</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granite Park</td>
<td>* 1 #</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Ellen Wilson</td>
<td>* 1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Lake</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake McDonald</td>
<td></td>
<td>□2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snyder Lake</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sperry</td>
<td>* 1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Walton**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Campground</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Campground Code</th>
<th>Use Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beaver Woman Lake</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal Creek</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison Lake</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Isabel</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Nyack</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park Creek</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ole Lake</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ole Creek</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Park Creek</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Nyack</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DESIGNATED CAMPGROUNDS – EAST**
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Campground</th>
<th>Limits</th>
<th>Campsites **</th>
<th>Stock +</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Two Medicine Area:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobalt Lake</td>
<td>* 1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Name Lake</td>
<td>* 1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oldman Lake</td>
<td>* 1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Medicine (Auto CG)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0 (XX)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Two Medicine Lake</td>
<td>* 1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>St. Mary Area:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Creek</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunsight Lake</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morning Star Lake</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otokomi Lake</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Eagle Lake, foot</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Eagle Lake, head</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reynolds Creek</td>
<td>##</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Many Glacier Area:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cracker Lake</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many Glacier (Auto CG)</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poia Lake</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slide Lake</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Belly River Area:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosley</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Lake, foot</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Lake, head</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gable Creek</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The superintendent has established these public use limits and regulations to protect natural resources while allowing reasonable access to the area. One or two night camping limits are based on popularity of the area so that multiple visitors may have access to the area. The acceptance or prohibition of wood fires is based on yearly backcountry campground evaluations to determine if there is enough dead and down fuel to support this option.

| Goat Haunt Area: |   |
|------------------|--|--|
| Fifty Mountain   | * | 5 | 8 |
| Hawksbill        | * | 2 | 0 |
| Hole in the Wall | * | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Kootenai Lakes   |   | 4 | 9 |
| Lake Francis     | * | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Lake Janet       |   | 2 | 8 |
| Stoney Indian Lake| * | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Waterton River   |   | 5 | 8 |
| Goat Haunt Trail Shelter |   | 7 | 0 |

**SECTION 4.21 SPEED LIMITS**

Speed limits throughout the park must be followed as posted:

1) The speed limit for the alpine section of Going-to-the-Sun Road from the Packer’s Roost Road to Lunch Creek is 25 mph.

2) The speed limits in congested areas along the Going-to-the-Sun Road, Many Glacier Road, Two Medicine Road and Chief Mountain Road is 25 mph.

3) The speed limit on the Going-to-the-Sun Road from the Headquarters Junction to a point just east of the pedestrian/bicycle crossing east of the West Entrance is 25 mph.

4) The speed limit on the Going-to-the-Sun Road from the West Glacier Bridge (park boundary) to the Headquarters Junction is 35 mph.
5) The speed limit on the Going-to-the-Sun Road from Sprague Creek Campground to a point 550 feet east of the east entrance of McDonald Lodge is 35 mph, when the respective facilities are open.

6) The speed limit on the Going-to-the-Sun Road from a point just east of Logan Creek to the Packer’s Roost Road is 35 mph.

7) The speed limit on the Going-to-the-Sun Road from a point just east of Avalanche Creek to just east of Red Rocks Point is 35 mph.

8) The speed limit on the Going-to-the-Sun Road from Siyeh Bend to Lunch Creek is 35 mph.

9) The speed limit on the Going-to-the-Sun Road from just west of St Mary Falls trailhead to just east of Sun Rift Gorge is 25 mph.

10) The speed limit just west of Wild Goose Island overlook to Rising Sun is 25 mph.

11) The speed limit on the Going-to-the-Sun Road from just east of Wild Goose Island overlook to just east of Rising Sun is 35 mph.

12) The speed limit on the Going-to-the-Sun Road from just west of St Mary campground to just east of the St Mary River Bridge is 35 mph.

13) The speed limit on the Going-to-the-Sun Road from just east of the St Mary River Bridge to the park boundary is 25 mph.

14) The speed limit on the Hudson Bay Road, from the Going-to-the-Sun Road intersection to just east of the 1913 Ranger Station Road is 25 mph.

15) The speed limit on the Many Glacier Road from the Park boundary to the Many Glacier Entrance Station is 25 mph.

16) The speed limit on the Many Glacier Road from Sheep Curve to the Many Glacier Ranger Station is 25 mph.

17) The speed limit on the Many Glacier Road from the Many Glacier Ranger Station Road to the Swiftcurrent parking area is 15 mph.

18) The speed limit on the Two Medicine Road between Running Eagle falls and the Scenic Point trailhead is 35 mph.

19) The speed limit on the Two Medicine Road from the Scenic Point trailhead to the camp store parking area is 25 mph.

20) The speed limit on the Camas Road from the Apgar T-intersection to a point north of McDonald Creek is 35 mph.

21) The speed limit on the Going-to-the-Sun Road from the Apgar Stable Road junction to a point
just east of Logan Creek, excluding the road segment referred to in sec vii) is 40 mph.

*The superintendent has established these speed limits based on input from Federal Highways, architect’s design opinions and an analysis of traffic crash data. Other speed limits have been determined to be unreasonable, unsafe or inconsistent with the purpose of the park.*
Belton Hills Winter Range

Legend

Winter Closure

This closure applies only to off trail travel.
36 CFR 1.5 Closures and Public Use Limits
Lake McDonald No Wake Zone

No Wake Zone

200 0 200 400 Meters
800 0 800 1600 Feet
Designated First Amendment Locations, By District

Headquarters Lawn
(40 people)
Designated First Amendment Locations, By District

Lake McDonald Lodge Lawn (100 people)
Designated First Amendment Locations, By District

Logan Pass Parking
(50 people)
Designated First Amendment Locations, By District

Many Glacier Entrance (60 people)
Designated First Amendment Locations, By District

Many Glacier Area

Swiftcurrent (40 people)
Designated First Amendment Locations, By District

Walton Picnic Area
(25 people)